



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 3, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388 (Dicks Creek Road) over Dicks Creek, B-4349, Jackson County, ER 03-1338

Thank you for your letter of March 16, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Ellen Turco of Circa, Inc.

We have reviewed the survey report and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we do not concur with your finding of ineligibility for the following property:

Dick's Creek Baptist Church, south side SR 1388, .1 mile west of Bridge No. 36, Dillsboro vicinity appears eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A: Religious properties and Criterion A for its historical importance as the Dicks Creek's community center, school, and church, for over one hundred years. The building is significant for its association with the development of a small rural community in Jackson County.

Dicks Creek Baptist Church has undergone some alterations, but most of the changes are evidence of its community functions. Despite the church's vinyl siding, the building's simple form, window placement, and spare ornamentation convey integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

We request a proposed National Register boundary description, justification and map for Dick's Creek Baptist Church. Please note any ancillary buildings on the property.

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 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Ellen Turco, Circa, Inc.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
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Johnson/WO
County



RECEIVED
MAR 17 2005
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

March 16, 2005

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Ref #: ER 03-1338

S

Due 4/11/05

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: B-4349, Jackson County, Replace Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388 (Dicks Creek Road)
over Dicks Creek, State Project # 8.2961501, FA# PFH-1388(2), WBS # 33679

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two 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 no properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

RECEIVED
MAR 21 2005

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Mike Summers, Project Engineer, Bridge Maintenance
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration

MAILING ADDRESS:
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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 36 ON S.R. 1388 (DICK'S CREEK RD.)
OVER DICK'S CREEK
JACKSON COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. B-4349
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2961501
FEDERAL-AID NO. PFH-1388(2)
WBS NO. 33679.1.1**

Prepared for:

**Mulkey Engineers and Consultants
Leza Mundt, Project Manager
6750 Tryon Road
Cary, North Carolina 27511**

Prepared by:



CIRCA, INC.

Circa, Inc.

P.O. Box 28365

Raleigh, NC 27611

February 2005

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 36 ON S.R. 1388 (DICK'S CREEK RD.)
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Leza Mundt, Project Manager
6750 Tryon Road
Cary, North Carolina 27511

Prepared by:



CIRCA, INC.

Circa, Inc.

P.O. Box 28365
Raleigh, NC 27611

January 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ellen Turco".

Ellen Turco, Principal Investigator
Circa, Inc.

2/28/05

Date

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary Pope Furr".

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

3.16.2005

Date

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**Replacement of Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388 (Dick's Creek Road)
over Dick's Creek
Jackson County
TIP No. B-4349
State Project No. 8.2961501
Federal Aid No. PFH 1388(2)
WBS NO. 33679.1.1**

Management Summary

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project is entitled *Replacement of Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388 (Dick's Creek Rd.) over Dick's Creek, Jackson County*. The T.I.P. number is B-4349. Mulkey Engineers and Consultants, Inc. contracted with Circa, Inc. to identify and evaluate historic structures within the project's area of potential effects (APE). Circa conducted a survey of historic architecture and prepared this report in accordance with guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines* (NCDOT, October 2003). The survey is part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The survey included both background research and fieldwork and resulted in the identification of one property over fifty years of age within the APE, Dick's Creek Baptist Church. The property was found to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. There are no properties within the APE which have been previously listed in the National Register, included on the State Study List, or determined eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register or the Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and considered eligible for the National Register:

None

Properties Evaluated and considered not eligible for the National Register:

1. Dick's Creek Baptist Church pages 12-19

Project Description

NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388 (Dick's Creek Road) over Dick's Creek in Jackson County (Figures 1 and 2). The existing bridge, built in 1957, is a twenty-six foot, single-span timber and steel deck bridge (Figure 1). NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit records indicate that Bridge No. 36 has a sufficiency rating of 10.3 out of a possible 100 points and is structurally deficient.

Bridge No. 36 will be replaced with a single-span, cored-slab bridge. It will be approximately fifty feet in length and thirty feet wide. Construction of the new bridge will be staged in order to maintain traffic flow on-site. There will be no new construction for the purpose of a detour during construction.



Figure 1: Bridge No. 36. Looking east on SR 1388.



Map Credit: <http://www.main.nc.us/jackson/>

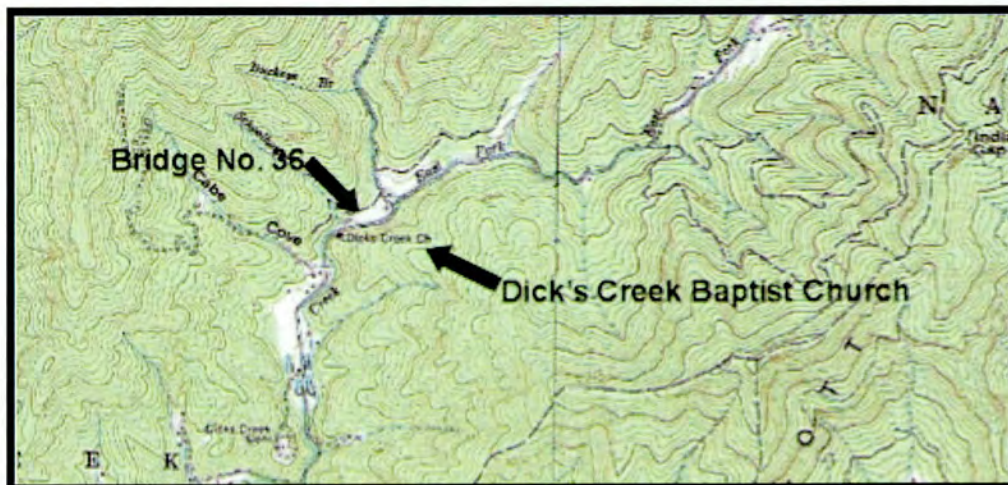


Figure 2: Location maps. Jackson County Map and Whittier USGS Quadrangle Map.

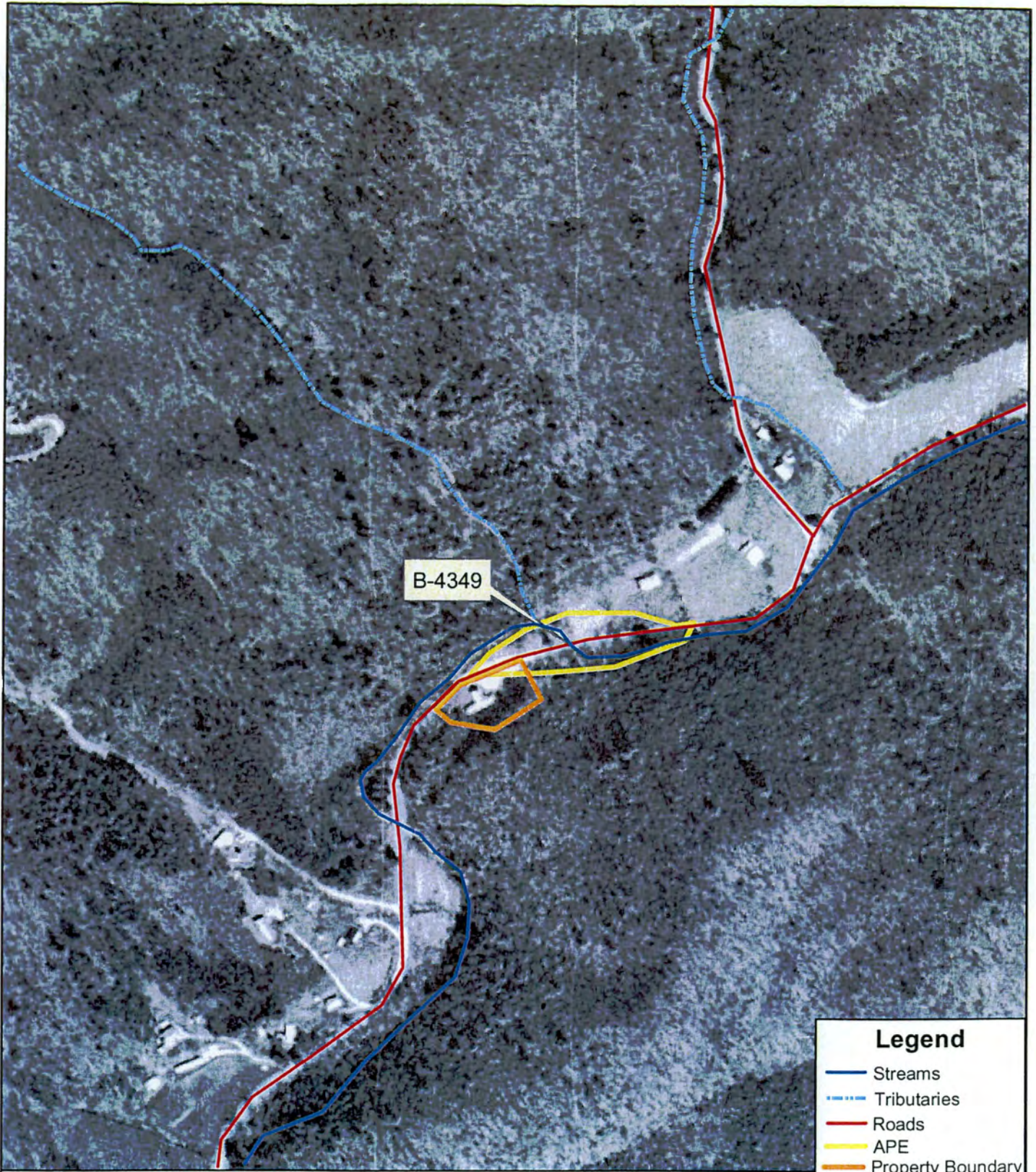
Purpose of Survey and Report

A memo dated August 6, 2003, from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) to Mike Summers, Project Manager, NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit, recommended that an architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures fifty years of age or older and report the findings to the HPO (Appendix A). As a result of that recommendation, Mulkey Engineers and Consultants contracted with Circa, Inc. to perform the survey and evaluation.

The survey was conducted 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 those resources according to the National Register criteria. The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated in consultation with Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor, Historic Architecture Section, NCDOT, and confirmed in the field by Ellen Turco, Architectural Historian, Circa, Inc. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 3.

This survey and report are part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (CE). This report was prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and is part of the compliance documentation required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA 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 was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration Technical Advisory T6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and "Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources" by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is on file with NCDOT and available for review by the public.



Legend

- Streams
- - - Tributaries
- Roads
- APE
- Property Boundary

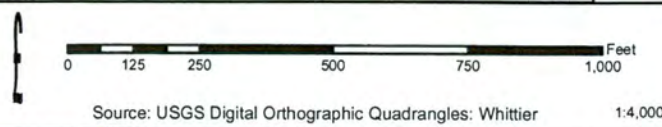


Figure No.

3



Prepared For:

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
B-4349
 Bridge No. 36 over Dick's Creek on SR 1388
 Jackson County, North Carolina

Methodology

Survey methodology consisted of background research and a field survey. Background research was conducted into the historical and architectural development of the project area and Jackson County, as well as Dick's Creek Baptist Church. Research was conducted at the HPO offices in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives, the Jackson County Courthouse and the Jackson County Public Library, Sylva branch.

On May 17, 2004 Ellen Turco, Architectural Historian of Circa, Inc., conducted a field survey to identify all historic architectural resources located within and adjacent to the APE (Figure 3). 100% of the APE was surveyed. The survey identified one property within the APE over fifty years of age, Dick's Creek Baptist Church. This property is not known to have been previously surveyed by the HPO. The church and its setting were photographed from public rights-of-way (Figures 4-10).

Summary of Findings

Properties Listed in the National Register or the Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and considered eligible for the National Register:

None

Properties Evaluated and considered not eligible for the National Register:

Dick's Creek Baptist Church pages 12-19

Historical Background

In the eighteenth century settlers traveled south from Pennsylvania through the Valley of Virginia to settle the North Carolina Piedmont. Later, land shortages pushed these settlers westward to the coves and hollows of western North Carolina. Land was taken from neighboring Haywood and Macon counties in 1851 to create Jackson County, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, the seventh U.S. President, who died in 1845.

Jackson County is located in southwestern North Carolina in the Great Smoky Mountains chain of the southern Appalachians. Much of the county is within the borders of the Nantahala National Forest. Jackson County is rich in natural beauty with valleys and coves separated by high peaks and ridges. The highest point of elevation is approximately 6,000 feet near the Haywood County border. The Tuckaseegee River bisects the county, flowing from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. Numerous small tributaries flow through the valleys creating fertile river bottoms. Today, only about twelve percent of the population works on the county's small, family-owned farms, with the bulk of the residents working in professional and service jobs created in part by the region's robust tourist economy (<http://cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countypfiles>). Sylva, located in north-central Jackson County, is the county seat. The present population of the county is approximately 34,000.

The small community of Dick's Creek is located approximately seven miles northwest of Sylva. Dick's Creek Road follows the meandering Dick's Creek. Today the community is comprised of brick ranch houses, small vacation home subdivisions, Dick's Creek Baptist Church and Dick's Creek community cemetery, which are not contiguous.

Among the early settlers of Dick's Creek were James Holland Turpin and his first wife Jenny Messer Turpin. James was born in 1803 in Franklin County, Georgia and Jenny was born in 1793 in Lincoln County, North Carolina (*Heritage 2000*: 285). The pair is thought to have come to Jackson County around 1820. Descendants of James and Jenny, as well as of James' second and third wives, remain in the area to this day. Other early residents included the Carter, Rogers, and Styles (or Stiles) families.

In April of 1848 Haywood County contributed \$110 toward the construction of a building in the Dick's Creek community to serve as a place for public worship and a school. The remainder of the building cost was to be paid with contributions from local citizens, and Jim and Meta Turpin donated the building lot. It is unknown if the donated lot is the same one on which the current church

building sits. A building contract was awarded to T.L. Evans. This structure was demolished at an unknown date (*Heritage* 2000: 15, 21).

Dick's Creek is a Missionary Baptist congregation founded by members of Locust Field Baptist Church and Barkers Creek Baptist Church in 1903, and the current building was constructed at that time (Hooper 2004; *Heritage* 2000: 14). The building was used as both a church and a school from 1903 to 1946. Children of all ages and grade levels were educated at the school. In 1924 the school was closed and students were sent to school in Dillsboro. However, protests by the people of Dick's Creek caused the county to reopen the school in 1926. The school operated for another twenty years until it was consolidated with Sylva Elementary. At that time the county wanted to take possession of the building. A lawsuit was filed by Dick's Creek residents to retain use of the building for the church. The local residents prevailed, and since then the building has been used exclusively as Dick's Creek Baptist Church.

Perhaps more than any other factor, Jackson County's history as a frontier wilderness has influenced its religious development. The county's small population, small-scale immigration, and geographical isolation insulated its religious institutions from the politics, conflicts, and divisions that plagued many denominations in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The isolation of frontier society allowed for the perseverance of non-centralized evangelical religious organizations and independent traditions. Despite this ideological independence, religious institutions, no matter how loosely organized, played an important role in reinforcing the standards of conduct necessary for order on the frontier. Evangelism minimized the impact of non-believers and new-comers on the status quo (Williams 1987: 255-256).

Historically, the county's predominant denominations were Baptist and Methodist and still are to this day (Williams 1987: 265). Baptists were active in Jackson County as early as 1821 with the founding Unity Baptist Church, now Cullowhee Baptist Church. The Tuckaseegee Baptist Association was formed in 1829 as a loose affiliation of independent churches in Jackson, Haywood, and Macon counties and Rabun County, Georgia. This association eventually devolved into individual county associations. The earliest Methodist congregation was established a few decades later in 1840. Jackson County Methodists belonged to the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, based in eastern Tennessee and later a local association formed around 1852 and known as the Webster Charge.

Both denominations were evangelical in nature, reflecting the informal yet democratic arrangement of frontier society. Evangelicals espoused the congregation as an independent decision-making body, Christian fellowship,

and the importance of direct experience with God. Due to the constraints of frontier life formally trained preachers were not necessarily a part of worship until the mid-nineteenth century. Outdoor traditions such as foot washing, river baptisms, and revival meetings took the place of formal services and ceremonies in more populous areas. As in many regions isolated by geography, early residents of Jackson County relied mainly on itinerant preachers for their spiritual guidance. Itinerant preachers were unpaid and often had little formal religious education.

Jackson County's religious institutions remained relatively stable during times of national upheaval. By the 1830s the Baptist congregations throughout the state permuted into two different sects; the Missionary Baptists and the Primitive Baptists. Issues such as slavery, the changing role of ministers, and the establishment of foreign missions divided the denomination. Jackson County Baptists remained relatively untouched by these controversies. Jackson County, with only 227 slaves recorded in the 1860 census, did not fragment over the slavery issue (<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/jackson/census/1860/1860slav.txt>). The minutes of the Tuckaseegee Baptist Association record only one reference to the Civil War, a comment that the war was responsible for a "general dearth of religion" (Williams 1987: 269).

Architecture Context

A comprehensive architectural survey of Jackson County has not been undertaken. However, several of the county's churches have been successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. These National Register-listed churches form the basis of an architectural context for understanding the quality and development of the county's religious architecture.

From 1800 to the mid-nineteenth century the religious needs of the sparsely populated county were met by local citizens who were "called" to serve and by itinerant preachers traveling a circuit of remote backcountry areas (Williams: 1987, 255-257). It was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that purpose-built church structures began to appear in significant numbers in Jackson County. Construction of the first churches coincided with the establishment of permanent communities, concentration of wealth within these communities, and a shift away from reliance on itinerant preachers. The first churches were multi-functional buildings serving as places for religious worship, community meetings, and education both religious and secular. A multi-purpose building was constructed around 1848 at Dick's Creek, and Webster-area Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians shared a meeting house until the

1880s. The 1903 Dick's Creek Baptist Church building was used as a both a church and a school though 1946.

Webster Methodist Church (National Register 1989) is the earliest of Jackson County's National Register-listed churches and was the first permanent Methodist structure in the county. Built in 1887, the vernacular Gothic Revival building reflects the preference for classical and Gothic Revival themes in church architecture, particularly by the Episcopal and Catholic parishes but used by other denominations as well. The front-gable rectangular building features a two-stage, engaged bell tower surmounted by a steeple. Gothic-inspired details include pointed pilasters, pointed-arched windows and window hoods, and a three-part entry with double-leaf doors and pointed-arched windows.



Figure 4: Webster Methodist Church

Webster Baptist Church (National Register 1989), built in 1900 in the town of Webster, is rendered in a vernacular pastiche of mass-produced Victorian-era design elements such as patterned shingles and sawn brackets. The playfulness of the exterior is distinct from the seriousness of the county's Gothic Revival churches and somewhat unique for Baptist church architecture which is often conservative. The front-gable building has an entry in the gable end. The façade is dominated by a three-stage, engaged, shingled and weatherboarded bell tower topped by an open belfry and steeple. The National Register form describes the belfry as the most elaborate in the county.



Figure 5: Webster Baptist Church

Episcopalians were a presence west of the Blue Ridge by about 1870. The relative wealth of the domination enabled the construction of fine churches in popular styles. Church of the Good Shepherd (National Register 1986), in Cashiers, is constructed in the Gothic Revival style. Construction of Good Shepherd was financed by Wade Hampton, a Civil War hero, South Carolina governor, and U.S. Senator, and other wealthy South Carolina Low County families who summered in Cashiers. The weatherboarded Episcopal church, built in 1895, is rectangular with a steeply-pitched gable-roof and a side-entry pavilion. Lancet windows give the building its Gothic flavor.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church differs from the county's National Register-listed churches in integrity, design, and level of architectural detail. It is important to note that the church was constructed in 1903 as a multi-purpose facility that served the needs of a small and rural community. The building was used as a public meeting space, church and school, which accounts, in part, for its secular appearance, lack of stylistic detail, and flexible arrangement of interior space. Other factors contributing to the building's relatively simple appearance are the preferences of the Baptist faith and the community's limited financial resources. The frame, front-gable building has a central entry in the gable end and two concrete block additions projecting from the side elevations. (A more detailed description of the church with photographs follows in the next section.) Documentary photographs reveal little architectural detail with the exception of a pointed hood over the entry. The church belfry is not original to the building and was perhaps added in the 1950s to identify the building as a religious structure when it came under the exclusive ownership of the church.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is most comparable to Jackson County's simple frame churches although a review of archival resources indicates that only few survive intact. Many of the county's rural churches have been replaced by new buildings or altered by additions and synthetic sidings, as has Dick's Creek. For example, the original structure for Locust Field Baptist Church, the parent church of Dick's Creek, has been replaced with a circa 1989 front-gable, vinyl-sided building with a tall narrow steeple (*Heritage* 2000: 16). The best and most intact of Jackson County's meetinghouse form churches is Old Field Baptist Church. This church, noted in Bishir's *Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*, is a simple, front-gabled, weatherboarded church set amidst the church's burial ground. While the circa 1845 church is older than the building at Dick's Creek, it "suggests the character of other mid-nineteenth century churches now lost (Bishir 1999: 336)."

Property Description

Dick's Creek Baptist Church

Location

South side SR 1388, .1 mile west of Bridge No. 36, Dillsboro vicinity, Jackson County.

Date of Construction

1903

Setting

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is located approximately seven miles northeast of the county seat of Sylva in mountainous Jackson County. The church sits on the south side of a bend in Dick's Creek Road (SR 1388) on the south bank of Dick's Creek. The church faces northwest and sits approximately twenty feet from the road. The land slopes steeply upward immediately behind the building. Most of the parcel is paved for parking. The parcel lacks significant landscaping such as decorative trees and shrubs, walls, or paths. An open metal picnic shelter is located adjacent to the parking lot on the northeast side of the building. No outbuildings are present on the site. No grave markers or burial sites were noted at the site.

Physical Description

An undated documentary photograph of the building entitled "Dick's Creek School" is reproduced in *Jackson County Heritage, Volume II*. The photograph shows a simple, one-story, weatherboarded building with a central entry in the gable end. Double-leaf entry doors are surmounted by a decorative pointed hood and a six-light transom. Three four-over-four double-hung sashes are present on the side elevations. The building rests on stone piers.

Today the basic form seen in the documentary photograph remains. However, alterations and additions have been made to the building over time. In 1967 two one-story concrete block wings were constructed at the rear of the northeast and southwest elevations (*Heritage* 2000:15). The windows in the wings are aluminum three-light sashes. A one-bay, front-gable entry portico supported by square posts with an iron balustrade has also been added as has a vinyl-covered belfry. The belfry may date from 1956 when church records indicate a new roof was added. The original entry door has been replaced with a glazed and paneled door. The stone foundation piers have been replaced by a continuous concrete block foundation. The main block of the building is clad with vinyl, including porch posts, soffits and windows sills. The vinyl siding was installed in the 1980s. Original windows have been removed and replaced with vinyl sashes.

The entry transom visible in the documentary photo has also been covered. The roof on the main block is metal and composition shingles are found on the 1967 wings.

The interior was not accessible for photographs. The following interior description is based on observations through the front door and side windows of the main block. The interiors of the 1967 wings were not visible.

The one-room main block has an open-plan with an elevated stage directly across from the front entry. The stage was added in 1949, a few years after the building was acquired by the church from the county. Wooden pews, purchased in 1979, are arranged to form a center aisle down the middle of the room. Many original finishes have been removed or covered. An acoustical tile drop ceiling, added in 1976, has reduced the original ceiling height (*Heritage* 2000:15). Simulated-wood paneling covers the walls and the original door and window surrounds. The floors are covered with carpet.



Figure 6: Undated Documentary Photograph of Dick's Creek Elementary School.



Figure 7: Dick's Creek Baptist Church setting. Looking west from Bridge No. 36 on SR 1388.



Figure 8: Front (northwest elevation)



Figure 9: Front (northwest) elevation showing 1960s concrete block addition.



Figure 10: Side (southwest) elevation.



Figure 11: Side (northeast) elevation.



Figure 12: Entry detail.



Figure 13: Front entry door.



Figure 14: Window and siding detail.



Figure 15: Picnic shelter.

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility

Dick's Creek Baptist Church does not retain sufficient architectural integrity to merit an extensive evaluation of significance under National Register Criteria A, B or C. In order for a building to be eligible for listing under any of the criteria, the National Register requires that it retain integrity of most of the following aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While the church's location remains unchanged, the design, setting, materials, and workmanship have each been altered to a degree that affects the overall qualities of feeling and association. The most integrity-damaging alterations relate to the aspects of materials and workmanship. Alterations include the vinyl siding that obscures original details and materials, the removal of original window sash, and the addition of two 1960s concrete block additions. On the interior, the presence of non-historic interior finishes further contributes to the building's overall lack of integrity. Construction dates for the entry portico and belfry have not been established and these features may be less than fifty years of age. The paving of the lot and the construction of a modern picnic shelter detract from the building's historic pastoral setting. While any one of these changes individually may not have a detrimental effect on the building's historic significance, the overall effect of the changes when taken together is adverse.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A** because the property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, such as the history of education or the Baptist faith in Jackson County.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is **not eligible under Criterion B** because it is not known to be associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is **not eligible under Criterion C** due to the significant additions and alterations that detract from and obscure the building's historic significance.

Dick's Creek Baptist Church is **not eligible under Criterion D** because the architectural component is unlikely to yield information in the history of building technology.

Bibliography

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.... "Church of the Good Shepherd." National Register Nomination Form. On file at North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

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