

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 6, 2020

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian sreap@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/EAU/Historic Architecture Group

FROM: 
Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, B-6033, Replace Bridge 129 on SR 1445 (Lee Bumgarden Road) over Scott Creek, PA#12-08-0025, Jackson County, ER 20-0644

Thank you for your March 9, 2020, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We apologize for the delayed response and offer the following comments.

The report provides a thorough history of the Baker family and the property. It also thoroughly documents the building exterior. The house is an excellent and highly intact example of a modest Craftsman-style bungalow in/near Sylva. On the exterior, the property retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Its integrity of setting has been slightly diminished by the additional of a late-20th-century or early-21st-century metal butler building on a parcel immediately southwest of the house as well as the introduction of a late 1900s mobile home to the southwest of the butler building. The limited deterioration noted by the consultant does not negatively impact integrity of its exterior materials or workmanship. The property retains integrity of association in that it remains in residential use in a sparsely developed area on the outskirts of Sylva. Contrary to the consultant's finding, staff believes it retains integrity of feeling.

In documenting the architectural context, the report focuses heavily on kit houses and their impact on the popularity of Craftsman-style bungalows across the country. However, there is no clear documentation that the Baker House is a kit house or is clearly based on kit house plans. Craftsman-style bungalows in the area, regardless of their source, comprise the overall architectural context. The consultant relied heavily on HPOWEB to identify comparable properties and narrowed down the context to four specific resources:

147 Monteith Branch Road – medium to high integrity
133 Lee Bumgarner Road – medium to high integrity
1137 Skyland Drive – low integrity
15 Mutts Place – medium integrity

We concur that the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and B. The consultant has not, however, definitively ruled out eligibility under Criterion C. On page 22, the report states "...[T]he Baker House (JK0871) is not a unique or exceptional survivor in Jackson County or the whole of North Carolina. This is not the standard by which we determine National Register eligibility for architectural significance. However, minus access to the interior to determine if it remains intact, we cannot concur that it a good illustration of Craftsman-style interior features and eligible under Criterion C.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

J. ERIC BOYETTE
SECRETARY

March 9, 2020

Due: 4/21/2020

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

H--

Dear Renee:

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, B-6033—Replace Bridge No. 129 on SR 1445
(Lee Bumgarden Rd) over Scott Creek in Jackson County PA# 12-08-0025, WBS#
45360.1.32

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Forsyth County bridge number 129. NCDOT contracted CRA conduct a National Register evaluation of seven properties in the project area.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sleap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelby Reap".

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

**Historic Architectural Resources Eligibility Report
Replace Bridge No. 129 on SR 1445 (Lee Bumgardner Road)
over Scott Creek in Jackson County
Sylva, Jackson County, North Carolina
PA# 12-08-0025
TIP# B-6033
WBS# 48228.1.1**

Prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
Virginia Office
1503 Santa Rosa Road, RM 127
Henrico, Virginia 23229

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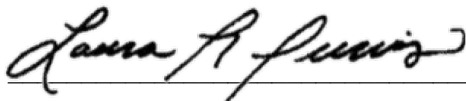
**Historic Architectural Resources Eligibility Report
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Prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
1503 Santa Rosa Road, RM 127
Henrico, Virginia 23229

Kerri Ross
Architectural Historian

February 2020



February 5, 2020

Laura Purvis, Principal Investigator
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Date

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

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In October 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) completed an eligibility determination for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in association with the proposed bridge replacement on SR 1445 (Lee Bumgardner Road) over Scott Creek in Jackson County, North Carolina (WBS No.: 48228.1.1). This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC HPO/FHWA 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an area of potential effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Only one residential resource, the Baker House (JK0871), warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation, and it is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts were not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and integrity. North Carolina defines the project's APE as all parcels adjacent and perpendicular to the proposed bridge replacement.

The property at 1327 Skyland Drive, the Baker House (JK0871), sits perpendicular to SR 1445, approximately 85 feet from the intersection of SR 1445 and Skyland Drive. In October 2019, Laura Purvis and Kerri Ross, Architectural Historians for CRA, revisited the site for additional research and documentation. Due to the absence of the landowners at the time of the site visit, the documentation consisted of visual analysis of the exterior of the house and the surrounding properties. Based on available research and documentation, CRA recommends that the Baker House (JK0871) is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Resource Name	Address	HPO Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Baker House	1327 Skyland Drive	JK0871	Not Eligible

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., (CRA) completed an eligibility determination, in association with a road improvement project, for the Baker House (JK0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive in Sylva, North Carolina, between October 29 and October 31, 2019, through a combination of archival research, visual investigation, and photographic documentation of the extant building, including its contextual setting. CRA performed the historic architectural analysis in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Presentation Act of 1974; Executive Order 11593; and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 660-66 and 800 (as revised, 1999). The field research and report meet the requirements specified in the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (*Federal Register* 48: 190:44716-44742) (National Park Service 1983), as well as the North Carolina Department of Transportation Office's (NCDOT) *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2015) and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NC HPO) *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources and Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations, Policy and Guidelines* (2012).

II. METHODOLOGY

Based on the nature of the proposed project and the character of the surrounding landscape, the area of potential effects (APE) for the historic architectural resource survey has been defined by the NCDOT to include properties adjacent to the proposed bridge replacement on SR 1445 (Lee Bumgardner Road) near Sylva in Jackson County, North Carolina (WBS No. 48228.1.1). The APE took into account both direct and indirect effects for the proposed project. Before entering the field, CRA consulted the NCHPO's Historic Preservation Office WEB GIS Service (HPOWEB) to confirm the presence of any previously recorded properties located within the APE. While there are no previously recorded properties in the APE, there are three previously recorded resources just outside of the project area to the northeast: the Ed Erwin House No. 1 (JK0153), the Ed Erwin House No. 2 (JK0152), and the Motel (JK0159). These resources fall just outside the town boundaries of Sylva, North Carolina, along a corridor characterized by a mixture of business, residential, industrial, and educational uses. The corridor becomes increasingly rural to the east, while downtown Sylva lies immediately to the west. The Eastern Cherokee Reservation and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park are north of the project area. The southern border features dense hills and forests.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined the APE and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Only one resource, the Baker House (JK0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive, warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation, and it is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and integrity.

The project area, approximately 300 feet by 100 feet along Skyland Drive and Lee Bumgardner Road, is characterized by areas of moderate grade as SR 1445 intersects with Skyland Drive in a valley between dramatic mountain peaks. Skyland Drive is lined with commercial developments and 1930s to early 2000s residential homes. Lee Bumgardner Road is sparsely bordered by circa 1930s residential homes. Land development surrounding the Baker House can be contributed to its close proximity to downtown Sylva; Dillsboro, North Carolina; Webster, North Carolina; and Cullowhee, North Carolina. These towns expanded as a result of local industries generating population growth, which prompted the

development of educational institutions for these expanding rural communities. Institutions surrounding the Baker House (JK0871) include Southwestern Community College (SCC), founded in 1964 and located approximately 4 miles southwest of the APE (SCC 2010–2018). Western Carolina University (WCU) functions approximately 8 miles from the APE in Cullowhee. WCU was founded in 1889 and comprises 600 acres of mountainous land (WCU 2019).

Archival Research

Prior to fieldwork, CRA conducted background research on Jackson County’s development patterns and the role of bungalows in western North Carolina’s history. CRA consulted the NCHPO’s online HPOWEB GIS Service to ascertain the level of existing documentation of properties within the area that might share similar context. There were 28 resources within the HPOWEB that returned with the keyword “Craftsman bungalow” in Jackson County. Of them, none of the resources are NRHP-listed.

Archival research also included an inspection of archival resources, published histories, historical aerial images, topographical quadrangle maps, and historical maps collections available through local facilities, such as the Jackson County Public Library, the Jackson County Genealogical Society, the North Carolina Maps Project, the Jackson County Register of Deeds, and the North Carolina Digital Collections, a partnership between the State Library of North Carolina and the State Archives of North Carolina.

Architectural historians also consulted United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps and historic road maps in order to assess changes in the area. The 1935 USGS Addie, North Carolina, map indicates a building in the vicinity of the current location of the Baker House (JK0871) (USGS 1935). The 1942 USGS Addie, North Carolina, topographic map similarly shows this resource and provides approximate locations of neighboring properties and roadways (USGS 1942). Additionally, the 1942 quadrangle shows the progressive residential and commercial expansion occurring on the outskirts of downtown Sylva. Both quadrangle maps indicate the continued use of the site.

Field Investigation and Evaluation

Following archival research, CRA architectural historians completed intensive-level fieldwork from October 29, 2019 to October 31, 2019 for the identified resource, the Baker House (JK0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive, and photographed comparable resources determined while conducting research on the HPOWEB. Principal Architectural Historian, Laura Purvis, served as the Principal Investigator and the project manager. Matthew Fuka served as GIS Specialist and created all maps for the project. The survey was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and followed the Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800, as revised), North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*, NCDOT’s *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* (2015), HPO’s *Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations, Policy and Guidelines* (2012), and the 2009 Programmatic Agreement between NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) concerning interagency project coordination, amended in 2015.

The 0.64-acre project area is located approximately 2.3 miles northeast of downtown Sylva, North Carolina, and includes a single dwelling, the Baker House (JK0871) (Figure 1). The resource sits in a long box valley with mountainous terrain to the northwest and southeast. The land development along the valley is largely commercial and residential, transitioning to exclusively residential development in the mountains. Resources within the APE are all residential. Each property was visually inspected and digital photographs were taken of the site as well as of the contextual setting and the exterior of the building. Emphasis was placed on capturing building form, character-defining features, and changes that have occurred throughout the property's history. CRA completed extensive photographic documentation according to NC HPO standards and guidelines. Access to the interior of the Baker House (JK0871) was not possible because the owners were not present at the time of the site visit.

Based on the available historical information and field observations, CRA has provided a property description, historic background with comparable properties, and recommendations regarding the eligibility of the resource. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be 50 years or older and possess historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American History recognized by these NRHP Criteria:

- A. Association with historic events or activities;
- B. Association with important persons;
- C. Distinctive design or architectural characteristics; or
- D. Potential to yield important information in understanding prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

III. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Baker House (JK0871)

Resource Name: Baker House

Site Survey #: JK0871

Address: 1327 Skyland Drive,
Sylva, North Carolina 28779

PIN No.: 7642-74-7130

Construction Date(s): ca. 1930

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: This 0.64-acre parcel, located at 1327 Skyland Drive, is northeast of downtown Sylva and immediately southwest of Great Smoky Mountains Expressway. Approximately 95 ft southwest from the Lee Bumgarner Road and Skyland Drive intersection, the property consists of a yard with mature trees in the front and rear and a gravel drive extending from the southwest. An additional gravel driveway extends from the northeast, which is used by a neighboring property. A dense forest is located to the northeast and east of the residence. Parcels to the northeast and northwest are residential in character. The southwestern boundary is defined by a commercial property owned by Parker and Associates, Inc., Painters and Decorators. The southeast boundary of the parcel is defined by Skyland Drive. Approximately 90 ft southeast from the front porch sits Scott Creek (Figure 2). Skyland Drive follows Scott Creek partially along a narrow valley.

The Baker House (JK0871) sits in a valley surrounded by diverse geological features. To the northwest of the property, mountain elevations peak at 3,600 feet and elevations reach approximately 2,400 feet to the southeast. Residential, commercial, ecclesiastical, and government buildings are scattered throughout rolling hills, flat property, and dramatic changes in elevation, which create a diverse mix of terrain. Traversing the mountainous chain and stretches of lowlands is Scott Creek and its associated tributaries. From Scott Creek, tributaries and smaller creeks and streams extend in every direction. The southwest and northeast property boundary exhibit a variety of matured trees extending from the street to the rear; shrubbery decorates the perimeter of the dwelling.

Exterior: The circa 1930 Baker House (JK0871) sits approximately 60 feet from the ROW. The building is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable form (Figure 3). Of frame construction, the dwelling rests on a raised brick foundation. The exterior is clad in a painted brick veneer and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features a front-gable dormer clad in composite shingles along the façade and overhanging eaves supported by rafter ends and decorative brackets (Figure 4). The windows contain four-over-one-light, double-hung, wood sashes; horizontal two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood sashes; and fixed windows on the rear elevation. Drop-wood-siding encloses a partial-width, two-bay porch along the rear elevation. An exterior brick chimney pierces the eave of the southwest elevation and an interior concrete block chimney pierces the southwest slope of the enclosed porch.

Oriented southeast, the façade features a single-leaf entry filled with a four-light wood panel door (see Figure 3). The entry opens onto an integral porch supported by brick columns resting on a wood plank deck (Figure 5). Surrounding the porch is a solid, brick balustrade that features arches along the base. The porch is accessed by poured concrete steps. Flanking the entryway are original paired

windows with wood sashes (Figure 6). The façade dormer features original triplet windows, exposed rafters, and elaborate brackets.

The southwest elevation features two single windows and one paired window along the first story and one set of paired windows pierce the half-story (Figure 7). The northeast elevation features a ribbon of three windows and a one-story, front-gable projection (Figure 8). The projection contains a set of paired windows along the northeast elevation. Piercing the half-story on the northeast elevation is a paired window. Both the southwest and northeast elevations feature overhanging eaves supported by ornamental brackets, crawlspace vents along the raised foundation, and composite shingles on the gable-front.

The rear elevation features a partial-width, side-gable, enclosed porch clad in drop-wood siding resting on a concrete block foundation (Figure 9). The enclosed porch features the same bracket detail as the rest of the dwelling, denoting the side gable projection as part of the original floor plan rather than a later addition. The rear elevation of the enclosed porch features two horizontal two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sash windows. A single-leaf entry pierces the northeast façade and is accessed by poured concrete steps. The gable front of the enclosed porch is clad in composite shingles. To the southwest of the porch, on the rear, are two fixed windows and one four-over-one-light, double-hung sash window (see Figure 9).

Interior: CRA was not allowed entry into the Baker House (JW0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive. The property owners were not present at the time of the site visit and it appears the residence may be vacant. All windows on the first floor were fully obscured by interior blinds, preventing any views of the interior space or observations about interior alterations.



Figure 2. Aerial showing the location and parcel boundaries of the Baker House (JK0871).



Figure 3. Façade (southeast) elevation, looking northwest.



Figure 4. Bracket and shingle detailing.



Figure 5. Porch column and balustrade arch detail on façade elevation.



Figure 6. Paired windows on façade.



Figure 7. Rear and southwest elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 8. Northeast elevation, looking west.



Figure 9. Northeast and rear elevations, looking south.

IV. HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Sylva is a small town in Jackson County nestled in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains of western North Carolina. First settled in 1861 as a small factory community, construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad in 1884 launched Sylva's incorporation in 1889. Sylva's development quickly rivaled neighboring Dillsboro in expansion and economic prosperity. As a result of the city's financial success, the seat of government for Jackson County transitioned from Webster to Sylva in 1913 (Bishir et al. 1999). Sylva continued to prosper through its industrial sector into the mid-twentieth century, which also prompted an increase in the labor force, turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, and vernacular residential houses in the area surrounding the mills, factories, and tanneries. During Sylva's economic boom, the city maintained a rural setting outside of its compact downtown center that is still evident today.

Located immediately northwest of Sylva's modern boundary, the Baker House (JK0871) was constructed as a single dwelling and lies in the northeast corner of Jackson County, approximately 10 miles from the Haywood County border (Figure 10). The Baker House (JK0871) represents a relatively common dwelling form from the early twentieth century in rural, western North Carolina. The property was once part of a large piece of land owned by CH Kitchen and Laura Kitchen which was subdivided prior to the construction of the current residence. In 1930, Kitchen sold "Lot 51," the current parcel for the Baker House (JK0871), to Luther Henry Baker and Flora Anne Ashe Baker in 1930 (JCRD 110:160, JCMB 2:19). Luther Henry Baker was a carpenter by trade and most likely constructed the dwelling prior to his death in 1934.

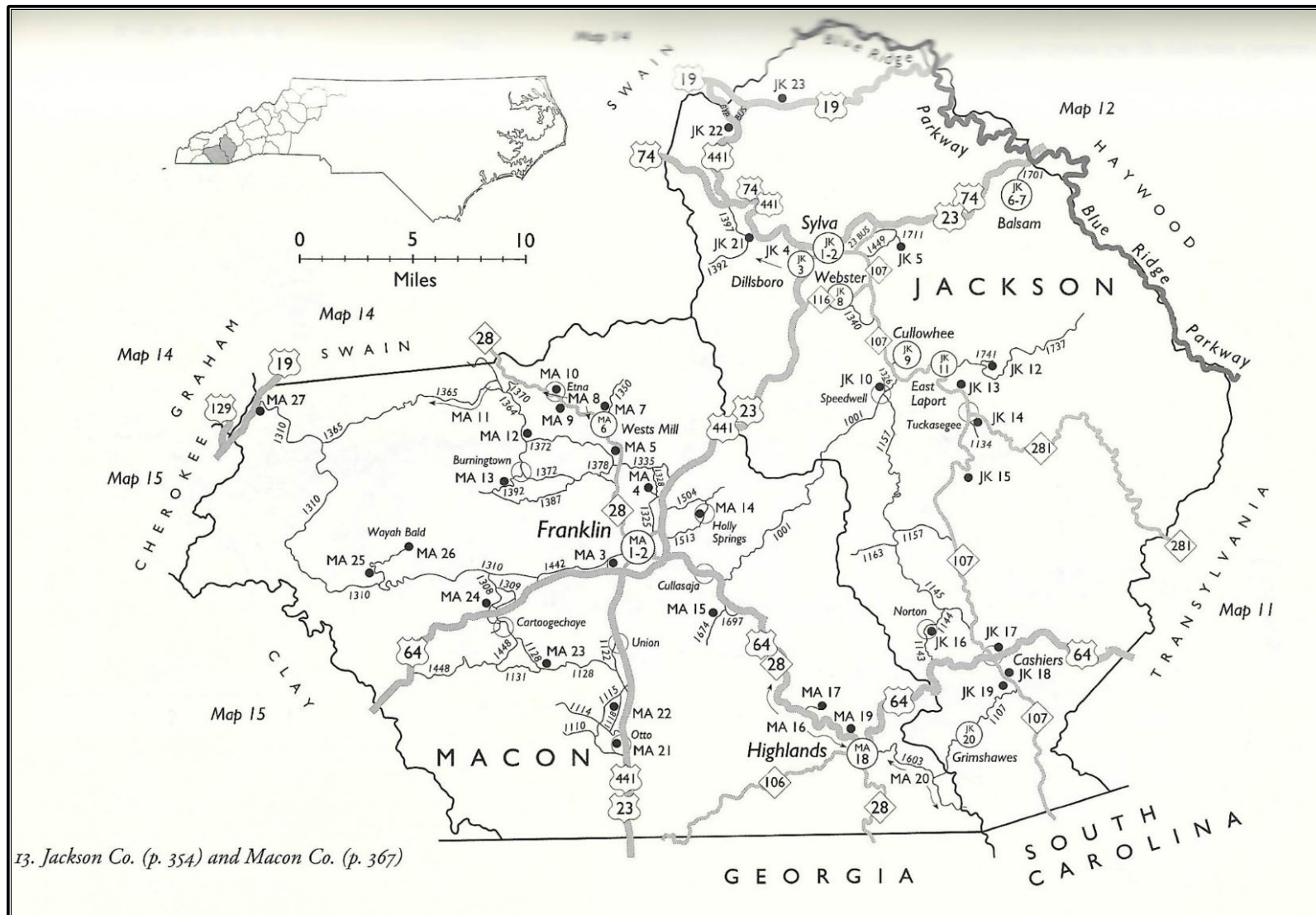


Figure 10. Map of Jackson County, North Carolina. (Bishir et al. 1999:103).

Luther Henry Baker was born on September 28, 1873, to William Henry Bloomington Baker and Narcissa Caroline Baker. William Henry Baker farmed on rented land before becoming a Confederate soldier for the Thirty-Ninth Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry between 1861 and 1865 (Figure 11). Residing in Swain County after the war, William Baker continued his occupation as a farmer and Luther Baker worked alongside his father until 1902 (USFC 1900:19). Swain County has a mountainous topography characterized by some of the highest peaks of the Appalachians and drained by four rivers (Little Tennessee, Tuckaseegee, Oconaluftee, and Nantahala), making the area a prime agricultural landscape for small-scale farming and lumbering during the nineteenth century (Bishir et al. 1999). The advent of the Western North Carolina Railroad in the 1880s revolutionized the area by supporting industrial-size lumber mills, which turned a primarily agrarian community into a logging town. Luther Baker followed this economic progression by changing his occupation from farmer to carpenter.

In 1902 at age 29, Luther Baker married 18-year-old Flora Ashe in Swain, North Carolina (NCMR 1741-2011). They moved out of William Baker's farmhouse and Luther began working in the housing industry as a carpenter (USFC 1910:3). By 1910, Luther and Flora Baker moved to Murphy, North Carolina. While in Murphy, Luther was employed as a carpenter at a shipyard and Flora was listed as a housewife in the census (USFC 1920:14). A 1930s census listed Luther and Flora Baker living in a rental house off Nantahala Drive, approximately 1 mile from the Hiwassee Dam, immediately before they purchase the parcel at 1327 Skyland Drive. Flora Anne Ashe was one of eight children born to David Reed Ashe and Candice E. Ashe (Figure 12). A 1900s census shows David Reed Ashe owned and operated a farm in Swain, North Carolina (USFC 1900: 3). Research revealed limited information about Flora Ashe prior to her marriage to Luther Baker. Census records indicate the Bakers lived in Swain, North Carolina until 1910 and had four children: Claude Denton Baker (1903–1968), Luther Henry Baker II (1918–1981), Dorothy Mae Baker (1916–2007), and Maude Edith Reed (1908–2003).

Oral history interviews with the local historian, Bill Crawford, speculated a connection between the family and displacement from Little Tennessee River development. After a cursory review of displacement from 1900 to 1930, there were significant population shifts in Swain and Murphy, North Carolina, that could have forced the Bakers to relocate. CRA architectural historians completed follow-up research at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) archives in Knoxville and other repositories to determine if the Baker family was impacted by Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) development or by Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) development.

Alcoa and TVA constructed new hydroelectric facilities that displaced thousands of families living in the project area and fundamentally changed the landscape (TVA 1950). The massive scope of hydro developments prompted Alcoa and TVA to request Congressional appropriations to redevelop flood land, acquire water rights and right-of-ways, and approve land acquisitions for construction. These undertakings began years prior to breaking ground on the new site.

Alcoa's 1913 Little Tennessee River improvement project and TVA's 1930 Fontana River development potentially correlate with the Baker's relocation. Alcoa's improvements included four new hydroelectric facilities on the Cheoah, Santeetlah, Calderwood, and Chilhowee Rivers, and the development corresponds with the Baker's move from Swain to Murphy (Figure 13). Subsequently, the Bakers' relocated from Murphy to Sylva at the onset of the Fontana development in 1930. Census records place the Bakers' in the vicinity of Alcoa's land acquisitions during the early development of the Little Tennessee River. However, there are no primary resources directly stating the Bakers were affected by Alcoa when they lived in Swain, North Carolina. Although the former Baker residence in Murphy, North Carolina, is in close proximity to Fontana's 15,000-acres reservoir site, and records indicate that "the acquisition of privately owned lands or flowage easements on private ownerships required for the reservoir were approved [by the general manager's directive] May 18, 1942," which falls twelve years after the Bakers moved to Sylva (TVA 1950:471). As a result, TVA archives reveal the land acquisition for Fontana Dam significantly post-dates the family's arrival in Sylva. Thus, no direct links can be found between Alcoa development or the Fontana Dam construction and the Bakers' relocations.



Figure 11. Painting of William Henry Baker in uniform (Mathis 2009).



Figure 12. Photograph of Flora Ashe (Holland 2016).

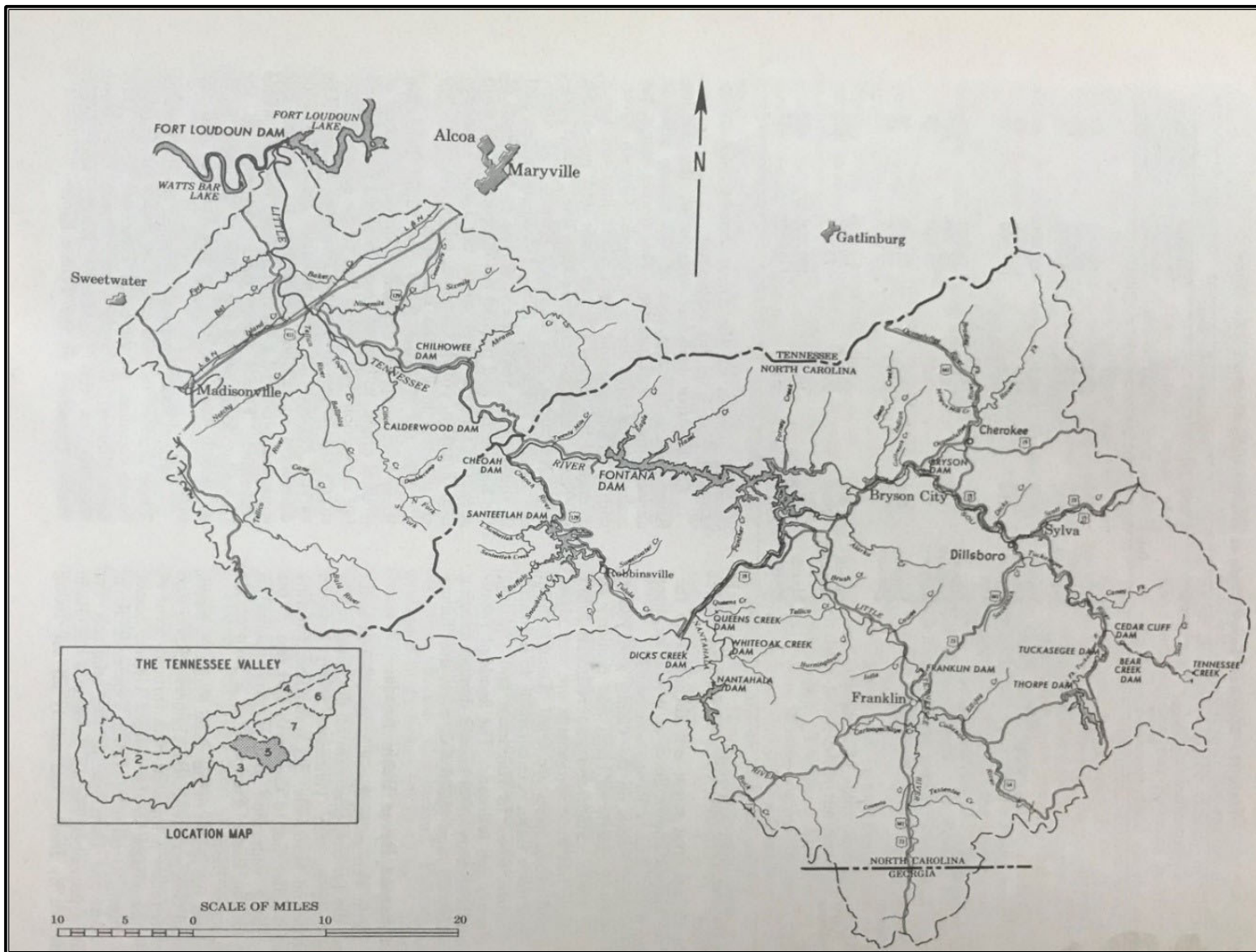


Figure 13. Map of Alcoa development along the little Tennessee River (TVA 1961:92).

While the family does not appear to have lost housing as a result of regional infrastructure projects, the early twentieth-century economic boom in Murphy, North Carolina, for the lumbering and quarrying industries made the community a desirable location for the Bakers. The Great Depression and timber depletion, caused by rapid and continuous manufacturing, put a halt to Murphy's economic growth. Additionally, large tracts of land in western North Carolina were being purchased for the Hiwassee Dam project and other infrastructure projects (Bishir et al 1999). This redevelopment in the region led to mass outmigration by locals. Because Luther Baker's occupation was dependent on the success of the lumber business, the Baker family could have moved from Murphy to Sylva in 1930 in search of new jobs. Based on Luther Baker's occupation as a carpenter, and repercussions of the Great Depression, it is likely he constructed the Baker House (JK0871) immediately after purchasing Lot 51 near Beta, just outside Sylva, from the Kitchen family.

Four years after the Bakers settled in Sylva, North Carolina, Maude Edith Reed, nee Baker, married Lawrence Thomas Reed of Jackson County, North Carolina, on June 30, 1934 (NCMR 1741–2011). Lawrence Reed was born to Charles C. Reed and Sarah Haseltine Reed (Figure 14). Rather than work on the family farm with his father, Thomas Reed acquired a business education, became a store manager in downtown Sylva. Following their marriage, the newlyweds purchased property on the corner of West Main and Shulman Street in downtown Sylva, approximately two miles from the Baker House (JK0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive (USFC 1940: 16). After Luther Baker Sr.'s death on November 14, 1934, Flora Baker sold the property to her daughter and son-in-law (JCRD 265:168). By 1934, Lawrence Reed was working as a store manager, and Maude was a housewife. They continued living in their downtown residence but remained the owners of 1327 Skyland Drive until 1965, at which point they sold the property to Mabel R. Swan and moved to Lake Junaluska, North Carolina (JCRD 298:570). In 1991, Mabel R. Swan sold the property to Clifford E. Faull and Ellen Faull (JCRD 785:18). Clifford and Ellen Faull sold the property to neighbor, Raymond Parker, one year later in 1992 (JCDR 798:223).



Figure 14. Charles C. Reed with wife and first four children (Jordan 2010).

Raymond Parker was the owner of Parker and Associates, Inc., a rental company based in Jackson County. It is unclear if the Baker House (JK0871) was a rental property or the Parker's main residence. While Parker and Associates, Inc. dissolved in 1982, Parker continued renting residential properties until his death in 2003 (JCRD 03E:241). Raymond Parker is survived by Marlene Parker, ex-wife; Tasheena Wahlani Parker, daughter; Mitchum Scott Parker, son; Darlene Cagle, sister; and parents, Billy D. Parker and Ruby Parker. Billy and Ruby are the administrators of Raymond's estate and remain the current owners of the Baker House (JK0871).

The dwelling features characteristics of the Craftsman-style bungalow common to kit home designs in the early twentieth century. High-style Craftsman homes were artisan constructed, using the topography and environment of the site to create a natural aesthetic. From 1907 to 1925, the Craftsman-style bungalow was one of the most popular home styles in the United States due to its simplicity and its association with nature and craftsmanship instead of machine-made materials (Canright 1995-2011). Identifying features in a Craftsman home include: low-pitched roofs, exposed eave overhangs, exposed rafters, decorative beams and braces, wide porches, battered columns, and a typical height of one-and-a-half-stories (McAlester 2017). Many of these characteristics are evident on the Baker House (JK0871).

Attributed to Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, the Craftsman style originated in California (McAlester 2017). Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, Oriental wooden architecture, and manual arts, the Greene brothers designed several exceptional Craftsmen bungalows that were featured in magazines throughout the nation (McAlester 2017). This publicity resulted in the publication of pattern books showcasing floorplans for Craftsman bungalows shortly followed by completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing, such as a kit home. The advent of the kit house and Craftsman movements were concurrent trends. Kit home manufacturers' success depended on following popular architectural styles and Craftsman homes were highly sought after in the early 1900s. During the early twentieth century, houses with a craft-inspired aesthetic ultimately became one of the most popular mass-produced kits in the United States. The kit house was popular because of its price and easy fabrication; the craftsman kit was popular for those same factors in addition to its style appeal.

Based on the architectural elements and the circa 1930s construction date, the Baker House (JK0871) is an intact example of a Craftsman bungalow that clearly represents both national and regional trends. Based on visual analysis of the exterior and repository research into the Baker family and early twentieth-century kit houses, the Baker House (JK0871) shows evidence of being an adaptation of a Sears, Roebuck and Company or Aladdin Company Craftsman kit home. Further, Luther Baker worked as a carpenter from 1902 until his death in 1933 and had the experience and ability to easily make modifications or combine parts of available Craftsman kits to create the Baker House at 1327 Skyland Drive.

Kit homes in the United States ranged from "two-room vacation cottages to ten-room, two-and-a-half story homes, from chicken coops to sixty-by-ninety-foot barns" (Hunter 2012). Assembled from prefabricated parts and transported by train, kit homes were mail-ordered, manufactured offsite, and sent to the customer to be constructed by the homeowner or by a contractor (Figure 15). Nationally known corporations producing kit homes in the United States in the first decade of the twentieth century include: Aladdin Homes of Bay City, Michigan; Hodgson Company of Dover, Massachusetts; Gordan-Van Tine of Davenport, Iowa; Pacific Ready-Cut of Los Angeles, California; Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago, Illinois; Montgomery Company; Harris Brothers of Chicago, Illinois; Lewis Manufacturing of Bay City, Michigan; International Mill and Timber Company of Mitchell, North Dakota; and Tacoma's Local Lumber Company of Mitchell, North Dakota (Harris 2010). To give homeowners artistic freedom of architectural design, companies allowed modifications of the standard house styles by altering design elements. These changes led to unique adaptations to the standard plans. Further research into Sears, Roebuck and Company and Aladdin kit homes revealed no exact match to the Baker House (JK0871). However, the Sears, Roebuck and Company and the Aladdin Company had plans with similar character-defining features.

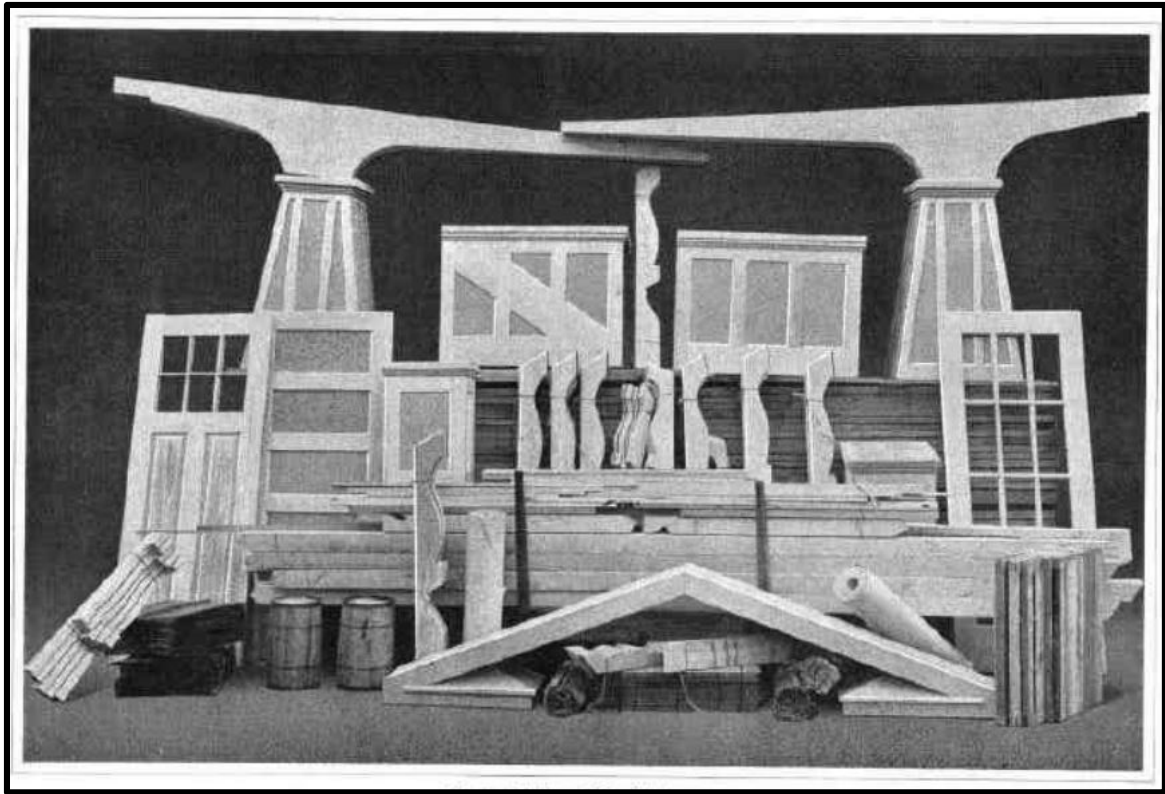


Figure 15. Prefabricated materials before shipment (Harris 2010).

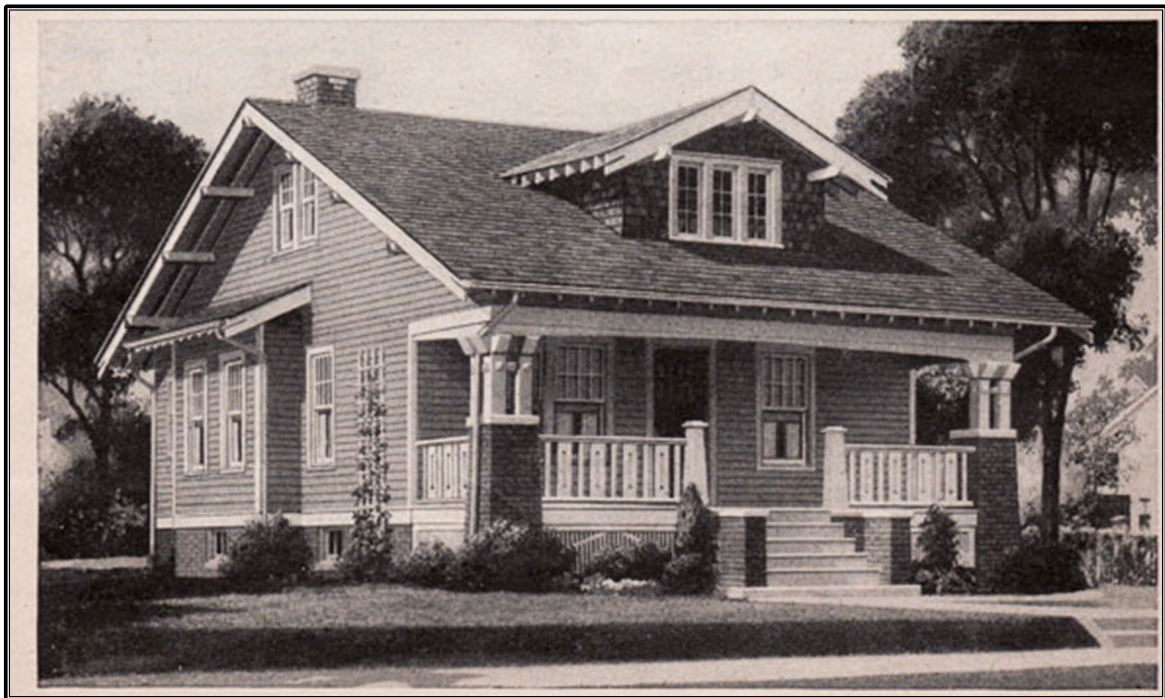


Figure 16. Sears catalog entry of The Vallonia (Antique Home Style 2008-2015c).

Sears, Roebuck and Company, colloquially known as Sears, was producing kit homes from 1908 to 1940 and designed 447 different house styles (Sears Brands 2012). Of these 447 styles, the Baker House (JK0871) at 1327 Skyland Drive closely resembles The Vallonia Kit Home (Figure 16). The Vallonia is a Craftsman style bungalow introduced by Sears in the 1920s and quickly rose in popularity (Antique Home Style 2008–2015c). Similarities between The Vallonia and the Baker House (JK0871) include a wide porch and overhanging eaves, one-and-a-half-stories, decorative wood rafter ends, stylized brackets, a front gable dormer, brick chimney, double-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper windows and a single pane in the lower, and projecting bays alongside elevations.

The Aladdin Company headquarters was based in Bay City, Michigan, and was in business from 1906 to 1981 (Antique Home Style 2008–2015a). As one of the most successful kit home companies in the twentieth century, the Aladdin Company advertised as a manufacturer for the middle class and sold more than 75,000 homes throughout the country, including the southeast (Antique Home Style 2008–2015a). The Aladdin Company “had a large mill” located in Wilmington, North Carolina, that made it a popular option in North Carolina (Carpenter 2013:3). Two house plans developed by the Aladdin Company show similar architectural elements to the Baker House (JK0871). The Sunshine is a Craftsman style bungalow that was introduced in the 1920s (Figure 17). Similar character defining features include the exposed rafter tails and brackets, double-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper windows and a single pane in the lower, one-and-a-half-stories, a three-bay façade, an integral porch supported by square columns, side elevation projections, and a front-gable dormer on the façade.

The Portland, introduced in the 1930s, was advertised as “The Income Bungalow Type” that had all the amenities and glamour of a high-end residential home at a bargain price (Antique Home Style 2008–2015b) (Figure 18). Similarities between The Portland and the Baker House (JK0871) include one-and-a-half stories, a raised crawlspace foundation, and a façade porch supported by square columns. Similar fenestration includes paired windows, exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. Although much smaller, The Portland also exhibits a front-gable dormer on the façade.

Upon evaluating the Craftsman bungalow resources listed in the HPOWEB, 11 previously recorded resources approximated the setting, scale, and design of the Baker House (JK0871) (Table 1). Additionally, four unrecorded resources not included on the HPOWEB approximated the setting, scale or design of the Baker House (JK0871): House, 147 Monteith Branch Road (Figure 19); House, 133 Lee Bumgarner Road (Figure 20); House, 1137 Skyland Drive (Figure 21); House, 15 Mutts Place (Figure 22).

Architectural historians visited and photographed four comparable resources and conducted research confirming the construction dates of each residence to evaluate the Baker House (JK0871) (Table 2). Each of these comparable resources demonstrates the popularity of the Craftsman bungalow aesthetic and shows similar design elements to the Baker House.

Located at 147 Monteith Branch Road, the first comparable resource is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable house (see Figure 19). Similarities to the Baker House include a continuous brick foundation, asphalt-shingle roof, and a full-width porch with a poured concrete and wood plank deck. Additionally, directly above the porch is a front gable dormer clad in shingles pierced by a triplet of windows. The windows throughout contain original double-hung, wood sashes with multiple lights in the upper windows and a single pane in the lower. Unlike the Baker House (JK0871), the dwelling at 147 Monteith Branch Road is only clad in vinyl siding, does not exhibit decorative brackets or exposed rafters, and the porch is supported by battered columns resting on brick piers.

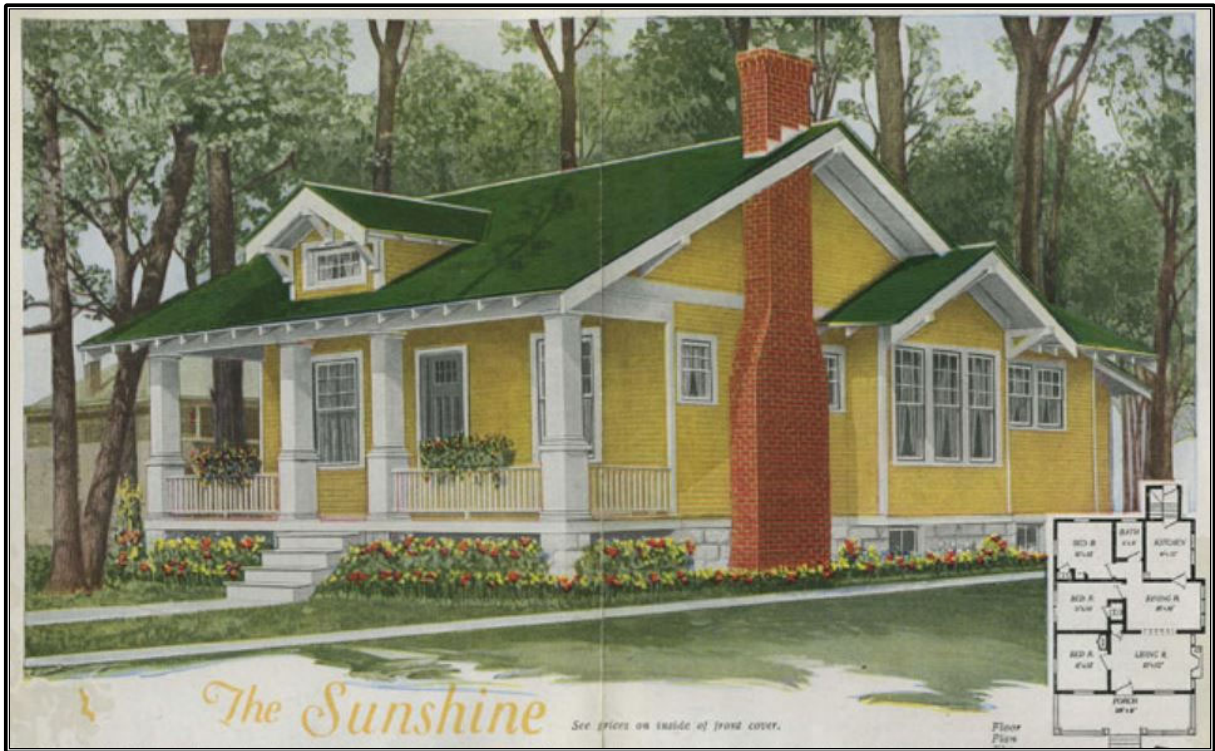


Figure 17. Aladdin Company catalog entry of The Sunshine (Antique Home Style 2008–2015a).



Figure 18. Aladdin Company catalog entry of The Portland (Antique Home Style 2008–2015b).



Figure 19. 147 Monteith Branch Road, Sylva, North Carolina.

Table 1. Craftsman Bungalow Resources Listed in the HPOWEB.

Comparable Resource	Date	County	Address	Site Survey Number
Residence	c. 1935	Jackson	E Side SR 1531, S of SR 1416	JK0233
Residence	c. 1915	Jackson	158 Cashiers School Road	JK0268
Residence	c. 1922	Jackson	2035 Cope Creek Road	JK0465
Residence	c. 1930	Jackson	25 Burns Street	JK0569
Residence	c. 1925	Jackson	790 South NC 107	JK0579
Residence	c. 1941	Jackson	435 West US 64	JK0583
Residence	c. 1924-1935	Jackson	308 Haywood Road	JK0666
Residence	c. 1940	Jackson	18 Moody Road	JK0777
Residence	c. 1905	Jackson	112-A Webster Street	JK0843
House	c. 1935-1941	Jackson	53 Monteith Branch Road	JK0153
House	c. 1935-1941	Jackson	87 Monteith Branch Road	JK0152

Table 2. Resources Comparable to the Baker House (JK0871).

Comparable Resource	Date	County	Address	Site Survey Number
Residence	c. 1957-1970	Jackson	147 Monteith Branch Road	n/a
Residence	c. 1942-1970	Jackson	133 Bumgarner Road	n/a
Residence	c. 1920-1935	Jackson	1137 Skyland Drive	n/a
Residence	c. 1935	Jackson	15 Mutts Place	n/a

Located at 133 Bumgarner Road, the second comparable resource is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay (ww/d/ww) house (see Figure 20). Like the Baker House, this resource features brick cladding, an asphalt-shingle roof with exposed rafter ends, stylized brackets, and a full-width porch with a poured concrete and wood plank deck. A front gable dormer pierced by a band of three windows is located directly above the porch. The windows throughout the residence are original double-hung, wood sashes with multiple lights in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower. The foundation was not visible from the ROW due to hedges surrounding the perimeter of the house. Distinct from the Baker House (JK0871), the house at 133 Bumgarner Road is sheltered by a hip-roof and the porch is supported by battered columns resting on brick piers.

Located at 1137 Skyland Drive, the third comparable resource is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable residence located in a row of single-family residences that feature Craftsman details (see Figure 21). Similar character defining features include a raised continuous foundation, an asphalt-shingle roof, an exterior chimney piercing the roof eave, stylized brackets, and a front-gable dormer pierced by a triplet of windows located directly above a full-width porch. Windows throughout contain original double-hung, wood sashes with multiple lights in the upper windows and a single pane in the lower. Dissimilar to the Baker House (JK0871), the dwelling rests on a continuous stone foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, does not include exposed rafters, and the porch is supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck.

Located at 15 Mutts Place, the final comparable resource is a one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww) residence (see Figure 22). The dwelling exhibits a continuous raised foundation, an asphalt-shingle roof with stylized brackets, and the windows throughout contain original double-hung, wood sashes with multiple lights in the upper windows and a single pane in the lower. Attributes dissimilar to the Baker House (JK0871) include a continuous stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, a partial-width porch supported by square wood posts and decorative metal posts, and a front-gable roof. Furthermore, the dwelling does not include a half-story, a front-gable dormer, or exposed rafter ends.

Review of newspaper articles and documentation reveal that throughout North Carolina many companies and land owners were selling and renting Craftsman bungalow style homes in the early twentieth century (Appendix A). Asheville and Charlotte were just two cities posting available lots that marketed affordable and stylish Craftsman bungalows ready for purchase in urban centers and in rural areas. As a result, this research, combined with a visual inspection of comparable resources, indicates that the Baker House (JK0871) is not a unique or exceptional survivor in Jackson County or the whole of North Carolina.



Figure 20. 133 Lee Bumgarner Road, Sylva, North Carolina.



Figure 21. 1137 Skyland Drive, Sylva, North Carolina.



Figure 22. 15 Mutts Place, Sylva, North Carolina.

V. NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

CRA recommends that the Baker House (JK0871) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Integrity:

The residential building features a high level of integrity relating to location, as the building has not been moved. A partial-width, side-gable porch on the rear elevation has been enclosed. The roof of the porch is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior is clad in drop-wood siding. This is a minor alteration that does not significantly impact the overall integrity. The property's integrity of design, workmanship, and association has moderately diminished over time with the deterioration of the original building materials along the façade, foundation, and side elevations, and altered massing. The house remains relatively unaltered despite a lack of maintenance.

Location- The residential structure has remained at the same location since its construction in 1930. CRA found no evidence the orientation of the residence changed after being purchased by new owners.

Design- The Baker House (JK0871) has few modifications, with the exception of the enclosed porch on the rear elevation. The exposed rafter ends, double-hung wood window sashes, brick veneer, and composite shingles in the gable ends appear to remain in their original configuration.

Setting- Residential and commercial development has intensified surrounding the Baker House (JK0871), converting former forested area into development. The parcel has always been located just outside Sylva's city limits, as it only sits approximately 2 miles northeast of downtown Sylva.

The hamlet, originally known as Beta, included several residences and businesses clustered around Skyland Drive. The residence was part of a larger parcel owned by the Kitchen family until it was subdivided and sold to the Bakers in 1930. Development in the surrounding area continued as Sylva expanded. The parcel sits just east of the compact Sylva Main Street business district which contains turn-of-the century commercial and residential buildings (Bishir et al. 1999).

Materials- The residence retains materials from its original construction in circa 1930 including its brick veneer, windows, brick-veneer-clad foundation, exposed rafters and bracket details. Meanwhile, the rear elevation features a drop-wood siding-clad enclosed porch with mid-twentieth-century wood sash windows with horizontal muntins. There is evidence of a moderate amount of deterioration along the façade, side elevations, foundation, rear, and windows.

Workmanship- The residence demonstrates a moderate level of workmanship. The defining features, such as the exposed rafters, stylized brackets, original windows, and arch detail along the base of the porch remain intact and have clear visibility. These features are only slightly diminished due to waning maintenance. However, the residence has relatively plain features and does not exhibit unique or notable design features or a high level of craftsmanship on behalf of the architect or builder.

Feeling- The residence retains a moderate level of feeling due to the property's neighbors, location, and the areas of clear-cutting. According to the 1897 and 1907 Cowee, North Carolina topographic map the parcel was originally surrounded by residential buildings. The publication of the 1935 Addie, North Carolina, topographic map exhibits a mixed-use setting that includes residential buildings and a school (Appendix B). Despite the fact that development in the area has expanded, the mixed use character remains. Further, the property represents the growth and expansion of Sylva, as it sits so close to downtown and its location across the street from the Tuckasegee Railroad. The property maintains the bustle of the early industrial twentieth century with its close proximity to the Great Smoky Mountain Expressway, Jackson Paper Manufacturing, and Skyland Drive, a road with heavy traffic into and out of downtown Sylva. Due to the topography of the surrounding area, the Great Smoky Mountain Expressway is not visible from the Baker House (JK0871). However, the environmental noise created from the highway is heard from the resource, altering the feeling of a dwelling nestled in the secluded hills of North Carolina to one on the urban fringe of a burgeoning town.

Association- Research has yet to reveal any direct link to an event or person and the Baker House and the broader patterns of history at a local, state, or national level. Although the Baker House was constructed during the height of the Craftsman bungalow style kit house movement in North Carolina, the architectural style and house plan cannot be connected to any prominent manufacturer that was in operation in the 1930s.

Criterion A:

For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the resource must retain integrity and must be associated with broad patterns of history at the local, state, or national level. Sylva, North Carolina, contributes to the broad patterns of North Carolina history by demonstrating the transition from small rural settlements to a booming industrial city. The success from the lumber, paper, and tannery industries in the area led to a successful campaign to make Sylva the county seat and a boost in local fortunes. However, research has not revealed significant associations between the Baker House (JK0871) and a particular event or explicit pattern of events that would warrant eligibility under Criterion A. While house kits and Craftsman style houses were common throughout the early twentieth century, the building itself cannot be associated with a distinct local, state, or national pattern that rises to the level of significance required by the NRHP. Therefore, the Baker House (JK0871) is not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Criterion B:

For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at a local, state, or national level. The Baker family moved to Sylva, North Carolina, in 1930. Therefore, the family was not one of the founding families of Jackson County. Luther Baker, the builder and owner, was a farmer turned carpenter who suddenly passed away after the construction of the house was complete. The residence remained in the family for 35 years, passing from Flora Baker to her daughter, Maude Reed, and son-in-law, Lawrence Reed, a store manager. Lawrence and Maude Reed chose to live in their downtown home, leaving the Baker House vacant until they sold the property in 1965. The Baker House was uninhabited for the majority of time it was owned by the Baker family and does not represent any persons rising to the level of local, state, or national significance as required by the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, the Baker House (JK0871) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C:

For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent that work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Exposed rafter ends and ornamental brackets are prevalent Craftsman design features and concrete block construction is common in the early twentieth century. Furthermore, Craftsman bungalows are common in Jackson County, particularly in Sylva. The Craftsman style house was in high demand between 1900 and 1930 making craft houses one of the most popular mass-produced styles. There are a number of other intact examples illustrating this shift in architectural taste both in Jackson County and Western North Carolina. As a result, the Baker House (JK0871) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D:

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Baker House (JK0871) is unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the residence's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

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**APPENDIX A. NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS'
ADVERTISING CRAFTSMAN STYLE BUNGALOW HOMES
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE STATE**

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Cement and Shingle Design With Gambrel Roof

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.

THE design shown in our illustration is a very pleasing combination of cement stucco from the grade line to the top of the first story, and shingles above in the gables. The roof being treated in the gambrel form with double pitch, brings the cornice down low over the first story windows, this treatment admits a very artistic color effect. The shingles on the walls and gables are of a brown shade, the shingles on the roof of the same color of a darker shade, the cement in the first story a light buff tint, and all of the casings, cornices, etc., painted white. The entire construction is frame with the cement stucco on metal lath. It is estimated this house can be built complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for \$2,500.

The size of the house is 34 ft. frontage by 27 ft. depth exclusive of piazzas, and stands with the wide facade to the front. The front is symmetrical in treatment with a center porch 16 ft. wide and a terrace on either side. Entering through a central vestibule into a hall 8 ft. wide with timbered arch on the right side opening into the large living room, which is 13 ft. by 26 ft. and sliding doors on the left side opening into the dining room which is 12 ft. by 24 ft. with a wide Dutch window, and seat at the side and a recess sideboard at the end of the dining room. The kitchen is back of the dining room and is provided with all conveniences and connects with the front hall. At the rear is an open screened porch 10 ft. by 12 ft. with a sleeping porch

over. The main stairs extend up from the rear of the central hall with broad platforms, and window lighting on the main platform. This floor is finished in Craftsman style with dark Mission stain and light oak floors.

The second story has four chambers, ample clothes closets, bath room and dressing room out of the main chamber, and the hall connects conveniently with the sleeping porch in the rear. This floor is finished in white enamel with red mahogany doors and birch floor. There is good storage space in the attic.

There are two chimneys, the main chimney at one side, with a wide fireplace in the living room, and the kitchen chimney in the rear. A complete basement under the entire house.



Source: The Evening Chronicle, 5 June 1912:3

TODAY'S MARKET FEATURES.

On Crescent Avenue, near Providence Road, a new 6-room bungalow of exceptionally beautiful design, Arcola heat, hardwood floors and garage. We have exclusive sale at low price of \$7,000.

On Providence Road, facing prettiest scenery in Myers Park, an 8-room home with sleeping porch, combination brick and wood construction, hot-air heat and garage—a bargain buy at \$10,000.

A 7-room home, near Myers Park, with heat; an attractive buy at \$8,000. Fine East Boulevard home, first block, \$14,000.

We are making a personal offer of half acre in Myers Park lot for \$2,700; good location. We also have several other bargain lots about the city.

W. E. THOMAS,
Real Estate.

W. E. Thomas, A. Z. Travis,
J. E. Dowd.
11 W. Fourth St. Phones 4503-5129

Source: The Charlotte Observer, 12 November 1922:24

**M'CLOUD PROPERTY
SOLD YESTERDAY**

Donahoe and Company Purchase
Valuable Real Estate and Will Develop It for Homes.

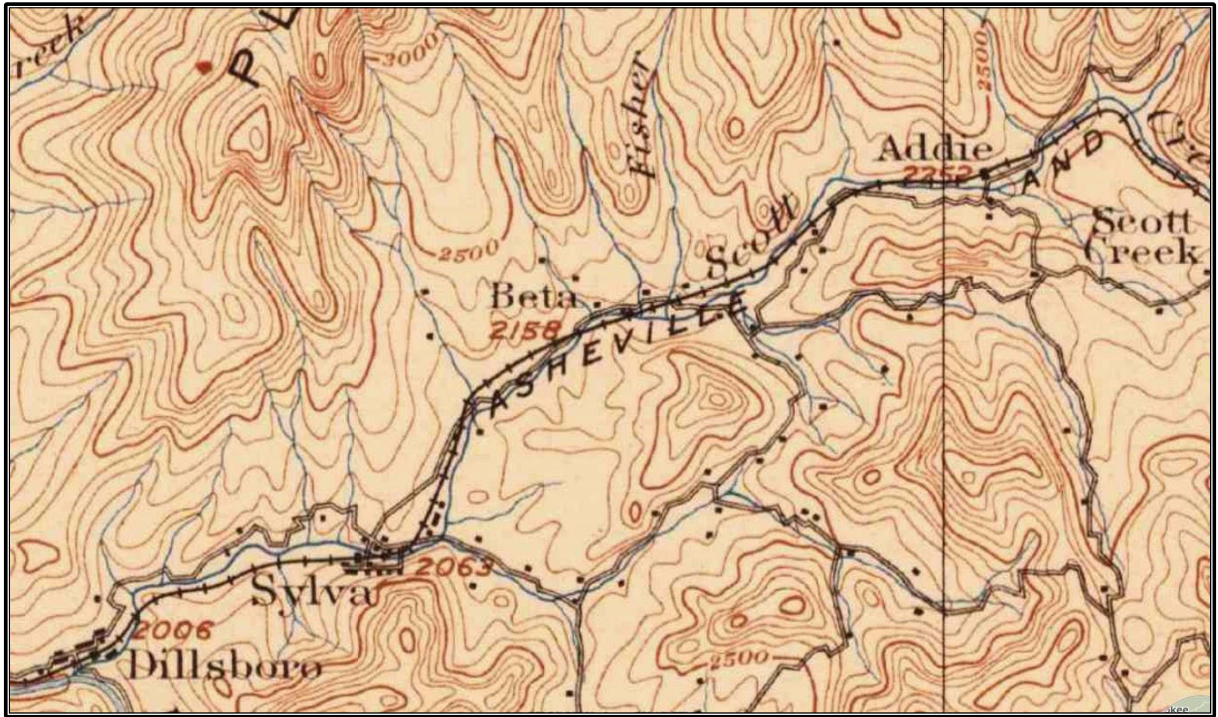
Donahoe and company closed an important real estate deal yesterday morning when the McCloud property on North Main street was purchased by that firm. The property will be divided into twenty-one building lots whereon bungalows and cottages will be erected. Twelve of these have already been sold. Streets and sidewalks will be laid through the property which is admirably situated.

The bungalows will be mostly of the Craftsman style and will have from four to seven rooms each.

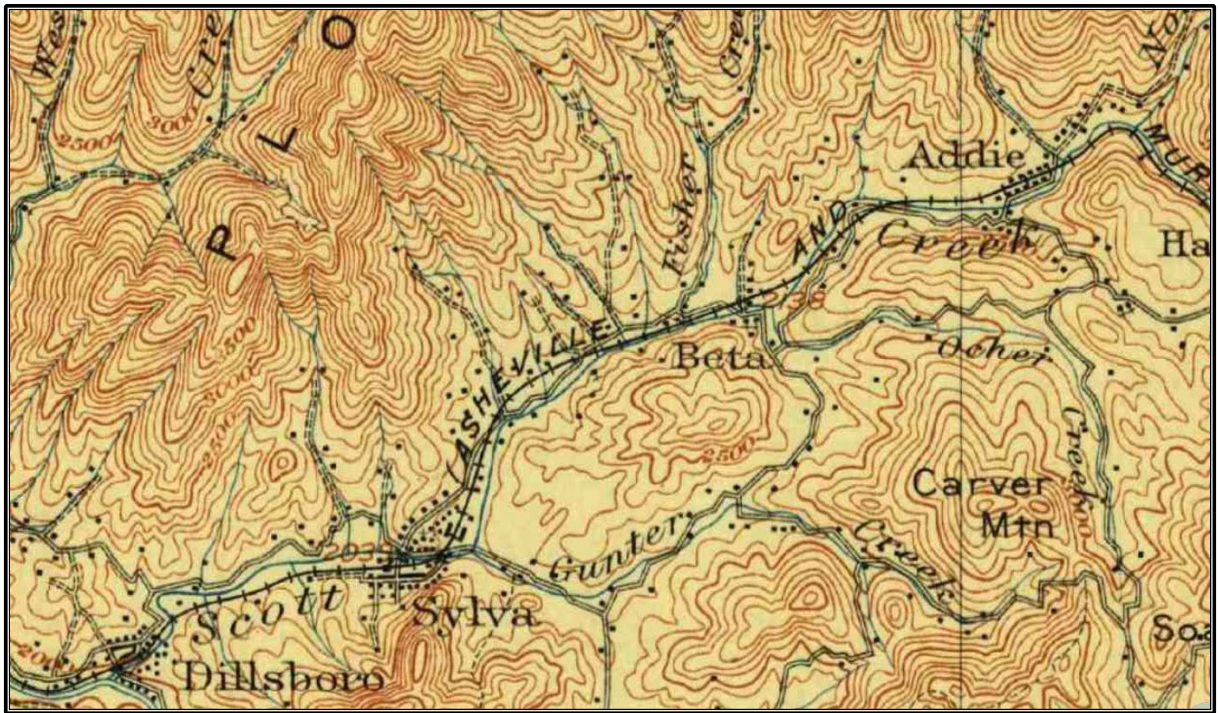
Source: Asheville Citizen-Times, 19 August 1914:8

**APPENDIX B. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES SHOWING
NEIGHBORING TOPOGRAPHY (USGS)**

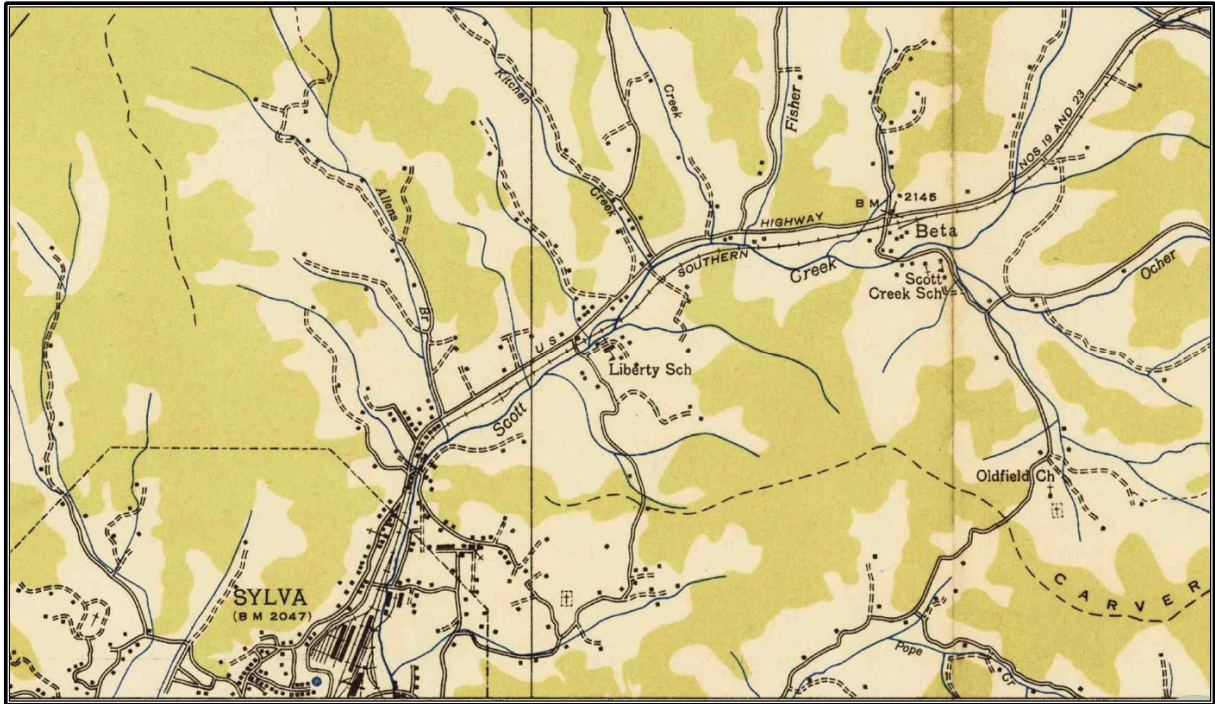
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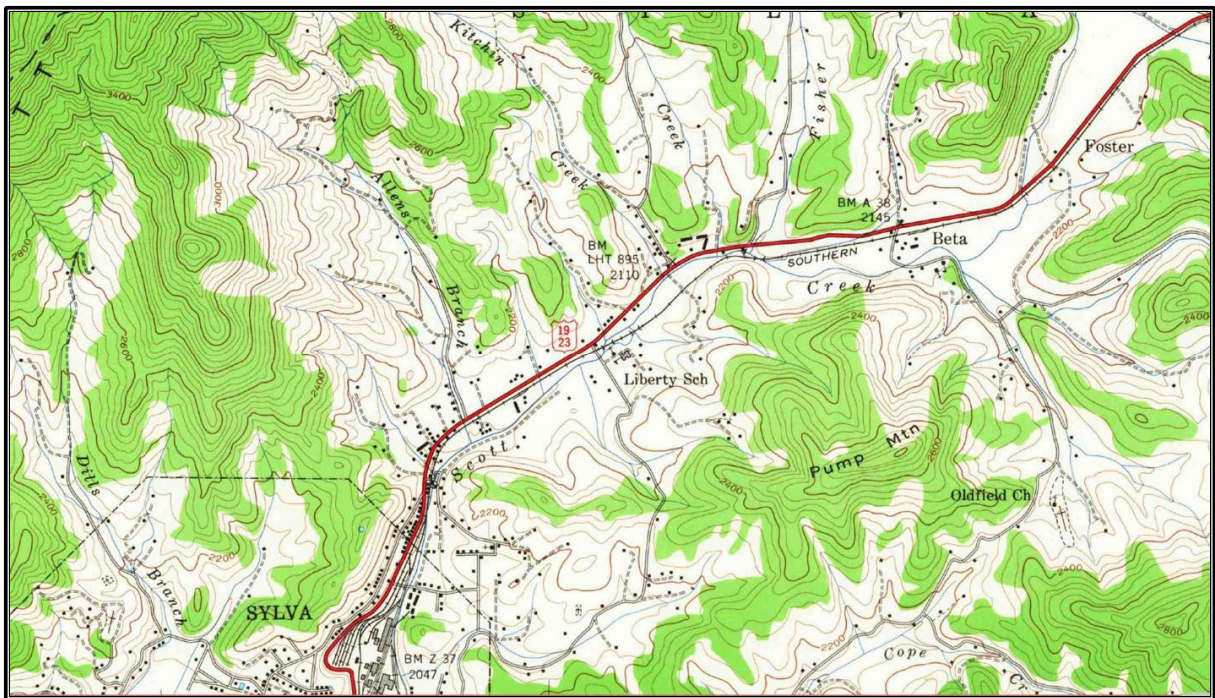
Portion of 1897 Cowee, NC topographic quadrangle map showing 1327 Skyland Drive (USGS 1897).



Portion of 1907 Cowee, NC topographic quadrangle map showing 1327 Skyland Drive (USGS 1907).



Portion of 1935 Addie, NC topographic quadrangle map showing 1327 Skyland Drive (USGS 1941).



Portion of 1941 Addie, NC topographic quadrangle map showing 1327 Skyland Drive (USGS 1941).