



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

June 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SUBJECT: Replacement of Bridge No. 281 on SR 1358 over Big Horse Creek, TIP No. B-4014,
Ashe County, ER 00-7336

Thank you for your letter of April 13, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Mattson Alexander & Associates concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture and Criteria Consideration A for Religion as a fine rare example of the rural stone churches built during the early twentieth century in Western North Carolina. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 12 of the report.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

DB:scb

cc: B. Church
N. Graf

Bc: Brown/Montgomery
Griffith/W. Office
County
RF

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ER00-7336
DOE 6/9/2000

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 281 ON S.R. 1358
OVER BIG HORSE CREEK
ASHE COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. B-4014
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2711702
FEDERAL AID NO. BRZ-1358(2)**

Prepared for:

**Earth Tech
701 Corporate Center Drive
Suite 475
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607-5074**

Prepared by:

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 569-8130
(704) 376-0985**

20 March 2000

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20 March 2000

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander
Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

3-20-00

Date

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

Date

Edward B. Meigs
Project Manager

3-23-00

Date

Barbara Church

4-13-00

Date

N.C.D.O.T. Historic Architectural Resources Section

**Replacement of Bridge No. 281 on S.R. 1358 over Big Horse Creek
Ashe County
T.I.P. No. B-4014
State Project No. 8.2711702
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1358(2)**

Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) proposes to replace Bridge No. 281 which carries S.R. 1358 over Big Horse Creek in Ashe County (**Figure 1**). The extant one-lane bridge was built in 1910 and is now classified as functionally obsolete. Depicted in **Figure 2**, four alternatives are being considered and evaluated for the proposed project. The new two-lane bridge would measure roughly sixty feet in length. Under **Alternative No. 1**, the bridge would be built on a new alignment, roughly 150 feet downstream from its current location. **Alternative No. 2** also specifies bridge construction along a new alignment, approximately 300 feet downstream. During construction of either alternative 1 or 2, traffic would be maintained along the existing structure. **Alternative 3** calls for construction of a new bridge at the existing location with a temporary detour approximately 150 feet downstream. **Alternative 4** specifies a new bridge also at the existing location, and a temporary detour roughly 300 feet downstream.

Purpose of Survey and Report

The historic resources survey was conducted to identify all historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) (**Figure 3**). This survey and report are part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by a categorical exclusion (C.E.). This report was prepared as a technical appendix to the C.E. and is part of the compliance documentation required under the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (N.H.P.A.) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the N.H.P.A. states that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in, or potentially eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation should be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed undertaking. This report is on file with N.C.D.O.T. and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

The survey was conducted and the report compiled in accordance with the provisions of F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 49(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FRR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and the Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources (N.C.D.O.T.).

The Phase II survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the area of potential effects, which is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the A.P.E.; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria.

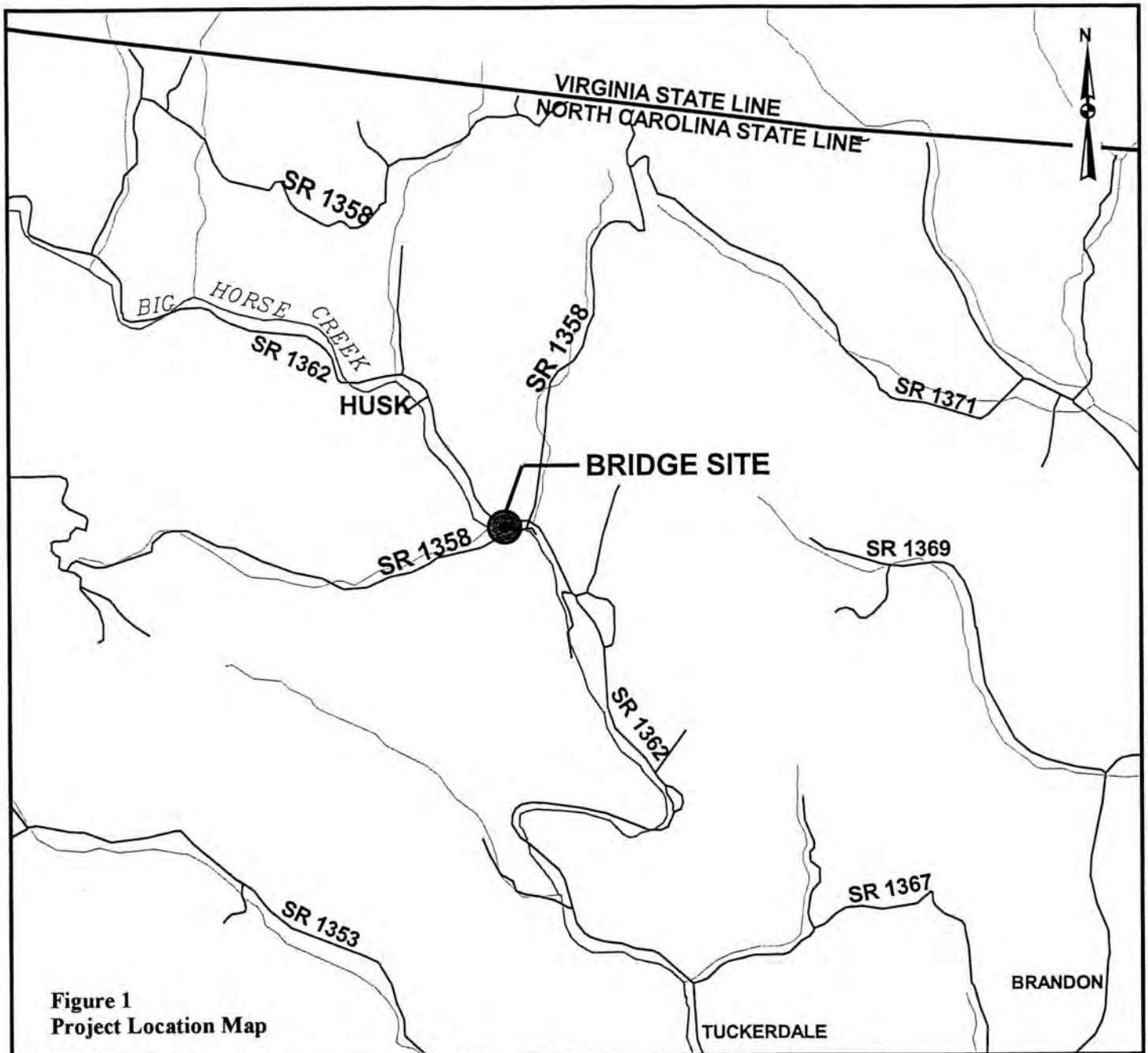
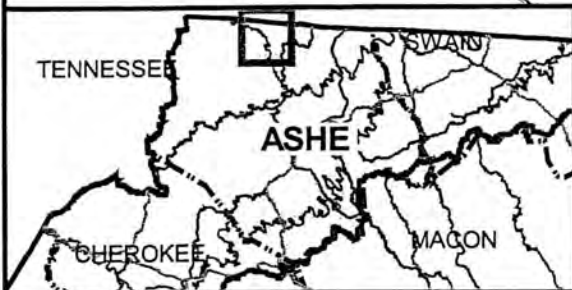
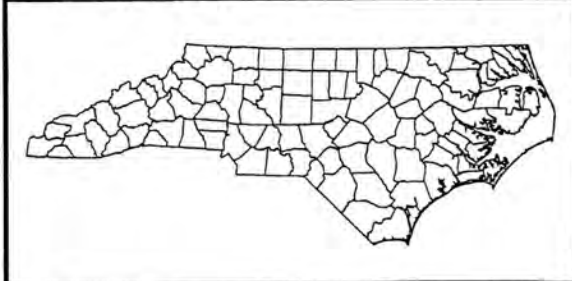


Figure 1
Project Location Map



North Carolina - Department of Transportation
Division of Highways
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NUMBER 281
ON SR 1358 OVER BIG HORSE CREEK
ASHE COUNTY
TIP NO. B-4014

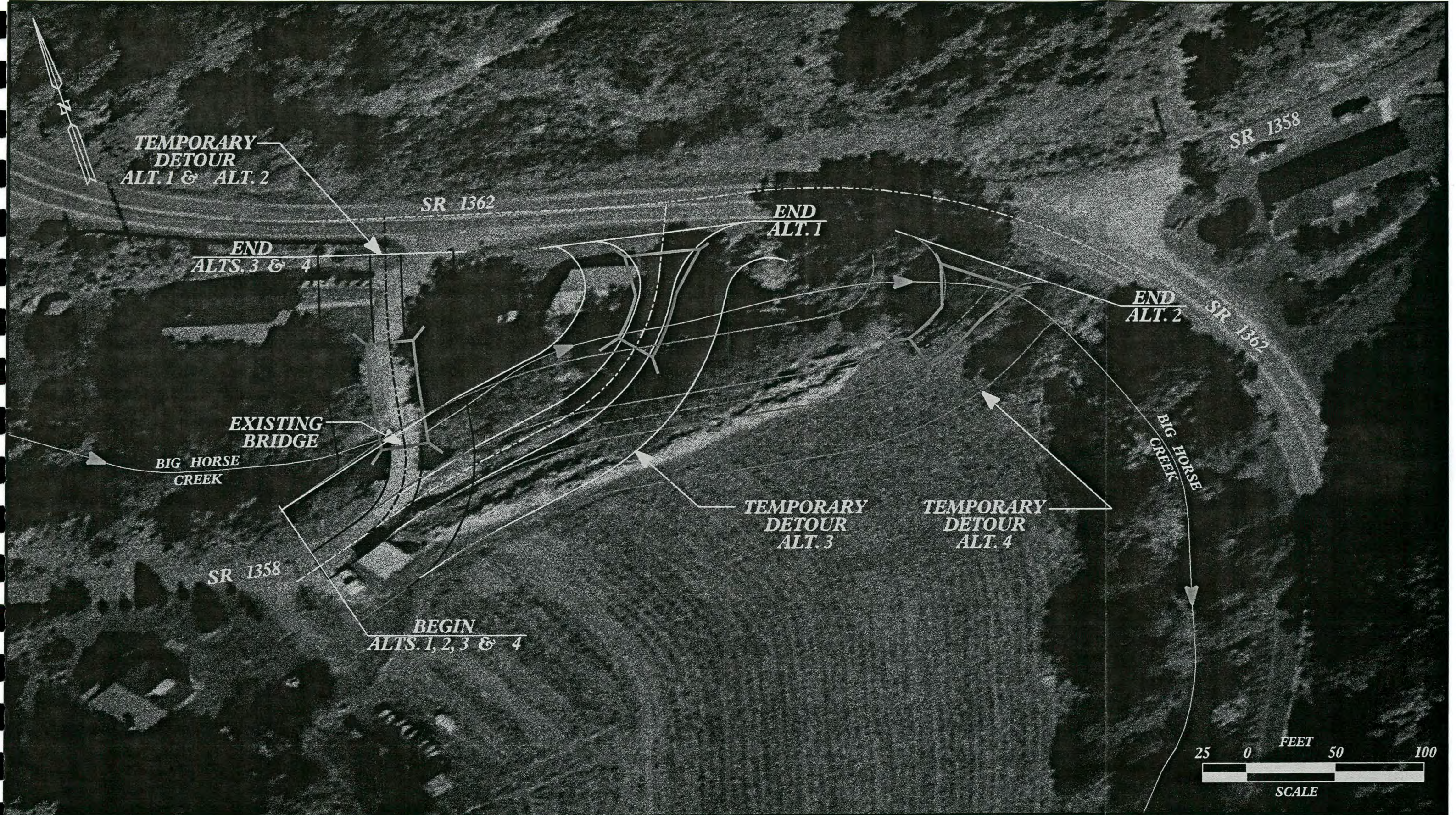


0.4 0 0.4 0.8 Miles



0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilometers





North Carolina Department of
 Transportation
 Division of Highways
 Project Development & Environmental
 Analysis Branch

LEGEND

	Alt. 1 Centerline of New Rdwy. & Alt. 3 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 1 Edge of Pavement of New Rdwy. & Alt. 3 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 1 ROW of New Rdwy. & Alt. 3 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 2 Centerline of New Rdwy. & Alt. 4 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 2 Edge of Pavement of New Rdwy. & Alt. 4 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 2 ROW of New Rdwy. & Alt. 4 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ New Location
	Alt. 3 & 4 Centerline of New Rdwy. & Alt. 1 & 2 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ Ext. Location
	Alt. 3 & 4 Edge of Pavement of New Rdwy. & Alt. 1 & 2 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ Ext. Location
	Alt. 3 & 4 ROW of New Rdwy. & Alt. 1 & 2 Temp. Detour, Bridge to be Replaced @ Ext. Location

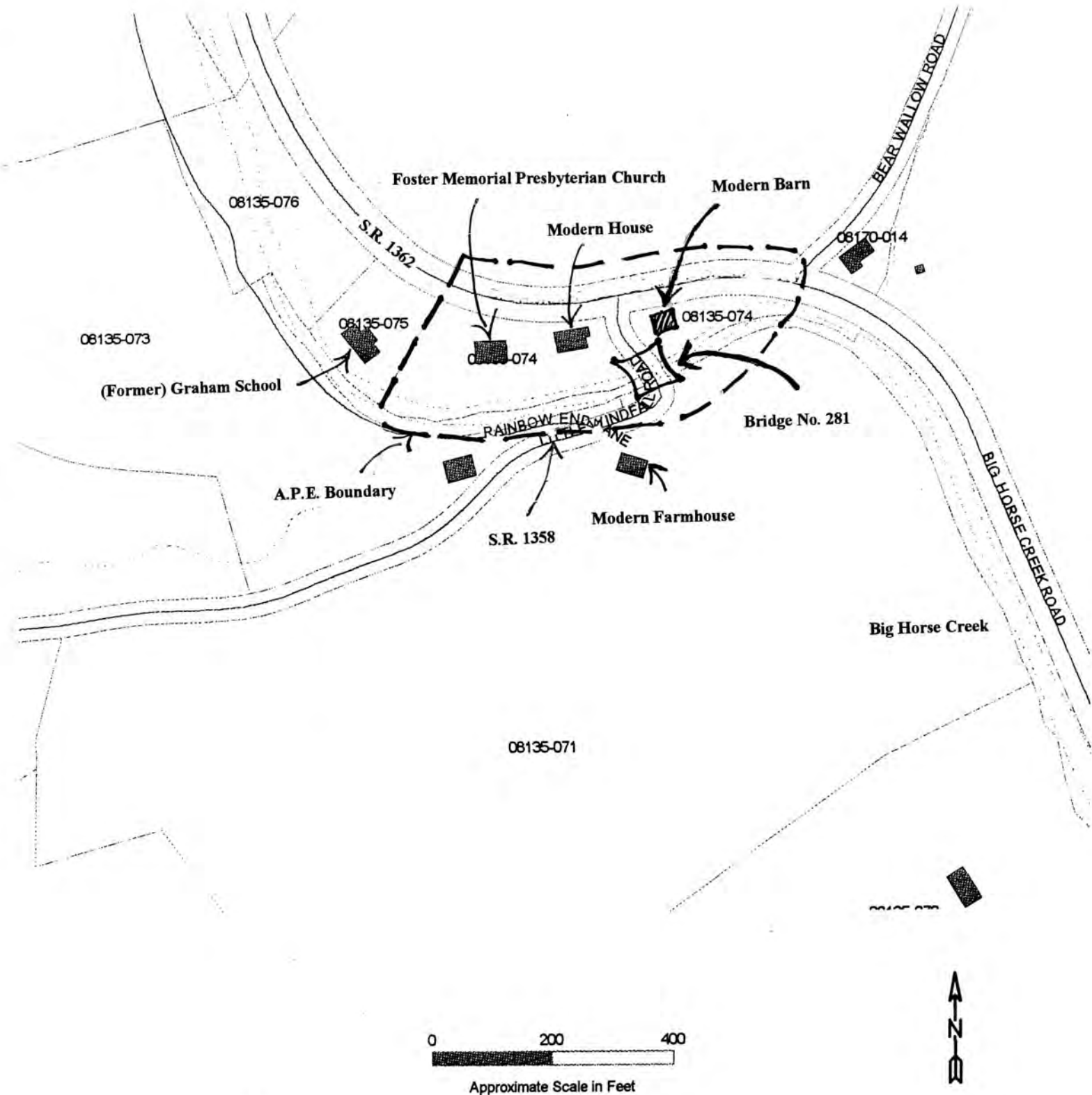
PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES 1, 2, 3 & 4
 REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NUMBER 28
 ON SR 1358 OVER BIG HORSE CREEK
 ASHE COUNTY
 TIP NO. B-4014

Ashe County NC Tax Parcel Data

Parcel: Account: DB: Pg: Yr:

Map: Block: Lot:

Figure 3
Area of Potential Effects Map



The methodology for this investigation included background research into the historical and architectural development of the areas and a field survey of the A.P.E. The field survey was conducted in January 2000, by automobile and on foot, to delineate the A.P.E. and to identify all properties within the A.P.E. that appear to have been built before 1951. Every property at least fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. National Register boundaries were determined for those resources recommended as eligible.

The boundaries of the A.P.E. are show on an Ashe County tax map (see **Figure 3**). The A.P.E. is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

Background research was undertaken at the western office of the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in Asheville. This search revealed that a limited reconnaissance survey of 100 properties had been conducted of Ashe County in 1976, but no sites within the general study area for this project were examined during the survey. An examination of National Register nominations, survey files, and other historical studies indicated that no resources within the A.P.E. have been listed either in the National Register or in the North Carolina Study List.

Summary of Survey Findings

The bridge under consideration spans Big Horse Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the New River, in a rural area of Ashe County, approximately two miles south of the Virginia state border. The bridge carries S.R. 1358 over Big Horse Creek just south of the junction with S.R. 1362. S.R. 1362 roughly parallels the northwest-southeast course of Big Horse Creek, and S.R. 1358 crosses the creek before turning sharply southwest.

Ashe County is located in the northwestern corner of North Carolina, occupying a high mountain plateau on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Blue Ridge formed a largely impenetrable barrier, isolating Ashe County from trade with the rest of North Carolina until the Good Roads Movement of the 1920s. Despite its remote location, the county, with its rolling rather than steep terrain and numerous waterways, has good farm and pasture land. Ashe County continues to be largely rural, and the countryside is dotted with small farms. Manufacturing plants are primarily found in the small towns and communities of the county.

Bridge No. 281 was built in 1910 as a small, one-lane, steel deck girder span, measuring thirty-five feet in length. The bridge has timber piers, a wooden deck, and reinforced concrete abutments, but no side railings (**Plate 1**). The bridge is not recommended for National Register eligibility. Now in poor condition, the structure represents a common bridge type, and numerous better preserved examples survive. Within the A.P.E., only one property, the Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, is fifty years of age or greater. Built in 1931 and 1932, this stone church is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register or the North Carolina State Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

None



Plate 1. Bridge No. 281, Looking East.

Historical Background and Historic Context

The project area is located in north-central Ashe County, which forms the northwestern corner of North Carolina. The county occupies a high plateau, approximately 3,000 feet above sea level, on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which until the twentieth century were largely impenetrable. Because of this mountain barrier, Ashe County became known as one of the "lost provinces" of North Carolina, cut off from trade and travel with the rest of the state. However, the Stone Mountains, which form the border with Tennessee, had numerous passes, and the north flowing New River gave access to Virginia. Despite its relative isolation, Ashe County was unique among the mountain counties of western North Carolina because of its rolling, rather than rugged, terrain and its fertile farmland, which is well-watered by the New River and its tributaries. Because of these favorable conditions, Ashe County has remained overwhelmingly agrarian throughout its history (Bishir et al. 1999: 202).

Named for Governor Samuel Ashe, the county was created in 1799 after settlers, travelling down the Great Wagon Road of the Shenandoah Valley, streamed into the area. Sited at the base of Mount Jefferson, the county seat of Jefferson was incorporated in 1803, but has remained small, in part, because the gentle topography and good farmland encouraged settlers to disperse more uniformly throughout the county. Small crossroad communities, with stores, mills, and churches, emerged to serve nearby farms, and the county developed few large towns. Located just a few miles south of the county seat, West Jefferson emerged in the early twentieth century as the commercial center of Ashe County after a branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway was extended south from Virginia in 1915 (Sharpe 1958: 540). In northern Ashe County, the neighboring farm communities of Nella and Husk developed along the Norfolk and Western rail line and Big Horse Creek, six miles north of Lansing. A smaller community, approximately one mile to the south of Nella and within the general study area, centered around the farm belonging to Patterson Graham, a local farmer, Methodist minister, and teacher, New Bethel Baptist Church, and the Graham School (now the Nella Community Center), which had been founded in 1883. Located within the A.P.E., the Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church was built in 1931 and 1932 within this small farming community on a parcel just south of the Graham School ("Mountaineer Heritage," n.d.).

Since its founding at the end of the American Revolution, Ashe County has been a rural county, with more than ninety-one per cent of its area still designated as farmland into the late 1950s. Despite good farming conditions, poor transportation and the absence of ready markets stymied the development of commercial agriculture, and subsistence farms predominated in Ashe County until the early twentieth century. The earliest settlers cultivated rye and buckwheat, hardy cold-weather grains, as well as corn, but as productivity declined, these fields were given over to grasses which, in turn, supported livestock. Because its gently sloping terrain allowed grasses to grow up to the mountain summits, Ashe County was ideal for raising livestock, and in 1879, there were thirty-eight cattle traders in the county (Van Noppen and Van Noppen 1973: 48, 269). Livestock production continued to be a profitable part of the agricultural economy through the twentieth century, and by the post-World War II period, Ashe County was the leading producer of beef and dairy cattle in the state and the second largest producer of sheep. With an abundance of livestock, Ashe, along with neighboring Watauga and Alleghany counties, has also been a major producer of wool and dairy products. Only since the 1920s has Ashe County joined other mountain counties in cultivating burley tobacco as a cash crop, and by 1965 had become the third leading producer in North Carolina. Manufacturing has remained a minor part of the economy, accounting for less than nine per cent of the county work force into the 1960s. Much of the manufacturing sector has been concentrated in the processing of agricultural products, timber-

related industries, and some textile production (Bishir et al. 1999: 202; Sharpe 1958: 542-543; Van Noppen and Van Noppen 1973: 278-279).

Because of its largely subsistence economy and mountain isolation, Ashe County was generally unaffected by the Civil War, although there were strong Union sympathies, and clashes between Northern sympathizers and Confederates were common. The county remained a Republican stronghold through the end of the nineteenth century, in contrast to the rest of North Carolina.

In addition to agriculture, a number of minerals were discovered during the late antebellum period, and several mining communities emerged by the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1870s, Ore Knob was a bustling boomtown for copper mining, leading the nation in the production of the metal. During its brief period of prosperity, Ore Knob was the largest town in the county, but the community quickly declined with the closing of the mines in the 1880s, and has since vanished. By 1884, Creston, with its grist and saw mills, tannery, and a furniture and wagon factory, had emerged as the largest town in Ashe County (Van Noppen and Van Noppen 1973: 252, 353). Throughout the nineteenth century, iron was also mined, and a number of bloomery forges were established for iron production. Unlike Ore Knob, the town of Helton, which once boasted several iron mines and forges, survives although its iron production has long since ended (Sharpe 1958: 546-647; Bishir et al. 1999: 207).

Like much of western North Carolina, a seasonal tourist industry began to emerge in Ashe County by the end of the nineteenth century as wealthy families wanting to escape the summer heat began to "take the waters" at local mineral springs. Such spa resorts as Shatley Springs, Thompson's Bromine and Arsenic Springs (N.R.) near Crumper, and the Glendale Springs Inn (N.R.) flourished with the influx of seasonal visitors. However, the county only acquired its first true connection to the rest of the state during the Good Roads Movement of the 1920s as road and bridge building campaigns helped end some of the isolation imposed by the mountain topography. (The Norfolk and Western Railway, which had built a branch line to West Jefferson from Abingdon, Virginia, in 1915 did not connect with any other rail line in North Carolina and so did little to improve transportation to and from the county.) (Van Noppen and Van Noppen 1973: 333; Bishir et al. 1999: 208-210).

Agriculture has remained the predominant economic activity, but in recent years, tourism has become an increasingly important sector of the local economy. In the 1970s, Ashe County found itself embroiled in controversy with a proposal by the Appalachian Power Company to dam the New River in Virginia, effectively impounding the river on the North Carolina side. Environmentalists succeeded in having the New River designated as a Wild and Scenic River, and the proposal died. Since then, Ashe County has profited from the growing interest in outdoor sports, particularly rafting, and the river valleys of the county have become popular spots for vacation home construction. Despite these changes, the rural, agrarian way of life survives remarkably intact in Ashe County (Bishir et al. 1999: 202).

Historic Context: Early Twentieth Century Churches in Ashe County

Churches built in Ashe County, and throughout the mountain region, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries usually conformed to a small number of common designs. These primarily rural, Protestant congregations tended to select simple, frame, gable front buildings with restrained classical or Gothic Revival elements. More ambitious, or more highly ornamented, designs were found in the towns or larger communities, especially the county seat of Jefferson or the larger railroad town of West Jefferson, and displayed greater decorative treatment. By the early twentieth century, access to saw mills permitted both new construction

campaigns and designs more in keeping with nationally popular trends (Bishir et al. 1999: 66-67). Even rural churches were often enhanced by prominent entry towers, decorative carpentry, or pointed arch windows as expressions of the Gothic Revival style. Of note are two small, Gothic Revival, Episcopal mission churches, St. Mary's Episcopal Church near Beaver Creek and Holy Trinity Church at Glendale Springs, both of which have projecting apses, belfries, shingled gables, and pointed arch windows. The congregations at both Grassy Creek Methodist Church and Creston Methodist Church selected more ambitious Gothic Revival designs for their new buildings. Each has a large, gable front form, decorative cross gables, corner towers, pointed arch windows with stylized tracery, and pointed arch entrances. Creston, once the largest town in Ashe County, had local saw mills and woodworking factories, and with readily available materials, the Methodist congregation at Creston built an unusually elaborate building, with a tall, three stage tower, capped by pinnacles and sided with diamond-shaped shingles (Bishir et al. 1999: 202-210).

The frame churches of early twentieth century Ashe County did not differ significantly from rural churches found throughout the state, but by the early twentieth century, some churches in the mountain counties were being constructed of stone. Often built of the smooth river rock so plentiful in mountain streams or of fieldstone, these churches reflected the emergence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries of a regional architecture, adapted from the popular Arts and Crafts Movement. Characterized by rustic and picturesque designs, a preference for native materials, and a blend of materials for visual interest, this romantic, rustic style was commonly found in the new resorts of the region, such as the Grove Park Inn in Asheville or High Hampton Inn at Cashiers, and in the summer houses of wealthy summer residents but was less often used for churches and schools. However, stone construction emerged as a common choice for Presbyterian churches and missions, probably following the model set at the Presbyterian Church's conference center at Montreat in Buncombe County, where river rock was used for many buildings. In the mid-1920s, the Presbyterian mission at Crossnore, in Avery County, also built the Craftsman-style Crossnore Presbyterian Church in river rock (Bishir et al.: 59-61; 228; 305-306). In Ashe County, two churches, the Lansing Presbyterian Church (1925), in the town of Lansing, and the Presbyterian Church in West Jefferson, both incorporated rustic stone construction with the popular Gothic Revival style. Both churches have the broad, gable front form, corner towers, and round or pointed arch openings. Despite the popularity of stone construction within the denomination, as well as for churches of other denominations in the larger towns of the region, stone construction was less common for small, country churches. However, within the A.P.E., the Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, built in 1931 and 1932, is a rare example of the small, rural church executed in rough cut stone. Situated on a narrow site along Big Horse Creek, the church retains the simple, gable front meeting house form, but the double hung windows have the pointed arch configuration of the Gothic Revival. Although the entrance has been modernized, the fine workmanship of the masonry exterior is notable, and the church retains its integrity. Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church is recommended for National Register eligibility.

Property Inventory and Evaluations

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church

West side, S.R. 1358, 0.1 mile south of junction with S.R. 1362, Husk vicinity
Ashe County

Date of Construction

1931-1932

Associated Outbuildings

None

Site Description (Figure 4)

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church occupies a narrow, flat site on the north side of Big Horse Creek, just south of S.R. 1362. The land quickly rises to the north, and S.R. 1362 skirts along the base of the mountain. The former Graham School (built ca. 1920 and outside the A.P.E. for this project) and a modern house occupy the same narrow, creek-side site as the church (west of Bridge No. 281), and a small, mid-twentieth century farm is located just east of bridge. An unpaved driveway leads from S.R. 1358, just before the crossing of Bridge No. 281, past the modern house to the church, which has no formal church yard or distinctive landscaping. The church faces west, sharing a lawn with the east-facing Graham School.

Physical Description

The Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church was built in 1931 and 1932 as a small, gable front church with a rough-cut stone exterior. The building has a projecting, gable front vestibule with round-arched windows flanking a single, round-arched entrance, reached by concrete steps. The sanctuary has pointed arch, double hung windows with frosted glazing, and the raised half-basement has three-over-three, double hung windows. A single, stained glass window is found on the rear elevation, behind the pulpit. Stone flues are found on the north and south elevations. The interior was inaccessible, but the only exterior alteration is a modern wooden door, which has side lights and a wooden transom.

Historical Background

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church was founded in 1931 during a period of active efforts by the Presbyterian Church to establish new congregations in western North Carolina. Beginning in 1925, a Presbyterian church was established at West Jefferson, followed the next year by the church at Lansing, and by World War II, eight additional Presbyterian churches had been built in Ashe County, including Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church (Fletcher 1963: 175-176).

The church had its beginnings in 1931 when a teacher at Graham School invited Rev. R.H. Stone and Dr. E.E. Gillespie, Presbyterian missionaries who were working extensively in the county during the 1920s and 1930s, to hold a revival on the school grounds. With local interest strong, the ministers helped residents petition Winston-Salem Presbytery to establish a church in the Nella-Husk area. By July 1931, a Sunday school had been organized, which was held in Graham School, and in October a fifty-foot lot was deeded to the church trustees. In November 1932, the congregation was organized under Winston-Salem Presbytery, and the new church was named for Mrs. Elizabeth Neal Foster, who had been active in Presbyterian missions in Ashe County (Ashe County Heritage Book Committee 1984: 66-67; Fletcher 1963: 174-176).

It is not known who built the church although it seems probable that local residents may have undertaken the construction themselves. While the simple, gable front form reflected a long-

standing tradition for rural, Protestant churches, the use of stone for the exterior was undoubtedly influenced by the numerous stone Presbyterian churches and missions built in the region during this period. At the denomination's conference center, Montreat, in Buncombe County, river rock was used for many of the facilities, giving the center the ambience of a rustic retreat. Other Presbyterian churches in the region followed suit including the large, Craftsman-style Crossnore Presbyterian Church near Banner Elk in Avery County (1924-1926) while the Gothic Revival stone churches at West Jefferson and Lansing (six miles south of the project area), both constructed in the mid-1920s, undoubtedly served as closer models for Foster Memorial church.

Evaluation of Integrity and Eligibility (Plates 2-5)

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Although such resources are not typically eligible for the National Register, Criteria Consideration A states that buildings used for religious purposes or owned by religious institutions may be listed if they have significance for "...architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance". As a fine and rare example of the rural, stone churches built during the early twentieth century in western North Carolina, Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church meets Criteria Consideration A.

Stone, particularly the smooth river rock, became a popular building material during the period as western North Carolina developed a distinctive architecture of its own, characterized by rustic, picturesque designs and the use of native materials. However, this regional architecture was most popular among the builders of the elite mountain resorts and summer houses of western North Carolina, and was less typically used for church construction, especially rural churches. Stone churches were more often found in the larger towns of the mountain counties where congregations often had greater resources and favored more ambitious and up-to-date designs. Undoubtedly influenced by the popularity of stone construction among Presbyterian congregations in particular, the Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, with its fine workmanship, survives as a rare example of the rural, stone church. The church retains its architectural integrity, and the creek-side setting enhances the significance of this country church.

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church does not possess significance under Criterion A because the property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The church is also not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Foster Memorial church is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. Furthermore, the church and the nearby Graham School do not have a significant historical connection, and thus do not form a small historic district. Now in deteriorated condition, the school has a separate and distinctive history from that of the church, having been established in the early 1880s roughly forty years prior to the formation and construction of Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church.

The National Register boundaries encompass only the church and its immediate setting of approximately 0.6 acre. The church property shares its roughly 1.20 acre tax parcel with a modern house (or rectory) to the east, but the National Register boundaries exclude the residence which does not contribute to the significance of the historic church.



Plate 2. Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 3. Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, South Elevation, Looking North.

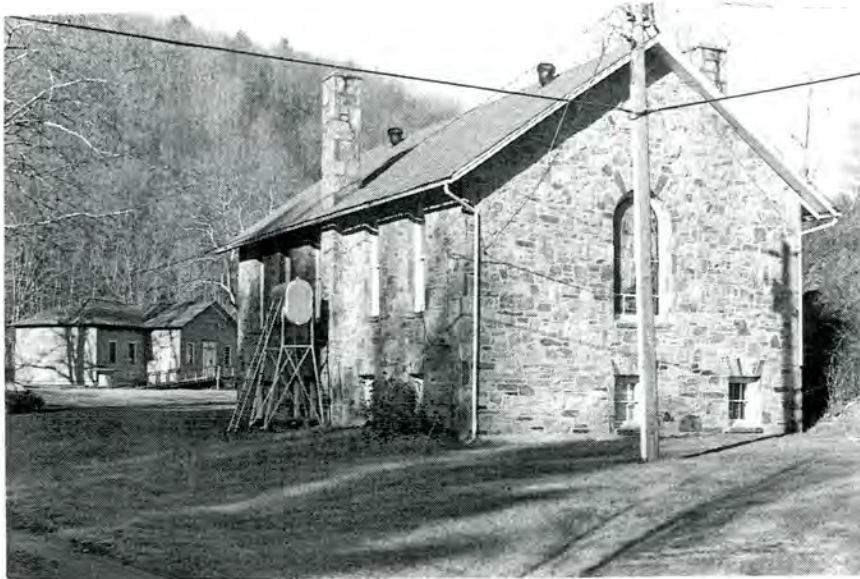


Plate 4. Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, Rear and South Elevations, Looking Northwest.

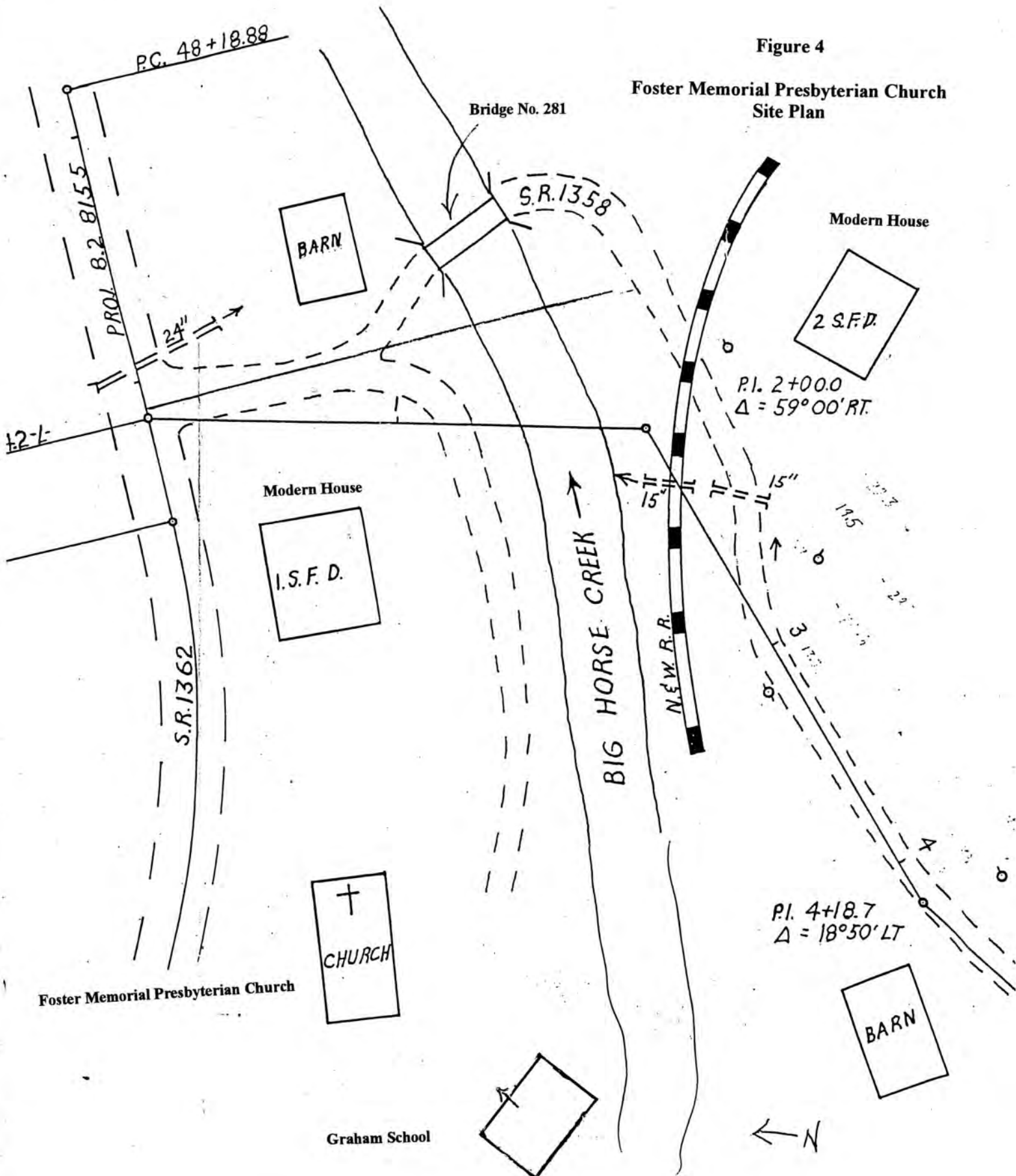


Plate 5. Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church, Detail of Rear Stained Glass Window and Masonry Construction.

TUCKERDALE

Figure 4

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church Site Plan



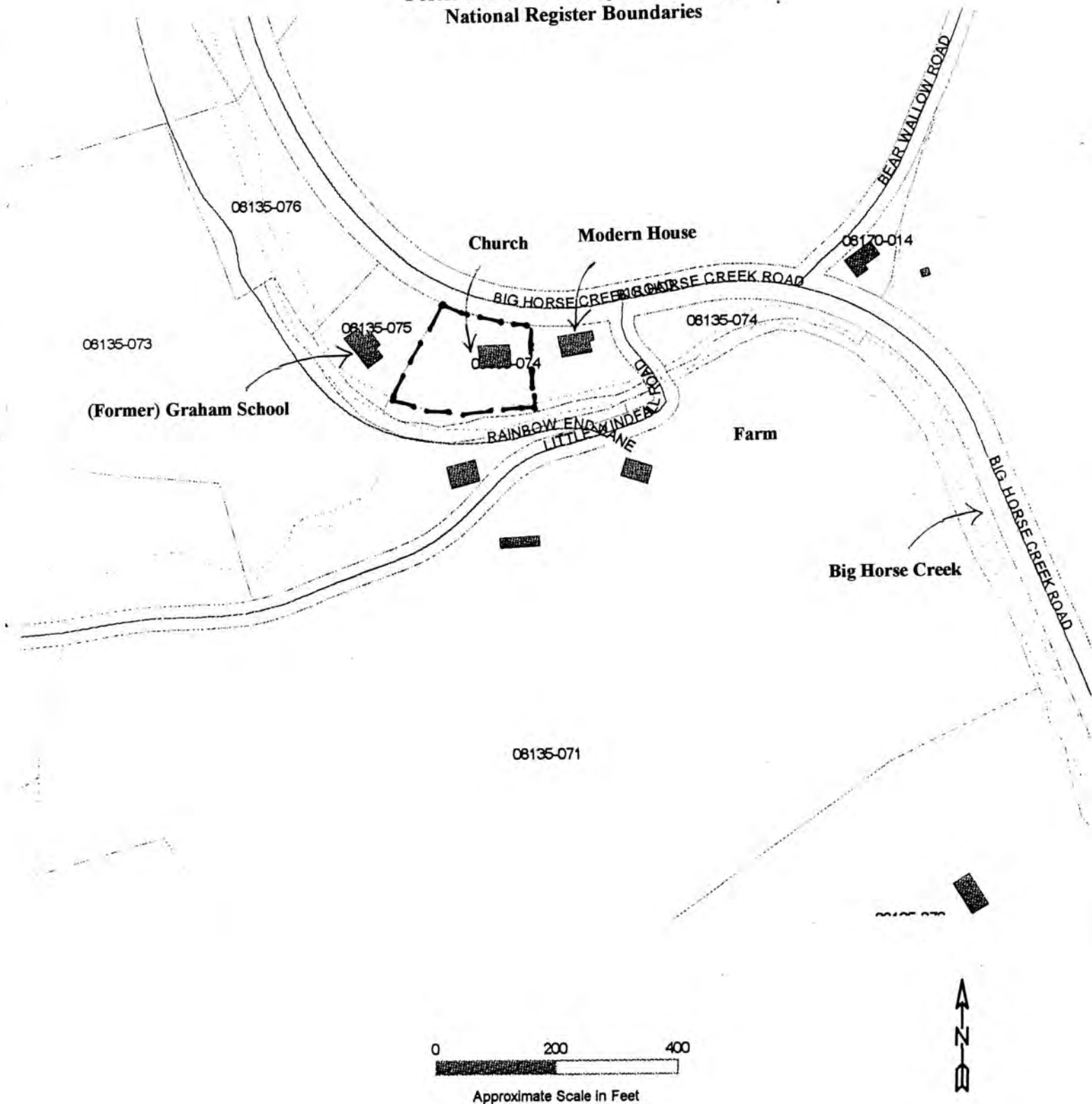
Ashe County NC Tax Parcel Data

Parcel: Account: DB: Pg: Yr:

Map: Block: Lot:

Figure 5

Foster Memorial Presbyterian Church National Register Boundaries



Bibliography

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- Van Noppen, Ina W. and John J. Van Noppen. *Western North Carolina Since the Civil War*. Boone, North Carolina: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1973.

**APPENDIX:
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

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Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
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- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
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Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois