



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

January 24, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen US 64 from US 64 Business west of Hayesville to
NC 141, R-5863, Clay County, ER 18-4173

Thank you for your December 10, 2018, letter transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We do not concur that the Truett Memorial Baptist Church (CY0060) is not National Register-eligible. The assessment rests wholly on the 1998 construction of an addition to the rear of the original Sunday School wing. However, the report states that the original portion of the church retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It also retains integrity of location and association and, from some vantage points, integrity of feeling. The setting is compromised by the construction of the addition, but this does not entirely jeopardize its eligibility. While highly visible from some vantage points due to its location on a corner lot, the addition is located behind the original building and connected to it via two one-story hyphens attached to the Sunday School wing. The report errs in stating that the building "is no longer a good example of a mid-century Neoclassical Revival church." It is important to note that the properties used as comparable in the eligibility evaluation are located outside of Clay County, and there is no truly comparable property in Hayesville or Clay County aside from the Hayesville United Methodist Church, which is not National Register-eligible. Further, the consultant did not gain access to the interior of the building. Thus, we are inclined to consider this building as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, pending interior access to confirm that the mid-twentieth-century edifice retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship on the interior.

We concur that the Hayesville United Methodist Church (CY0061) is not National Register-eligible under any criteria for the reasons outlined in the report.

We concur that the Hayesville Courthouse Square (CY0034, CY0085-0092), which is more appropriately labeled the Downtown Hayesville Historic District, is not National Register-eligible for the reasons outlined in the report. We add the clarification about the label because the former Clay County Courthouse (CY0001), which is the only building that occupies the actual courthouse square, is National Register-listed and remains National Register-eligible. We stress this distinction between the Clay County Courthouse and the Downtown Hayesville Historic District because the Area of Potential Effects for the project overlaps the actual square, which is the property on which the NR-listed Courthouse is located.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@nhdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Received: 12/17/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-4173

December 10, 2018

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due -- 1/14/19

H- EK Letters
Y22/19

Dear Renee:

RE: R-5863, Widen US 64 from US 64 Business West of Hayesville to NC 141, Clay County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is concluding planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the historic structures survey report (printed and digital) and five survey site forms completed by Cardno, Inc.

Please review the report recommendations and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 733-7844, ext.300.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mary Pope Furr".

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Team

Attachment

Historic Structures Survey Report
Widen US 64 From US 64 Business West of Hayesville to East of NC 141 at
Hiawassee River
Clay County, North Carolina

T.I.P No. R-5863
WBS No. 47516.1.1
PA No. 18-04-0019

Prepared for
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by
Cardno, Inc.
5400 Glenwood Avenue, Suite G-3
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612

November 30, 2018 – Final Report

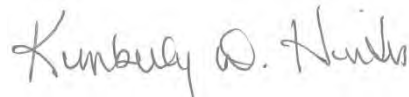
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27612

Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture Supervisor



Kimberly D. Hinder, Cardno Principal Investigator

November 30, 2018 – Final Report

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64 from US 64 Business west of Hayesville to east of NC 141 at Hiawasse River in Clay County (T.I.P. No. R-5863, WBS No. 47516.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0019). In August 2018, NCDOT requested that Cardno, Inc., complete an assessment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of certain resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and provide this report.

Cardno recommends that the Truett Memorial Baptist Church (CY0060), the Hayesville First United Methodist Church (CY0061), and the Clay County Courthouse Square (CY0034, CY0085 to CY0092) be considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of integrity. While the buildings and the courthouse square remain in their original location and retain the overall association, setting, and feeling, the design, materials, and workmanship of the resources have been diminished through alterations and additions. There are other, more intact, churches and courthouse squares throughout the region. While not specifically surveyed for this project, the Clay County Courthouse (CY0001) was listed in the NRHP in 1975 and, based on the site visit performed during this survey, continues to warrant NRHP listing.

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
Truett Memorial Baptist Church	CY0060	Not eligible	Not applicable
Hayesville First United Methodist Church	CY0061	Not eligible	Not applicable
Clay County Courthouse Square	CY0034, CY0085 to CY0092	Not eligible	Not applicable

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY.....	1
II. PROPERTY EVALUATION	4
Truett Memorial Baptist Church	4
SETTING.....	4
DESCRIPTION	5
HISTORY	17
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	18
SIGNIFICANCE	21
Hayesville United Methodist Church.....	23
SETTING.....	23
DESCRIPTION	25
HISTORY	33
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	34
SIGNIFICANCE	37
Hayesville Courthouse Square	39
SETTING.....	39
DESCRIPTION	43
HISTORY	66
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	67
SIGNIFICANCE	73
III. REFERENCES CITED	74

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64 from US 64 Business west of Hayesville to east of NC 141 at Hiawassee River in Clay County (T.I.P. No. R-5863, WBS No. 47516.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0019). This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA 2015). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying three resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation (Figure 1).

In August 2018, NCDOT requested that Cardno, Inc., complete an intensive-level survey and assess the NRHP eligibility of three resources in the project APE (Figure 2).

- Truett Memorial Baptist Church, 21 Pass Street/193 Church Street (PARCEL: 555012779109)
- Hayesville First United Methodist Church, 989 Hwy 64 Business (PARCEL: 555012769781)
- Clay County Courthouse Square (CY0034)

On August 21 and 22, 2018, Cardno senior architectural historian Kimberly Hinder visited the properties listed above assisted by Erin McKendry (archaeologist). A secondary visit was conducted by Ms. Hinder on October 3 and 4, 2018. The properties were visually inspected, and the exterior, interior (when accessible), and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs.

Basic research was conducted prior to the site visit including the Clay County GIS and tax records and a search of the historic structure records. Copies of the prior survey forms for the Clay County Courthouse Square (CY0034) and the Clay County Courthouse (CY0001) were obtained from the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Additional information came from the Clay County Tax Assessor, the Moss Memorial Library, the Clay County Register of Deeds, Historic Hayesville, Inc., the Hayesville First United Methodist Church, Truett Memorial Baptist Church, and the Historic Clay County Courthouse Beal Center. Attempts to contact the Clay County Historical and Arts Museum were not successful. Informants interviewed included:

- > Sandy Zimmerman, Board Chair, Historic Hayesville, Inc.,
- > Kay Worden, Historic Clay County Courthouse Beal Center,
- > Teresa McClure, Hayesville First United Methodist Church, and
- > Mary Fonda, Librarian, at the Moss Memorial Library, Nantahala Regional Library System, Hayesville.

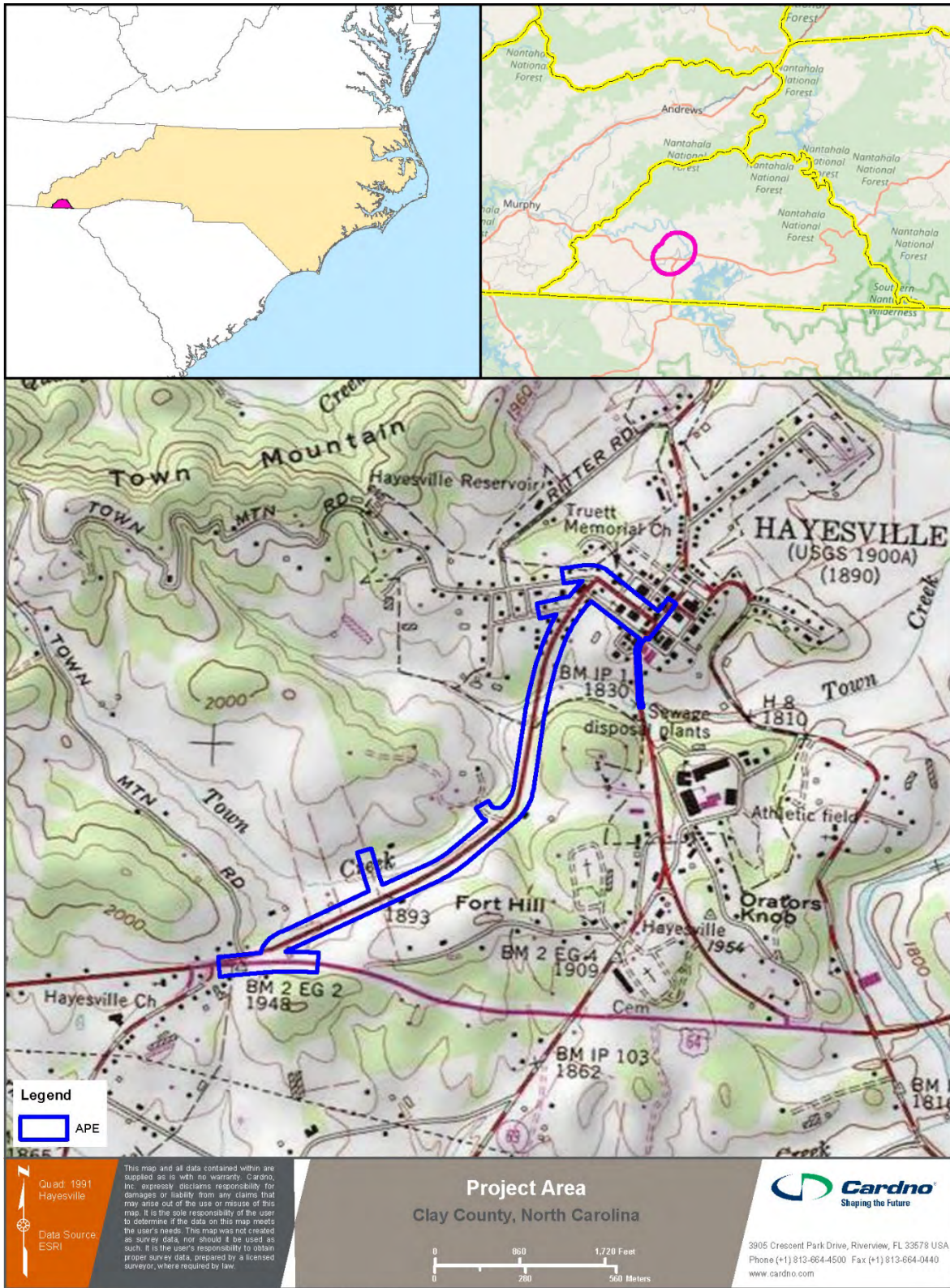


Figure 1. Project location map, Clay County, North Carolina.

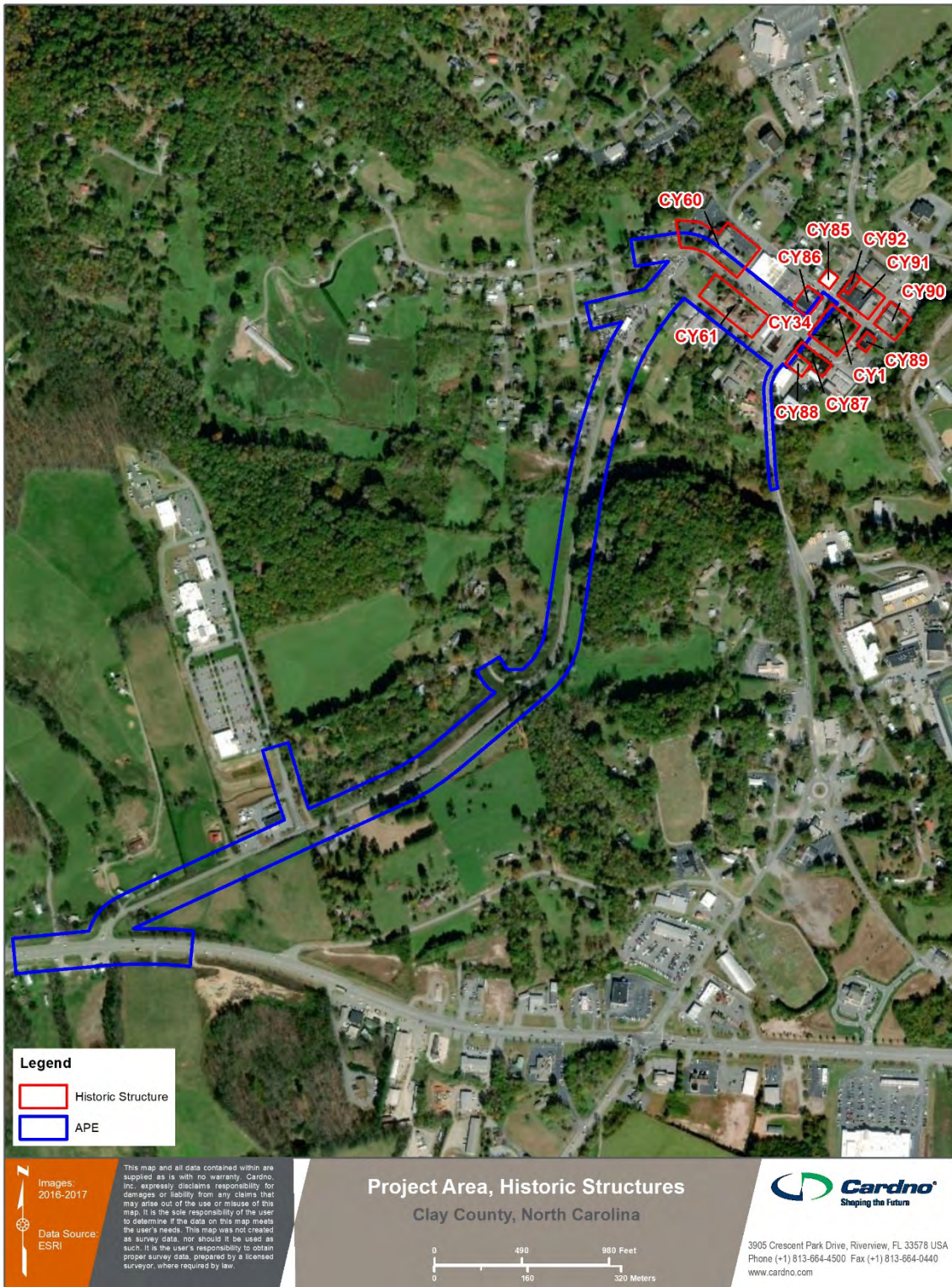


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing APE and historic resources.

II. PROPERTY EVALUATION

Truett Memorial Baptist Church

Resource Name	Truett Memorial Baptist Church (Figure 3)
HPO Survey Site Number	CY0060
Location	21 Pass Street/193 Church Street, Hayesville
PIN	555012779109
Date of Construction	1950
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 3. Truett Memorial Baptist Church (CY60), front (southeast) elevation.

SETTING

Truett Memorial Baptist Church (CY60) faces southeast toward Pass Street in the block between US 64 Business (Hiwassee Street) and Church Street in the town of Hayesville in Clay County (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). The Clay County Tax Assessor has the address of 21 Pass Street for the property, while the church uses 193 Church Street. The parsonage is on the same parcel immediately northwest of the new worship center and fellowship hall. To the southeast of the church across US 64 Business (Hiwassee Street) is the Hayesville United Methodist Church (Figure 4), while predominately residential parcels are to the south, west, and north. A few

scattered commercial buildings extend south along US 64 Business. The town square is two blocks to the east with commercial buildings situated between it and the church. Located within the town of Hayesville, the church is on the edge of the downtown commercial district of the small town.



Figure 4. Looking southeast from in front of the Truett Memorial Baptist Church to the Hayesville United Methodist Church.

DESCRIPTION

The Clay County Tax Assessor lists 1950 as the “year built” date for the original portion of this church which incorporates 4,492 square feet (Figure 5). The cornerstone, located at the southeastern corner of the building, verifies this date (Figure 6). The rear worship center and fellowship hall added to the west elevation in 1998 consists of 22,000 square feet, not including open porches. The original form of this church was a T-shaped structure with a one-story sanctuary

in front and a perpendicular two-story Sunday School wing attached to the rear (

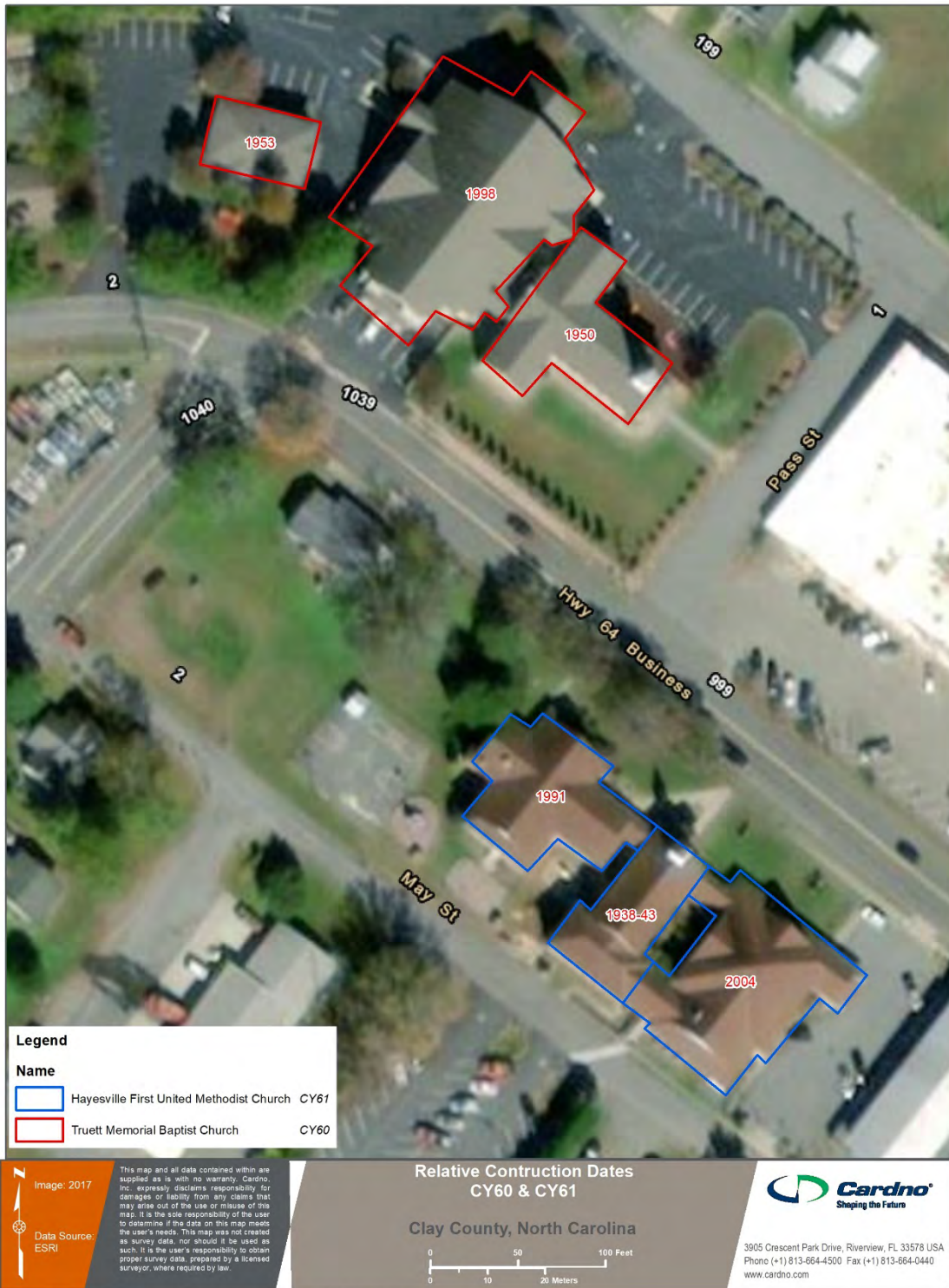


Figure 7). The one-story sanctuary incorporated additional loftiness so that the roof of both the one- and two-story sections were at the same height. The large two- to three-story addition to the rear has created an irregular form.



Figure 5. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, front (southeast), looking northwest.



Figure 6. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, cornerstone.

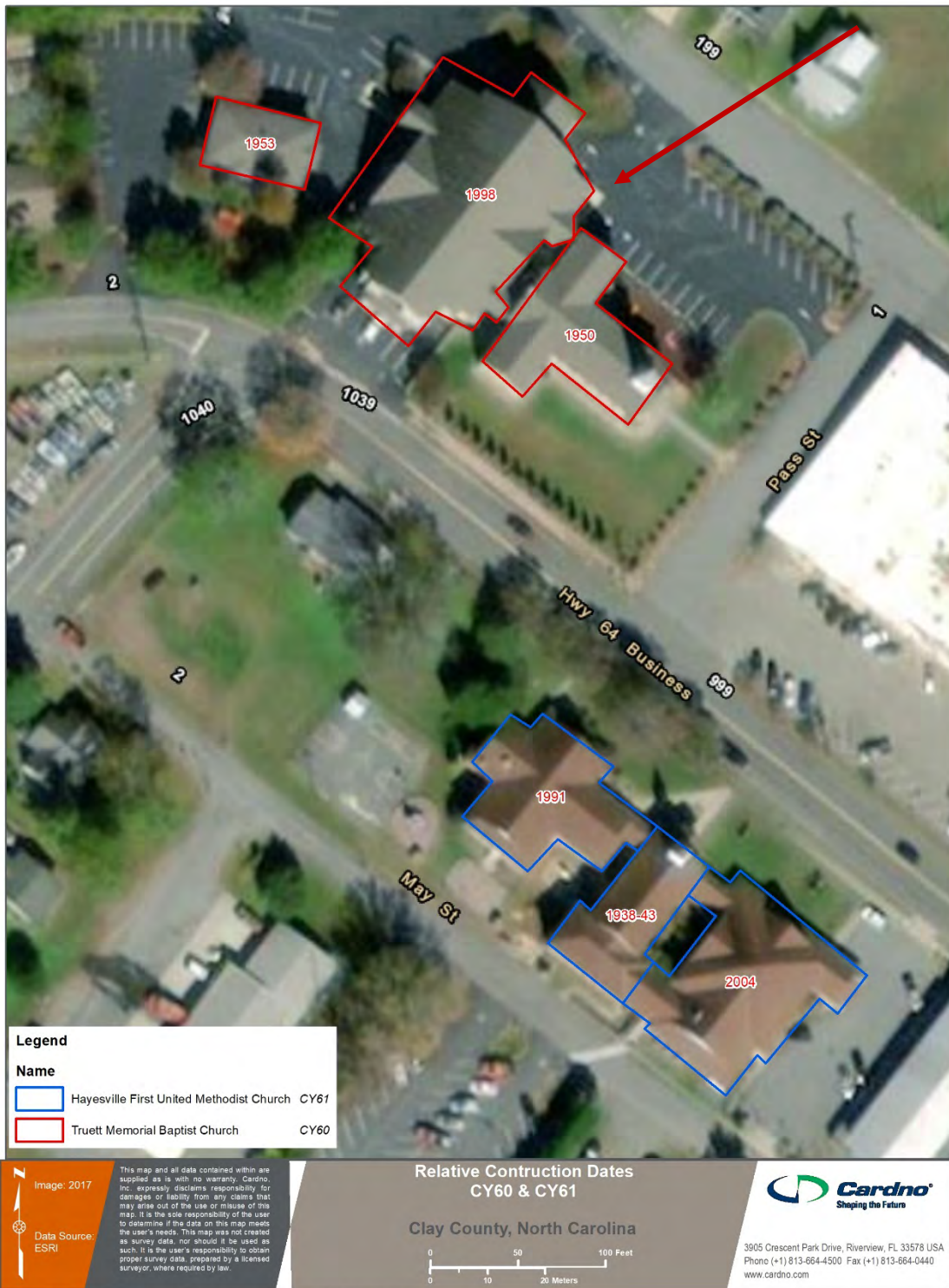


Figure 7 Truett Memorial Baptist Church, site plan.

The original portion of the building, referred to as the chapel, is surfaced with Crab Orchard sandstone cut and set in a ledgerstone pattern with a split face finish (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1950a). Mined from the Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee, the material is an especially hard, weather resistant variety of sandstone predominantly pink in color streaked with shades of yellow and brown (Williams 2009; Rocky Ridge Stone Company 2018). Topped by a gable roof clad with composition shingles, the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. A two-story portico graces the front elevation, while a four-sided steeple rises from the main roof directly behind the portico (Figure 8). The base of the steeple is clad with sandstone which extends into a wood frame lantern with arched stained glass windows and clapboard siding. An octagonal spire surfaced with sheet metal tops the steeple.



Figure 8. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, northeast elevation, looking southwest.

Facing southeast, the façade is dominated by the two-story front portico with four Crab Orchard sandstone columns supporting a gable roof. The gable of the portico is accented by a stained glass lunette window set in a stone arch. A soldier course of sandstone also creates a flat arch above the columns. Sandstone clad stairs extend across the front of the portico and feature wrought iron handrails. The main entrance has paired six-panel doors under a stained glass transom set behind a storm window (Figure 9). The paired doors set under a transom is an original feature, although it is unknown if the doors are replacements (Figure 10). A sandstone flat arch accented by a central keystone tops the entry.

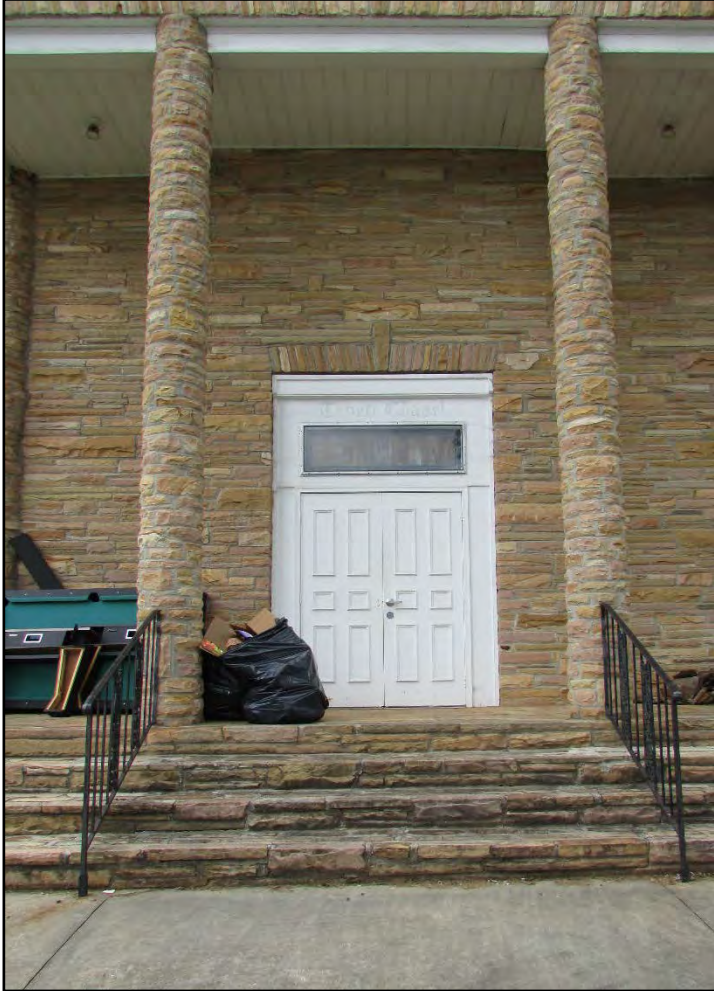


Figure 9 Truett Memorial Baptist Church, primary chapel entrance set within portico, looking northwest.



Figure 10 Truett Memorial Baptist Church, date unknown (Truett Memorial Baptist Church, <http://www.truettmemorialfbc.com/our-history/>).

Windows on the sanctuary are large, round-arched stained glass windows set behind storm windows (Figure 11). A sandstone round arch with voussoirs and a keystone in a sunburst pattern tops each window, and a sandstone lug sill stretches below the window. Windows on the original two-story Sunday School wing attached to the rear of the sanctuary are rectangular stained glass set behind storm windows. A sandstone flat arch with a keystone rests above each window, while a sandstone lug sill extends below each window. The windows are generally placed symmetrically. A window air conditioning unit has replaced the lower portion of the first floor center window on the southwest elevation of the Sunday School wing. An entrance with paired doors and a stained glass transom mirroring the main entrance is situated on the east elevation of the original Sunday School wing (Figure 12). It has steps and a handicap access ramp bordered by wrought iron railings. A small sandstone clad exterior chimney is situated on the northwest wall of the original structure. An emergency escape with a metal ladder to the second floor is also on the northwest wall of the Sunday School wing. Other decorative elements on the original church include a boxed cornice, cornice returns, rectangular louvered vents in the side gable ends, and foundation vents. Access to the interior of the church was not provided at the time of the site visit.



Figure 11. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, window detail on southwest elevation of chapel, looking northeast.



Figure 12. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.

The large, two-to-three-story 1998 addition attached to the west elevation of the church extends a full floor below the historic chapel creating a basement level with direct exterior access due to the slope of the site (Figure 13). A hyphen connects the second floor of the addition to the first floor of the original Sunday School wing. The large, complex gable roof is surfaced with composition shingles. On the southwest elevation, the lower portion of the wall is surfaced with ledgerstone made out of sandstone, while the upper floors are covered with stucco. The entrance on the southwest side of the building has paired six-panel doors set beneath a seven-light transom and flanked by five-light sidelights. A one-story, hipped-roof portico supported by paired Doric columns set on fieldstone bases shields the main entry. A large pentoid-shaped stained glass window is set within a recessed area above the entrance surfaced with sandstone. Other irregularly-placed, peak-headed stained glass windows set behind storm windows are placed on this elevation. A circular louvered vent is in the gable end.



Figure 13. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, southwest elevation, looking northeast.

The northwest elevation of the addition provides service area access for the church (Figure 14). A large multi-paned pentoid window accents an intersecting gable. A service section with air conditioning equipment is below the window. An entrance with a single door at the first floor is within a shed roofed porch reached by stairs. Entrances with paired doors on the basement and first story levels are set within a gable-roofed porch. Sandstone wraps around the bottom of the wall onto the northeast elevation of the addition. This section of the building has an entrance accessed by a gable roofed porte cochere supported by paired Doric columns set on sandstone clad bases. Independently-placed peak-headed stained glass windows are set within rectangular openings and fronted by storm windows. Paired glass doors accented by a one-light glass transom and one-light sidelights provides access to the building set within the porte cochere. Two single six-panel fiberglass doors are additional openings on this elevation. Circular louvered vents are in the gable ends.



Figure 14. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, northwest elevation, looking south.

Situated immediately west of the 1998 addition to the church, the parsonage was built in 1953 (Figure 15). Set on a continuous concrete foundation, the rectangular building has a walk-out basement and an incorporated one-car garage on the west elevation. Surfaced with Crab Orchard sandstone cut and set in a ledgestone pattern with a split face finish, the parsonage has the same exterior material as the original church on the front (south) and side elevations (east and west). The rear elevation is clad with vinyl siding. The façade of this Ranch style residence is dominated by a large slab chimney surfaced with sandstone. A smaller interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof. The hipped roof surfaced with composition shingles extends to create a hipped roof front porch adjacent to the chimney. The porch has a poured concrete floor and is supported by a wrought iron support. The sandstone clad stairs are bordered by a wrought iron handrail and a wing wall extends northward from this porch. The main entrance within this porch has a one-light, one-panel front door set behind a storm door. A secondary entrance on the east elevation has a nine-light two-panel fiberglass door set behind a storm door. It is located under a hipped roof stoop supported by wrought iron supports and resting on a concrete block foundation clad with sandstone. The poured concrete floor and steps have been extended further south and are bordered by a new wrought iron railing. Windows are independently placed one-over-one, single-hung sash vinyl windows with slip sills of sandstone below. Some original one-over-one wood, double-hung sash windows remain on the rear. The wrought iron porch supports on the porches are original, but the doors appear to be replacements. Decorative elements include foundation vents. A concrete block retaining wall covered with stucco and accented by sandstone clad piers extends along the front of the yard.



Figure 15. Truett Memorial Baptist Church parsonage, south and east elevations, looking northwest.

A play area for children enclosed by a metal fence is located at the northeast corner of the building. A retaining wall extends around the southeast and southwest edges of the property. It is composed of random rubble fieldstone on the bottom topped by three courses of decorative concrete block. A metal sign with changeable text at the southeast corner of the property within the retaining wall announces the name of the church and upcoming events. A marker installed in 1950 by the Archives, Conservation and Highway Departments commemorating George W. Truett is situated at the southeast corner of the lot outside of the retaining wall (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Historic marker commemorating George W. Truett, looking southeast.

HISTORY

The congregation now known as Truett Memorial Baptist Church, was originally known as the Hayesville Baptist Church. Organized between 1840 and 1850, the group built a structure along the Murphy-Hiawassee wagon road between Fort Hembree and the present site of Hayesville. In 1904, the parishioners acquired the property on which the Truett Memorial Baptist Church now stands and built a one-room frame building which opened in 1906. It served until 1947 when it was moved to the north side of the lot for construction of the current building. Although dedicated on September 10, 1950, the facility hosted a Wednesday night prayer meeting on May 12, 1949 as the first service held in the new edifice. Construction was completed at a cost of \$80,000. Although an architect was not discovered during the research for this project, the pastor, Reverend L.P. Smith, was described as “one of the shrewdest builders in these mountains, [and] supervised the work at a big saving” (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1953; Figure 17). In 1953, a parsonage using the same materials as the main church building was completed at a cost of \$15,000 (Padgett 1976:69; *Charlotte News* 1904; *Asheville Citizen-Times* 1961).



Figure 17. Truett Memorial Baptist Church, *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 27, 1953.

When the new building was completed, the congregation renamed themselves Truett Memorial Baptist Church in honor of Dr. George W. Truett. Born in Hayesville in 1867, Truett was converted to Christianity as a member of the Hayesville Baptist Church. He was selected to serve as clerk and Sunday school superintendent in 1886. He moved with his parents to Texas in 1889, where he was ordained the following year. Following graduation from Baylor University in 1897, he pastored the First Baptist Church of Dallas where he remained for 47 years. Under his leadership, it grew into the largest congregation in the world at that time. He served as president of the Southern Baptist Convention from 1927 to 1929 and as president of the Baptist World Alliance from 1934 to 1939. He passed away in 1944. After his death, the Hayesville Baptist Church was named in his honor when it was dedicated in 1950 (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1950b and 1953; Truett Memorial Baptist Church 2017; Ancestry.com 2009, 2010; Find-a-Grave, Sparkman Hillcrest Memorial Park; Ledford 2012). When a new worship center and fellowship hall were added to the west elevation of the church in 1998, the 1950 sanctuary was renamed Truett Chapel.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Truett Memorial Baptist Church exhibits a combination of the Temple-Front Church form with its large front portico and the Gable-End Church form with a steeple set behind the gable end. The most notable element is the use of Crab Orchard sandstone cut and set in a ledgestone pattern with a split face finish for the entire exterior of the original sanctuary including the columns. The historic portion of the church represents a vernacular building tradition utilizing typical church forms and regional materials popular during the mid-twentieth century. The use of the T-shape for church construction grew increasingly common in the modern era as it provided for Sunday

School space and rooms to serve expanded community functions. This church displays Neoclassical Revival stylistic influences through the large two-story front portico, the symmetry of the original design, and the Greek Revival-inspired entrance with paired doors and a transom. Popular throughout the first half of the twentieth century, this style was frequently used for public buildings, banks, and churches. Later versions, such as this, often demonstrate more restrained detailing. The original portion of the Truett Memorial Baptist Church remains a good example of the mid-century modest interpretation of the style as constructed by local builders utilizing local traditions and materials.

The North Carolina state survey inventory maintained by the HPO did not include any recorded churches in Clay County. Therefore, three mid-century masonry churches recorded in nearby counties were analyzed for comparison; no mid-twentieth century stone temple-front churches were found. These include the Sweetwater Baptist Church (GH0012), the Alarka Missionary Baptist Church (SW0186), and St. John's Episcopal Church (JK0421). Located in the vicinity of Cheoah and Robbinsville in Graham County, the Sweetwater Baptist Church is a two-story church built in 1949 using local fieldstone placed in a random rubble pattern with beaded mortar joints (Figure 18; Williams and Helbig 1997a). The form exhibits a Gable-End Church design with a short steeple. Notable features include the craftsmanship of the exterior masonry, a Colonial Revival-inspired entrance stoop with paired doors set under a transom, and the short steeple with an octagonal lantern and spire. Other than the installation of a canvas awning at the front entrance and a metal walkway and modern HVAC equipment to the rear, this church appears to be in original condition from the exterior. The church remains an excellent example of a rural church with a high degree of architectural integrity.



Figure 18. Sweetwater Southern Baptist Church (GH0012), 98 Beach Creek Road, Cheoah and Robbinsville vicinity, Graham County, looking southwest.

Built in 1950, the Alarka Missionary Baptist Church (SW0186) is located in a rural area in the vicinity of Bryson City, Swain County (Figure 19). This modest Center Steeple design church is constructed of rough-cut ashlar set in a random pattern and topped by a gable roof. Centrally-located above the inset entrance, a square bell tower topped by a spire dominates the façade. It remains a good example of a rural stone church in the county, and, in 2018, this church was recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C for its Architecture (M&M Historical Consultants 2018).



Figure 19. Alarka Missionary Baptist Church (SW0186), 3407 Alarka Road, Bryson City, Swain County, looking southeast.

Located in downtown Sylva in Jackson County, St. John’s Episcopal Church (JK0421) features a Modernist design with elements of the Gothic Revival (Figure 20; Fearnbach 2011). Situated in the Downtown Sylva Historic District, this contributing building was placed on the Study List in 1985 with a determination of eligibility in 2011. Built in 1956, it is a one-story, Gable-End Church clad with brick veneer. Pointed-arch stained glass windows illuminate the sanctuary, while a full-height, tinted glass window with a wood cross graces the façade. A one-story brick classroom and

office building was added to the rear elevation in the 1980s, but is not visible from the front elevation due to the slope of the site and vegetation.



Figure 20. St. John's Episcopal Church (JK0421), 18 W. Jackson Street, Sylva, Jackson County, looking north.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

Truett Memorial Baptist Church does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. The structure is in its original location, and the overall rural town setting remains intact. The church continues to be associated with the same congregation and retains the feeling of a small town church. The original portion of the church does retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship when evaluated by itself. However, when the property is evaluated as a whole, the large worship center and fellowship hall addition constructed in 1998 severely impacted its architectural integrity. Attached to the west elevation, this structure is more than four times the size of the original building. While recognizable as a historic church, Truett Memorial Baptist Church's overwhelming addition has adversely effected its overall design and ability to convey its historic appearance.

Evaluation Criteria

In order to be eligible, a religious property must meet Criteria Consideration A which requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds in order to avoid any appearance of

judgment by the government about the validity of any religion or belief. Truett Memorial Baptist Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Hayesville or Clay County's history. The current building is not associated with the early settlement of Hayesville or Clay County and the establishment of religious organizations. It did not play a significant role in any specific events or in a broad pattern that is significant in another context.

The available research did not indicate any association with individuals significant in history. Although named in honor of Dr. George W. Truett, this structure was built after his death and has no association with his life or work. Therefore, Truett Memorial Baptist Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Although the original architecture of Truett Memorial Baptist Church is apparent, the 1998 worship center and fellowship hall addition adversely impacted the integrity of the architectural design. It does not possess high artistic merit and is no longer a good example of a mid-century Neoclassical Revival church. Other, more intact, examples of mid-twentieth century churches exist throughout the region. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

As an example of a common type of construction, the Truett Memorial Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in the history of the state.

Hayesville United Methodist Church

Resource Name	Hayesville United Methodist Church (Figure 21)
HPO Survey Site Number	CY0061
Location	989 Hwy 64 Business, Clay County
PARCEL	555012769781
Date of Construction	1938-1943
Recommendation	Not eligible



Figure 21. Hayesville United Methodist Church (CY0061), front (northeast) elevation.

SETTING

Hayesville United Methodist Church (CY0061) faces northeast toward Highway 64 Business, which is locally known as Hiawassee Street at this location. Located on the southwestern edge of the central business district, the church is situated between Pass Street and Sullivan Street on the south side of the road in the town of Hayesville in Clay County (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 21). The Truett Memorial Baptist Church is set on a hill northwest of the Methodist church across Highway 64 Business (CY0060; Figure 22). A one-story shopping center is situated directly north across Highway 64 Business. The town square is approximately a block to the northeast with commercial buildings situated between it and the church. Predominately residential parcels are to

the west, while a house, a parking lot for the church, and the Clay County Fire and Rescue facility are to the south along May Street (Figure 23).



Figure 22. Highway 64 Business (Hiawasse Street), looking northwest from in front of the Hayesville United Methodist Church.



Figure 23. May Street, looking southeast toward Hayesville United Methodist Church from southwest corner of Highway 64 Business and May Street.

DESCRIPTION

When first completed in 1943, this church was a T-shaped building incorporating the slope of the site so that it appeared one-story on the façade, but extended into a two-story structure south of the front elevation (Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27). In 1991, an addition called “The Gathering Place” was attached by a hyphen to the west elevation along the façade (Figure 28). In 2004, the congregation erected a 350-seat sanctuary addition to the east elevation of the original church. It is connected to the original facility at both the front and rear elevations creating an interior courtyard (Figure 29 and Figure 30). As a result of these actions, the church has an irregular form (Moore 2007:112).



Figure 24. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking southwest toward the façade of original sanctuary.



Figure 25. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking east toward original portion of northwest and southwest (rear) elevations.



Figure 26. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking northwest toward original portion of southwest (rear) elevation.



Figure 27. Hayesville United Methodist Church, site plan.



Figure 28. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking southwest toward original sanctuary and connecting hyphen to “The Gathering Place” on the west.



Figure 29. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking southeast toward original sanctuary and connecting hyphen to new sanctuary.



Figure 30. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking southwest from inside the 2004 sanctuary connector wing toward the southwest elevation of original sanctuary.

Built between 1938 and 1943, the congregation constructed the original portion of this church using native stones which the members gathered from the surrounding area. The fieldstone is placed in a random rubble pattern with beaded mortar joints. Set on a continuous stone foundation, the building has a front-facing gable roof clad with composition shingles. The intersecting original Sunday School wing at the south end of the building has a hip roof surfaced with composition shingles. The gable-end church has a short steeple set behind the gable. The base of the steeple is clad with clapboard and features a rectangular louvered lantern with cross cutouts topped by a four-sided spire with a cross.

A one-story gable-roofed portico provides access to the original entrance to the church. This now appears to serve as a secondary entrance with the primary entrance to the offices in "The Gathering Place" addition to the west in the connecting hyphen, and the main entrances to the new sanctuary in the 2004 addition and hyphen to the east. The historic portico has clapboard and a triangular louvered vent in the gable end and rests on paired square-shaped columns. The main entrance has paired 15-light French doors set under an 18-light stained glass fanlight. While the fanlight is original, the paired French doors appear to be replacements. Fieldstones form a semi-circular arch framing the entrance. Wood pilasters denote the ends of the portico along the church walls. Windows on the façade of the original portion of the church are six-over-six, wood double-hung sash set behind storm windows. Windows on the side elevations of the original sanctuary are six-over-nine-light wood, double-hung sash set under a semi-circular fanlight with tracery (Figure 30 and Figure 31). The window unit has stained glass panels set behind a storm window with fieldstone circular arched lintels and stone sills. Windows on the basement level and in the original rear Sunday School wing are a combination of original wood six-over-six and four-over-four,

double-hung sash set independently behind storm windows (Figure 25 and Figure 26). All of the windows on the historic portion of the church appear to be original with the exception of the addition of the storm windows installed on the exterior to protect the historic stained glass.

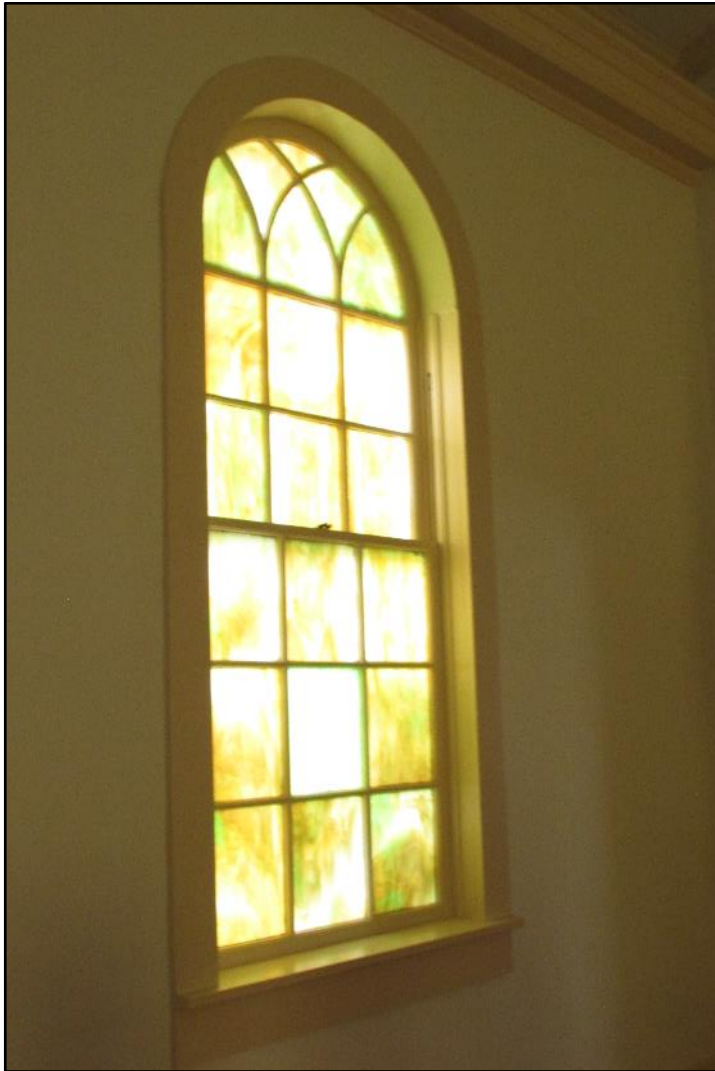


Figure 31. Interior view of window on east elevation of original sanctuary.

Accessed through a vestibule, the original sanctuary is a rectangular room with a wood floor and a beamed ceiling exhibiting an open center and a hipped form. The original pews, choir rails, and alter rails have been removed. The interior is set up with chairs to display a simple basilica plan with a center aisle leading to a stage with the pulpit at the south end of the room (Figure 32). Wall moldings include a cornice and baseboards.



Figure 32. Interior of original sanctuary, looking south.

The 1991 addition to the west elevation is connected by a hyphen to the original vestibule (Figure 27 and Figure 28). Known as “The Gathering Place,” this structure has a cross-shaped form and is one-story in height along the façade extending to two stories on the south. The gable on hip roof is clad with composition shingles with vinyl siding and triangular louvered vents in the gable ends. Panels of fieldstone on the façade blend with the construction material of the original church. Most of the exterior walls are surfaced with stucco. Windows are vinyl, two-light sliding or paired two-light fixed. Entrances have one-light doors, most paired or with an adjacent one-light fixed window. Two vents protrude from the rear slope of the roof. A playground for the daycare held in the building is behind this addition and between it and the original sanctuary (Figure 33).

The congregation erected a 350-seat sanctuary addition attached to the east elevation in 2004 (Figure 21, Figure 27, and Figure 34). It is connected to the original facility at both the front and rear elevations creating an interior courtyard. The main roof of this sanctuary is a hipped roof surfaced with composition shingles, but gable on hip roofs extend to the rear and to the east to form a porte cochere. A triangular dormer on the façade has a six-light fixed window in the gable end. An inset porch extends across the façade and is supported by paired square columns. Set on a concrete slab foundation, the exterior walls are covered with stucco and have accent panels of

fieldstone. Windows are one-light fixed metal set independently and in a ribbon pattern. Modern glass storefront doors provide access to the building.



Figure 33. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking east toward northwest and southwest (rear) elevations.



Figure 34. Hayesville United Methodist Church, looking north toward southeast and southwest (rear) elevations.

HISTORY

The Methodists organized and built their first church in Clay County in 1838. The wood frame building was located in the land now used as the Hayesville Methodist Cemetery on Highway 69 South near the original site of Fort Hembree. Until 1844, the official name of the congregation was the Methodist-Episcopal Church, but the political unrest and issues which led to the Civil War divided the congregation into a north and south branch. In 1939, the two factions reunited and became “The Methodist Church.” At the time, the congregation owned a small building on the corner of Church and Sanderson streets where the Methodist-Episcopal Church South had met since 1905 (Padgett 1976: 71-72; Ferguson 1989; Moore 2007:112).

In August 1937, former Hayesville resident Anna Marr donated her two-thirds interest in Hayesville Town Lot 54, the land on which the Hayesville United Methodist Church is now located, to the church. The congregation then acquired the other third interest from Cora Hardin (Deed Book 33, Page 313, Book 33, Page 367, Deed Book 351, Page 80). Surveyor James Denman platted the property in December of that year and grading the parcel for construction started. In July 1938, church leaders sold the property where the church was meeting, and it was converted to a theater by the new owners. Afterwards, the congregation met in the courtroom of the Clay County Courthouse while their new facility was under construction (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, 1941a).

Using the money from the sale of their property, the church initiated actual construction on a new building in August 1938. By the following summer, the congregation was able to hold services in their new building although it was not complete. By the early spring of 1940, the auditorium was finished enough for worship services to be held in it, even though it was heated with two large coal stoves with pipes vented through the windows. At that point, construction lagged as the church treasury was empty. Work revived following the arrival of Pastor A. James Clemmer, who spearheaded the construction himself. He rallied the members to finish the building by working on it themselves, saving their money for the purchase of construction materials. He held work nights on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until 11 pm where the men of the congregation completed the structure, while the women fed the workers. The membership finished most of the inside of the building. Costs were estimated to be well over \$10,000. When completed, the church had three assembly rooms, a recreation room, a fully-equipped kitchen, nine Sunday school rooms, and air conditioning. The new facility was completed and dedicated on July 25, 1943. According to the church, it was built of native stones which the members gathered from the surrounding area. Some of the stones reportedly came from the foundation and cellar of the Fort Hembree officers’ quarters and dining hall when it was demolished (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, 1941a; Hayesville Methodist Church 1943; Padgett 1976:72-73; Moore 2007:23-24).

In 1954, the name of the church was changed to the First Methodist Church. In 1968, the church joined the Evangelical United Brethren Church and changed their name to the Hayesville United Methodist Church (Padgett 1976:72; Moore 2007:112). Aerials from 1966 and 1970 show the unchanged original footprint of the church (Figure 35; NCDOT 1966, 1970). An addition on the west elevation called “The Gathering Place” was built in 1991. The 350-seat sanctuary addition to the east of the original church was built in 2004 (Moore 2007:112).

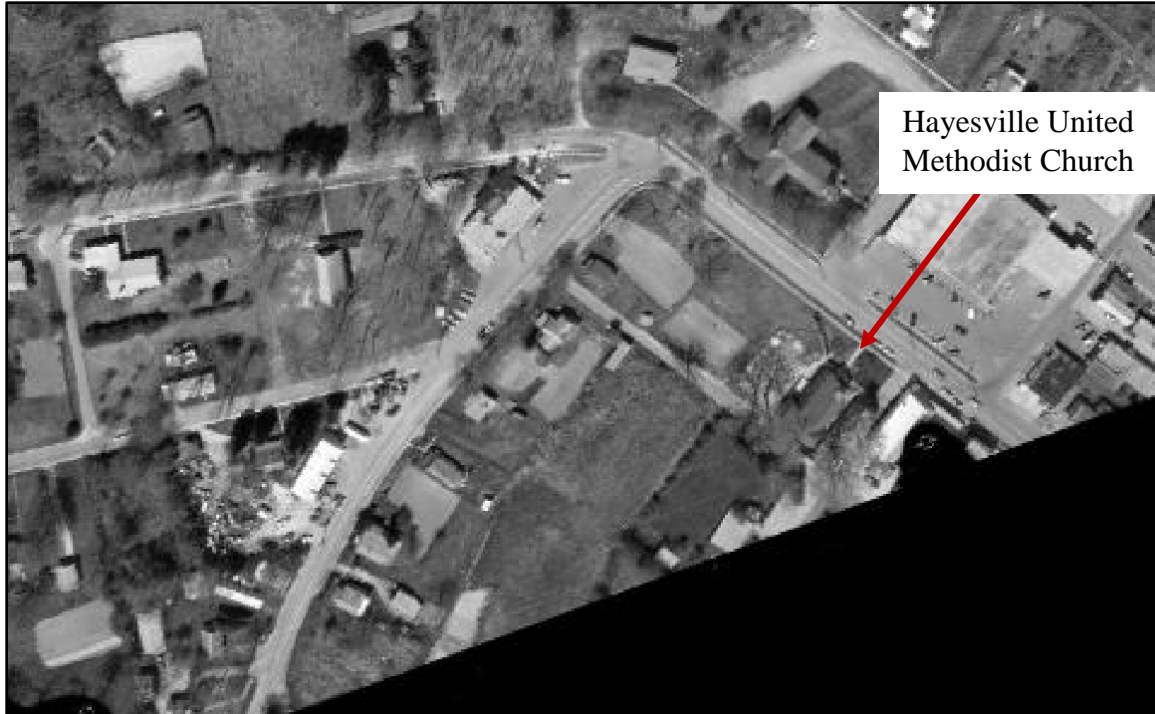


Figure 35. 1970 Aerial of Hayesville United Methodist Church (NCDOT 1970: Aerial m1251_5844_t).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The original portion of the Hayesville United Methodist Church is a T-shaped Gable-End Church with a steeple set behind the gable end. Built between 1938 and 1943 using native fieldstones placed in a random rubble pattern with beaded mortar joints, the church is characteristic of Depression era rustic church design. Built by local craftsmen and the congregation, the church represents a vernacular building tradition utilizing typical church forms and local materials. Colonial Revival elements include the entrance portico, the fanlight above the paired entrance doors, and the multi-paned double-hung sash windows. This style was commonly used for small churches throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

As noted with the prior resource, the North Carolina state survey inventory maintained by the HPO did not include any recorded churches in Clay County. Three 1930s stone churches recorded in nearby counties were analyzed for comparison. These include the Mount Sinai Church (MA0334), the Stecoah Baptist Church (GH0026), and Dillingham Presbyterian Church (BN0364). Located in rural Macon County, the Mount Sinai Church is a small, one-story church built between 1933 and 1935 using uncoursed fieldstone (Figure 36). The form exhibits a Gable-End Church design with a short steeple. Around 1970, a vestibule was added to the façade covering the original design. During the same period, a rear wing was added to the north elevation. These additions have resulted in a loss of integrity and the property was recommended not eligible in the 2016 survey report for an adjacent bridge replacement on SR 1387 (Upper Burningtown Road; Environmental Corporation of America 2016).



Figure 36. Mount Sinai Church (MA334), 5869 Upper Burningtown Road, Franklin, Macon County, looking northeast.

Built in 1933, the Stecoah Baptist Church (GH0026) is located in the rural community of Stecoah in Graham County (Figure 37; Williams and Helbig 1997b). The one-story structure features a walk-out basement, stained glass windows, and an exterior of coursed fieldstone with beaded mortar joints. As an example of a Center Steeple Church, the steeple dominates the façade with an arched entrance in the base, louvered vents in the lantern, and a pyramidal hip roof topped by a short spire. A two-story addition to the rear is one-room in depth and subservient to the original building. This church remains a good example of a rural stone church with a high degree of architectural integrity.



Figure 37. Stecoah Baptist Church (GH0026), 89 Hyde Town Road, Stecoah, Graham County, looking northeast.

Located in rural Buncombe County, Dillingham Presbyterian Church (BN0364) exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival style including the steeply pitched gable roof, paired wood front doors, and buttresses (Figure 38; No Author, n.d.). It was constructed in 1934 of local fieldstone placed in a random rubble pattern by the congregation and incorporates the bell from the original church. A one-story structure which appears to serve as the fellowship hall is attached to the rear of the church. It may have been constructed later, but exhibits the same stone construction. A one-story Bungalow behind the church appears to serve as a parsonage and also features the same stone

material. From the exterior, the building appears to be an intact example of a rural stone church in the region.



Figure 38. Dillingham Presbyterian Church (BN0364), 16 Stoney Fork Road, Barnardsville, Buncombe County, looking south.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

The Hayesville United Methodist Church does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. The overall setting and feeling of a small town church remain intact. It continues to be associated with the original congregation and is in its original location. The design, materials, and workmanship of the original church are intact when evaluated by itself, but the large additions on the southeast and northwest elevations situated at the same setback have adversely impacted the overall design. The construction of these additions in 1991 and 2004, plus changes to the interior, impacted its architectural integrity as a whole to the extent that it no longer appears NRHP eligible.

Evaluation Criteria

A religious property must meet Criteria Consideration A which requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds in order to be NRHP eligible. This is in order to avoid any appearance of judgment by the government about the validity of any religion or belief. If the

building's architectural integrity were intact, Hayesville United Methodist Church could be recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Hayesville or Clay County's history. Although not associated with the early settlement of Hayesville or Clay County, the events concerning its construction are representative of Depression era construction and the resiliency of the small town and her congregations. However, the loss of architectural integrity limits the eligibility of this property under NRHP Criterion A.

The available research did not indicate any association with individuals significant in history. Therefore, Hayesville United Methodist Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Although the original rustic Colonial Revival architecture of Hayesville United Methodist Church is apparent, the 1991 and 2004 additions adversely impacted the integrity of the overall architectural design. Other, less altered, stone churches from the 1930s remain in the region. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

As an example of a common type of construction for the period, the Hayesville United Methodist Church is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in the history of the state.

Hayesville Courthouse Square

Resource Name	Hayesville Courthouse Square (Figure 39)
HPO Survey Site Number	CY0034, CY0085-CY0092
Location	Hayesville
PIN	Various
Date of Construction	Various
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 39. Hayesville Courthouse Square, looking north.

SETTING

The Hayesville Courthouse Square is located in the central business district of the small town of Hayesville in Clay County (Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 39). The county is largely rural in nature with Hayesville serving as the county seat. The Courthouse Square is bordered by Main, Church, Herbert, and Sanderson Streets. Herbert Street turns into Hiawasse Street west of Main. Highway 64 Business overlays Hiawasse Street and turns southwest onto Main Street at the southwest corner of the square (Figure 40). The streets around the square are approximately 30 feet wide with an additional 10 feet for parallel and angled parking on each side of the two-lane roads (Figure 41). The Courthouse Square is the center of town with commercial buildings inhabiting the adjacent blocks. A few industrial uses are southeast of the square, while institutional

organizations including the Moss Public Library, the local post office, the Chamber of Commerce, and a combination Masonic and Eastern Star Lodge, are northeast of the square (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Both the Baptist and Methodist churches are in the blocks northwest and southwest of the courthouse, while mountains are visible in the distance (Figure 44).



Figure 40. Looking northwest from Courthouse Square at the corner of Main Street and Hiawasse Street (Hwy 64 Business).



Figure 41. Looking northeast from Courthouse Square at the corner of Main Street and Hiawasse Street (Hwy 64 Business).



Figure 42. Looking southeast from Courthouse Square at the corner of Sanderson Street and Herbert Street.



Figure 43. Looking northeast from Courthouse Square at the corner of Sanderson Street and Church Street.



Figure 44. Looking northwest from Courthouse Square at the corner of Sanderson Street and Church Street.

DESCRIPTION

The Clay County Courthouse (CY0001) was listed in the NRHP in 1975 (Figure 45; Suttlemyre 1975). Facing south, the courthouse is situated on northern portion of the central block of the town square. Constructed of brick, the two-story Italianate style building was erected between 1887 and 1889. In 1928, the County Commissioners and Town Council joined together to have a fieldstone retaining wall built around the square. Installed at the request of the Woman's Club of Hayesville, the wall was intended to help preserve the old maple trees in the square (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1928). Through the years, veteran's monuments commemorating those lost during war have been assembled at the southwest corner of the square. In 1939, the State Historical Commission installed a historical marker commemorating Fort Hembree along the west side of the square. Another interesting feature in the square are the survey markers located at the northwest and southeast corners of the square. Intersecting poured concrete walkways cross the square and the Clay County Lions Club added a gazebo to the square in 1988. Although not specifically identified for survey for this project, the former courthouse is part of the courthouse square. Based on the site visit conducted in 2018, it continues to warrant NRHP listing. When designated, the NRHP boundary was not specifically described, but the acreage of the nominated property was listed as one acre which appears to incorporate the park surrounding the courthouse. This boundary is depicted on Figure 46.



Figure 45. Former Clay County Courthouse (CY0001), looking northeast.

When originally recorded ca. 1977 for the HPO, the form for the Hayesville Courthouse Square (CY0034) consisted of nine photos of the courthouse and some of the surrounding buildings, an article from the Blue Ridge Mountail Electric Membership Corporation newsletter, and a program for a dedication of a portrait to the Clay County Board of Commissioners. Neither addresses nor the history of specific buildings was included. For this project, Cardno consulted HPO staff Annie

McDonald and Chandra Burch for instruction concerning this resource. Following guidance from the HPO, the various blocks surrounding the courthouse parcel were recorded under separate SSN (Survey Site Numbers) with all of them referring to the overall Hayesville Courthouse Square SSN, CY0034. As records with the HPO are filed according to street name, this resulted in eight new entries for the blocks around the courthouse square. Table 1 indicates the property addresses and specific information recorded under each SSN. Figure 46 depicts the blocks recorded on an aerial, while Figure 47 indicates the individual buildings recorded around the square and their construction dates.

Table 1. Properties recorded as part of the Hayesville Courthouse Square (CY0034).

Property Name	Location	PIN	Date of Construction
CY0085			
Clay Hardware Company/ Silver's Realty Group	61 Main Street	555012865886	1960
CY0086			
Citizen's Bank and Trust/ Clay County Offices	33 Main Street	555012864618	1959
Clay County Progress	43 Main Street	555012864745	1940
Angelo's Pizza and Subs	45 Main Street	555012864767	1930
CY0087			
Wiley McGlamery's Hotel and Café	12 Herbert Street	555012864403	1940
Sunrise Yoga Studio	18 Herbert Street	555012864420	1960
Tiger's Store/Chinquapins	36 Herbert Street	555012865305	1941
Tiger's Store/ Hayesville Mercantile Company	40-42 Herbert Street	555012864289	1908
CY0088			
Clay County Farmer's Exchange/ Molly & Me Antiques and Collectibles	892 Hwy 64 Business	555012863366	1935
CY0089			
B.F. Goodrich	66 Sanderson Street	555012868413	1948
Gilman's-Rexall Drugs	78 Sanderson Street	555012867580	1948
CY0090			
Eva's Variety Store/Clay County Chamber of Commerce	96 Sanderson Street	555012868596	1930
Masonic Lodge No. 301/ Eastern Star Lodge No. 11	104 Sanderson Street	555012869620	1951
Old Town Hall	116 Sanderson Street	555012869653	1960
CY0091			
	40 Church Street	555012868618	1952
Curtis Theater	46 Church Street	555012867699	1946
	50 Church Street	555012867771	1946
		555012867751	1946

	54 Church Street	555012867724	1946
	62 Church Street	555012866796	1946
Ray's Pharmacy/Kelley Building Unit 1	66 Church Street	55501266745	1966
CY0092			
Kelley Building Unit 2	82 Main Street	555012866778	1966
Kelley Building Unit 3	84 +/- Main Street	555012867803	1966

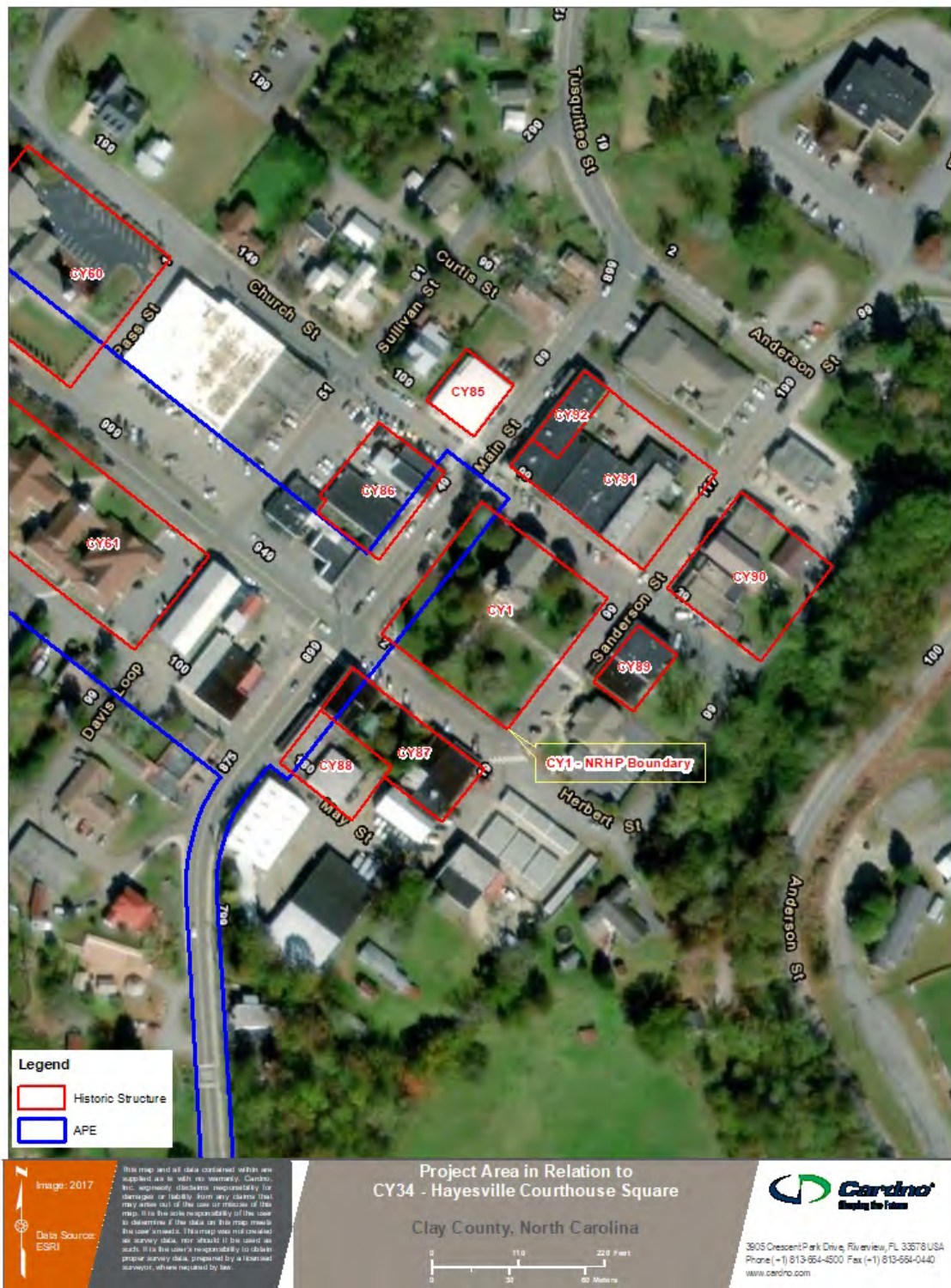


Figure 46. Components of Hayesville Courthouse Square (CY0034) and former Clay County Courthouse (CY0001), Clay County, North Carolina.



Figure 47. Courthouse Square site plan with individual buildings and construction dates.

CY0085 – 61 Main Street

Built in 1960, the former Clay Hardware Company building located at 61 Main Street on the northwest corner of Church and Main Streets originally exhibited a Modern design (Figure 48). Resting on a concrete slab foundation, the concrete block structure is clad with brick in a running bond pattern on the east and south elevations fronting the streets. A built-up shed roof has replaced the original flat roof, while most of the large, storefront plate glass windows evident in historic photographs have been enclosed with T1-11 siding (Figure 49). The replacement roof flares into an overhang which wraps around the street elevations.



Figure 48. Clay Hardware Company, 61 Main Street, date unknown (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 49. 61 Main Street, now Silver's Realty Group.

The Clay County Tax Office lists the date of construction for the restaurant located at 45 Main Street on the southwest corner of Main and Church Streets as 1930. The two-story structure to the southwest has an address of 43 Main Street and was built in 1940. Historic photographs at the Historic Hayesville, Inc. offices indicate another two-story brick building as well as three other one-story structures were to the southwest (Figure 50). The masonry building at 45 Main Street has a flat, built-up roof, a concrete slab foundation, and brick veneer set in a running bond pattern (Figure 51). Notable elements include the corner entrance and the brick soldier course and tile coping along the roofline. The adjacent two-story building occupied by the *Clay County Progress* newspaper at 43 Main Street is also a masonry building clad with brick veneer set in a running bond pattern on the east and north elevations. The south elevation is surfaced with Hardie board siding. Resting on a concrete slab foundation, the structure has a flat built-up roof and replacement vinyl one-over-one, single-hung sash windows on the second floor and side elevations. The storefronts on both buildings have fixed plate glass windows set under transoms and a modern, hipped roof overhang clad with wood shingles which wraps around the east and north elevations. This element was added ca. 1976 to a number of buildings around the square and resulted in a change in fenestration to 43 Main Street. The overhang is supported by turned wood posts with brackets mimicking the design of the historic brackets on the courthouse.



Figure 50. West side of Main Street between Hiawassee and Church Streets, 1956, 43-45 Main Street at far right (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 51. 43-45 Main Street, looking northwest. Now occupied by Angelo's and Clay County Progress.

The former Citizen's Bank and Trust building situated at 33 Main Street in the same block was built in 1959 (Figure 52; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 5, 1959). The building now serves as office space for Clay County and has been extensively altered with the enclosure of the glass walls on the southeast corner and an addition along the south wall (Figure 53). Set on a concrete slab foundation, the masonry building is surfaced with Hardie board siding and brick veneer set in a running bond pattern. A decorative band of bricks set in a soldier course extends across the top and base of the wall on the façade and on the addition. Windows are one-light, fixed vinyl and the main entrance with its storefront door is inset under a hipped roof overhang clad with wood shingles added to the buildings around the town square ca. 1976. The building has a flat built-up roof. The former drive-through window on the north is under a hipped roof overhang.



Figure 52. Citizen’s Bank and Trust, 33 Main Street (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 5, 1959).



Figure 53. 33 Main Street, now Clay County Offices.

Built in 1941, the building at 12 Herbert Street was built by Wiley McGlamery as a hotel and café (Figure 54; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, 1941b; Moore 2007:152-53). Currently vacant, the structure is situated on the southeast corner of Main and Herbert Streets (Figure 55). This masonry building is constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern with a sixth course of Flemish headers and set on a continuous brick foundation. The built-up flat roof has a raised parapet with tile coping along the edge. Second floor windows are original, three-over-one, wood, double-hung sash placed independently. Original store front windows have been enlarged and the corner entrance has been altered to open only on the north side. It appears that an overhang like those found around the square was installed ca. 1976, but has since been removed.



Figure 54. Wiley McGlamery's Hotel and Café, 12 Herbert Street (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 25, 1941; Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 55. 12 Herbert Street, currently vacant.

The Sunrise Yoga Studio, situated mid-block at 18 Herbert Street, is a masonry building erected in 1960. A residence was originally on this site (Figure 56). The existing building is surfaced with stucco, set on a concrete slab foundation, and has a gable roof clad with sheet metal (Figure 57). The façade has a one-light fixed window and a 15-light French door.



Figure 56. House on site of 18 Herbert Street, date unknown (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 57. 18 Herbert Street, now Sunrise Yoga Studio.

The two buildings at 36 and 42 Herbert Street were built as Tiger's Store, officially known as the Hayesville Mercantile Company, established ca. 1899 by P.N. Tiger (Figure 58). The easternmost structure was built in 1908 when Tiger moved his business to Hayesville from the Shooting Creek community (Figure 59). The 1908 building is a Masonry Vernacular commercial building constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern with a sixth course of Flemish headers. The flat roof is surfaced with tar and gravel. The side elevation retains its tile coping along the roofline of the raised parapet, but the façade has a faux shed roof along the edge. Set on a continuous brick foundation, the structure has a central inset entrance. The façade was altered ca. 1976 with the application of T1-11 siding, the replacement of original storefront windows with 16-light fixed windows, and the installation of the hipped roof overhang found on many of the other storefronts around the square. The same overhang was placed on the adjacent 1941 building at 36 Herbert Street, but has since been removed. This building is also constructed of brick, but has a gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. The raised parapet has tile coping around the roofline. Set on a continuous brick foundation, the edifice has a central inset entrance flanked by storefront windows set under a four-light transom and a canvas awning. The windows on the side elevations of both buildings have been enclosed with brick (Moore 2007:81-82; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, 1941b).



Figure 58. Tiger's Store and Booth's Company Gift Shop, 36-42 Herbert Street, date unknown (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 59. 36-42 Herbert Street, now Tiger's Store and Chinquapin's Gifts, Goodies, and Music.

The former Clay County Farmer’s Exchange was built in 1946 by Wiley McGlamery. It is a Masonry Vernacular one-story building constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern with a tenth course of Flemish headers (Figure 60). The flat roof is surfaced with tar and gravel situated behind a raised parapet. The structure rests on a concrete slab foundation. The northernmost entrance has been enclosed with paneling, but the southernmost entrance has an inset glass door. Windows are one- and two-light fixed. An overhang like those installed around the town square in 1976 extends across the façade. A metal warehouse is attached to the east elevation (Moore 2007:152-53; *Asheville Citizen-Times* 1946).



Figure 60. 892 Highway 64 Business, former Clay County Farmer’s Exchange, now Molly & Me Antiques and Collectibles.

CY0089 – 66-78 Sanderson Street

This block was originally occupied by wood frame buildings including the Hayesville Methodist Church (Figure 61). The Hayesville Town Hall, erected in 1987, is situated on the former site of the Herbert House at the south end of the block. These buildings were replaced ca. 1948 with the existing one-story structure at 66 Sanderson Street and the two-story edifice at 78 Sanderson Street (Figure 62). The brick commercial structure at 66 Sanderson Street has English bond on the side elevations and running bond on the façade (Figure 63). An inset panel framed by a soldier course accents the raised parapet which is lined by tile coping. Housing two storefronts, the entrances have 15-light French doors and windows are paired fixed storefront flanked by fixed shutters. It has a concrete slab foundation and is topped by a flat built-up roof. The exterior of the two-story building at 78 Sanderson Street is brick placed in a running bond pattern with a soldier course separating the first and second stories. Windows are replacement six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash paired and set in a ribbon pattern on the second floor and 24-light fixed storefront windows on the first floor. An exterior brick chimney is situated on the south wall. The building has a built-up flat roof and concrete slab foundation. A hipped roof overhang like those installed around the town square extends across the façade of both buildings and wraps around the north elevation of 78 Sanderson Street.



Figure 61. East side of Sanderson Street between Herbert and Church Streets, ca. 1940. Ca. 1910 Hayesville Methodist Church on left (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 62. East side of Sanderson Street between Herbert and Church Streets, looking northeast, ca. 1956, (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 63. 66-78 Sanderson Street, looking northeast. Currently site of Mountain Mac, Morning Song Gallery, and Edward Jones Investments.

The Clay County Chamber of Commerce is located in a 1930 building according to the Clay County Tax Office. However, photos from the mid-twentieth century show a Modern design typical of the 1950s or 1960s era labeled with lettering indicating the inhabitant was “Eva’s Variety” (Figure 64 and Figure 65). Side elevations exhibit brick veneer in a running bond pattern, while the façade and pylon extending above the roofline displays stack bond (Figure 66). The built-up flat roof has a raised parapet with tile coping. Resting on a concrete slab foundation, storefront windows and a glass door provide access to the façade. A flat canopy supported by a V-shaped support incorporating signage originally decorated the façade. That canopy has been replaced with the overhang installed around the courthouse square in 1976, although the V-shaped support is still evident. A mural decorates the south elevation.

The Masonic Lodge is situated north but unattached to the Chamber of Commerce. It is a two-story brick building with running bond pattern accented by soldier courses separating the two floors and in the eaves. The structure rests on a continuous brick foundation and is topped by a gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal. Some original eight-light steel casement windows flanked by four-light fixed sidelight remain, but most have been replaced with paired six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash. A marble cornerstone is at the northwest corner. A one-story, full-width hipped roof canopy shields the two entrances on the façade. Built in 1951, an original circular lit sign denotes the organization.

The former town hall located at 116 Sanderson Street now houses Historic Hayesville, Inc. (Figure 67). The one-story concrete block building was built on a concrete slab foundation in 1960. Windows are one-over-one and four-over-four double-hung sash placed independently and paired flanked by fixed shutters. A flat roof rests behind a faux mansard roof surfaced with corrugated metal accented by exposed rafter ends in the eaves. Three entrances provide access to the building.



Figure 64. Eva's Variety Store, Masonic Lodge No. 301, and Old Town Hall, east side of Sanderson Street between Church and Curtis Streets, date unknown (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 65. Eva's Variety Store, 96 Sanderson Street, date unknown (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 66. 96 and 104 Sanderson Street, now the Clay County Chamber of Commerce and Masonic Lodge No. 301.



Figure 67. 116 Sanderson Street, now housing Historic Hayesville, Inc.

CY0091 – 40-66 Church Street

The block on the north side of Church Street fronting the Courthouse square is occupied by one- to two-story brick buildings constructed between 1946 and 1966 (Figure 68). The businesses which now occupy these structures including Nichols and Nichols Attorneys, Tom Day Mall, Shawn Powell Long CPA, Clay County Board of Elections, E911 Addressing, and Veteran's Services, Susan Wyman Accountant, Keep Me Posted, and the Corner Coffee and Wine Shop.

The one-story brick building situated on the northwest corner of Sanderson and Church Streets serves as a law office with an address of 40 Church Street (Figure 69). Built in 1952, the building has a built-up flat roof, a continuous brick foundation, brick set in a running bond pattern, and paired two-over-two wood, double-hung sash windows with horizontal muntins on the side elevation. The façade has one-light fixed windows and one-light glass doors. Canvas awnings shade the front.

The two-story brick building adjacent to the west is the Tom Day Mall which houses a number of offices. Built in 1946 at 46 Church Street, the building originally served as the Curtis Theater. Brick set in a running bond pattern with a soldier course at the top of the window on the façade remains evident on the second story, but the first floor is clad with Hardie board siding. Second floor windows are replacement four-over-four double-hung sash flanked by fixed shutters. The main entrance is accessed by paired 15-light French doors with five-light sidelights. A shed-roofed canopy like those around most of the courthouse square was installed in 1976. The flat roof is surfaced with tar and gravel while the building rests on a concrete slab foundation. Notable elements include the tile coping and louvered vents in the parapet. The two parcels to the west appear to be one building owned by two separate entities with two parcel numbers, but both have an address of 50 Church Street. It may have been built as part of the movie theater as it shares the same decorative elements and the 1946 construction date. There are three entrances and windows are replacement 16-light fixed. It has a built-up flat roof, raised parapet with tile coping, brick construction with Hardie board siding under the overhang across the façade.

The one-and-one-half story brick building to the west has an address of 54 Church Street and now houses Clay County offices. Like others around the square, the building has a built-up flat roof, concrete slab foundation, and tile coping around the raised parapet. The centrally-located inset entrance is flanked by paired 30-light fixed windows and the canopy found around the square extends across the façade.

The building at 62 Church Street is a brick building clad with vertical board siding. The tile coping along the raised parapet fronting the built-up flat roof remains apparent. The main entrance has paired one-light fixed windows on each side. Resting on a concrete slab foundation, the overhanging canopy found throughout the downtown area extends across the façade. It was built in 1946. Situated on the northeast corner of Main and Church Streets, 66 Church Street used to house Ray's Pharmacy (Figure 70). Now holding the Corner Coffee and Wine Shop along with several offices, this parcel as well as the two to the north with addresses of 82-84 +/- Main Street (CY0092) appear to occupy one building although now on separate parcels with different owners.

Set on a concrete slab foundation, the building has a flat built-up roof, a central inset entrance facing Church Street, and a canvas awning supported by square wood posts on the facade. The 1976 canopy and brick exterior remains along the Main Street elevation. Although historic photographs show a brick building, the top part of the wall is clad with standing seam metal, while Hardie board covers the brick below the canopy. One-light fixed storefront windows extend across the façade. A secondary entrance on the west elevation has a 15-light French door with six-light fixed windows on either side.



Figure 68. North side of Church Street between Sanderson and Main Streets, date unknown. Ray's Pharmacy at far left (Courtesy of Historic Hayesville, Inc.).



Figure 69. North side of Church Street between Sanderson and Main Streets, looking northwest.



Figure 70. North side of Church Street between Sanderson and Main Streets, looking northeast.

CY0092 – 82-84 +/- Main Street

The two parcels located at 82 and 84 +/- Main Street appear to be part of the same building as 66 Church Street (Figure 71). The canopy installed in 1976 extends across the front of both of these parcels. Above the canopy, metal siding obscures the brick structure which remains evident below the overhang. The northernmost parcel houses a restaurant which features outside seating under an extension of the canopy. Paired one-over-one vinyl windows are evident on the north elevation. Storefront windows and glass doors provide access and light to the interiors on the façade.



Figure 71. 82-84 +/- Main Street, looing southeast, now occupied by Black Dog Tavern and Bella Boutique.

HISTORY

Located on a hill approximately one mile southwest of present-day Hayesville, the United States Army built Fort Hembree (also shown as Embree) along the Unicoi Turnpike in 1837. Although some white settlers already lived in the area, the fort served as one of the collection points for the Cherokee at the time of removal as part of the “Trail of Tears” in 1838. Approximately 1,000 Cherokee were removed from the area after which their lands were opened for acquisition by white settlers. When Cherokee County was established in 1839, Murphy was designated as the county seat and the Western Turnpike was built through present-day Clay County to connect the town with Franklin in Macon County. After completing the deportation order, Fort Hembree was abandoned by the government in 1840. Although decommissioned, the fort became the center for development in the area and the fort buildings were converted to serve public and private uses. A general store opened in one of the fort buildings and a post office opened in another. Residents built Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches nearby. During the Civil War, Fort Hembree again saw active duty as a drilling site for Confederate regiments (Moore 2007:17-23, 37; WPA 1939:509).

As visiting the county seat still required a two-day journey with an overnight stay, residents in the vicinity of Fort Hembree negotiated with politician George Hayes to introduce a bill for a new county in exchange for their votes. In 1861, the North Carolina State General Assembly passed the bill for the creation of Clay County. As per the bill, the Cherokee County Commissioners appointed a committee to appoint a temporary Board of Commissioners and select a site for the county seat. It was intended to select a site of at least 25 acres to lay out a town. In the interim, the Methodist Church near Fort Hembree served as the seat of county government. Local residents proposed three options for the county seat: Fort Hembree, Nelson Ridge, and a 20-acre site northeast of Fort Hembree to be donated by W.M. Hancock. Fort Hembree was eliminated because whiskey was sold in the community. As Hancock was willing to donate his land, the site northeast of the fort was selected and named in honor of the politician responsible for introducing the bill creating the county. Although a small village centered around a community well along present-day Church Street already existed at the future county seat, Fort Hembree continued to serve as the center of local government throughout the Civil War. The first courthouse was built of wood in 1866 (Moore 2007:37-48; Asheville Citizen-Times 1932).

After an escaped prisoner burned the original courthouse in 1870, the commission met in the Masonic Lodge until a courthouse could be constructed. In 1882, the Clay County Board of Commissioners finally ordered the survey and platting of Hayesville which incorporated the existing land ownership into the map. Between 1885 and 1889, a new Italianate style courthouse designed by architect William Gould Bulgin was built on the centrally-located town square (Moore 2007:50-56; Bishir, Southern and Martin 1999:401-02).

During the 1890s and early 1900s, businesses and churches relocated from the Fort Hembree area to downtown Hayesville. Tiger’s Store, likely the oldest operating business in town, opened ca. 1899 as a dry goods store in the Shooting Creek Community. Started by P.N. Tiger, the business moved to Hayesville in 1908 and continues to be owned by his descendants. Clay Hardware Store, the first to locate in downtown Hayesville, operated from a structure at Main and Church Streets

until it closed in 1983. DeWease's Hardware, also located on the town square, caught fire in the late 1920s and destroyed most of the buildings in the town center (Moore 2007:80-84).

Most of the existing buildings around the square date from the 1940s through the 1960s indicating prosperity in the area likely due to the construction of the nearby Chatuge Dam starting in 1941 and the post-World War II boom. The town square remained a center of commercial, governmental, and social activity for the small town until businesses started relocating to the Highway 64 Bypass. In response, the buildings around the square were updated to draw new occupants and residents. In a ca.1977 article "Hayesville Puts on New Face" from the Blue Ridge Mountain Electric Membership Corporation newsletter which was included in the original survey form for the Courthouse square, the author noted that "improved sidewalks with an overhang roof of cedar shingles supported by decorative 4 X 4 pine posts and new store fronts, have made this county seat one of the most picturesque towns in the mountains of Western North Carolina" (No Author ca. 1977). Although several of the enterprises around the square now cater to tourists, the majority remain focused on serving local residents as restaurants, accountants, attorneys, and government agencies. Although the county offices moved out of the historic courthouse in 2008, the building remains a community resource and has been recently rehabilitated through grant projects. The courthouse square remains the location of the Hayesville Town Hall.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Clay County Courthouse Square represents a traditional plan whereby the center of government is placed in the center of town set within a park which serves as community meeting space. The accompanying commercial, ecclesiastical, and social entities develop the surrounding blocks. The North Carolina state survey inventory maintained by the HPO includes only five recorded courthouse squares in the state. Of these, three were not true courthouse squares and all were situated at least 250 miles east of Hayesville. Therefore, Cardno selected nearby Murphy as an example of a nearby county seat, and Robbinsville and Morganton as examples of courthouse squares in the state. None of these has been recorded as a courthouse square.

Situated at the juncture of the Hiwassee and Valley rivers, Murphy is the seat of Cherokee County (Figure 72). The U.S. Army built Fort Butler at this location in 1838 for gathering the Cherokee for relocation west. Afterwards, when Cherokee County was established in 1838, it became the county seat and was renamed Murphy. County officials built a brick courthouse on the central square in 1848. The arrival of the railroad in 1888 prompted the construction of a new Romanesque Revival style courthouse a block away from the original. After a fire, a new Beaux Arts style courthouse replaced it in 1927. With the growth, the wood frame stores downtown were replaced with masonry structures. As a result, the central business district contains primarily two- and three-story brick buildings constructed primarily in the 1920s. Murphy retains good integrity as an example of a historic downtown county seat. The Cherokee County Courthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (Bishir, Southern and Martin 1999:403-404; NPS 2018).



Figure 72. Downtown Murphy and the Cherokee County Courthouse, Peachtree Street from Alpine Street, looking northwest.

Robbinsville is the county seat of Graham County which was formed from Cherokee County in 1872. Completed by the Works Progress Administration in 1941 and 1942, the existing courthouse is the county's third (Figure 73). Featuring a T-plan, the courthouse as well as a number of the one- and two-story surrounding buildings were built of a local stone characterized by varied orange hues (Figure 74). Although unremarkable on their own, most of the structures surrounding the courthouse date to the early twentieth century and remain typical of a small, historic downtown.

The Graham County Courthouse was listed in the NRHP in 2007 (Bishir, Southern and Martin 1999:393; NPS 2018).



Figure 73. Graham County Courthouse, North Main Street, Robbinsville, looking east.



Figure 74. South Main Street from southwest corner of courthouse square, Robbinsville, looking southwest.

Now the county seat of Burke County, Morganton was incorporated in 1784 and served as an early trading center for westward expansion into the mountains. Located in the prosperous Catawba River valley, a railroad connected the booming community to Asheville during the 1880s. The town is centered around an 1830s era courthouse which was remodeled into a Neoclassical Revival design in 1903 (Figure 75). It is situated on a large town square. Government offices moved a block east in 1976, but the historic courthouse has been restored as a cultural center and heritage museum. Most of the downtown surrounding the former courthouse is composed of two-story brick commercial buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries following a disastrous fire in 1893 (Figure 76). With most of the surrounding blocks filled with historic buildings, Morganton remains an excellent example of a historic downtown which revolves around a courthouse square. The Burke County Courthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1970, while the Morganton Downtown Historic District was NRHP listed in 1987 (Bishir, Southern and Martin 1999:148-150; NPS 2018).



Figure 75. Burke County Courthouse, Morganton, South Green Street, looking west.



Figure 76. Morganton, northwest side of Union Street across from the former courthouse, looking west.

Designed as a circular town extending one-quarter mile in each direction from the public square, the North Carolina General Assembly incorporated Shelby as the seat of Cleveland County in 1843. The current Neoclassical Revival courthouse was built on the Courthouse Square in 1907 based on designs by H.L. Lewman (Figure 77). Since its inception, the square served as the center of town and the epicenter of county government. The current courthouse replaced a log one built on the square in 1842 and a subsequent brick courthouse erected in 1874. After government offices moved in 1974, the historic courthouse was reopened as the Cleveland County Historical Museum and currently houses the Earl Scruggs Center. The Courthouse Square remains the centerpiece of the historic civic, commercial, and residential core of Shelby. Most of the surrounding blocks contain brick buildings dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with few constructed after World War II (Figure 78). As a whole, the downtown business district retains excellent integrity and was listed as a district in the NRHP in 1983 with revised boundaries adopted

in 2002. The 1907 Cleveland County Courthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (NPS n.d.; NPS 2018).



Figure 77. Cleveland County Courthouse Square, Shelby, from East Warren Street, looking north.



Figure 78. Shelby, south side of East Warren Street across from the former courthouse, looking southeast.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

The Clay County Courthouse Square does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. The courthouse square is in its original location, and the overall small town setting and feeling remains intact. It continues to serve as the center of town, but has lost some association with the relocation of county offices out of the historic courthouse. Demolition of most of the earlier historic buildings and their replacement by nondescript mid- and late twentieth century commercial structures adversely effected the historic appearance of the square. Furthermore, extensive alterations to the design, workmanship, and materials of most of the individual buildings have severely impacted its architectural integrity as a whole. Although the ca. 1976 remodel of the buildings around the square was an attempt to revitalize downtown and create a cohesive design, this effort resulted in the construction of new store fronts of vertical plank siding, a matching cedar shingled overhanging canopy, and altered fenestration with the relocation and replacement of windows. These changes created a false sense of history and introduced elements inconsistent with the historic design of the buildings. While recognizable as a historic downtown based on the age of the courthouse and overall layout, the Clay County Courthouse Square does not have sufficient integrity to convey its historic appearance.

Evaluation Criteria

The Clay County Courthouse Square is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Clay County's history. With the late construction date of most of the structures, the square is not associated with the early settlement of the county. The former courthouse, which is NRHP listed, displays the closest association with the founding of the county and its early history. The alterations to the buildings and new construction represent the late 1970s period in the town, which is not considered historic at this point. The square no longer displays its historic appearance and its significant role within that context is no longer apparent.

The available research did not indicate any association with individuals significant in history. Therefore, the Clay County Courthouse Square is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Extensive alterations and additions have negatively impacted the original design and architecture of the most historic buildings around the Clay County Courthouse Square. Most of the buildings date to the 1940s through the 1960s and do not possess high artistic merit and are no longer good examples of vernacular architecture. Other, more intact, examples of historic downtowns and courthouse squares exist throughout the state. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

As altered examples of common types of construction and a typical town plan, the Clay County Courthouse Square is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in the history of the state.

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