



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

W. Ed. Easley, Governor
John C. Evans, Secretary
Gregory J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

February 25, 2002

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, B-3928,
Watauga/Ashe Counties, ER 02-8833

Thank you for your letter of January 18, 2002, transmitting the survey report by Heather Fearnbach for the above project.

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

- Felix McGuire House, Criterion C
- Calvin Tucker House, Criterion C

While we concur that each of these properties is eligible and that an appropriate setting seems to be defined by the boundaries, we have questions concerning the location of the outbuildings within the boundaries.

The proposed boundary for the McGuire House appears to go through the granary, an outbuilding that contributes to the historic character of the property. If this is the case, the boundary needs to be adjusted away from the building.

The locations of the outbuildings, associated with the Tucker House, do not appear on the tax map and it is not possible to tell if they are included within the proposed boundaries. Their locations need to be included on a sketch map of the property with the boundaries clearly shown.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act and 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, 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

l Brown/Montgomery
106

County	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801



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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

January 18, 2002

ER02-8833
ST Due 2/20
Server

Mr. David L. S. Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Brook:

RE: B-3928, Watauga/Ashe County, Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, State Project # 8.2752201, Federal Aid # BRZ-1351(1)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached three copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are two properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for listing on the National Register, the Ashe County Felix McGuire House and the Watauga County Calvin Tucker House.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Heather Fearnbach, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 733-7844, ext.297.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

MPF/hf
Attachment

cc (w/ attachment): Gail Grimes, P.E., Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS
1548 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1548

TELEPHONE: 919-733-3141
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LOCATION:
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
1 SOUTH WILMINGTON STREET
RALEIGH NC

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT**

Final Identification and Evaluation

**Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351
over the South Fork of the New River
Watauga/Ashe County, North Carolina**

TIP No. B-3928

State Project No. 8.2752201

Federal Aid No. BRZ-1351 (1)



**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach**

January 2002

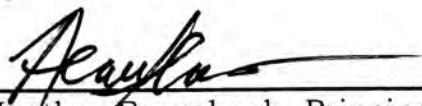
**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351
over the South Fork of the New River
Watauga/Ashe County, North Carolina
TIP No. B-3928
State Project No. 8.2752201
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1351 (1)**



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach

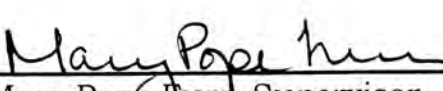
January 2002



Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

1/18/02

Date



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

1/18/2002

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351
over the South Fork of the New River
Watauga/Ashe County, North Carolina
TIP No. B-3928**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, which forms the Ashe/Watauga county line (Figure 1). Bridge No. 334, built in 1965, is a five-span structure with a timber and steel deck and reinforced concrete piers and abutments.

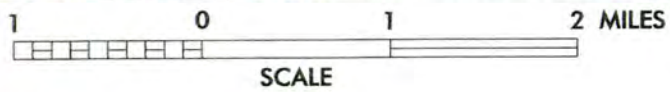
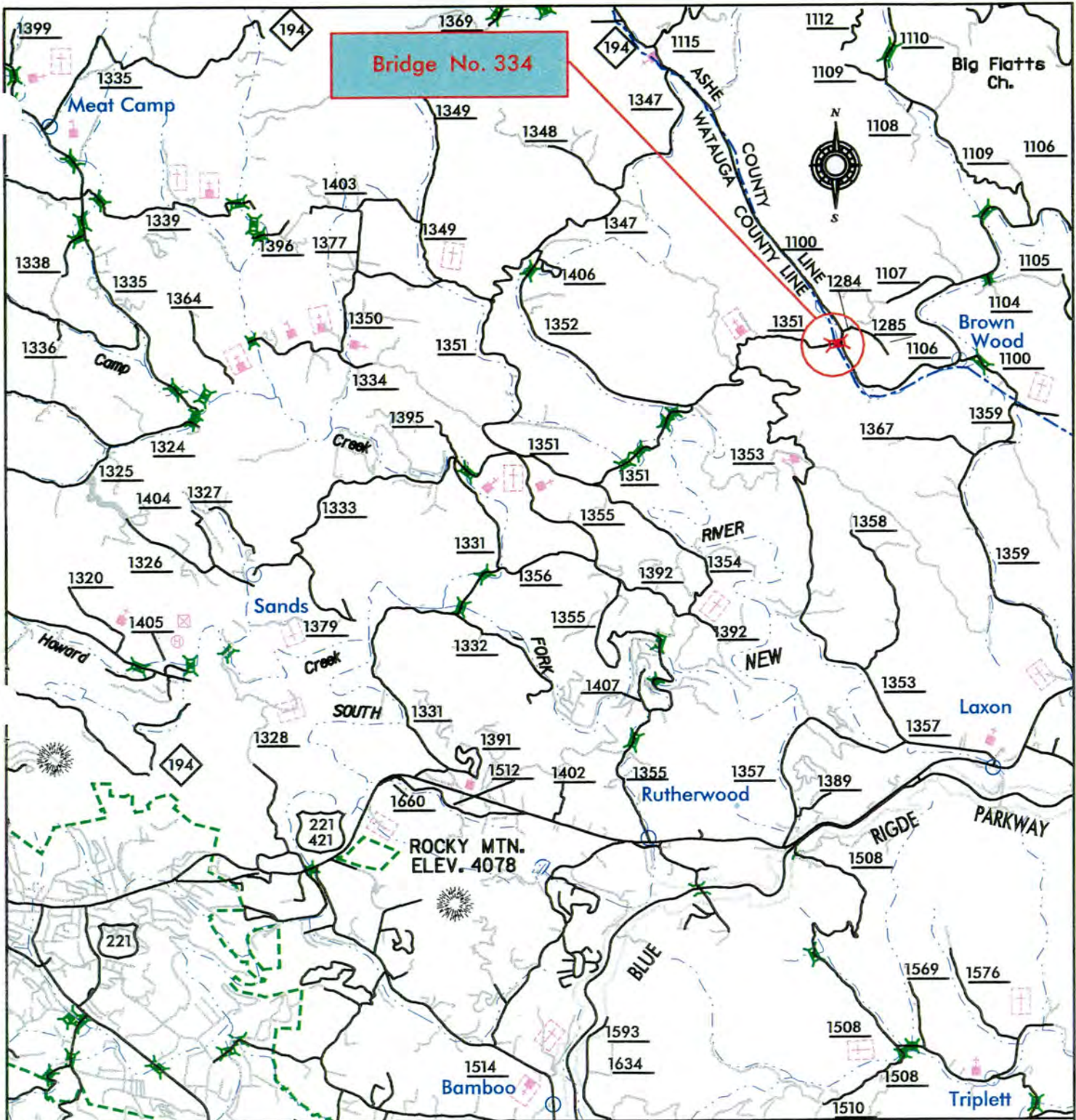
Three alternatives are being evaluated for replacing Bridge No. 334. Alternate 1 involves replacing the bridge with a new structure just north of the existing bridge, Alternate 2 would place the new bridge just south of the existing bridge, and Alternate 3 would straighten the curve in SR 1351 with a new bridge approximately fifty feet north of the existing bridge. During construction, traffic will be maintained on the existing bridge.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

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

METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development and
Environmental Analysis Branch

WATAUGA / ASHE COUNTY
BRIDGE No. 334 ON SR 1351
Castle Ford Road
South Fork New River
T.I.P. No. B-3928

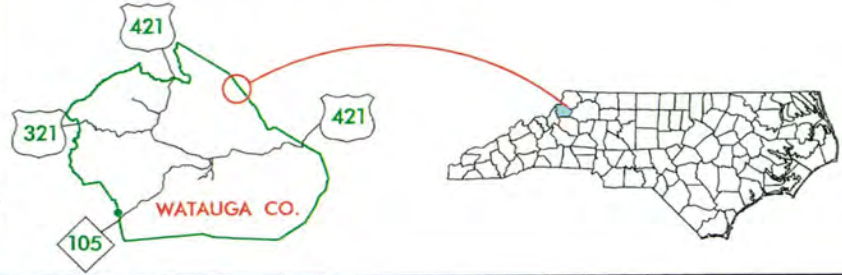


FIGURE 1

survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 1.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on December 18, 2001. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map (Figure 2).

Background research was conducted at the HPO in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh, the Ashe County Courthouse in Jefferson, the Ashe County Public Library in West Jefferson, the Watauga County Courthouse in Boone, and the Watauga County Public Library in Boone.

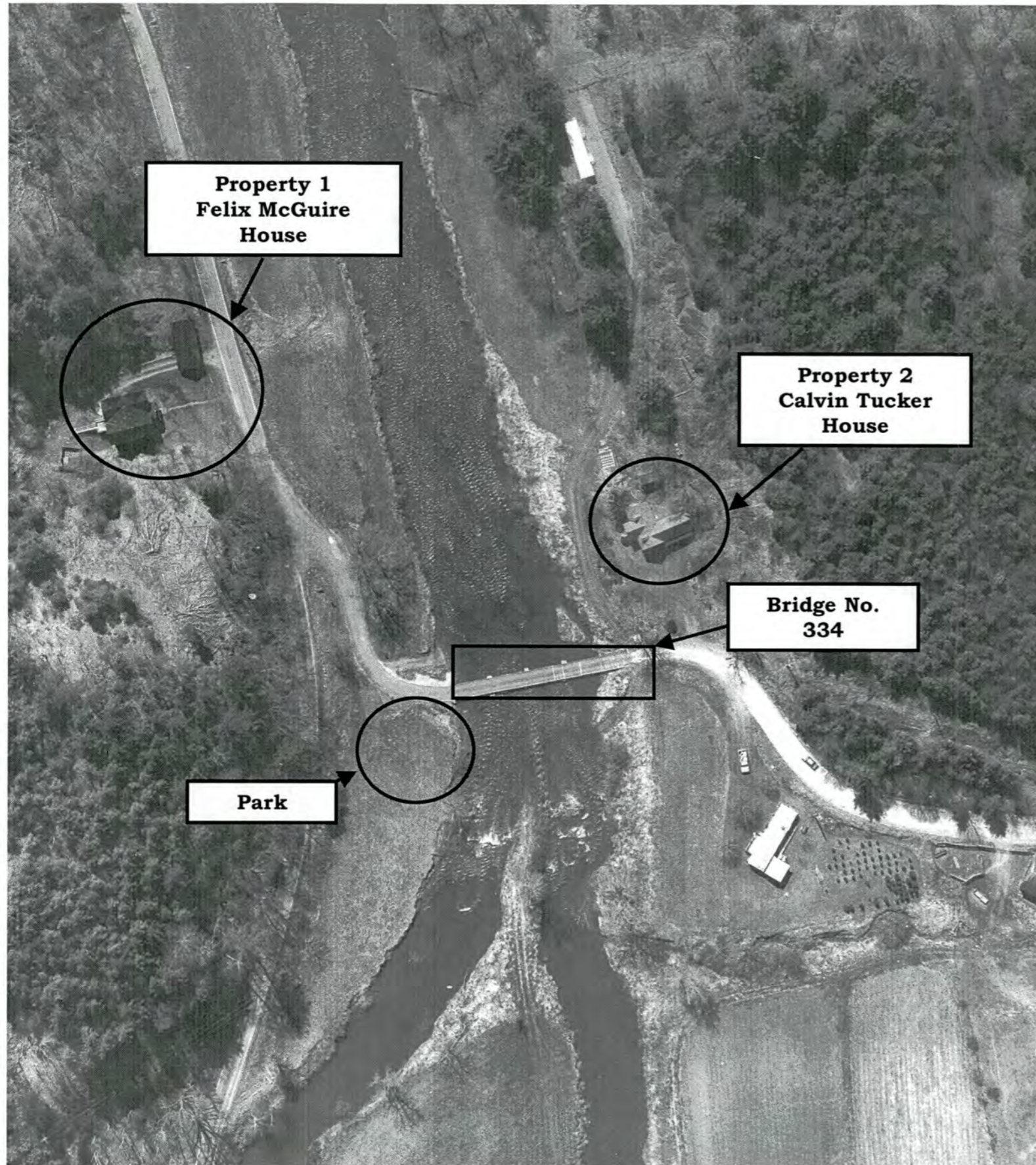
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The project area includes two properties over fifty years of age. The Ashe County Felix McGuire House (Property 1) and the Watauga County Calvin Tucker House (Property 2) appear to be eligible for the National Register.

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

Felix McGuire House (Figures 3, 7 & 8)

Calvin Tucker House (Figures 4, 10 & 11)



**Replace Bridge No. 334 on
SR 1351 over the South Fork of
the New River**

TIP No. B-3928

**Figure 2 -
Vicinity Map, Area of Potential Effects,
Historic Resource Location (Not To Scale)**



Historic Architecture
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Figure 3 - Felix McGuire House Setting



Figure 4 - Calvin Tucker House Setting



Figure 5 - Bridge No. 334



Figure 6 - Park

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Note: Context for this section adapted from Phase II Historic Architectural Survey Report for TIP No. R-2310 and the Todd Historic District National Register Nomination¹

New River Valley History- Ashe and Watauga Counties

Ashe County, characterized by the rolling hills and fertile soil of the New River Valley, was first closely surveyed by Bishop Spangenburg in 1752 as a possible site for a Moravian colony. The county was formed in 1799 from a section of western Wilkes County and named for Governor Samuel Ashe. Jefferson (named for Thomas Jefferson) became the county seat in 1803, but never developed into a commercial or industrial center. Immigrants from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia settled rural Ashe County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ashe County's population was always overwhelmingly white, with slaves and free blacks comprising well under one percent from 1800 through 1860. In 1860 there were only 391 slaves in the county.²

Watauga County was also surveyed by Bishop Spangenburg in 1752 as a possible location of a Moravian settlement. The area along the New River in Watauga County was the site of early Native American settlements that utilized the fertile flood plain. After the Revolutionary War, English, Scots, and Scots-Irish settlers claimed the land for farms, with trading centers and small crossroads communities developing along the river. Watauga County was formed in 1849, with Boone (then known as Councill's Store) being designated as the county seat. The region remained primarily rural, with an economy rooted in agriculture, until railroad lines extended to the mountains in the early twentieth century.³

The populations of Ashe and Watauga counties grew throughout the nineteenth century. By 1900 residents of the New River Valley enjoyed a period of agricultural prosperity that is reflected in many large, ornately

¹ Marvin R. Brown, "Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of US 221 from NC 16 to the Alleghany County Line, TIP No. R-2310, Ashe County, North Carolina" (Raleigh: Historic Architecture Section, North Carolina Department of Transportation, 1999), 8-12; Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Todd Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1999.

² Arthur L. Fletcher, Ashe County, A History (Jefferson, N.C.: Ashe County Research Association, Inc., 1963), 34; Davyd Foard Hood, "The Architecture of the New River Valley" in Carolina Dwelling, Toward Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape (Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design, 1978), 202; William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1968), 14, 252.

³ John Preston Arthur, A History of Watauga County (Richmond: Everett Waddey Co., 1915), 27.

finished, late nineteenth-century farmhouses. Industries such as iron, copper and mica mining, in addition to the production of lumber, wool and cheese, were also important to the economy of Ashe County. The Virginia-Carolina Railroad came to West Jefferson in 1915, lifting that community to preeminence over the nearby town of Jefferson.⁴

A route extended between Jefferson and Scottsville on the Alleghany County line by the mid-nineteenth century. A critical historical event in the development of the area, however, was the construction of a graded road, US 221, from Jefferson to the county line between 1921 and 1925. The road, which was part of a paved roadway linking Jefferson to Sparta, the seat of Alleghany County, led to a minor building boom, as dozens of bungalows and other Craftsman-influenced dwellings were erected to either side of its hard surface.

Todd, located at the southwestern border of Ashe County with Watauga County, is the closest town to the project area. Mica mining operations in the region were limited, but the timber industry proved to be much more successful. Lumber companies such as J.L. Wright, Blue Ridge, and Scott and Brown had yards in the flat valley floors and produced lumber, tan bark, pulp wood and extract wood. Cash wages, a rare sight in a subsistence economy, drew workers from all over the region. By December 1913, Todd had grown to include two stores, a grist mill, a saw mill, a post office, two churches, two hotels and several impressive houses. The town was incorporated in 1915, and businesses continued to thrive through the 1920s.⁵

The timber supply of the area was exhausted by the early 1930s, and as lumber companies moved out, rail service to Todd was discontinued in 1933. The former railroad bed became Todd Railroad Grade Road (SR 1100). The Great Depression forced many businesses to close, and local residents left to find work elsewhere. The flood of 1940 washed seven buildings away in Todd and wreaked havoc on others along the New River. Witnesses recall seeing frame houses floating down the river with lighted oil lamps still hanging from the ceilings. Few buildings were constructed along the river until the recent development of the New River Valley for large vacation homes.⁶

⁴ Catherine Bishir, Michael Southern and Jennifer Martin, A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1999), 202.

⁵ Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Todd Historic District."

⁶ Ibid.

Ashe and Watauga Counties Architecture

Domestic architecture in Ashe and Watauga Counties was characterized first by log and then by frame construction. In the 1820s a visitor observed that Ashe County's buildings were all of log, set within an ocean of mountains. These log buildings and the subsequent frame ones stood on the family farms that dominated the county's landscape. As many of these farms were approximately the same size and scale, they generated houses that were unusually similar in size, scale and material. Davyd Foard Hood, in his analysis of the architecture of the New River Valley, notes the almost total absence of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival stylistic features and concludes that the "history of architecture in the New River Valley is therefore a story of building which occupies one time and place and of extraordinary homogeneity and sameness of building type, form, shape, material, and ornament- the oneness of response to repetitive demands."⁷

The first rudimentary log houses do not survive or have been incorporated into larger dwellings or converted into outbuildings. More finely hewn log houses from one to two stories in height were built next, apparently through the course of the nineteenth century. The survivors most commonly display half or full-dovetailed notching and stone chimneys.⁸

In the mid-nineteenth century, frame construction became part of Ashe and Watauga Counties' building vocabulary. Hood notes that the group of buildings that predominate in the New River Valley were built or remodeled between 1885 and 1915. In this turn-of-the-twentieth-century period, large two-story, three-bay, frame houses, most often with center-hall plans and rear ells, were built on the more prosperous farms. One- and two-story porches decorated with mass-produced elements such as turned posts and balusters and scroll-sawn elements were common.⁹ These houses continue to dominate the rural landscape more than twenty years after the New River Valley survey. Intact examples listed on the National Register include the circa 1885 John F. Greer House and the circa 1904 John Jones House (both in the Grassy Creek Historic District), as well as the circa 1883 John W. Tucker House, located in the vicinity of Lansing.

⁷ Hood, "The Architecture of the New River Valley," 202-205.

⁸ Ibid., 206.

⁹ Ibid., 208-210.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

Property 1- Felix McGuire House

Location

The Felix McGuire House is located at 1204 Todd Railroad Grade Road (SR 1100), approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Todd. The house is situated on a hill on the northeast (Ashe County) side of the South Fork of the New River.

Background Information

Felix McGuire was born in the Nettle Knob Township of Ashe County to Robert and Sarah McGuire. By 1880, at the age of 34, he had acquired several hundred acres in the Old Fields Township and was on the way to becoming a successful farmer. According to local history, he built his distinctive frame house on the river in 1876 in order to provide a larger home for his growing family, which included his wife Mary and five children in 1880. Felix later speculated in the lumber industry and became a local merchant. He lived in his house on the bank of the river until the 1910s, when he sold his property to Julia and W.G. Miller. They resided on the property, selling off some of the acreage, until 1936, when they sold 120 acres and the house to Hettie and W.S. Main. The current owner, Caron L. Norris, is W.S. Main's granddaughter and has lived in the house for six years.

Description

The Felix McGuire House is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile, center-hall frame house with steep double gables on each elevation. The gables, windows and attic vents are accented by beaded weatherboards applied diagonally on the front and side elevations of the house, giving the building a tall, narrow appearance. Small areas of horizontal weatherboards form peaked caps above the replacement six-over-six sash windows. The weatherboards on the rear elevation are not beaded and were applied in a traditional horizontal manner. The deep eaves of the house have been sheathed with vinyl.

The two-tier front porch is not original to the house, but is in keeping with the style of the building. The porch shelters the original front door, transom and sidelights on the first floor and another original door on the second floor. The porch roofing, like that of the main section of the house, is standing-seam metal that has been painted black. The continuous concrete block foundation and front steps are also painted black. The stacks for the two interior chimneys have been removed.

The interior of the house contains original wall finishes, including painted flush sheathing on all walls with the exception of those in the parlor and the main bedroom on the first floor, which have narrow beadboard on the walls. Wide pine floors remain throughout, although they have been covered with a narrow oak floor in the first floor hall, parlor, and bedroom. Original raised four- and five-panel doors and rim locks with glass and porcelain knobs remain throughout the house. The front door and the mantels in the parlor and first floor bedroom use applied moldings and corner blocks to create a vernacular raised-panel motif.

The property includes a frame granary with vertical weatherboard sheathing located southwest of the house and a two-story concrete storage shed located southeast of the house. Both buildings have standing-seam metal roofs. The north end of the granary is open, currently allowing for a covered access to the driveway, but most likely originally functioning as a wagon shed.

Statement of Significance

The Felix McGuire House is a distinctive example of a late nineteenth-century Ashe County farmhouse. Unique features such as steep double gables on each elevation and diagonal beaded weatherboard lend the building character. The house retains architectural integrity and integrity of setting.

Evaluation

The Felix McGuire House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*¹⁰

The Felix McGuire House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to*

¹⁰ National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.¹¹

The Felix McGuire House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.*¹² The Felix McGuire House is a unique example of a late-nineteenth century farmhouse in rural Ashe County. Features such as steep double gables on each elevation and diagonal beaded weatherboard distinguish the McGuire House from its neighbors.

The Felix McGuire House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹³

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Felix McGuire House property, outlined in Figure 9, include the original site of the house and provide a historically appropriate setting for the house. The boundary includes Ashe County tax parcel 04163-037 (6 acres), and follows the existing right-of-way along SR 1100.

¹¹ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 15.

¹² Ibid.

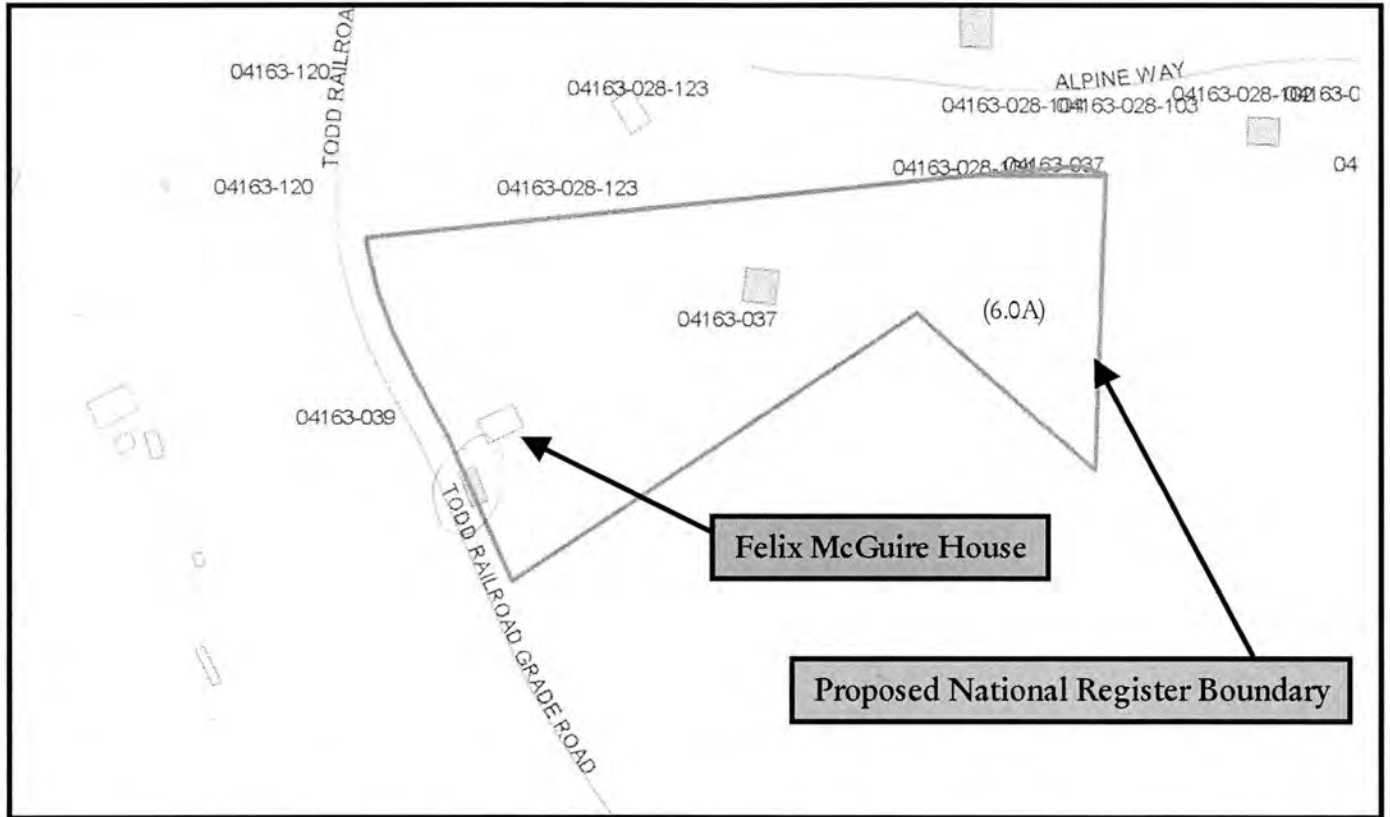
¹³ Ibid.




Figure 7 - Felix McGuire House



Figure 8 - Granary



 <p>Historic Architecture NCDOT 1 South Wilmington Street P.O. Box 25201 Raleigh, NC 27611-5201 T 919-733-7844 F 919-733-9794 www.dot.state.nc.us</p>	Project <p align="center">Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River</p>	Drawn By: <u>Fearnbach</u>	TIP No. <p align="center">B-3928</p>
	Sheet Title <p align="center">Proposed National Register Boundary Felix McGuire House</p>	Issue Date: <u>1-4-02</u>	Scale <p align="center">NTS</p>
			Figure No. <p align="center">9</p>

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register
Property 2- Calvin Tucker House

Location

The Calvin Tucker House is located at 241 Castle Ford Road (SR 1351), approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Todd. The house is situated on a hill on the southwest (Watauga County) side of the South Fork of the New River.

Background Information

Calvin Tucker was born in the Blue Ridge Township of Watauga County, where his mother worked as a domestic. By 1870, at the age of 22, he owned a farm in the Ball Mountain Township, was married to Elizabeth Wilcox, and had a young daughter. According to local tradition, Calvin built his house soon after he married, about the same time as Felix McGuire House built his house across the river. (The houses share similar features such as decorative gable vents.) The Tuckers were never inordinately wealthy; in 1887 Calvin paid taxes on 140 acres, three horses and four cows. Calvin and Elizabeth lived in their house for about forty years, with various family members, servants, and boarders. After Elizabeth's death Calvin, at the age of sixty-five, married his twenty-four year old servant Lucretia "Crittie" Phillips. In 1925 the Tuckers sold all of their acreage but the one acre including the house to R.F. and Edith Vannoy, who owned much of the surrounding acreage. After Calvin's death Crittie Tucker sold her last acre to the Vannoys with the understanding that she could live in the house until she died. In 1972, just over three acres including the house was sold by the Vannoys first to John and Edith Byland and then to Sam and Ethel Jones in a two-week period. Ethel Jones is the current property owner, but no longer lives in the Tucker House. She moved out of the house into a trailer on the opposite side of Castle Ford Road (which bisects her two-acre parcel) about ten years ago.

Description

The Calvin Tucker House is a one-story, three-bay, single-pile frame house with an engaged gable-roofed portico on the front elevation and a one-story ell off the rear elevation. The house is sheathed with German siding, with beadboard covering the eaves and portico ceiling. Original four-over-four sash windows are protected by storm windows. Two dormers with two-over-four sash on the front elevation provide light to the attic rooms. Gable vents in the front section are identical to those on the Felix McGuire House. A central stovepipe chimney serves the house, which sits on brick piers.

The Tucker house has been vacant for almost ten years due to water problems caused by the orientation of the house on the hill. Water flowing under the rear sill caused it to rot and collapse along with the floor in the ell. The asphalt shingle roof appears to be in good condition.

Two sheds are located southeast of the house. A large, two-story frame shed with four-over-two wood sash windows and a parged concrete basement is built into the hill. A low, rectangular frame shed with a concrete block foundation and four-light windows is closer to the river.

Statement of Significance

The Calvin Tucker House is a representative example of a late-nineteenth century Watauga County farmhouse. Many houses of similar age and form along the New River have been lost in floods, making the Tucker House a rare survivor. The house retains architectural integrity and integrity of setting.

Evaluation

The Calvin Tucker House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*¹⁴

The Calvin Tucker House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*¹⁵

¹⁴ National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

¹⁵ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 15.

The Calvin Tucker House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.*¹⁶ The Tucker House is a representative example of a late nineteenth-century Watauga County farmhouse. This house type and form is relatively rare along the New River due to the devastating impact of twentieth-century floods.

The Calvin Tucker House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹⁷

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Calvin Tucker House property, outlined in Figure 12, include the original site of the house and provide a historically appropriate setting for the house. The boundary includes Watauga County tax parcel 2568 (2 acres), and follows the existing right-of-way along SR 1351.

¹⁶ Ibid.

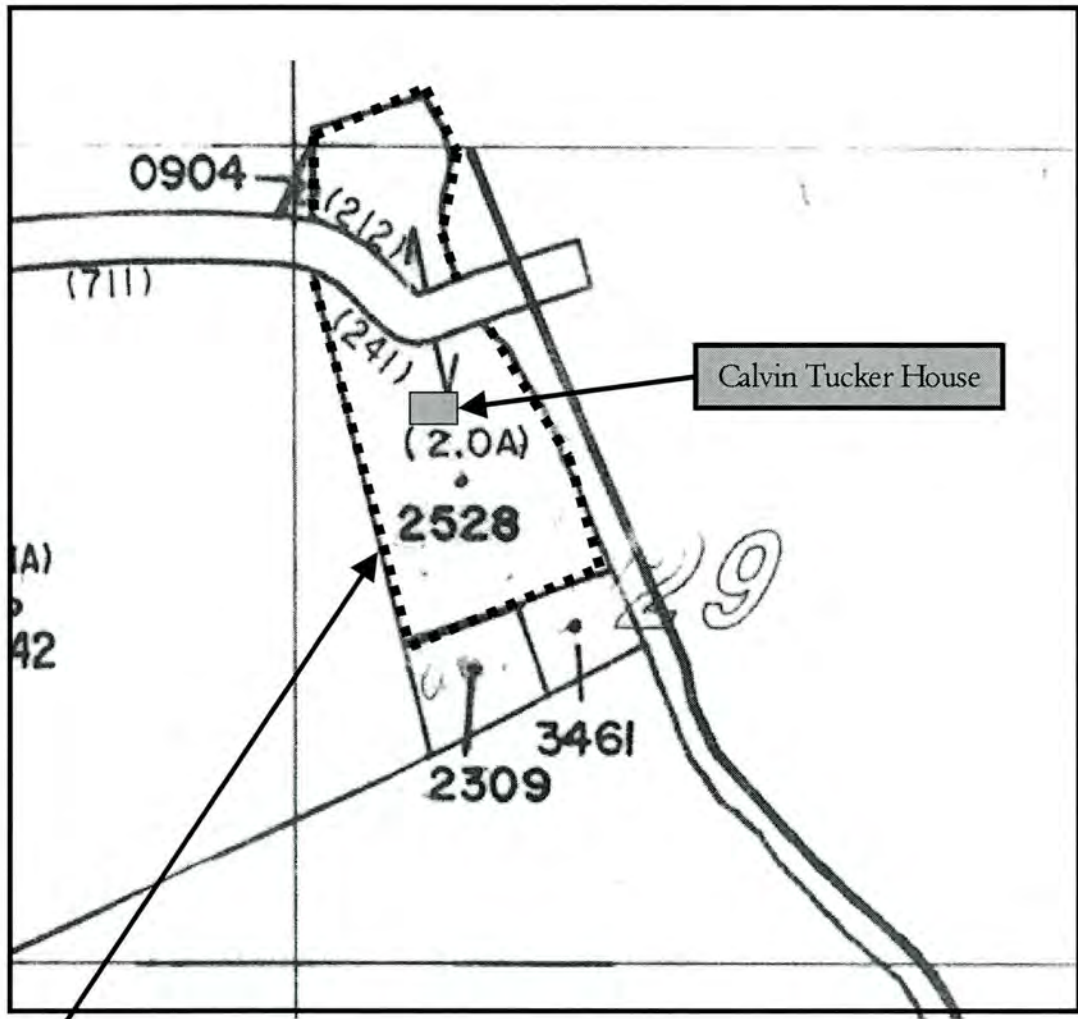
¹⁷ Ibid.



Figure 10 - Calvin Tucker House




Figure 11 - Calvin Tucker House Outbuildings



Proposed National Register Boundary

Calvin Tucker House



 <p>Historic Architecture NCDOT 1 South Wilmington Street P.O. Box 25201 Raleigh, NC 27611-5201</p> <p>T 919-733-7844 F 919-733-9794 www.dot.state.nc.us</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River</p>	<p>Drawn By: Fearnbach</p> <p>Issue Date: 1-4-02</p>	<p>TIP No. B-3928</p>
	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p>Proposed National Register Boundary Calvin Tucker House</p>		<p>Scale NTS</p>
			<p>Figure No. 12</p>

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