

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper

Secretary D. Reid Wilson

July 1, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr mpfurr@ncdot.gov
NC Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Group

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *RGE for Ramona M. Bartos*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Upgrade US 276 (Jonathan Creek Road) from US 19 to I-40 R-5921, Haywood County, ER 21-1422

Thank you for your June 2, 2021, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

HW0759 (Dellwood Community) - We concur with the consultant's assessment that the Dellwood Community (HW0759) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any Criteria for the reasons outlined in the report.

HW0356 (Campbell-Hall House) - We concur with the consultant's assessment that the Campbell-Hall House (HW0356) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as a significant and distinguishable collection of historic agricultural buildings comprising a family farm in rural Haywood County. There is presently insufficient documentation to substantiate an eligibility claim under Criterion A for Agriculture, which requires more information about agricultural production on the property. The language supporting the Criterion A claim on page 50 is what one typically sees for a Criterion C claim. The proposed boundary illustrated on page 53 of the report appears appropriate.

HW0488 (Rock Hill School) - We do not concur with the consultant's assessment that the Rock Hill School (HW0488) is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While the property does not appear to be significant under Criteria B and D and does not retain sufficient material integrity to be eligible under Criterion C, the property is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of Education. Though the windows have been replaced and the steeple added after a likely Period of Significance of 1935 (construction date) to 1971 (50 years) or 1973 (accreditation). Considering that the name "Rock Hill School" appears on the enclosed porch in the 1983 survey photos, it is clear that this alteration was done in service to the building's historic use. Possibly completed after 1973, the alteration perpetuated the property's historic associations and is less impactful than it might be, if undertaken for the change of use. The interior photos shot through windows suggest that the interior retains its overall configuration and historic finishes, which are important in conveying historic significance of

education. That the windows have been replaced does not necessarily preclude eligibility, since other schools with similar alterations have been listed in the western region. An appropriate boundary for the eligible resource is shown below.



HW0760 (Shady Grove United Methodist Church) - We concur with the consultant's assessment that the Shady Grove United Methodist Church (HW0760) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance for Architecture. The boundary as illustrated on page 86 of the report appears appropriate.

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.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

J. ERIC BOYETTE
SECRETARY

June 2, 2021

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

Dear Renee:

RE: R-5921, PA# 19-07-0022 – Upgrade US 276 (Jonathan Creek Road) from US 19 to I-40
Haywood County

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

Please review the report recommendations and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 707-6068.

Sincerely,

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

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Team

Attachment

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

US 276 (Jonathan Creek Road) from US 19 to I-40
Haywood County, North Carolina

TIP # R-5921
WBS # 48470.1.1
PA # 19-07-0022

Prepared For:

Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:
AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607

Sarah Potere, Principal Investigator
Marvin A. Brown

May 2021

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Marvin A. Brown

May 2021



May 11, 2021

Sarah Potere, Principal Investigator
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Team
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified four resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The project involved the evaluation of four resources located within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed widening of US 276 (Jonathan Creek Road) from US 19 to I-40, Haywood County (TIP No. R-5921; WBS No. 48470.1.1; PA No. 19-07-022) (Figure 1). As part of this project, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that includes photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); an evaluation of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM completed this report in April 2021. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends the following resources as eligible for NRHP listing: the Campbell-Hall House (HW0356) and the Shady Grove United Methodist Church (HW0760). The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their eligibility:

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Dellwood Community	HW0759	Recommended Not Eligible for NRHP listing
Campbell-Hall House	HW0356	Recommended Eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A (agriculture) and Criterion C (significant and distinguishable entity)
Rock Hill School	HW0488	Recommended Not Eligible for NRHP listing
Shady Grove United Methodist Church	HW0760	Recommended Eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C (architecture)

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the NCDOT, NCHPO, FHWA, and USFS of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an APE and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified four resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of individual eligibility for the NRHP. These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

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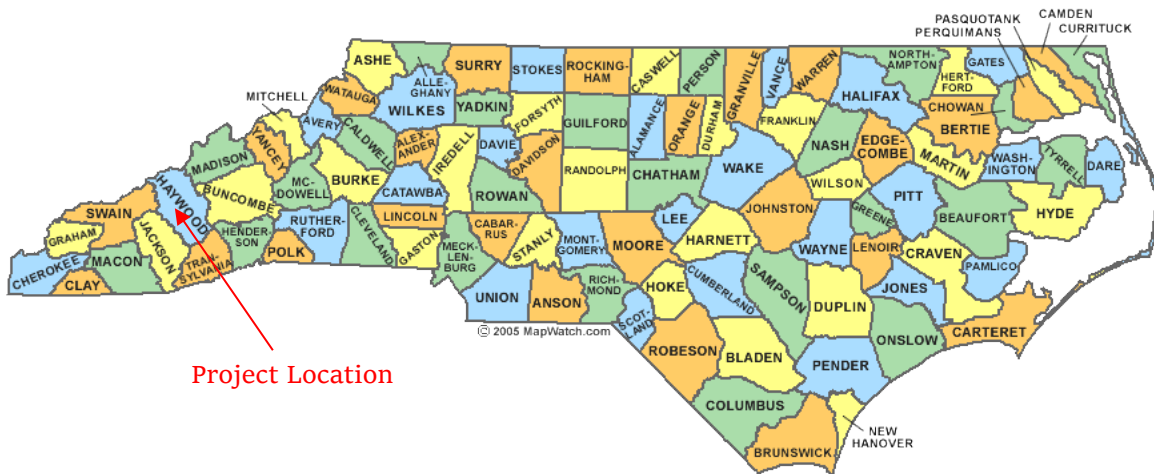


Figure 1: Project location map.

In February 2021 AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NCHPO Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina. AECOM began this report in August 2019 and conducted the fieldwork and local research in February and March 2021. As result of its analyses, AECOM recommends the following resources as eligible for NRHP listing: the Campbell-Hall House (HW0356) and the Shady Grove United Methodist Church (HW0760).

AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, who meets the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork and research, analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, she visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Haywood County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting limited research at the Haywood County library; studying the Haywood County files of the North Carolina HPO; reviewing architectural histories and reports, and partially surveying Haywood County for comparable resources; and conducting online historical and genealogical research. Access to Haywood County archival materials was severely limited due to COVID-19 closures and restrictions.

The project’s APE and the evaluated resources are entirely within Haywood County and their locations are depicted at Figure 2.

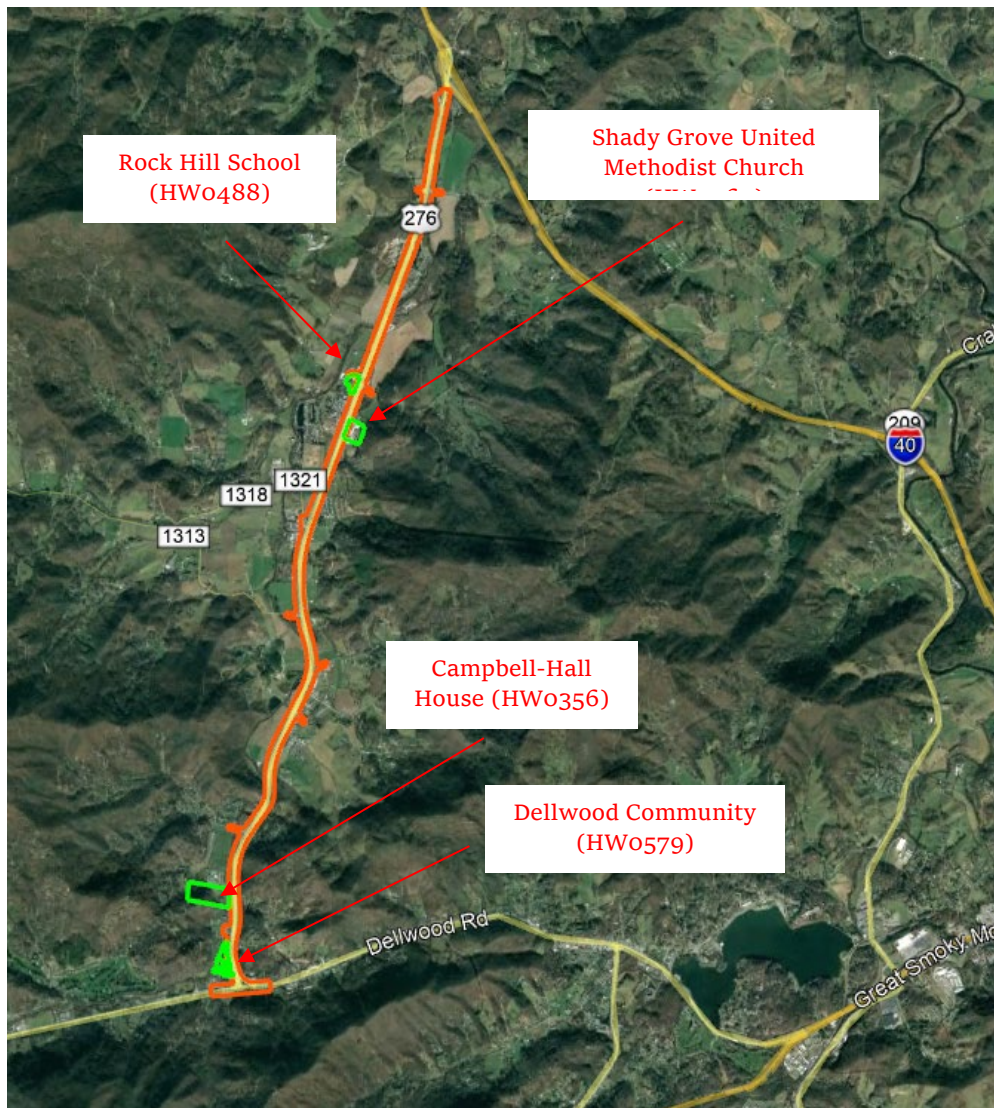


Figure 2: Project APE (base map courtesy of Google Earth).

II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Situated in central Haywood County, the project APE straddles Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 and spans the roughly five-mile stretch of road connecting US 19 to I-40. The road corridor is just northwest of the county seat of Waynesville, the northern half of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 lying within Jonathan Creek Township and the southern portion lying within Ivy Hill Township. The resources evaluated as part of this report are equally divided between the two townships, Rock Hill School and Shady Grove Methodist Church in Jonathan Creek and Dellwood and the Campbell-Hall House in Ivy Hill.

In December 1808 the North Carolina General Assembly carved land from western Buncombe County, resulting in the creation of Haywood County (Wood 2009:32). At least six communities existed within Haywood during its early years—Waynesville, Beaverdam, Jonathan’s Creek, Crabtree, Pigeon (Canton), and Fines Creek. Shortly after Haywood’s incorporation, county leaders began the task of creating a country road network. In Curtis Wood Jr.’s *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain Community*, contributor Michael Beadle provides the following report about county’s early road system (Wood 2009:36):

Since Waynesville was the administrative center of the county, the first roads served to connect communities and farms to Waynesville. Local landowners rather than the county or state governments maintained these roads. One of the first roads in Haywood went from Waynesville to Jonathan’s Creek... An old Indian trail ran up Jonathan’s Creek... roughly the same route as present-day U.S. 19... Still another ran roughly along present-day U.S. 276 from Waynesville to Bethel, and a connecting road stretched from Beaverdam to Bethel. Heading west towards Scott’s Creek was a road that ran out of Waynesville over Balsam Gap.

Despite an early-nineteenth century county incorporation date, most of Haywood’s townships were not formed until after the Civil War. First organized as a precinct in 1866, Jonathan Creek became a township in 1869. Ivy Hill achieved township status the same year and was carved from the southern portion of Jonathan Creek (Wood 2009:48). It is alleged that Jonathan Creek garnered its name from early Haywood County settler Jonathan McPeters, whereas the name Ivy Hill nods to the region’s “abundance of flora and fauna” (Wood 2009:50).

As suggested by the 1893 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map, both the APE and Haywood County at large have remained rural in nature from their inception. This is largely due to Haywood’s remote location in the foothills of the Smoky Mountains. The 1893 map (Figure 3, left) illustrates the county’s sparse population and provides a glimpse at an earlier iteration of the US 276 footprint. The road depicted in this late-nineteenth century map, which is unnamed, runs slightly west of the current road corridor and is more meandering in its path. Despite its differing footprint, the route still served as a connection between Cove Creek and Dellwood, at that time called Tito. The only residences denoted within the vicinity of the APE are those centered around the two communities.

Little changed along the corridor over the course of the following two decades. As seen in the 1912 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map, no discernable changes were made to the roadway’s

path (Figure 3, right). One new residence is shown roughly halfway between Cove Creek and Dellwood. The present-day minor civil district of Jonathan is labeled on this early-twentieth century map; however, at this time, it is marked by just one building. By 1912 Tito had been renamed as Dellwood and the number of residences shown at the crossroads community had increased.

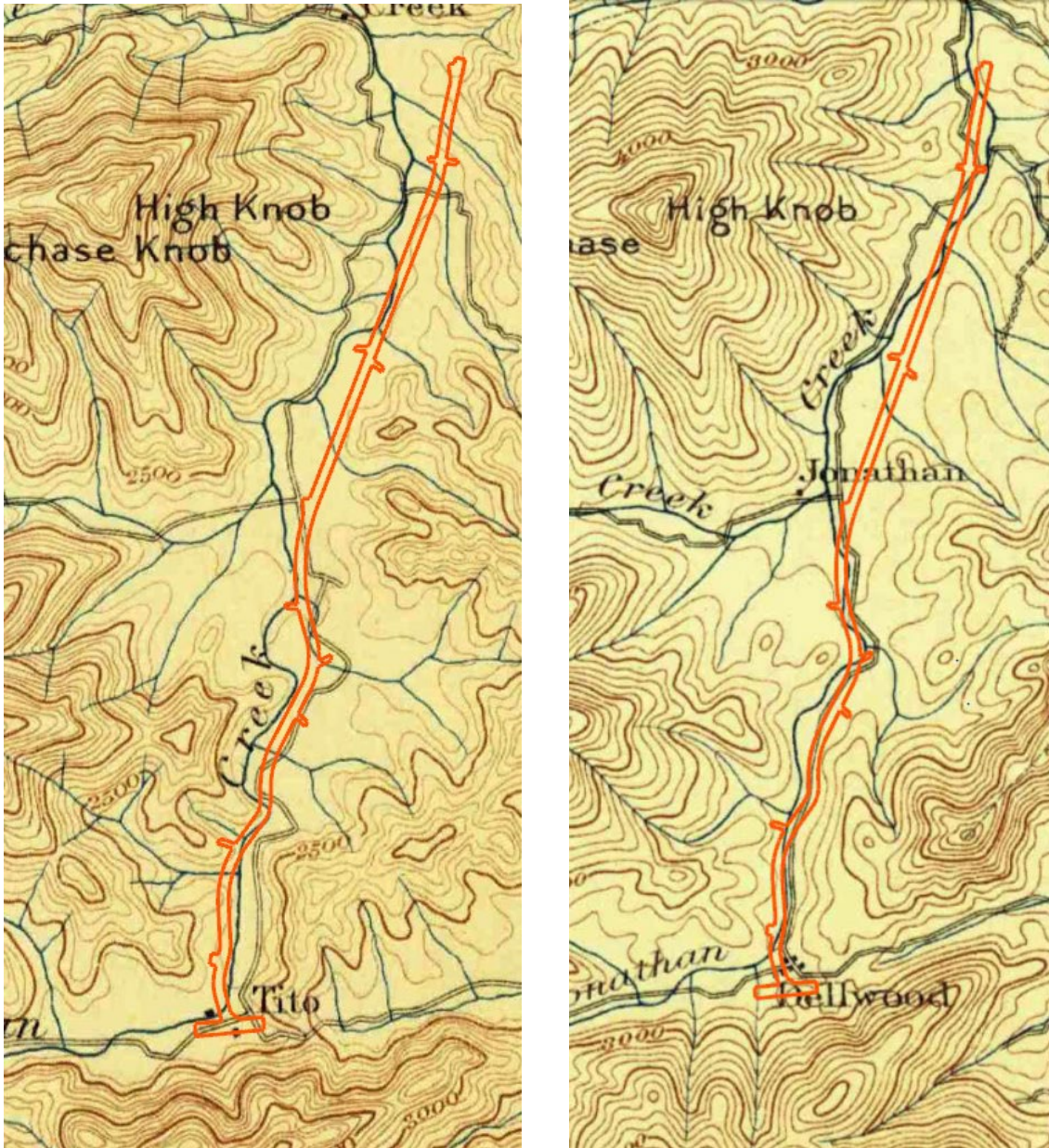


Figure 3: Left, 1893 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map; right, 1912 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map. APE outlined in red.

Growth and development were slow but steady across Haywood and the APE during the mid-twentieth century. Tobacco remained the county's primary cash crop, although the 1920s saw

the end of flue-cured tobacco, which had long dominated the markets. Over the latter part of the decade, a shift was made to burley tobacco. Despite being more labor intensive and time consuming to farm than flue-cured tobacco, the mountain climate proved a uniquely suitable environment for the burley. Additionally, this new form proved less risky for farmers as the burley was hung and slowly dried out over time, as opposed to smoke curing which presented the risk of fire (Wood 2009:73-74). Apples proved another popular and successful agricultural product for the region.

Between 1912 and 1935 a more direct road alignment was carved from Cove Creek to Dellwood. This new roadway, which was known as State Highway 284, largely followed the path of the older unnamed road but had been straightened out, especially toward its middle. The 1935 USGS Dellwood, NC quadrant map (

Figure 4) depicts this updated road corridor and shows a handful of new buildings scattered along both the east and west sides of the road including the Rock Hill School and the Campbell-Hall House. The community of Dellwood had expanded slightly in size with approximately eight houses and one church depicted. Numerous new small side roads are shown spurring from the state highway. Many of these had just one residence at their terminus suggesting their function as farm roads.

A 1936 article published in *The Waynesville Mountaineer* notes the infrastructure improvements in the Waynesville vicinity (*Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1936):

Work on Highway No. 284 towards Brevard is being pushed now, and will be ready for surfacing in the near future for about five or more miles. Work on the Jonathan Creek road is also underway, and will be surfaced soon.

With the Fines Creek road improved, the Brevard road and Jonathan Creek roads paved, this will give a good road leading into Waynesville from every section of the county.

Over the second half of the decade the number of buildings along the State Highway 284 corridor more than doubled, as seen on a 1938 North Carolina highway map (Figure 5). This new growth was likely spurred in part by the road's 1936 upgrade to a paved highway, making the road and its smaller offshoots easily accessible to the nearby county seat of Waynesville. Most of this new growth is depicted to the west of the highway corridor.

The roadway retained the label State Highway 284 through at least the 1960s, although it was interchangeably known as the "Jonathan Creek Road." A 1965 editorial in *The Waynesville Mountaineer* discusses the improvement of the Jonathan Creek Road as part of the arrival of Interstate 40 within Haywood County (*Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1965):

The question has been posed in some quarters as to why Jonathan Creek is scheduled to get a much improved and wider highway, when the present road down the wide, level valley, is termed "excellent."

The Jonathan Creek road, a ssuch [sic], is being modernized because of where it heads, not because of anything else.

When the Interstate system was designed many years ago, it was decided to utilize the Jonathan Creek road as a feeder to I-40 at Cove Creek, as the Interstate link from Cove Creek...

In 1966 the State Highway Commission announced its plans to convert Jonathan Creek Road/State Highway 284 into a four-lane highway from Dellwood to Cove Creek. The effort to improve the five-mile road corridor was estimated to cost \$1.75 million. As part of these improvements, the article mentions the purchase of land for right-of-way, indicating takings from the properties along the corridor (*Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1966a). Although not mentioned specifically in the article, these improvements likely prompted the creation of the access roads for the Campbell-Hall House (Hall Drive) and the Rock Hill School (unnamed loop). According to the 1966 article, the project received substantial regional support. A report is made of an agreement signed by impacted residents pledging no new construction within 125 feet of the current road. Additionally, the roadway was originally slated to be only two lanes, but residents petitioned and succeeded in securing four lanes (*Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1966a).

Construction of Interstate 40 to the north and west of the APE was well underway by the late 1960s as seen in the 1968 highway map of North Carolina (Figure 6). By 1970 the interstate was completed as far south as Cove Creek but still lacked the connection to Asheville. This was completed by 1975 as seen in the North Carolina highway map from this year (Figure 7). Between 1968 and 1970 State Highway 284 was renamed United States Highway 276, presumably following the completion of the lane-widening project.

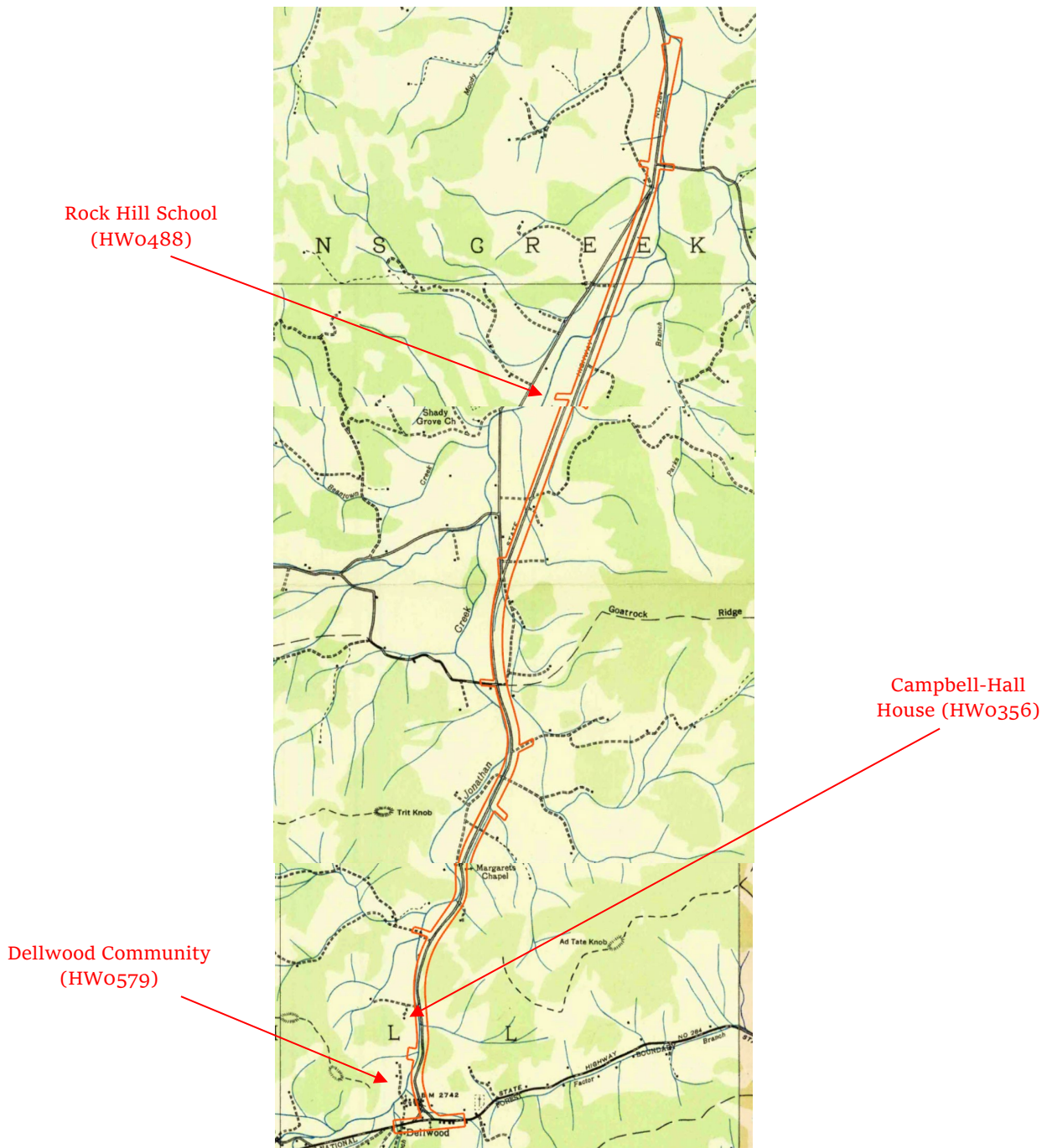


Figure 4: 1935 USGS Dellwood, NC quadrant map with APE outlined in red.

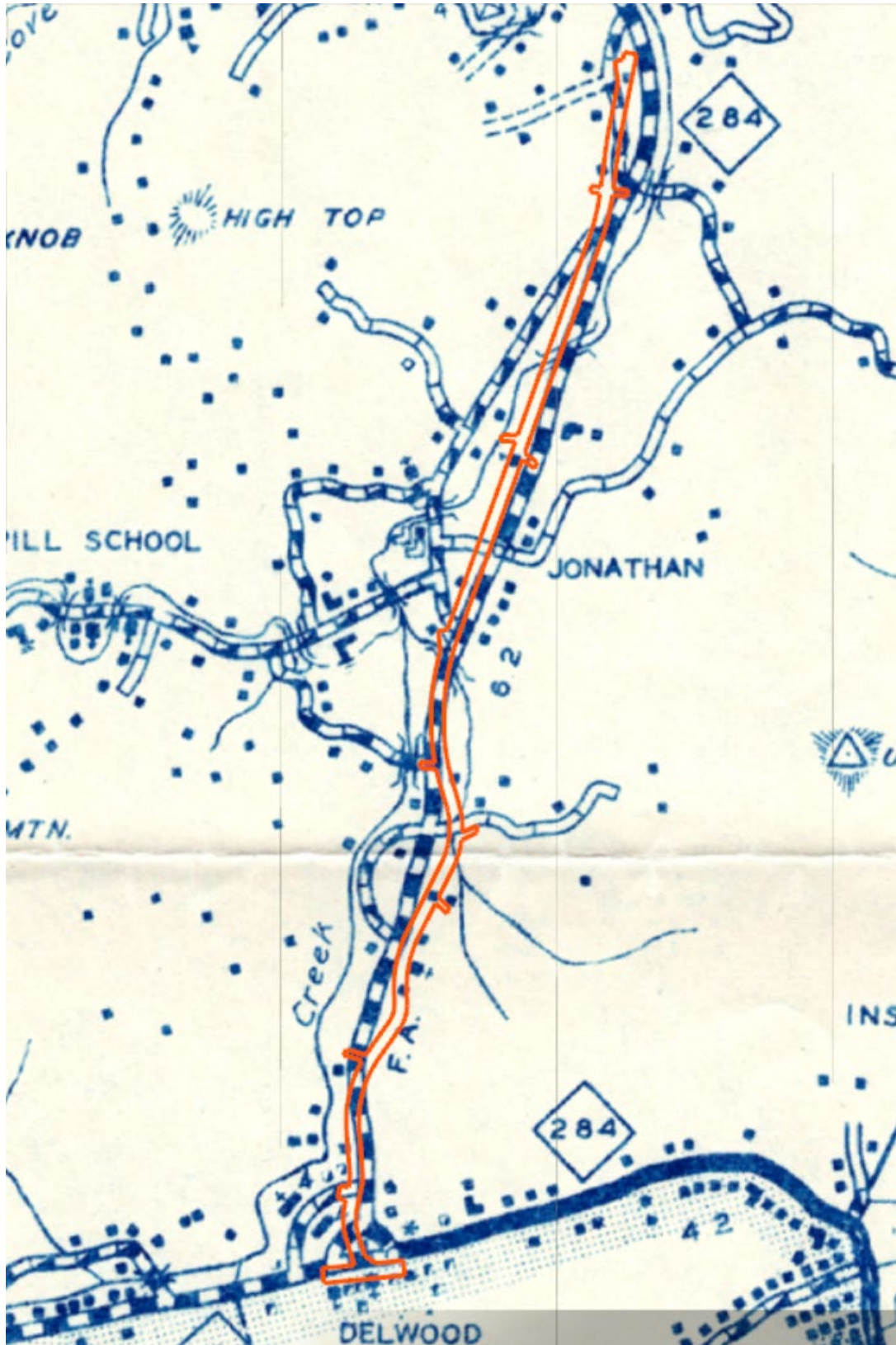


Figure 5: 1938 North Carolina Highway Map.

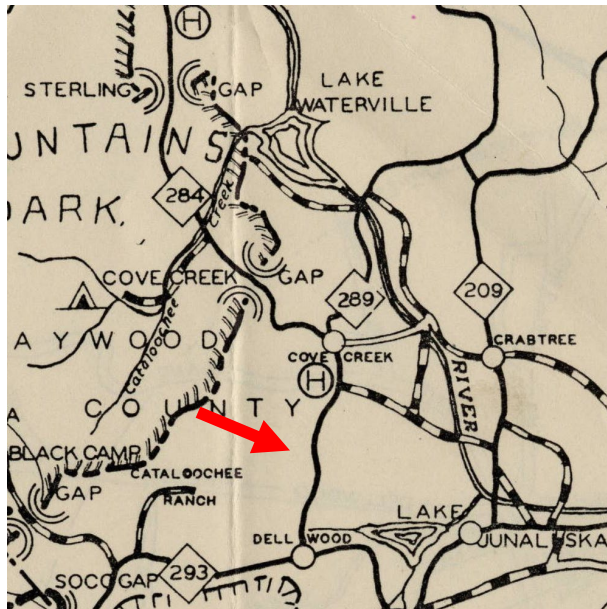


Figure 6: Left, 1945 North Carolina Highway Map, showing present-day US 276/Jonathan Creek Road labeled as NC 284; right, 1968 North Carolina Highway Map showing the road still labeled as NC 284. Note construction of Interstate 40 is underway.

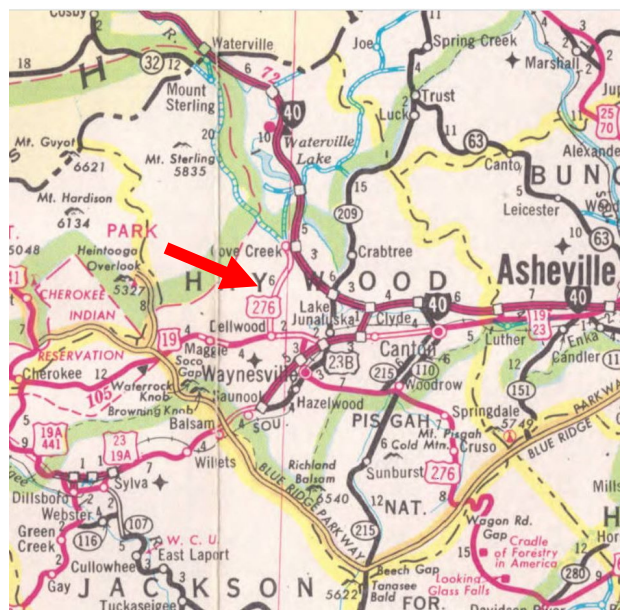
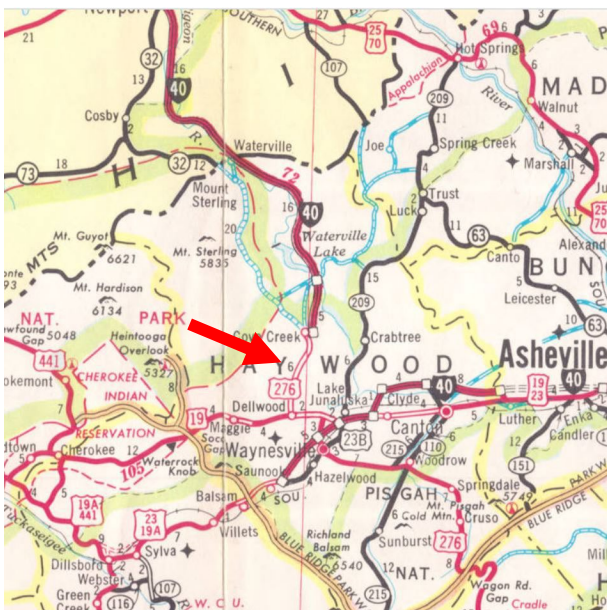


Figure 7: Left, 1970 North Carolina Highway Map showing Jonathan Creek Road labeled as US 276 for the first time; right, 1975 North Carolina Highway showing the completed Interstate 40 connection just north of the project area.

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Dellwood Community



Resource Name	Dellwood Community
HPO Survey Site #	HW0759
Location	Various, Jonathan Creek Road/ US 276, Waynesville vicinity
PIN	Various
Date of Construction	Ca. 1900-2012
Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The rural community of Dellwood is situated just north of the intersection of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 and US 19/Dellwood Road in central Haywood County, approximately three miles northwest of Waynesville. The community sits on the west side of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 and is bounded to the north and west by woods and open pasture. A mobile home park and mid-twentieth century hotel bound Dellwood to the south. A small secondary road, Teague Loop, traverses the community and is L-shaped. It connects Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 at its northern terminus with US 19/Dellwood Road at its southern terminus. A church and multiple residential parcels are concentrated along the small road’s northern and southern sides and comprise the community’s historic core. Additional residential parcels were once found along the eastern and western sides of Teague Loop but have been demolished and replaced with a mid-twentieth-century mobile home park and hotel.

Resources contained within this community range in date significantly. The oldest resource is believed to be the Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (HW0374/Resource D) constructed ca. 1900. In contrast, the newest is the residence at 181 Jonathan Creek Road (Resource J) constructed ca. 2012. The twelve parcels evaluated as part of this community vary in size and shape, and most hold residential buildings. The exception to this is Resource I, which functions as a commercial enterprise specializing in windows and siding, and Resource F, which originally served as Dellwood Baptist Church, but now functions as a single-family residence. A large wooded parcel occupies the northernmost section of the community and shares its eastern boundary with Resource I.

A site map of the Dellwood Community is found at Figure 8 and photographs depicting representative streetscapes and the community’s overall character are found at Figure 9- Figure 12.

Dellwood Community Site Map

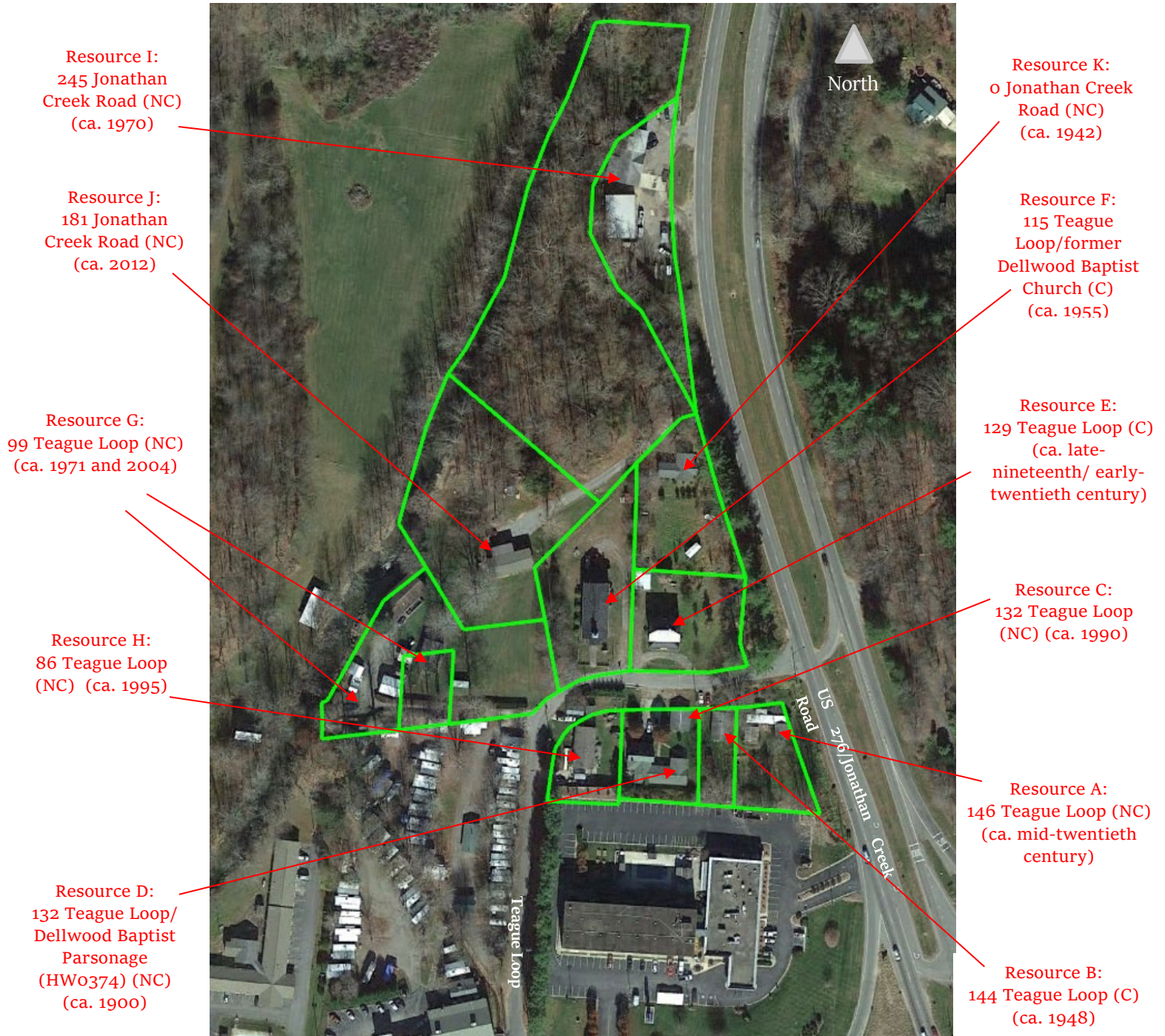


Figure 8: Annotated Map of Dellwood Community with tax parcels outlined in green. (C) identifies contributing and (NC) noncontributing resources to a potential historic district (Base map courtesy of Google Earth).



Figure 9: Left, looking west from US 276/Jonathan Creek Road toward Teague Loop; right, looking southwest toward Resources B and C.



Figure 10: Left, looking northwest toward Resources E and F; right, looking east from Teague Loop toward US 276/Jonathan Creek Road.



Figure 11: Left, looking southwest from Resource H at mobile home park; right, looking south on Teague loop toward Dellwood Road, with hotel at left and mobile home park at right.



Figure 12: Left, looking north toward bend in Teague Loop with mobile home park at left and Resource H at right; right, view of modern hotel from Teague Loop, looking southeast.

RESOURCE A: 146 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. mid-twentieth century) (noncontributing) [Figure 13]

Likely dating to the mid-twentieth century, the rectangular-plan mobile home (Resource A) stands at the eastern boundary of the community, near the intersection of Teague Loop and Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The building is oriented to the north, clad in vertical metal sheathing and is topped by a flat roof. Two raised front-facing gables rest on top of the roof and are centered in their placement. A metal, flat-roof portico supported by metal posts projects from the building's façade. Beneath the portico rests a centrally placed doorway which holds an original metal screen door. Fixed windows featuring four stacked lights are unevenly spaced on the façade, and a recessed bay window is found at the building's western end. A small front-gabled frame shed clad in weatherboards and topped with standing-seam metal likely predates the mobile home and stands to its southwest. A second front-gabled shed clad in asbestos shingle siding stands to the southeast of the mobile home.



Figure 13: Left, oblique view of 146 Teague Loop, north and west elevations looking southeast; right, view of 146 Teague Loop south (rear) elevation and accompanying sheds, looking north.

RESOURCE B: 144 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1948) (contributing) [Figure 14]

According to Haywood County tax records, the single-story frame residence at 144 Teague Loop was constructed ca. 1944. The building is oriented to the north and stands at the northern end of its 1.25-acre lot, which fronts the road. It appears to retain its original rectangular plan and features an unornamented design. The single-family residence is clad in T1-11 siding, which likely replaces or covers earlier weatherboards. A front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles tops the building and features a centrally placed interior brick chimney along its ridgeline. Standing three-bays wide, a front-gabled porch projects from the façade and is supported by replacement posts. Like the main building mass, it rests on a continuous stone foundation. The porch shelters the building's main entrance, which is slightly off-center and holds an original three-light-over-three-panel wood door with a replacement surround. Original three-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the door on either side and are set in replacement surrounds. Windows of the same style are found asymmetrically placed on the building's secondary elevations.



Figure 14: Left, view of 144 Teague Loop north (front) elevation, looking southwest; right, oblique view of 144 Teague Loop north and west elevations, looking southeast.

RESOURCE C: 132 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1941-1974) (noncontributing) [Figure 15]

The simple front-gabled, frame residence is one of two buildings located at 132 Teague Loop. It sits at the northeast corner of its parcel and is accompanied by the sprawling Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (see Resource D below). The single-story residence is rectangular in plan and clad with vinyl siding. Its roof is topped with asphalt shingles. The residence is accessed via an off-centered, fiberglass door at its façade. This entrance rests beneath a simple pedimented portico supported by wooden posts. One-over-one wood-sash windows are found at the façade and secondary elevations and suggest a mid-twentieth century construction date, as does historic map evidence (Figure 31). The building presents no notable design or stylistic features.



Figure 15: Left, north elevation of Resource C at 132 Teague Loop, looking south; right, oblique of Resource C at 132 Teague Loop, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

RESOURCE D: 132 TEAGUE LOOP/(former) DELLWOOD BAPTIST PARSONAGE (HW0374) (ca. 1900) (noncontributing) [Figure 15-20]

The (former) Dellwood Baptist Parsonage is the second building that stands at 132 Teague Loop and sits at the southwest corner of its lot. The sprawling building occupies the majority of the lot (Figure 16).

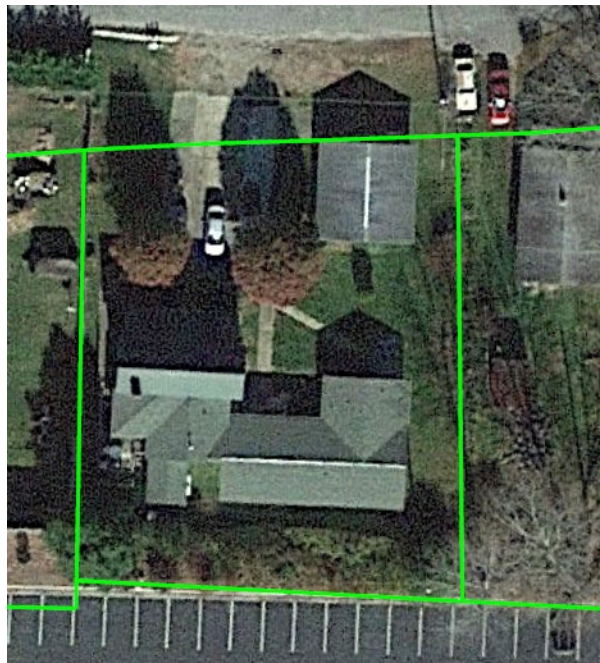


Figure 16: Aerial imagery showing parcel boundaries of 132 Teague Loop. Resource C is located at the northeast corner and Resource D/(former) Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (HW0374) is located at the southwest corner (Base map courtesy of Google Earth).

The Parsonage was first surveyed by J. Randall Cotton in his 1982 Haywood countywide survey. His notes in the resource's survey folder at the NCHPO suggest a construction date of 1900, making it the oldest standing building in Dellwood. The frame residence is believed to have been constructed by Thomas Roten and first functioned as a farmhouse before its use as a parsonage for Dellwood Baptist Church (which was built ca. 1955) (HWO374 Survey File, NCHPO). As seen in Figure 17, the resource looked much different, and much truer to its original form, in 1982. The main block of the frame, side-gabled, I-house was two stories tall, clad in weatherboards, and featured exposed rafter tails. A one-story kitchen ell with a side porch and an enclosed frame block extended from the building's rear (south). A small front-gabled, stone addition extended south from the ell. A three-bay, hipped-roof porch embraced the building's three-bay façade and was supported by square posts. Two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows, in single and paired groupings, punctuated the building's elevations and a single-stack, partially enclosed chimney rose from the building's rear elevation. Cotton additionally noted that the "interior had been reworked but retains a board-and batten wainscot."



Figure 17: Photographs of former Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (HWO374)/Resource D ca. 1982 from Cotton survey (photo credits: J. Randall Cotton, HWO374 Survey File, NCHPO).

In the almost four decades since Cotton's survey, the building has been significantly altered and lost an extensive amount of original material. The biggest alteration to the residence is the increase in its building footprint through the addition of a large single-story, frame L-wing which extends from its western elevation (Figure 16). According to historic aerial images, this addition was added sometime between 1982 and 1998. Material changes to the original I-house block include the removal or covering of original weatherboards with vinyl; the replacement of the original two-over-two sash windows with one-over-one vinyl units; the replacement of the hipped-roof porch in its entirety; and the application of a new roof and removal of exposed rafter tails. Limited views of the building's interior as seen at Zillow.com suggest the interior retains very little, if any, of the original material observed by Cotton in 1982 (Figure 18-Figure 20).



Figure 18: Left, north elevation of Resource D (former Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (HWO374)) at 132 Teague Loop, looking south; right, oblique of Resource D at 132 Teague Loop, north and east elevations at 132 Teague Loop, looking southwest.



Figure 19: Left, south elevation of Resource D at 132 Teague Loop, looking north; right, oblique of Resource D at 132 Teague Loop, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 20: Left, ca. 2015 photograph of Dellwood Baptist Parsonage/Resource D; right, interior photograph (photo credits: Realtor.com).

RESOURCE E: 129 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1930) (contributing) [Figure 21]

The house at 129 Teague Loop stands on the north side of Teague Loop and faces south. The building is situated at the eastern edge of the Dellwood Community and is bounded to the east by the NCDOT right-of-way buffer for Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. Haywood County tax records list a 1930 construction date for the house. However, its form and finish, and the inclusion of a building in its general location on a 1912 USGS map (Figure 29), suggests a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century construction date. The residence is likely the second-oldest building in the community and has recently undergone significant material alterations. The frame building stands two-stories tall and three-bays wide and is clad in replacement aluminum or vinyl. It is topped with a jerkinhead roof that has recently been re-clad with standing-seam metal. Projecting through the newly clad roof is an original interior brick chimney. A recently replaced hipped-roof porch supported by replacement wood posts extends from the building's façade. The porch is spanned by a replacement wood rail and crowned at its roofline with new copper gutters. All of its window openings hold replacement vinyl sash. Recent photographs of the house taken prior to its 2020 sale reveal the retention of significant original material on the building's interior. These original details include original flooring, thick cased moldings, original paneled doors (including the front door) and an original newel post and stair (Figure 22).



Figure 21: Left, oblique of Resource E at 129 Teague Loop, south and west elevations, looking northeast; right, oblique of Resource E at 129 Teague Loop, south and east elevations, looking northwest.

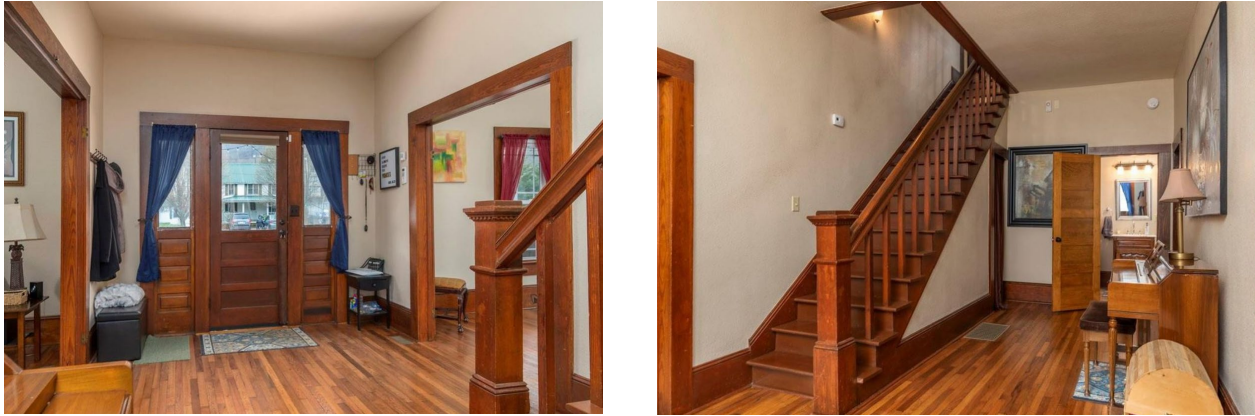


Figure 22: Interior views of the front hall ca. 2020 displaying an original front door, cased openings, newel post, and stair (photo credits: Realtor.com).

RESOURCE F: 115 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1955) (contributing) [Figure 24 and Figure 25]

Although originally constructed as Dellwood Baptist Church in 1955 (built on the footprint of the old Dellwood Methodist Church) the building at 115 Teague Loop now functions as a private residence. It ceased use as a religious building sometime after 1993 when the Dellwood Baptist congregation constructed a new building at 115 Hall Drive (Dellwood Baptist Church, 2020).

The former church stands on the north side of Teague Loop and is oriented to the south. Featuring a simple, rectangular plan, the building is clad in brick with brick quoins at its corners. The church's front-gabled roof is asphalt-shingled and topped with a steeple comprised of a vinyl tower and metal spire. A vinyl-clad, pedimented portico supported by wooden posts embraces the façade and rests on a raised brick foundation. The portico covers the building's centrally placed arched doorway, which holds an original set of paired, wood-paneled doors, each with two rectangular lights. The doorway is topped by an arched stained-glass transom. Flanking either side of the doorway are arched window openings holding one-over-one stained-glass, double-hung, wood sash. Like the door, they are topped with arched stained-glass transoms. The windows rest on simple brick sills and are set in deep, stepped, wood casings. Seven windows of the same style punctuate both the building's eastern and western elevations. The building appears to retain its original footprint and displays little evidence of alterations to its exterior. A brief interview with a Dellwood residence suggests that the building's interior has been heavily altered to serve a residential function.



Figure 23: Left, west and south elevations of Resource F at 115 Teague Loop looking north; right, oblique of Resource F at 115 Teague Loop, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 24: Left, south and east elevations of Resource F at 115 Teague Loop, looking northwest; right, oblique of south facade of Resource F at 115 Teague Loop, looking northeast.

RESOURCE G: 99 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1971 and 2004) (noncontributing) [Figure 25]

The single-story residence sits at the center of two lots at the western end of the Dellwood Community. According to Haywood County tax data, the residence, which appears to be prefabricated in construction, was placed on its lot between 1971 and 2005. The non-historic building is rectangular in plan, clad in vinyl siding, and topped with a side-gabled roof. The building rests on a raised foundation clad in faux-stone and its four simple elevations feature vinyl windows and doors. The building is accompanied on its lot by a small assortment of non-historic frame sheds.

RESOURCE H: 86 TEAGUE LOOP (ca. 1995) (noncontributing) [Figure 25]

Oriented to the west, the single-family prefabricated residence was placed on its lot ca. 1995 according to Haywood County tax records. The side-gabled building stands one-story tall and its façade is divisible into five bays. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation. The

building's roof is clad in asphalt shingles and its elevations in vinyl. All of the building's openings hold vinyl windows and doors.



Figure 25: Left, east elevation of Resource G at 99 Teague Loop looking west; right, oblique of Resource H at 86 Teague Loop, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

RESOURCE I: 245 JONATHAN CREEK ROAD (ca. 1970) (noncontributing) [Figure 26]

The commercial building at 245 Jonathan Creek Road stands on an oblong 0.6-acre parcel which fronts Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The parcel is located north of Teague Loop, and thus outside of Dellwood proper. The parcel's primary resource is a ca. 1970 single-story, side-gabled commercial building centered along the parcel's eastern end. The building features a variety of cladding materials including vertical vinyl siding, wood-shake shingles, and brick veneer. All of its openings hold replacement vinyl units. The building is accompanied by a large, rectangular, metal-clad workshop building and a variety of smaller non-historic sheds.



Figure 26: Left, south and east elevations of main building of Resource I at 245 Jonathan Creek, looking northwest; right, view of east elevation of garage building at Resource I at 245 Jonathan Creek, looking west.

RESOURCE J: 181 JONATHAN CREEK ROAD (ca. 2012) (noncontributing) [Figure 27]

The side-gabled prefabricated house was placed on its lot ca. 2012 according to Haywood County tax records. The non-historic house sits to the northeast of the former Dellwood Baptist Church on a 1.25-acre partially wooded parcel. The building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and features vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and vinyl doors. It is accessed via a gravel drive that runs behind (north) of the church.



Figure 27: Above, south elevation of Resource J at 181 Jonathan Creek Road, looking north.

RESOURCE K: ○ JONATHAN CREEK ROAD (ca. 1942) (noncontributing)

The small single-story residence stands directly north of Resource E. It is bounded to the east by the NCDOT right-of-way buffer for Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. According to Haywood County tax data, the building dates to ca. 1942. Situated near the northern edge of its roughly half-acre parcel, it retains a low degree of material integrity. It has a T-shaped plan with an original side-gabled front block and rear ell. Its original siding has been removed or replaced with vinyl, as have its original windows and doors. A pedimented porch supported by replacement posts is centered on the building's façade, which faces east toward Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. An engaged porch at its rear (southwest) is also supported by replacement posts.



Figure 28: Left, west elevation of Resource K at o Jonathan Creek, looking northeast; right, oblique of Resource K at o Jonathan Creek, north and east elevations, looking southwest.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Little has been written about the Dellwood Community in available local histories of Haywood County.¹ In her publication *Haywood County: A Brief History*, Janet Threlkeld Webb simply states that “Dellwood is the land between Jonathan Creek and Lake Junaluska... [it] extends from where Lake Junaluska intersects U.S. 19 to the intersection of Jonathan Creek road” (Webb, 2006:83). The community is located just a few miles to the east of the town of Maggie Valley, but is considered a separate entity. Throughout the twentieth century Dellwood periodically surfaces in area newspapers, but these mentions are largely confined to advertisements of sale and discussions of social doings. Dellwood was not so large a community to warrant a standing column in *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, but rather its happenings are largely grouped under the broader heading of “Jonathan Creek.” From available research it does not appear that the community ever housed a post office or store, although it did boast a school on the south side of the intersection of U.S. 19/Dellwood Road and Jonathan Creek Road prior to the county-wide school consolidation movement during the mid-twentieth century. Excepting this and two churches, Dellwood appears to have largely existed as a small residential community throughout its history.

A community is first denoted at the intersection of Jonathan Creek Road and future U.S. 19/Dellwood Road in the 1893 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map (Figure 29, left). The community was then called Tito, but had changed to Dellwood by the publication of the 1912 USGS map of the same region (Figure 29). The very small community of Tito was comprised of just two residences according to the USGS map. One of these residences is denoted on the north side of Jonathan Creek, but is gone by 1912. The second building is located to the south of Jonathan Creek and on the south side of the road running through the small community. Given the continued presence of this second building on the 1912 USGS map, it and the

¹Due to COVID-19 closures and restrictions, access to Haywood County local history rooms and the Haywood County archives were denied at the time of project survey in February 2021. Available print materials pertaining to Haywood local history were confined to a small number of general resources available in the public stacks.

Dellwood Baptist Parsonage (HWO374) are likely one and the same. At this time, however, the Parsonage is believed to have functioned as a farm seat. The 1912 USGS shows additional growth within the Dellwood community; roughly five buildings are depicted.

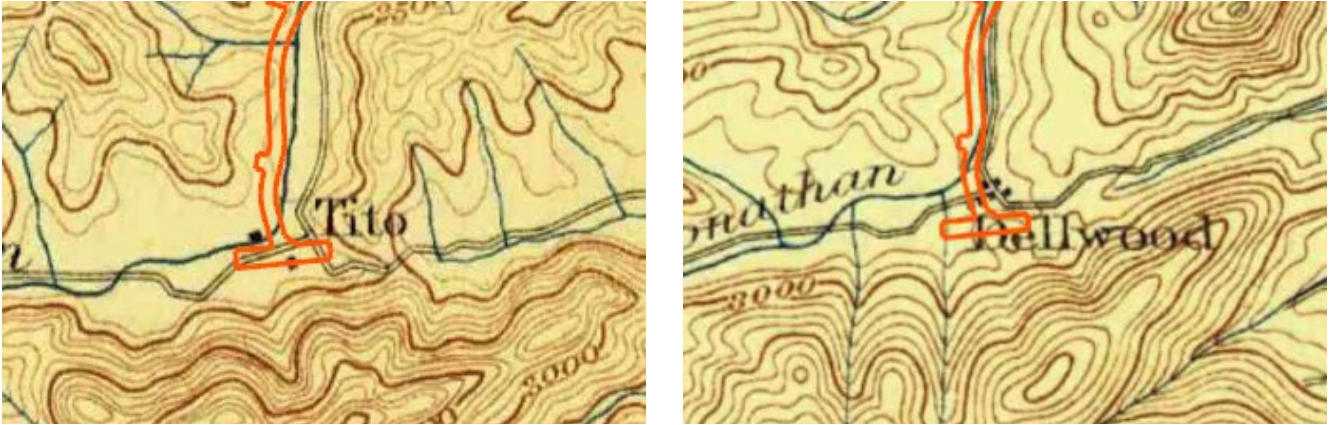


Figure 29: Left, 1893 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map; right, 1912 USGS Mt. Guyot, TN quadrant map. APE outlined in red.

The 1938 North Carolina Highway Map (Figure 30) provides the next glimpse of Dellwood and shows significant growth in population and infrastructure. The biggest development for the small community was construction of the large double-ramp intersection of Jonathan Creek Road, now labeled as Highway No. 284, and U.S. 19/Dellwood Road. The enlargement of this intersection effectively bisected the community. The multiple houses, school, and church on the south side of U.S. 19/Dellwood Road were cut off from the community core at Teague Loop, which is also clearly defined on this map. The variation in Teague Loop's path over time is unknown as none of the early maps provide a detailed enough view to discern change in its location. Given the ca. 1930 construction date of Resource E/129 Teague Loop, the loop road had certainly cut its final path by 1930, if not earlier. As seen in Figure 30, the 1938 map denotes at least two new residences on the north side of Teague Loop, both of which were demolished by 1974 to accommodate the widening of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 (Figure 31). Other buildings depicted on the map include the Dellwood Baptist Parsonage and Dellwood Methodist Church. The Methodist church was demolished ca. 1955 and the Dellwood Baptist Church was constructed in its place.

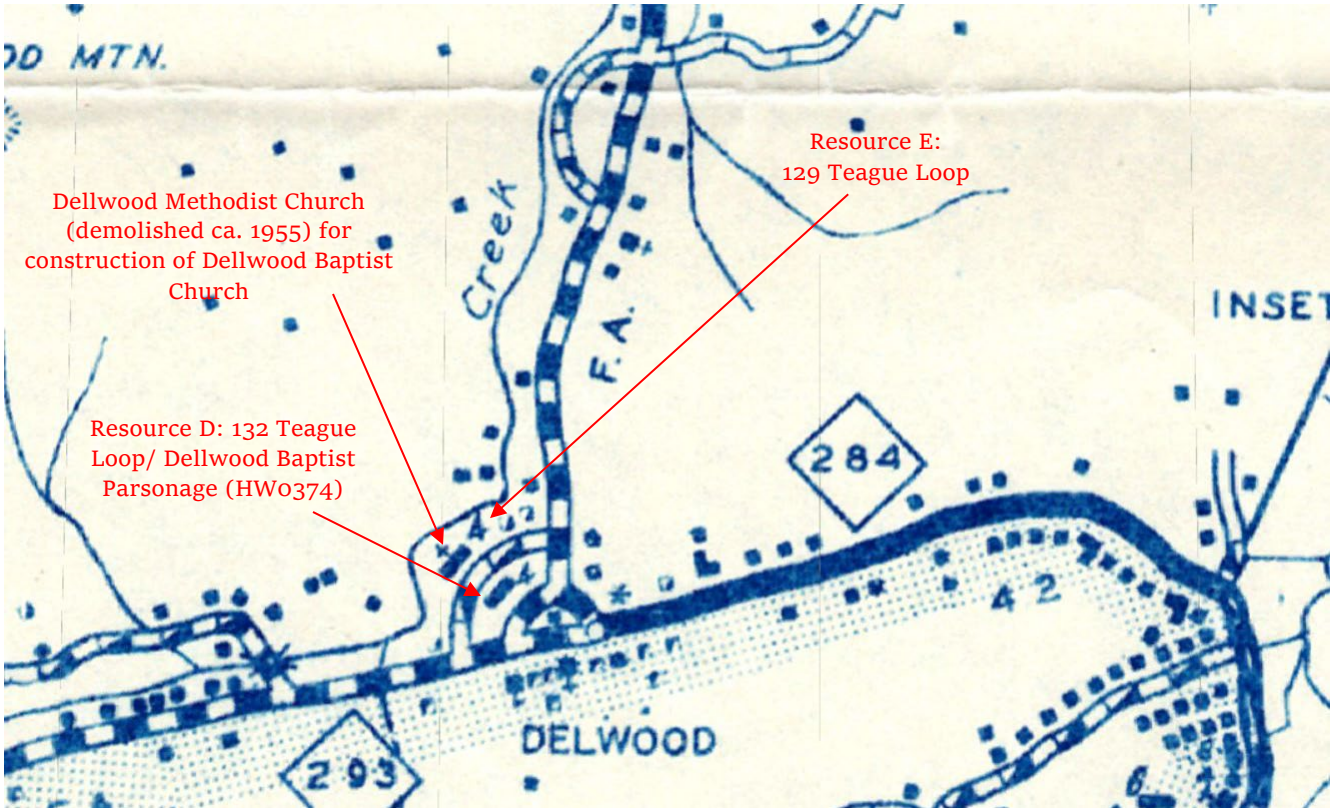


Figure 30: 1938 North Carolina Highway Map.

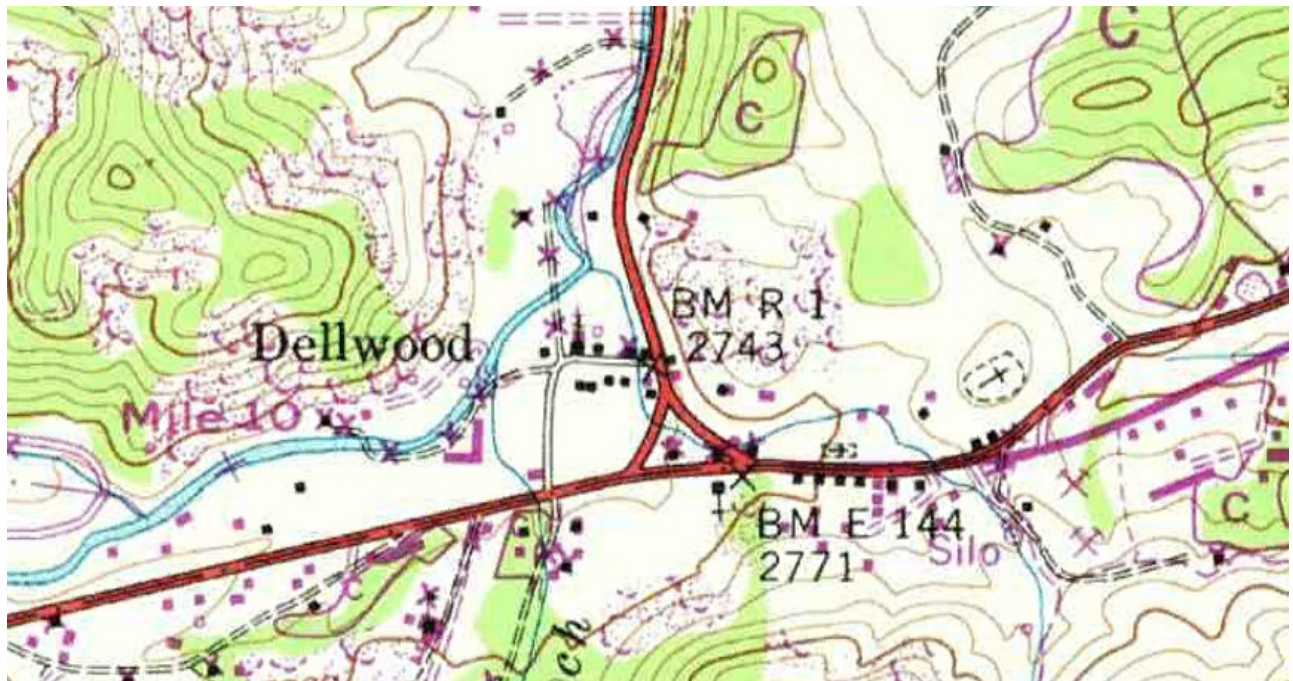


Figure 31: 1974 edition of 1941 USGS Dellwood, NC quadrant map featuring a detailed view of the Dellwood Community. The updated map highlights in purple new construction and demolitions within the community since the publication of the 1941 map.

The 1979 edition of the 1941 USGS Dellwood, NC quadrant map (Figure 32) highlights the widening of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 from one to two lanes during the 30-year period covered by the map. It additionally highlights growth within the Dellwood community, including the construction of the new Dellwood Baptist Church on the north side of Teague Loop and the construction of multiple residences along the south side of Teague Loop. This appears to include Resources A, B, and C. A line of new buildings is also depicted along the east side of Teague Loop. All of these were subsequently demolished following the construction of the late-twentieth century hotel erected at the intersection of the two highways. Two residences and an L-shaped apartment building which currently stands just west of the Dellwood Community are also shown as new construction on the map. These residences were demolished when a mobile home park was constructed post-1979.

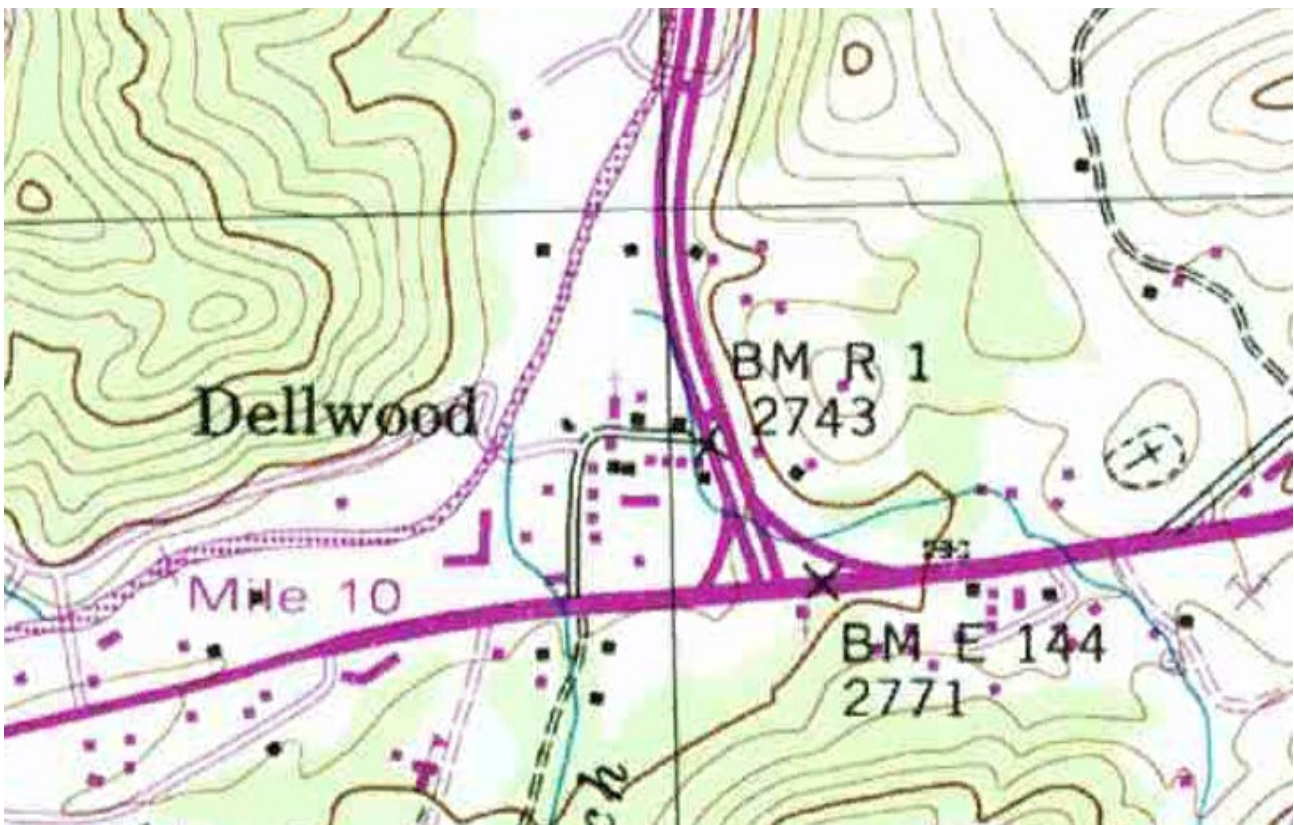


Figure 32: 1979 edition of 1941 USGS Dellwood, NC quadrant map featuring zoom view of Dellwood Community. Updated map highlights in purple new construction and demolitions within community since creation of 1941 and 1974 maps.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

In an effort to contextualize the Dellwood Community within the greater architectural record of Haywood County, a desktop review was conducted investigating previously surveyed historic districts and communities within the county. This query, which utilized the HPOWeb

database, revealed only eleven previously surveyed historic districts within the Haywood. Due to either their age, commercial nature, or location within an urban setting, none of these eleven districts manifested as appropriate comparables for the rural Dellwood Community. As a result, unincorporated rural communities that developed around the same time as Dellwood, and were roughly equivalent in size, were examined in an effort to fill this void. The communities were selected based on their presence on early-twentieth century USGS maps and are scattered throughout Haywood and neighboring Jackson County to the west.

Located in eastern Jackson County, the small rural community of Balsam developed during the early-twentieth century around the railroad which runs through its center (Figure 33, left). At the heart of the small community stands the original railroad depot, wedged between the railroad and Old Balsam Depot Road. Situated to the northeast of the depot is a small frame store, which likely dates to the early-twentieth century. Although appearing long vacated, the front-gabled building presents a high degree of material integrity, retaining its original stepped wooden parapet, paired wood-paneled doors, and multi-pane storefront windows (Figure 33, right). To the south of the store stands a side-gabled brick school building. Similar in plan to the Cruso School (see below), the building has been recently rehabilitated and now serves as a community center. As such, it has lost much original material, but retains its original footprint. The sprawling early-twentieth century Balsam Mountain Inn sits on a hill on the west side of the railroad tracks and overlooks the small community. The hotel, recently renamed the Grand Old Lady Hotel, was listed on the National Register in July 2010 (Figure 36). Although a small scattering of early/mid-twentieth houses surround the small community, many having disappeared from the landscape since the 1930 USGS Balsam, NC quadrant map.



Figure 33: Left, view looking east from Old Balsam Depot Road toward historic train depot building; right, looking north from Cabin Flats Road toward historic store and a historic stone house in background.



Figure 34: Left, view looking south from Cabin Flats Road toward historic school (now community center) and a historic stone residence; right, view looking south from Cabin Flats Road toward Old Balsam Depot Road.



Figure 35: Left, view looking north from Old Balsam Depot Road with train depot in foreground and historic school at background; right, view looking southwest from Cabin Flats Road toward Balsam Missionary Baptist Church.



Figure 36: Left, from train depot looking west toward National Register Listed Balsam Mountain Inn; right, view of Balsam Mountain Inn, looking west from Old Balsam Depot Road.

The unincorporated community of Cruso is situated in the southeastern portion of Haywood County along either side of Cruso Road/US 276. As of the 1930 USGS Cruso, NC quadrant map the incorporated community, which sits on the banks of the Pigeon River, was comprised of a small number of buildings including a school, a church, and a scattering of houses. Today the community is widely spread out on both sides of Cruso Road. The ca. 1925 Cruso School (Figure 39, left) is one of the community’s primary resources. Built of stone and linear in plan, the building has recently been renovated and converted into a community center. The ca. 1963 East Fork Baptist Church is the community’s second flagship building and stands almost directly across the road from the Cruso School (Figure 39, right). These buildings are accompanied by a mid/late-twentieth century fire house and an early/mid-twentieth century commercial building which has been converted into a single-family residence (Figure 38). A handful of brick Ranch houses and simple, single-story, frame residences dating from the middle of the century are scattered on either side of the road (Figure 38).



Figure 37: Left, view looking south along Cruso Road; right, view looking south toward west side of Cruso Road.



Figure 38: Left, view looking north on Cruso Road with fire house to west and old store building to east; right, view from parking lot of East Fork Baptist Church of heavily altered mid-century residences.



Figure 39: Left, view of former Cruso School (now community center), looking southwest; right, view of East Fork Baptist Church, looking southeast.

The small, very rural community of Spring Hill is located just south of Canton and is situated along Murray Road. Based on the 1930 USGS Waynesville, NC quadrant map's depiction of the community, Spring Hill retains a similar footprint as it did almost one hundred years ago. The community is primarily residential in nature, composed of modest frame, single-family residences (Figure 40). Although some modern construction has occurred, Spring Hill retains many early/mid-twentieth century houses. These buildings are dispersed on either side of Murray Road and are low in density. The community is characterized by small setbacks and swaths of open land. Spring Hill Baptist Church sits on a hill above the community (Figure 41). The Spring Hill School, which was once an integral part of the community, no longer stands. No evidence remains of any commercial buildings within Spring Hill.



Figure 40: Left, view looking east on Murray Road toward center of Spring Hill; right, view looking west on Murray Road.



Figure 41: Left, view of Spring Hill looking east from parking lot of Spring Hill Baptist Church; right, view of Spring Hill Baptist church looking southwest from Murray Road.

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC, ASSOCIATION, ARCHITECTURAL, AND INFORMATION POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERIA A, B, C, AND D)

The Dellwood Community does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A as it has no connection with significant historic events.

The resource is not recommended eligible under Criterion B as it has no known association with any significant or notable persons in our history.

The Dellwood Community additionally does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for its architectural design. Unlike other early-to-mid-twentieth century rural communities identified within Haywood and its surrounds, Dellwood does not retain a compact or defined community center and it therefore lacks the cohesive feel/design of an intact rural community of its time. This is due largely to the loss of multiple late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings as result of the continued encroachment of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 over the second half of the twentieth century. The intrusion of modern buildings (i.e. mobile home park and hotel) at its southern border also contributes to this loss of cohesion. Additionally, the historic buildings that remain within the community retain very low degrees of integrity and have lost significant amounts of original historic material. For these reasons the Dellwood Community is recommended not NRHP eligible under Criterion C.

Finally, the Dellwood Community does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

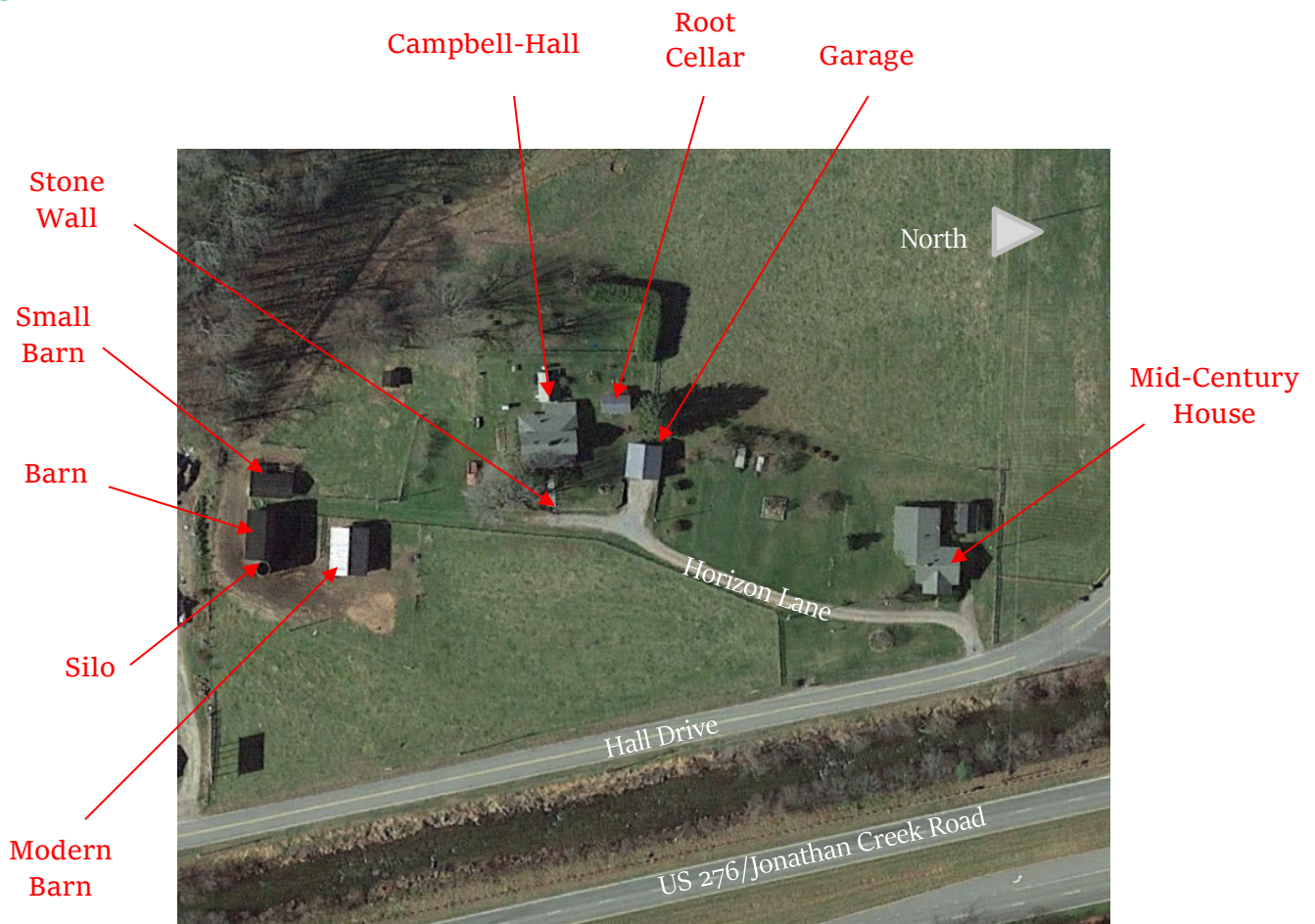
DELLWOOD COMMUNITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Resource stands on the site where it was built.
Design	Low	Community does not retain a defined historic core; there is no defined development pattern; buildings retain very low degrees of material integrity.
Setting	Low	Significant encroachment of mid-to-late twentieth century development along periphery of community (i.e. modern hotel and mobile home park) and within the community (i.e. twenty-first century house construction); significant encroachment of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276.
Materials	Low	Most buildings retain low degree of material integrity; many early-twentieth century and possibly late-nineteenth century buildings lost to construction of mobile home park and mid-twentieth century hotel.
Workmanship	Low	Buildings retain low degree of material integrity; community presents no clearly defined historic core or development pattern; intrusion of late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century buildings.
Feeling	Low	Overall high degree of integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship results in low integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Overall high degree of integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association results in low integrity of association.

Campbell-Hall House



Resource Name	Campbell-Hall House
HPO Survey Site #	HW0356
Location	10 Horizon Lane, Waynesville vicinity
PIN	8607-02-7085
Date of Construction	Ca. 1910
Recommendation	Recommended Eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A (agriculture) and C (significant and distinguishable entity)

SITE PLAN



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The early-twentieth-century Campbell-Hall House is situated on a 19-acre lot of land near the eastern edge of Ivy Hill Township in Haywood County (Figure 42 through Figure 44). The resource is bounded to the north by a late-twentieth-century school and to the south by a twenty-first-century residence. Hall Drive, an access road running parallel to Jonathan Creek Road/US 276, bounds the property to the east and large, wooded, residential lots border the property to the west. The Campbell-Hall House and its accompanying root cellar and garage sit toward the front (east) end of the parcel just north of a small farm complex which includes: a large ca. 1930 gambrel-roof barn, a small mid-twentieth-century frame barn, a concrete silo, a run-in shed, and a small twenty-first-century barn. A single-story, frame, mid-century house sits directly north of the Campbell-Hall House. The eastern third of the parcel, on which sit the various buildings, is largely open grassed land. A long wooden fence separates the grassed area to the east of the resource's gravel driveway (Horizon Lane) and west of Hall Drive, creating a large paddock. A second, smaller paddock is fenced off to the south of the house and the west of the farm complex. Mature hardwood trees are scattered in the vicinity of the house. To the house's rear are the remnants of a garden, partly bordered by a mature cedar bush hedge.



Figure 42: Left, view of Campbell-Hall House and Garage from north end of driveway, looking south; right, view of farm complex from Hall Drive, looking southwest.



Figure 43: Left, view of farmstead with Horizon Lane (driveway) in foreground, looking south; right, view of farm complex with US 276/Jonathan Creek Road in background, looking east.



Figure 44: Left, view of farm complex from southeast corner of tax parcel, looking northwest; right, view of Hall Drive and US 276/Jonathan Creek Road from southeast corner of tax parcel, looking southeast.

CAMPBELL-HALL HOUSE [Figure 45-Figure 48] – contributing

According to an interview with former homeowner Lyda W. Hall, the Campbell-Hall house dates to ca. 1910 (HW0356 Survey File, NCHPO). The original block of the frame residence stands one-and-a-half stories tall, three bays wide and rests on a continuous stone foundation. A side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles tops the building which features a centrally placed, interior, stuccoed, brick chimney along its ridgeline (Figure 45). A 1982 photograph of the building depicts exposed rafter tails, which have been removed (Figure 49). Aluminum siding clads the rectangular building and likely covers (or replaces) original weatherboards. A five-bay, hipped-roof, front porch embraces the house's east-facing facade. It is supported by square wooden posts which appear to be replacement, as do the appendage's wooden floorboards. Vertical wood boards cover the northern and southern ends of the porch, creating a partially enclosed space (Figure 45). A small six-light, fixed window is placed off-center just above the juncture of the porch roof and the house. The square window is a replacement and framed by aluminum surrounds. No other windows light

the half-story at the front elevation. The porch is accessed via a stone and concrete stairway framed by a metal handrail (Figure 47). A concrete sidewalk and a second set of stone stairs lead from the driveway to the house (Figure 46).

A centrally placed doorway in the shade of the porch is fronted by a metal screen. The door features raised panels at its bottom and fixed lights at its top. Paired, six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the door and appear to be early or original. Their surrounds have been covered/replaced by aluminum. The symmetrical arrangement of the first-floor openings suggests an original center-hall plan (Figure 46). A limited view through the front door revealed a small entryway with two secondary interior doors, one to the left and one to the right. These doors appeared to lead to two separate living spaces, suggesting two separate apartments. This design may nod to the preferences of the house's most recent occupants: two unmarried sisters. Interior access to the building was not available. Vinyl six-over-one replacement windows occupy all the window openings on the north and south elevations of the main block.



Figure 45: Left, view of front (east) elevation of Campbell-Hall House, looking west; right, oblique view of east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Figure 46: Left, oblique view of north and east elevations, looking southwest; right, view of front (east) elevation, looking west.



Figure 47: Left, detail view of front stone stairs, looking west; right, detail view of continuous stone foundation at northeast corner of house, looking southwest.

Extending to the west (rear) of the building’s original mass is a single-story hipped-roof ell (Figure 48). Spanning the entire width of the house, the frame ell is clad in aluminum siding. A small, stuccoed brick chimney projects from the center of the ell’s roof. Vinyl replacement six-over-one or one-over-one sash windows are found at all openings of the addition, except the center opening at the addition’s rear, which holds paired six-over-one wood-sash windows. Extending from the northwestern corner of the rear addition is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame hyphen which connects the house to a small, front-gabled stone block. Built partially into a hill, this stone block likely served as a root cellar. Its roof, which is topped with standing-seam-metal, has been extended to meet the hyphen. This expansion is supported by concrete block columns and the void created by the roof extension is framed in to create additional interior space (Figure 48). The windows of both the hyphen and root cellar are modern one-over-one sash. The frame hyphen is not depicted in Cotton’s 1982 survey notes, suggesting it to be a late-twentieth-century addition.



Figure 48: Left, view of south elevation, looking north; right, oblique view of south and west elevations, looking northeast.

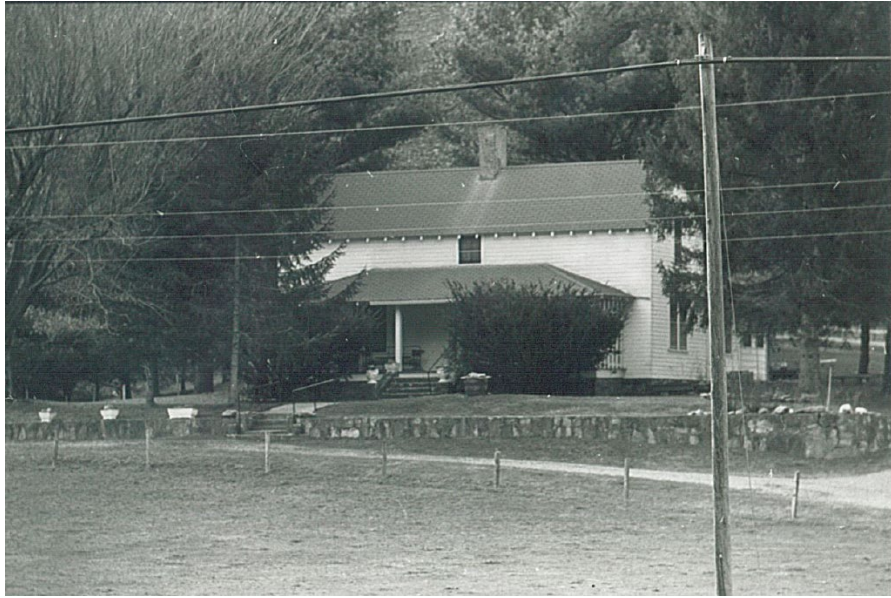


Figure 49: 1982 photograph of Campbell-Hall House (photo credit: J. Randall Cotton, HWO356 Survey File, NCHPO).

GARAGE [Figure 50] - non-contributing

Constructed of concrete block, the single-story garage stands roughly ten yards to the north of the Campbell-Hall House. The front-gabled building is oriented to the east and topped with an asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails. Vertical wood boards clad the building's northern and southern gable ends. The building's façade holds two large bays, each served by a large set of wooden doors composed of the same vertical boards as found at the gable. Both door sets are hung with strap hinges, open outward, and feature simple latch mechanisms. A single replacement window composed of two vertical, vinyl, side-by-side lights is centered on each of the north, west, and south elevations. The building appears to date to the mid-twentieth century.



Figure 50: Left, view of east (front) elevation of Garage, looking west; right, oblique view of north and west elevations of Garage, looking southeast

ROOT CELLAR [Figure 51] – contributing

The small rectangular building was identified as a root cellar by Cotton in his 1982 survey of the property (HWO356 Survey File, NCHPO). (It is distinct from the root cellar attached to the rear of the House.) The building stands to the southwest of the Garage, and roughly five yards off the northwest corner of the House. Oriented to the south and topped with a replacement standing-seam-metal roof, the front-gabled Root Cellar features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Differences in the building’s material composition suggests the cellar once stood as a simple, stone building, likely contemporary with the House. The building appears to have been enlarged during the mid-twentieth century and was expanded to the south, creating two discernable building sections: the original stone section, and a later frame/concrete block section. The mid-twentieth century addition features the building’s only door which is off centered on the Root Cellar’s southern elevation. Two one-over-one light windows accompany the wooden mid-century screened door with two more windows of the same style found at the frame sections of the east and west elevations. A single fixed, four-light window is centered on the northern stone elevation.



Figure 51: Left, oblique view of south and east elevations of Root Cellar, looking northwest; right, oblique view of south and west elevations of Root Cellar, looking northeast. Garage is seen in background with Campbell-Hall House on right side of image.

BARN [Figure 52 and Figure 53] – contributing

According to the 1982 Cotton survey, the gambrel-roofed barn was constructed ca. 1930. The frame building is rectangular in plan and stands to the southeast of the house near the property’s southern boundary line. Clad in wide horizontal boards and topped with standing-seam metal, the building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation and is oriented to the west. Overhanging eaves shelter a second-floor hay door on its western gable elevation, which is comprised of vertical wood boards and strap hinges (Figure 52, right). A simple wooden latch is employed as a locking mechanism. Three additional doors are found evenly spaced on the first floor of the west elevation. These doors are of similar design to the second-floor door, although they employ slightly larger wooden members. The central door is raised higher from the ground than the northern and southern flanking doors and is

accessed via a large stone step. The building's eastern elevation is entirely open on the first floor, serving as a run-in shelter for the large paddock area to the building's north and east (Figure 53). A concrete silo stands directly off the building's eastern elevation.

A shed-roof, open-air, lean-to addition extends from the building's northern elevation. Standing four-bays wide, its roof is clad in standing-seam metal and supported by large wooden posts spanned by metal barn gates. The appendage is likely a late-twentieth/early-twenty-first century construction (Figure 52, left). A 1982 photograph reveals that this modern lean-to replaced an earlier enclosed shed-roof block (Figure 54).



Figure 52: Left, view of north elevation of Barn, looking south; right, detail view of hay door and eaves on western elevation, looking east.



Figure 53: Left, view of west elevation of Barn, looking northeast; right, view of east elevation looking west with Silo in foreground.



Figure 54: 1982 photograph featuring the gambrel-roof Barn with the Small Barn in the background (photo credit: J. Randall Cotton, HWO356 Survey File, NCHPO).

SMALL BARN [Figure 55] – contributing

The small, side-gabled, frame barn stands south of the Campbell-Hall House, and directly west of the resource’s main barn and is likely its contemporary. It stands on a continuous, stuccoed, concrete block foundation and is clad with wood board-and-batten siding and topped with standing-seam metal and exposed rafter tails. Originally featuring a rectangular plan, the building became L-shaped when a small square, frame addition was added to its southwestern corner.

The building is oriented to the east and its façade is four bays wide. Two doors comprised of vertical wood boards occupy the second and fourth bays. The first and third bays each hold a fixed, three-light, square wooden window. Chicken wire covers both of these small openings. Two paired windows of the same style are centered on both the northern and southern elevations. A small paddock, enclosed by wood rail fencing, extends from the building’s western elevation.



Figure 55: Left, oblique view of north and east elevations of Small Barn, looking southwest; right, view of east elevation of Small Barn, looking northwest.

MODERN PADDOCK BARN [Figure 56] – non-contributing

Situated to the north of the Barn and the northeast of the Small Barn, the Paddock Barn is oriented to the north and stands within the property’s large eastern paddock. The frame building is rectangular in plan and stands on a continuous poured concrete foundation. A side-gabled roof tops the building which is clad with standing seam metal. Aerial imagery suggests a ca. 2013-2015 construction date.



Figure 56: Left, oblique view of north and west elevations of Modern Paddock Barn, looking southeast; right, oblique view of west and south elevations of Modern Paddock Barn, looking northeast.

LIVESTOCK RUN-IN [Figure 57, left] – contributing

The small frame building stands to the northwest of the main farm complex in the middle of a medium-sized grassed paddock. The front-gabled shelter is topped with standing-seam metal and likely contemporary with the Barn and Small Barn. Exposed rafter tails extend from its overhanging eaves, which are open to the elements. It is clad on its north, south,

and west sides with vertical boards and its eastern elevation is completely open, suggesting use as a livestock run-in.

SILO [Figure 57, right] – contributing

The circular concrete silo stands adjacent to the eastern elevation of the Barn. The structure appears to be uncapped and is void of any distinguishing architectural features. Its height is equivalent to the peak of the Barn.



Figure 57: Left, oblique view of north and west elevations of Livestock Run-In, looking southeast; right, view of Silo from Hall Drive, looking west.

STONE WALL [Figure 58] – contributing

Likely contemporary with the ca. 1910 Campbell-Hall House, the low-standing retaining wall is built of cemented field stone. The wall begins at the corner of the large, broad-leafed tree standing off the southeast corner of the house. The wall spans the distance to the center of the house, where it breaks to allow for a set of large stone stairs. A retaining wall continues north from the stairs, wrapping around and terminating at the garage. This second portion of wall is composed of reclaimed wooden railroad ties as opposed to fieldstone. A 1982 photograph of the residence reveals this second half of the wall to be replacement, fieldstone originally comprising the entirety of the wall (Figure 49).



Figure 58: View of Stone Wall feature from driveway, looking northeast; right, view of Stone Wall feature from driveway, looking northwest.

MID-CENTURY HOUSE [Figure 59] – non-contributing

The single-story frame residence is situated to the north of the Campbell-Hall House, on the west side of the gravel drive leading to the main house, at the northeast corner of the property. The building is comprised of an original ca. 1945 rectangular, side-gabled block and a rear ca. 1983 addition, according to Haywood County tax records.

The original block of the residence stands three bays wide and is embraced by a front-gabled porch supported by wooden posts and approached by stone stairs. A centrally placed paneled door is flanked by paired one-over-one light windows on the building's façade. The windows appear to be replacements. Additional windows of the same style are found on the north, west, and east elevations. An interior stone chimney projects through the block's side-gabled roof, which is topped with asphalt shingles. T1-11 siding clads the building and most likely covers or replaces earlier weatherboards given the building's recorded date of construction. The building's rear addition is square in form and almost doubles the size of the residence. The front-gabled addition displays the same window types as the main block and features the same windows and siding material. A short, square, exterior stone chimney rises on the addition's eastern elevation.

A small front-gabled, frame garage is situated to the northeast of the house.



Figure 59: Right, view of Mid-Century House in context with Campbell-Hall House in distance, looking southwest; right, view of front (east) elevation of Mid-Century House, looking west.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

According to a 1982 survey by J. Randall Cotton, the Campbell-Hall House was constructed ca. 1910 by Perry Hall, from whom the house partly derives its name; however, historic deed research alludes to a different builder.

On September 13, 1912 Philip and Lula Hunter purchased what was described as “lot No. 4” in the division of the Leatherwood and Parton lands for an undisclosed sum. The lot encompassed 20 acres more or less of land on the west bank of Jonathan Creek (Haywood County Deed Book 33/344). Seven years later, in February 1919, the Hunters increased their land holdings when they purchased an additional 8.84 acres of land on the “waters of Jonathan Creek” for \$200 in hand (Haywood County Deed Book 52/232). These two land parcels comprise the majority of the present-day Campbell-Hall House property.

The 1910 census listed Philip Hunter as a boarder in Fines Creek Township with his young wife and one-year-old daughter, Georgia. At this time the Virginia native was employed as a sawmill worker (1910 US Census). Following his 1912 purchase of the Leatherwood land it is possible that Hunter and his wife constructed the Campbell-Hall House as a home for their growing family. The family’s 1910 status as boarders indicates modest wealth, which suggests the family would have purchased the land to live on as opposed to utilizing it as investment property.

Haywood County real estate records record a deed of sale between Philip and Lula Hunter and Thomas and Jessie Campbell on June 10, 1920. Campbell purchased 33.5 acres more or less on the west bank of Jonathan Creek from the Hunters for the sum of \$5,500 (Haywood County Deed Book 056/240-241). Just two years later, on June 2, 1922, Campbell sold all 33.5 acres of land to Lyda W. Hall for the sum \$5,000 (Haywood County Deed Book 061/397). The similarity between Campbell’s 1920 and Hall’s 1922 purchase price suggests that no notable improvements were made by Campbell during his short ownership of the property. This points to Philip Hunter as a likely candidate for builder of the Campbell-Hall House.

Lyda Welton Hall (1891-1989) married Eugenia Allison (1894-1991) on July 23, 1917 (NC Marriage Records, 1741-2011). The 1920 census lists the newlyweds as renters in Jonathan Creek Township. Father to a one-year-old daughter named Margaret, Lyda worked as a public-school teacher and Eugenia was a homemaker (1920 US Census). By 1930 the family is appropriately recorded as residing in Ivy Hill Township, in which the Campbell-Hall House is located. Lyda is listed as a schoolteacher, but also a homeowner. Two additional children are listed on the 1930 Census, a son named Dwight, and a second daughter named Dorothy (1930 US Census). As of 1940 all three children still resided with their parents, and the value of the home in which they lived was \$2,000.

During his 26 years as an educator, Lyda taught at many schools throughout Haywood County including Maggie, Cecile, Canton, Dellwood, Henson Cove, Bethel, and Hazelwood. Following his retirement, Lyda operated an equestrian business called the “Friendly Pony Ring” located roughly half a mile from the Campbell-Hall House. A 1966 interview with Lyda published in *The Waynesville Mountaineer* revealed that most of the 20-some ponies that were part of the operation were walked to the “Hall farm” each night. In addition to housing ponies, the farm supplied hay for the animals, Lyda stating that he produced hay on six acres of the farm (*Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1966b).

In 1956 Lyda and his wife gifted the Campbell-Hall House property to their daughters with the reservation of a life estate. Both parents lived to see the age of 97 and neither of their daughters married, suggesting the family unit occupied the house through the end of the twentieth century (their son Dwight died much earlier in 1978). Following the deaths of their parents both daughters retained joint ownership of the property until their respective deaths, Margaret passing in 2001 and Dorothy passing in January of 2021.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

To place the Campbell-Hall House within the larger context of Haywood County’s turn-of-the-nineteenth-century rural architecture, comparable resources were identified. An evaluation of the county’s rural houses revealed several similar one-and-a-half and two-story houses from this period, some of which retain outbuildings.

The un-surveyed farmhouse at 15102 Cruso Road near Canton (Figure 60) stands in an open valley on the northeast side of Crawford Creek and retains a high degree of material integrity. The one-and-a-half story residence is of frame construction and clad with roughly cut horizontal boards. According to Haywood County tax data, it was built ca. 1930, however, material evidence suggests a construction date likely closer to the turn-of-the-nineteenth century. A hipped-roof porch crosses the front of the side-gabled residence, and a centrally placed stone chimney projects from its ridgeline. The building’s window openings hold original six-over-six wood sash. Two small windows of this type are found at the loft level, centered above the juncture of the porch roof and main house. A rear addition extends to the north and employs the same building materials. Accompanying the house on its 42-acre parcel are at least four frame barns of varying sizes, all of which appear contemporary with the house (Figure 61).



Figure 60: Farmhouse at 15102 Cruso Road, Canton vicinity.



Figure 61: Farmhouse with supporting outbuildings at 15102 Cruso Road, Canton vicinity.

The Davis Family House (HW0014) at 3056 Panther Creek Road near Clyde (Figure 62) was constructed ca. 1880 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 under Criterion C. Its nomination form provides the following description:

The Davis family house, a small, modestly-finished one-story-with-loft weatherboarded frame house, stands in a simply-leveled [sic] clearing at the foot of a hillside... The west, front elevation of the house is dominated by a one-story hip-roof porch... The porch has a wood floor, square-in-plan supports, and a ceiling of molded tongue-and-groove sheathing.... (There was a small loft-level window, asymmetrically placed above the porch, which was closed up in the 1940s)... The wall behind the porch originally had a symmetrical three-bay arrangement with a center door flanked by single four-over-four sash windows... [A third window has been added, breaking the symmetry]... The interior of the main block follows a two-room plan with an enclosed stair rising on the south side of the partition wall defining the living room on the north and the downstairs bedroom in the south half of the first story...

The house appears little altered since its nomination and is accompanied by a ca. 1949-1950 gambrel-roof barn and smokehouse, both of which were determined to be non-contributing resources.



Figure 62: Davis Family House (HW0014) at 3056 Panther Creek Road, Clyde vicinity.

The Kinsland House (HWO419), located on a hilltop near Clyde at 4673 Crabtree Road (Figure 63) stands two stories tall and rests on a replacement concrete block foundation. A brick chimney rises slightly off-center from the building's side-gabled roof which is clad in standing-seam metal. Original weatherboards clad the frame residence and original two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows are retained on its west (front), north, and south elevations. Three full-size windows of this style pierce the façade at the building's second story. A hipped-roof porch with a projecting pediment at its center crosses the entirety of the building's façade. The porch is supported by turned wood posts and spanned by wooden balustrades. Given its rural setting, the house, which appears to date to the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century, likely boasted a collection of outbuildings. At the time of survey, only a small front-gabled shed was located to the rear (west) of the house.



Figure 63: Kinsland House (HWO419) at 4673 Crabtree Road, Clyde vicinity.

Tucked away in the mountains of eastern Haywood County, the remains of the Clark Farm (HW0363) sit well off the road in a wooded clearing at 81 Aldens Way (Figure 64). The frame house stands one-and-a-half stories tall, clad in weatherboards and topped with a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. Remnants of a hipped-roof porch cling to the façade and shelter a centrally placed door flanked by four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows. A single-story rear ell addition extends to the building's rear (northwest). The abandoned house, which appears to date to the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century, is accompanied by a large, slightly later gambrel-roof barn. Remnants of numerous additional outbuildings were observed, and a modern house is found on the western half of the resource's associated parcel.



Figure 64: Clark Farm (HW0363) at 81 Aldens Way, Clyde vicinity.

The ca. 1900 Teague House (HW0510) sits just feet to the north of White Oak Road in the Waynesville vicinity (Figure 65). The residence was evaluated for National Register eligibility in 2013 and was recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C. According to its Historic Resource Report (Mulkey, 4:2014):

The Teague House is a one-and-a-half story saddlebag house with a hall-parlor plan on the first floor... a gabled ell was added to the rear, creating a T-shaped plan. The frame building is clad with wood weatherboards and rests on a stone pier foundation... Both chimneys, including the main block's central, ridgeline chimney and the rear ell's interior chimney, are stone construction with brick flues rising above the roof...

The house once stood as part of a larger farm complex which included a smokehouse, woodshed, livestock barn, and tobacco barn, all of which have fallen into ruin. A family cemetery is located some yards to the northeast of the house in a wooded clearing (Mulkey 3:2014).



Figure 65: Teague House (HW0510) north side of White Oak Road, Waynesville vicinity (photo credit right image: Mulkey Engineers and Consultants).

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERIA A AND C)

The Campbell-Hall House property is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture due to its surviving farmhouse and collection of early/mid-twentieth century agriculture buildings. The Campbell-Hall House is a representative if altered example of an early-twentieth-century farmhouse, and a survey of comparable resources within Haywood County suggested that its collection of early/mid-twentieth-century farm buildings is relatively complete and intact. These buildings include a ca. 1930 gambrel roof barn and contemporary smaller livestock barn to its west, a concrete silo, a frame livestock run-in, and two stone root cellars. Additionally, despite the encroachment of US 276, the resource retains roughly 20 acres of associated pasture and woods. The remnant of a garden lies to the building's rear and a mature line of cedar bushes serve to frame this space. A historic fieldstone wall spans the front of the house and is a notable landscape feature, and a scattering of mature trees assists in retaining the feel of an early-twentieth-century farmstead. Due to its retention of supporting buildings, and continued rural feel, the Campbell-Hall House merits NRHP listing under Criterion A.

The Campbell-Hall House property is additionally recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity, even though its components lack individual distinction. Although the Campbell-Hall House presents a number of material alterations, including the replacement or covering of its original exterior cladding, the replacement of some original windows with vinyl units, and alterations to its porch, the original form and massing of the building is clearly discernable and it presents as an early-twentieth-century farmhouse. The farmhouse retains a small collection of supporting early-twentieth-century agricultural buildings which retain a high level of material integrity. The spatial relationship between the House and its accompanying outbuildings has not changed. Following the survey of multiple comparable resources within Haywood County, the Campbell-Hall House property manifests as one of the few of houses of its type to retain its supporting farm buildings, in addition to its rural setting. For these reasons, the Campbell-

Hall House stands as a good example of an early-twentieth-century Haywood County farmstead and merits NRHP eligibility under Criterion C.

EVALUATION OF ASSOCIATION AND INFORMATION POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE
(CRITERIA B AND D)

The Campbell-Hall House property does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion B as it has no known connection with any significant or notable persons in our history. It also does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

CAMPBELL-HALL HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Resource stands on the site where it was built.
Design	Medium	Basic form and appearance of house and outbuildings remain intact, although some features have been altered.
Setting	Medium	Resource retains significant amount of wooded land and pasture to rear (west) of house and outbuildings, and a large grassy paddock between the buildings and Hall Drive on the east, which bolsters the integrity of its setting. The property’s rural setting has been partially compromised by the continued development of US 276 and the addition of late-twentieth/early-twentieth-first-century buildings to the north and south, and across US 276.
Materials	Medium	Exterior of house clad in aluminum siding and porch appears to be replacement. Most of original six-over-one wood sash windows have been replaced with modern vinyl units; historic photographs reveal loss of exposed rafter tails; at least one non-historic addition. Historic outbuildings, though, retain high level of material integrity.
Workmanship	Medium	Loss of significant exterior original material including exterior cladding, original windows, and original porch at house. Historic outbuildings, though, remain largely intact.
Feeling	Medium/ High	Despite intrusion of US 276 to the setting, the retention of almost 20 acres of land (pasture and wooded) and multiple early/mid-twentieth century outbuildings allows the resource to retain the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century farm.
Association	Medium/ High	The retention of outbuildings and almost 20 acres of associated land allows the property to convey the historic character of a small mid-twentieth-century farm.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES BOUNDARY

The recommended boundary of the Campbell-Hall House property is the entirety of its 19.31-acre parcel (PIN 8607-02-7085), which is historically associated with the house, excepting a small hook that extends into Hall Drive. This boundary contains the house, its contributing gambrel-roof barn, small livestock barn, concrete silo, frame run-in shed, and stone wall, in addition to its non-contributing garage, modern paddock barn and mid-twentieth-century house. The proposed boundary is believed to provide the Campbell-Hall House with sufficient historic context to support its significance. At its east, the boundary extends to the edge of pavement, into the NCDOT right-of-way along Hall Drive, as this area contains pasture historically associated with the resource's farming operations. The small hook of land atop Hall Drive is paved and has lost its integrity. It is therefore excluded from the proposed boundary (Figure 66).



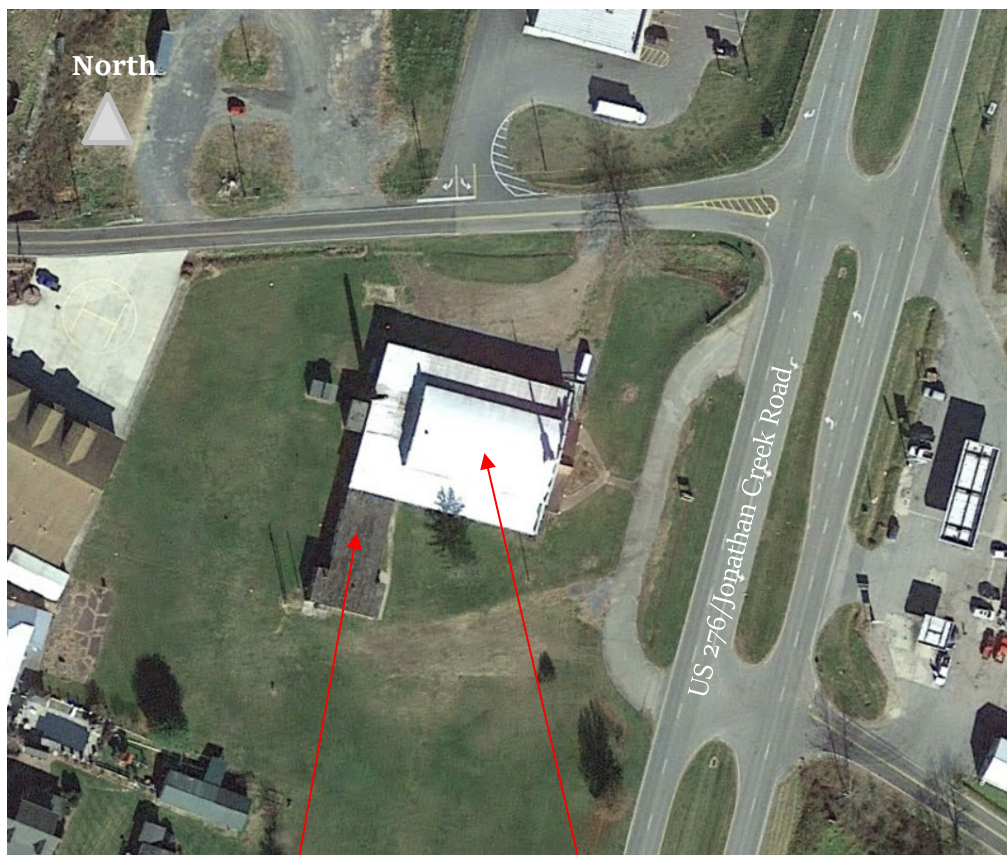
Figure 66: Left, proposed NRHP boundary for the Campbell-Hall House (outlined in red); right, current parcel boundary for comparative purposes (outlined in green).

(former) Rock Hill School



Resource Name	Rock Hill School
HPO Survey Site #	HW0488
Location	3817 Jonathan Creek Road, Waynesville vicinity
PIN	8609-58-9357
Date of Construction	ca. 1935
Recommendation	Recommended Not Eligible for NRHP listing.

SITE PLAN



Ca. 1952 cafeteria
addition

Ca. 1935 original
school block

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The (former) Rock Hill School sits at the northern edge a 3.9- acre lot along the west side of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The parcel is bounded to the north by a twenty-first-century commercial building, to the south by twentieth-century single-family residences, to the west by the Jonathan Creek fire department, and to the east by Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The building is accessed by a semi-circular drive which connects to Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 at both ends. A large open green space is situated to the south of the building, and a small gravel parking lot is located on the building's northern side. In his 1982 survey of the building, J. Cotton described the Rock Hill School as a "typical brick consol[idated] school" comprised of an original ca. 1935 brick school building and a ca. 1952 cafeteria building (HWO488 Survey File, NCHPO).

Today the building operates, or recently operated, as Jonathan Valley Baptist Church.

ROCK HILL SCHOOL



Figure 67: Left, view of Rock Hill School with US 276/Jonathan Creek Road in foreground, looking west; right, view of Rock Hill School in relation to US 276/Jonathan Creek Road, looking north.

The original block of the Rock Hill School stands one-story tall and is oriented to the east. Constructed of load bearing masonry, the school features a simple 6/1 common bond brick coursing on its northern, southern, and western elevations. A large stepped parapet wall comprises the building's entire façade (eastern elevation). While also employing the same common bond found on the secondary elevations, the façade is pierced with rows of headers and stretchers, creating decorative brick panels at the right, left, and top of the parapet. A smaller, recessed panel is placed at the center of the parapet and now holds a cross. A water table of alternating headers and stretchers is found at the bottom of the façade, and two simple masonry quoins edge either side of parapet wall (Figure 68 and Figure 69).

A front-gabled, double-entry front porch embraces the façade but was enclosed with T1-11 siding as of the 1982 Cotton survey. This siding was subsequently replaced with vinyl, although the paired windows centrally placed in the enclosed block appear to be earlier one-

over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The roof of the porch, which features a center gable with two shed-roof wings extending from either side, is supported original brick columns. The porch shelters two doorways, one under each shed-roof wing (Figure 68). The original paneled wood doors with multi-fixed panes have been removed and replaced with paired fiberglass units, and the original large, multi-paned transom windows have been replaced with prefabricated scrolled pediments. The original doors remained in place as of the 1982 Cotton survey (Figure 79).



Figure 68: Left, front (east) elevation of Rock Hill School, looking west; right, oblique view of east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 69: View of decorative brick detailing on front parapet and wall.

Hidden behind the stepped parapet façade is a clerestory which spans the length of the building. It was originally built as an auditorium before being converted to a gymnasium and later a library. Large multi-pane window openings once spanned either side of the clerestory but have been covered over or removed. These windows remained in place in 1982 and are visible in Figure 79. A stepped parapet abuts this clerestory at the building's rear but does not feature the decorative elements found on the façade (Figure 72). The parapet does not extend the full width of the rear elevation, as it does at the front. The clerestory block is

surrounded on its north, south, and west sides by a one-story, brick level that is U-shaped in plan. According to Cotton's sketch plan (Figure 78), this portion of the building held classrooms in its northern and southern wings and offices and a hallway at its rear (west) wing.

Three groupings of paired twelve-over-twelve replacement vinyl windows march along the north and south elevations of the one-story level, indicating three classrooms at either side wing. The replacement windows rest on original concrete sills and are framed at the top and bottom by a row of header bricks. Accompanying these windows on the building's eastern and western elevations is a set of original wood-paneled double doors which lead into the building's rear hall. The hall door at the building's southwestern corner is comprised of four recessed panels with four fixed lights above and a multi-pane transom light which has been covered over. A shed-roof awning with exposed rafter tails and wooden brackets shelters the entryway which is accessed by a modern wood ADA-compliant ramp. Three replacement nine-over-six vinyl windows are found to the right (west) of the exterior hall door and signify the location of offices. In turn, the hall door at the building's north elevation/northwestern corner is comprised of four recessed panels and six fixed lights above. The door is accessed by a raised, poured concrete ramp. No office windows are found to the rear (west) of this door. Limited views through the windows of both exterior doors revealed the retention of the building's original rear hall configuration. A raised stairway is visible at the hallway's center in addition to multiple doorways suggesting the retention of at least some of the building's original room divisions (Figure 71).

The rear elevation of the original building is divided into eight bays, all of which hold either twelve-over-twelve or nine-over-six replacement vinyl windows. Projecting from the building's rear is a small shed-roof addition. A single brick chimney stack rises to the left (north) of this masonry block (Figure 72, left).



Figure 70: Left, view of north elevation, looking south; right, oblique view of north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Figure 71: Left, interior view through windows of rear door of original school hall at north elevation; right, interior view through windows of rear door of original school hall at south elevation.



Figure 72: Left, view of north half of rear (west) elevation, looking east; right, view of south half of rear (west) elevation, looking east.

Extending from the southwest corner of the original school, the ca. 1952 cafeteria addition stands one-story tall and is connected to the main building by a covered walkway leading to the school's southern rear-hall doors. The (east-facing) façade of the T-shaped addition is six bays wide. The four northernmost bays (those closest to the school) hold original paired, six-light, metal, industrial awning windows. The fifth bay of the flat-roof block holds a pair of original wood doors which are composed of nine fixed lights above and two raised panels. The façade's southernmost bay rests in a front-projecting block, giving the addition a minimal T-shape, and holds a single awning window. Identically placed openings are found on the rear (west) elevation of the addition; however, all of these openings except the paired wood doors have been boarded over. Four boarded openings are additionally found on the building's southern elevation, in addition to a small shed-roof addition which holds a partially boarded-over wood door. Views into the cafeteria revealed concrete block construction, drop ceilings, and a concrete floor. Early circular metal light fixtures hang from the ceilings and are the only remaining architectural details seen within the space. A large

opening toward the south end of the building divides the addition into two separate rooms. The large space would have held tables for students to eat, and the smaller space presumably held the kitchen (Figure 75).



Figure 73: Left, view of rear (west) elevation, looking northeast; right, view of south elevation with cafeteria in foreground, looking north.



Figure 74: Left, oblique view of south and east elevation, with cafeteria at left, looking northwest; right, east elevation of 1955 cafeteria addition, looking west.



Figure 75: Interior view of cafeteria addition from northern door, looking south.



Figure 76: Left, original doors located underneath covered walkway leading into hallway of original building (viewpoint for interior hallway photos); right, doors located on north elevation of cafeteria addition, also situated underneath covered walkway (viewpoint for interior cafeteria photo).



Figure 77: Left, detail view of covered walkway at southwest corner of building connecting original school and cafeteria addition; right, detail view of original brick parapet wall and modern steeple.

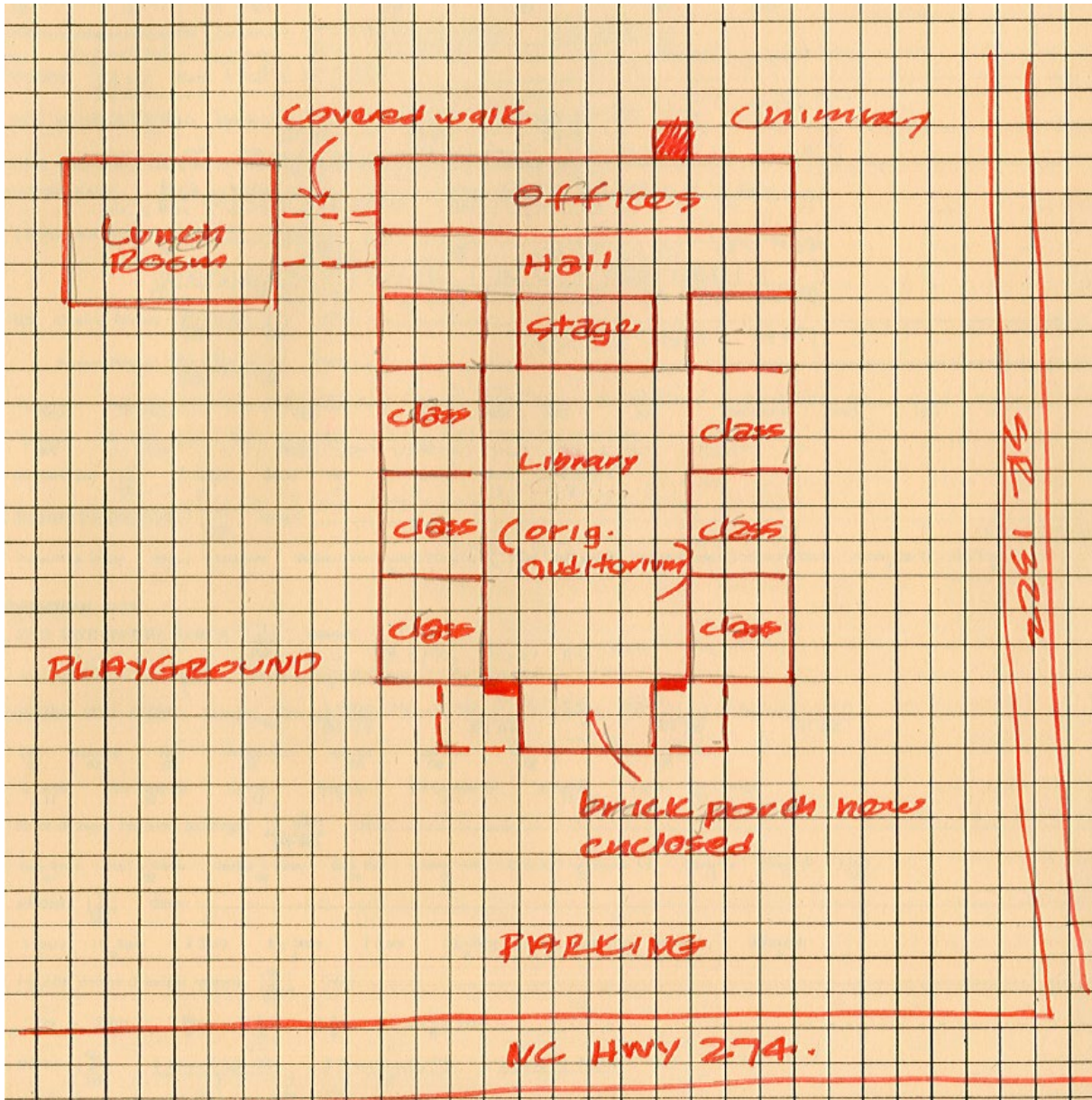


Figure 78: Sketch plan by J. Randall Cotton completed during his 1982 survey of Rock Hill School (WAO488). Drawing is located within the resource’s NCHPO survey file.

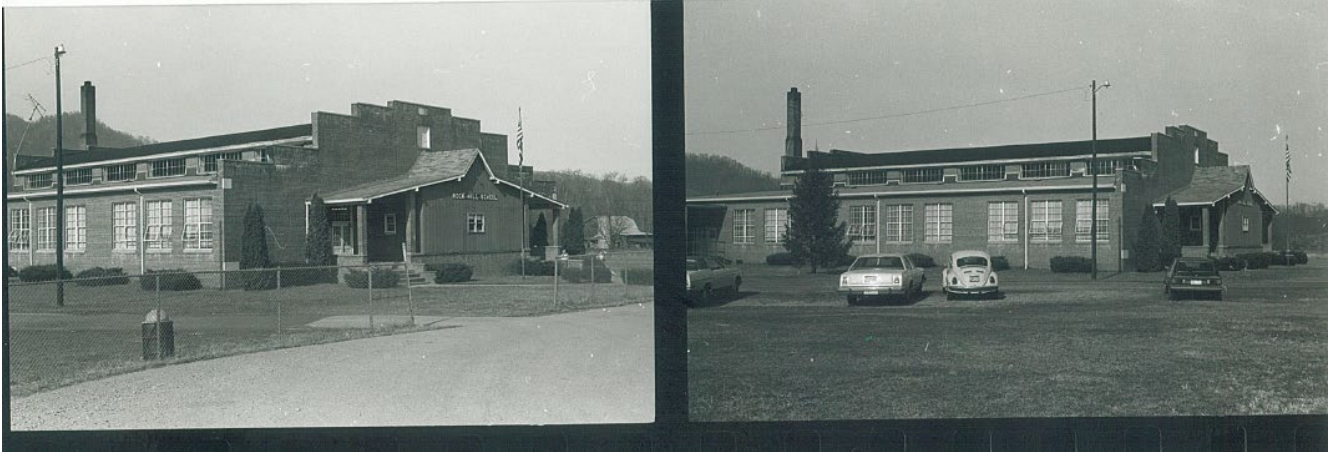


Figure 79: Ca. 1982 images of Rock Hill School (WAO488) located in SHPO survey file folder. At the time these images were taken, the school was still in operation. Rock Hill ceased functioning as a school ca. 1987 (Photos by J. Randall Cotton).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Rock Hill School opened in October 1935, built to replace an earlier two-story frame schoolhouse “located on the top of a rocky hill overlooking an iron bridge across Jonthan [sic] Creek and the old highway” (Haywood County Schools n.d.:99). A much larger building than its predecessor, the “new” Rock Hill School was constructed as part of Haywood County’s late-1920s/early-1930s rural school consolidation program and was designed to accommodate the consolidation of schools at Hemphill, Cove Creek, Sutton Town, Liberty, and Rock Hill. The cost to build the rectangular brick building was \$21,500.00 (Haywood County Schools n.d.:399).

When the school opened its doors to its first group of students in 1935 it housed eight classrooms, four each on the north and south sides of the building. The central clerestory served as an auditorium before its conversion to a gymnasium at an unknown date. According

to accounts of former student Cecil Upchurch and former teacher Claudia Leatherwood (Haywood County Schools n.d.:399):

When the school opened, there were seven teachers, including the principal. Each room had more than thirty students. Claudia Leatherwood had sixty-five first grade students for the first week of school at which time another teacher was hired. This filled all eight classrooms.

A school lunch program began between 1939 and 1940. Since there was no cafeteria, lunches were first prepared in a spare office room at the rear (west) end of the school and students ate at their desks. As student enrollment waned during the 1940s, a spare classroom was eventually converted to a small cafeteria equipped with tables and chairs, and the original lunchroom became the principal's office (Haywood County Schools n.d.: 399). In 1952 the school's single-story cafeteria was constructed off its southwest corner, connected by the open-air breezeway which remains today. The addition cost \$31,000.00. It included a dining area and kitchen (Haywood County Schools n.d.: 399).

Following the acquisition of funds through the Title I program in 1965, a library was built inside the clerestory auditorium and a part-time librarian was hired (Haywood County Schools n.d.:400). The school, along with the rest of the Haywood County School system, received its accreditation from the Southern Association in 1973. Rock Hill closed in 1986 following its consolidation with neighboring Maggie School to form the new Jonathan Valley School, which stands adjacent to the Campbell-Hall House (HW0356) on Hall Drive (Haywood County Schools n.d.: 400). The building was purchased by its current owners, James R. Gibson and Freeman Cook, Trustees in 1990 for \$100,000 (Haywood County Deed Book 409/60). Historic aerial imagery reveals the addition of the building's new steeple by 1992, suggesting it was converted to a church shortly after its sale. Today the school operates (or until recently operated) as Jonathan Valley Baptist Church.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

A general survey of early/mid-twentieth schools in Haywood County conducted via Haywood County tax records and NCHPO Web data revealed numerous extant twentieth-century school buildings. Like the Rock Hill School, the identified comparables were constructed during the late 1920s and early 1930s as part of Haywood's school consolidation movement. The schools are scattered throughout Haywood, each serving one of the county's many small mountain communities. Like the Rock Hill School, which now houses the Jonathan Valley Baptist Church, many of these educational buildings have found new life through adaptive reuse efforts. As result, their levels of material integrity vary greatly.

The Beaverdam School (HW0320) stands just north of Canton at 1645 N. Canton Road (Figure 80 and Figure 81). Its date stone, which is centered on its façade above its three arched doorways, reveals a 1930 construction date. The single-story, Art Deco style school was built to accommodate the consolidation of three smaller area schools: Austin Chapel, Beaverdam Center Valley, and Harmony Grove (Wood 2009:276). The school's original mass is arranged in a T-shape comprised of a projecting front block with three brick, arched doorways in which

rest original paired wood-panel doors, and two linear wings pierced with original, paired, nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Art Deco motifs adorn the façade, which is topped by a small stepped parapet wall. Despite two mid-century additions which extend from either of the building’s wings, the school retains a high degree of integrity.



Figure 80: Beaverdam School (HW0320) at 1645 N. Canton Road, Canton vicinity.



Figure 81: Beaverdam School (HW0320) at 1645 N. Canton Road, Canton vicinity.

Located at 13186 Cruso Road in the small unincorporated community of Cruso, the Old Cruso School bears a tax date of 1925 (Figure 82). During the 1930s consolidation, the school absorbed students from the smaller neighboring schools of Walnut Grove and “Shut In” (Wood 2009:276). The single-story building is of masonry construction and clad in stone. A central, side-gabled block comprises the main building mass and is flanked on either side by front-gabled wings. Multiple additions have been made to the building’s rear. The building has been converted into a community center and as result displays replacement standing-seam metal roofing, and vinyl replacement doors and windows. Additionally, six window openings on the building’s façade appear to have been infilled.



Figure 82: Old Cruso School at 13186 Cruso Road, Cruso vicinity.

Two schools are located at 190 Fines Creek Road: New Fines Creek School and Old Fines Creek School (HW0385). Tax records suggest that the newer brick building (Figure 84) was constructed ca. 1951. The older stone building, now known as Old Fines Creek School, was constructed ca. 1927 to accommodate the consolidation of the Noland, Upper Fines Creek, Laurel Hill, Redmond, and Hiram Schools. The school served grades one through eleven (Wood 2009: 276). The Old Fines Creek School (Figure 83) features a similar design to the Rock Hill School. Its façade is composed of a stepped parapet masking a clerestory block which spans the length of the building. A one-story block encompasses the clerestory level at its rear (north), east, and west elevations and likely held classrooms (similar to the arrangement of the Rock Hill School). Unlike the Rock Hill School, Fines Creek retains original wood clerestory windows in addition to paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows at the classroom level. Original multi-light fixed panes are also found at the façade in addition to early or original paired wood panel and fixed-light doors. The new Fines Creek School is located to the east of the original building and presents a similar plan to the Cruso school: a central, side-gabled, linear block flanked by two front-facing gabled projections. Multiple additions have been made to the school's rear. The building is clad in brick and features short parapet walls on its forward projecting wings. The building appears to retain original or early industrial metal awning windows. Despite their conversion to a community center and library, both buildings retain a high level of material integrity at their exteriors.



Figure 83: Old Fines Creek School (HW0385) at 190 Fines Creek Road, Clyde vicinity.



Figure 84: (new) Fines Creek School (HW0384) at 190 Fines Creek Road, Clyde vicinity.

The ruins of Morning Start School (HW0451) stand at 2674 Dutch Cove road in the greater Canton vicinity (Figure 85 and Figure 86). The brick building was constructed ca. 1930 to provide for the consolidation of Dutch Cove and Noah’s Chapel Schools (Wood 2009: 276). The gabled parapet wall found at the building’s façade is barely visible through wooded overgrowth. Original triple nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows are retained throughout in addition to the building’s original paneled rear door. The building’s roof has long since collapsed, however the remnant of a brick chimney stack rises from the building’s center. Despite its ruinous state, decorative brick detailing is visible on all of the school’s remaining elevations.



Figure 85: Morning Start School (HW0451) at 2674 Dutch Cove Road, Canton vicinity.



Figure 86: Morning Start School (HW0451) at 2674 Dutch Cove Road, Canton vicinity.

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC, ASSOCIATION, ARCHITECTURAL, AND INFORMATION POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERIA A, B, C, AND D)

The Rock Hill School is recommended not NRHP eligible under Criterion A. Although the building was historically connected with education and the rural school consolidation movement within Haywood County, its significant loss of integrity clouds its association with these events. Through its conversion to a church, the building has been so altered (i.e. removal and replacement of original doors and windows, addition of steeple, enclosure of front porch, etc.) that it has lost its historic integrity and no longer presents the features necessary to convey significance with regard to Haywood County's early-twentieth century school consolidation movement.

The school is additionally recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criterion B as it has no known connection with any significant or notable persons in our history.

After thorough evaluation of its architectural design and features, the Rock Hill School is recommended not NRHP eligible under Criterion C due to its significant loss of integrity. The building has lost all of its original windows, both at its clerestory and classroom levels. These openings have been replaced with modern vinyl units. The school has additionally lost its

original front doors and associated transoms and its original double-entry porch has been enclosed. Multiple openings have been boarded over and a modern steeple has been added to the building’s roof. Due to these alterations, the Rock Hill School does not retain sufficient integrity to support significance under Criterion C.

Finally, the Rock Hill School does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

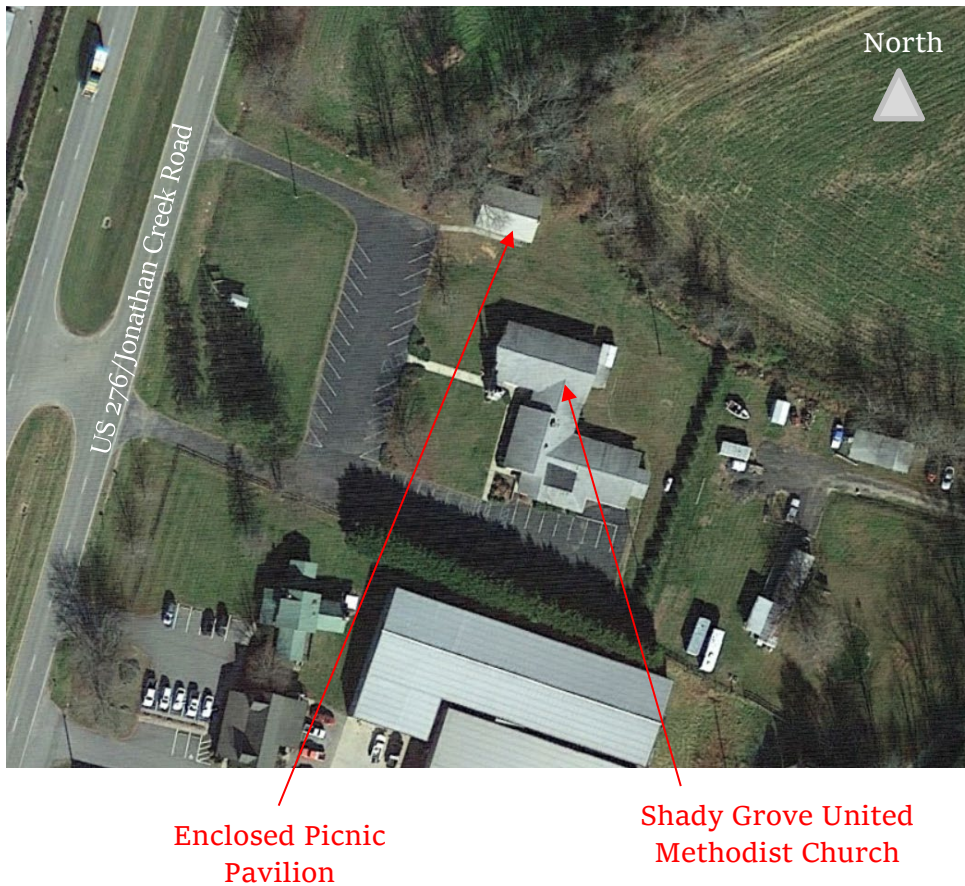
ROCK HILL SCHOOL		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	School sits on the site where it was built.
Design	Medium/ Low	Original exterior footprint is retained, although significant loss of original materials including original windows and doors and the enclosure of original double-entry porch; addition of modern church steeple.
Setting	Medium	Encroachment of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 results in significantly reduced setback from major state highway; school bounded on all other sides by late-twentieth/early-twenty-first century buildings.
Materials	Medium/ Low	Replacement of all visible windows with vinyl units; replacement of front door and transoms with modern fiberglass units; enclosure of original double-entry porch; significant material loss on interior of historic cafeteria addition.
Workmanship	Medium	Retention of original brick coursing details; loss of original window and door materials; enclosure of original porch.
Feeling	Medium	High integrity of location, medium/low integrity of design and materials, medium integrity of setting and workmanship; therefore medium integrity of feeling.
Association	Medium	High integrity of location, medium/low integrity of design and materials, medium integrity of setting, workmanship, and feeling; therefore medium integrity of association.

Shady Grove United Methodist Church



Resource Name	Shady Grove United Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site #	HW0760
Location	3530 Jonathan Creek Road, Waynesville vicinity
PIN	8608-67-0158
Date of Construction	Ca. 1961
Recommendation	Recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C

SITE PLAN



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Shady Grove United Methodist Church stands at the rear (east) of a two-acre parcel on the east side of Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The parcel is bounded to the south by a twentieth-century commercial building, to the east by a twentieth-century residence, to the north by agricultural fields, and to the west by Jonathan Creek Road/US 276. The parcel is characterized by a largely open lawn and is bordered by trees and shrubs on its southern, eastern, and northern sides. A rectangular parking lot sits to the west of the church and a small enclosed picnic pavilion constructed ca. 1971 stands to the northwest of the building.



Figure 87: Left, contextual view of Shady Grove United Methodist Church across US 276/Jonathan Creek Road, looking east; right, view of US 276/Jonathan Creek Road from parking lot of church, looking west.

SHADY GROVE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Constructed ca. 1961, the brick-clad, masonry Shady Grove United Methodist Church, which faces west toward the mountains, is a well-designed and intact representative of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building retains its original L-shaped front block and a rear addition—added sometime between 1976 and 1992 according to historic aerial imagery—that gives it a stepped-back or somewhat Z-shaped footprint (Figure 96).

The building's original brick-clad masonry block is low and linear in form. It is comprised of a front-gabled, forward (west) projecting sanctuary block and a north-to-south side-gabled office/classroom wing. A small enclosed brick hyphen connects the two. The façade of the sanctuary block is defined by an artistic arrangement of stained-glass windows at its center. Four columns of rectangular windows are surrounded by thick metal frames and project forward from the façade creating a triangular “point” at its center. Each window presents a simple religious image, such as a bible and chalice. The windows are sheltered at the top by deep overhanging eaves with decorative rafter tails. The eaves on the remainder of the sanctuary's façade are flush. Two wide brick pilasters symmetrically flank either side of the window arrangement. Functional metal lantern light fixtures are affixed to the center of each pilaster (Figure 88, left).

The sanctuary’s secondary elevations are much simpler in their design. The block’s rear (east) elevation features one small opening, a circular stained-glass window at its peak. A short, concrete-block, shed roof utility building extends from the elevation’s center. The block’s northern elevation is six bays wide. Each bay holds paired, single-light, rectangular casement windows set in thick vinyl surrounds. Each window set is topped by a single-light rectangular transom and rests above rectangular panels clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The siding is likely a replacement material (Figure 88, right). Four bays are found on the southern elevation before the intersection of the office/classroom hyphen connector. The first bay holds a single-light, metal-framed door which appears to be a replacement. Three windows in the same style as the northern elevation occupy the remaining three bays. The south elevation door functions as the main entrance to the sanctuary and is connected to the parking lot via a concrete sidewalk. A flat-roof portico extends from the doorway and is supported by the base of an integrated brick steeple, which provides a nod to a traditional belltower. The steeple’s shaft is best described as hexagonal in shape. Full-height brick, winged, footings extend from its base to provide support for both the tower and portico. A front-projecting, deep-eaved pediment caps the column, and a modern metal spire topped with a cross crowns the steeple. Additionally, the belltower is decorated with an intentionally rough sculpture of connected crosses (Figure 88, middle). The soaring central windows and distinctive belltower are excellent representatives of Mid-Century Modern style.



Figure 88: Left, detail of stain glass windows and projecting eaves on front elevation, looking south; middle, detail view of belltower, looking south; right, detail view of overhanging eaves and brick pilasters along north elevation of sanctuary block, looking west.

A two-bay, enclosed brick hyphen connects the sanctuary to the classroom wing. Its first bay holds a small, rectangular window. Paired metal doors comprise the elevation’s second bay and serve as a secondary entrance into the building. The rear (east) elevation of the hyphen holds a paired set of windows in the same style as the sanctuary.

The classroom wing is three bays wide. Like the hyphen, each bay also holds a paired set of windows in the same style as the sanctuary (Figure 89). A small, side-gabled office block extends from the southern end of the classroom wing and appears to be original. The small appendage features a plain metal door centered on its western elevation and a set of paired windows, in the same style as the main building block, is centered on the appendage's southern gable end. The windows are topped by horizontal vinyl siding and stuccoed brick lies beneath. Deep overhanging eaves, mimicking those on the sanctuary façade, project over the windows (Figure 90, left).



Figure 89: Left, view of west (front) elevation of church, looking east; right, oblique view of west and south elevations of church, looking northeast.



Figure 90: Left, view of west half of south elevation, looking north; right, view of east half of south elevation, looking north.



Figure 91: Left, oblique view of north and east elevations of Sunday school wing, at left, and sanctuary, at right, looking southwest, right, oblique view of east and north elevations of Sanctuary block, looking southwest.

A side-gabled rear addition extends east from the center of the classroom wing. The brick addition is three bays at its southern elevation, the first two holding large, paired, rectangular, fixed windows in thin metal surrounds and resting on plain brick sills. A set of double metal utility doors occupies its last and easternmost bay. A small, L-shaped, hipped-roof block with no openings connects the southern elevation of the original office block to western end of the rear addition (Figure 92, left). Three bays comprise the addition's northern elevation and include two windows in the same style as the southern elevation and a single metal utility door. A small, frame, front-gabled block extends from the eastern elevation of the addition and is clad in vinyl siding (Figure 92, right).



Figure 92: Left, oblique view of south and east elevations of Sunday school wing, looking northwest; right, oblique view of east and north elevations of Sunday School wing, looking southwest.

The church's interior is simple in design. Original wooden pews form two columns on either side of a center aisle, and face away from the stained-glass windows set in the west elevation.

The pews are oriented to the traditional direction of east and face a raised platform which is separated from the main congregation by simple wooden rails (Figure 93 and Figure 94). Resting on the platform is a plain wooden altar, chairs, and pulpit. Behind these is a choir loft, which is set off by a solid wooden half-wall. The choir loft abuts the interior front (east) wall which features a wooden cross centered on the building’s small, circular stained-glass window. The cross is backed by a stone panel and flanked on either side by vertical flushboard paneling (Figure 95, left). Sleek Mid-Century-Modern wood arches connected by wooden collar ties crown the sanctuary. Similar arches appear in other churches designed by Shady Grove architect Henry C. McDonald (Figure 95, right). The building’s interior walls are exposed brick, and its floor is covered by modern red carpet. Two large wooden boxes flank either side of the large rectangular stained-glass windows at the room’s rear and appear to function as separate rooms or closets.



Figure 93: Left, interior view of rear of church sanctuary, looking south through rear window of north elevation; right, interior view of middle of church sanctuary, looking south through middle window of north elevation.



Figure 94: Left, interior view of front of church sanctuary, looking south through front window of north elevation; right, interior view of front of church sanctuary, looking through front window of south elevation.



Figure 95: Left, interior view of church sanctuary, looking west; right, interior view of church sanctuary, looking east. (Photos credit: of Shady Grove Baptist Church Facebook Page.)



Figure 96: 1976 aerial of showing original L-shape block of Shady Grove Methodist Church (photo credit: USGS TopoView)

A front-gabled, concrete-block, enclosed picnic pavilion building stands to the northwest of Shady Grove United Methodist Church. Rectangular in form, the pavilion was constructed ca. 1971 according to Haywood County tax records. A concrete-block knee-wall forms the building's foundation and is topped by rectangular screen panels set in wood frames, creating an interior space. A plywood pediment rests atop the screens on either gable end. A replacement screen door is located at the building's southeast corner.



Figure 97: Left, oblique view of Enclosed Picnic Pavilion, west and south elevations, looking northeast; right, view of south elevation of pavilion in context with church, looking north.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On October 9, 1959 Marvin Leatherwood, Dick Moody, Frances Boyd, and Lowery Owners, Trustees of the Shady Grove Methodist Church purchased 2.07 acres of land along Highway 284 (the predecessor of 276) from R.W. and Fannie Queen Howell for \$100 (Haywood County Deed Book 180/571). The present-day Shady Grove Methodist Church was constructed on the lot to replace an older church building. While references to the original “Shady Grove Methodist Church” are found in *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, the physical address of this earlier building is never listed. A May 1959 article mentions that the “new building will be on Highway 184 [sic] across from Rock Hill School, near the present parsonage” (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959a). The old church would have stood near the parsonage and therefore close to the current building. An advertisement for the auction of the old church lands found in a September 1959 issue of the *Mountaineer* confirms a general location “on Jonathan Creek” (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959c).

Rumblings of a new church building began as early as 1946, *The Waynesville Mountaineer* announcing in January that a new building committee would be announced at the Shady Grove Church quarterly conference. The article stated that the new building would be erected “on the highway near Rock Hill school house which was donated to the congregation by Robert Hall” (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1946). Despite this early initiative, the final building committee was not selected until September 1958 and included chairman Jule Boyd, building fund treasurer Mrs. Ralph Boyd, and general members Billy Boyd, Jack Leatherwood, and the Rev. Mr. Barr. The cause behind this twelve-year delay in mobilization is unknown (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1958).

By May 1959 \$32,000 had been pledged in support of the new building by the 130 members of the congregation. At this time the following details were revealed about the new building (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959a):

The sanctuary of the new building according to the architect’s drawing, will have a seating capacity of about 175 persons. Provision is made for office space at the entrance. The educational section will include four classrooms, a fellowship hall, a kitchen, and rest rooms.

The present building will be sold when the new structure is completed.

Ground was broken for the new church on July 12, 1959, the building site having been leveled a few days prior. The final building cost of the “modernistic design of brick, steel and concrete” was announced as \$46,000 with an anticipated completion date of January 1, 1960. A rendering of the proposed building (Figure 98) was published along with the groundbreaking announcement (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959b). Throughout the remainder of 1959, periodic construction updates were published in the local newspaper. Construction efforts exceeded initial expectations and the first service was held in the new building on November 22, 1959. However, the building’s formal dedication ceremony was not held until June 1961 (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959c and 1961). The old church property was purchased by congregant Ralph Boyd for \$3,400. Boyd shortly thereafter sold the property to the Cove Creek Baptist congregation (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1961 and 1980).



Figure 98: Rendering of the proposed Shady Grove United Methodist Church (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1959b)

The architect of the new church building was Henry C. McDonald (1927-2003), a fact briefly mentioned in the 1961 *Mountaineer* article covering the church dedication ceremony. The NC Modernist website provides the following short biographical sketch of the native North Carolina architect (NC Modernist, 2021):

McDonald grew up and lived most of his life in Transylvania County NC. He served in the Navy during World War II. He studied architecture at Brevard College and Clemson. McDonald worked for Six Associates in Asheville before going on his own in 1953 with William H. O'Cain as O'Cain & McDonald. Later the firm was McDonald & Daniels, and by 1958 it was simply Henry Clyde McDonald. In 1967 he partnered with Samuel A. (Sam) Brewton. They focused on homes, schools, and commercial buildings in the Lake Toxaway and Cashiers area plus nine buildings at Brevard College and more than 40 churches. McDonald taught engineering at Brevard College and served as a visiting lecturer at Clemson University.



Figure 99: Henry Clyde (Hank) McDonald, Jr., AIA (photo credit: NC Modernist)

Although listed in multiple AIA American Architect directories during the 1960s and 1970s, the 1962 directory was the only available publication found containing a typical directory biographical sketch. Directories viewed from other years simply stated “No answer to questionnaire” next to McDonald’s name. The 1962 directory lists McDonald as the architect of his own firm. A number of his principal works are listed, the depth of which indicates that his work was very regionalized, confined largely to western North Carolina and northwestern South Carolina. His works included Brevard Methodist Church (1958), Brevard High School (1960), Easley Methodist Church, Easley, South Carolina (1961) (Figure 106), and the Cashiers Methodist Church, Cashiers, North Carolina (1961) (Figure 105). McDonald is also credited with the design of the East Fork Baptist Church at 13175 Cruso Road in Haywood County (Figure 101) which was constructed ca. 1963 (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1963). In 1966 he received special recognition by the Bishops’ Committee on Church Architecture for his design of Mars Hill Methodist Church in Mars Hill, North Carolina (Figure 104).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

An initial desktop survey of Haywood County churches revealed a notable number of mid-to-late-twentieth-century churches scattered throughout the county. This substantial inventory represents the larger trend of “church upgrading” seen throughout Haywood during the mid-twentieth century. Following population trends, many churches during this period experienced growth in wealth and numbers, resulting in the need for new and more contemporary worship spaces, as exemplified by the construction of Shady Grove United Methodist Church. Although designed by different architects many similar design characteristics are shared by these comparable buildings including masonry construction clad in brick, steep-gabled sanctuaries with deep overhanging eaves and a central stained-glass feature, and low, linear office/classroom wings, also clad in brick.

Sitting atop a hill on the east side of Cruso Road, the Modernist Cruso Methodist Church (Figure 100) was constructed ca. 1960 according to Haywood County tax records. Much like Shady Grove, the brick building features a steep-gabled sanctuary block with deep overhanging eaves. A centrally placed, rectangular, stained-glass window arrangement is found at its façade. Extending to the north of the sanctuary is a low and linear classroom block arranged in a T-shape plan. The building is minimal in its design and displays a combination of some original paired rectangular windows and some replacement vinyl.



Figure 100: Cruso Methodist Church at 11653 Cruso Road, Cruso vicinity.

Just south of the Cruso Methodist Church is East Fork Baptist Church which stands at 13175 Cruso Road in the community of Cruso (Figure 101). The brick-clad church was constructed in 1963 and also designed by Henry McDonald. The defining feature of the church building is its sanctuary block, which features a steep-pitched front-gable roof with imposing deep eaves at its façade. This Modernist-style portico is supported by two stone columns and houses the building’s main entrance. The entrance is comprised of centrally placed paired doors topped by a large stained-glass window feature over which rests an arrangement of severe metal bars. A classroom/office block extends to the building’s south. A covered walkway with decorative screens featuring a circular motif connects the two building blocks.

A view of the building's interior reveals a design scheme similar to Shady Grove. Interior walls of the building are exposed brick, and sleek wooden arches crown the sanctuary and are spanned by horizontal wood paneling. Simple wood pews stand in two rows divided by a center aisle and a plain cross is centered on the front wall resting on what appears to be wood paneling.

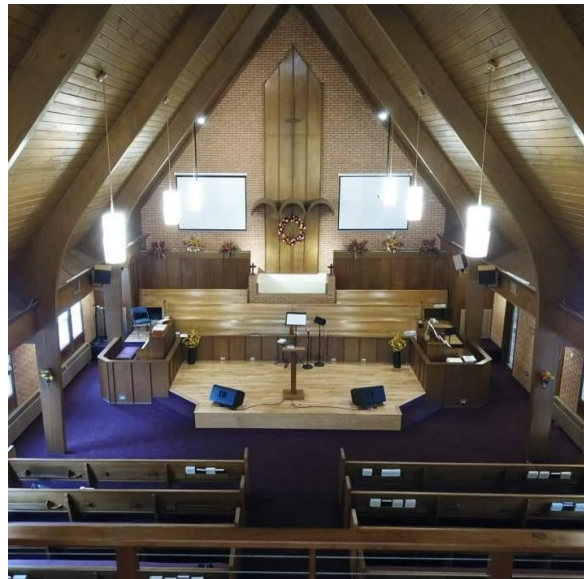


Figure 101: East Fork Baptist Church at 13175 Cruso Road, also designed by McDonald (interior photo credit: East Fork Baptist Church Facebook Page).

Mountain View Church of God stands in the Canton vicinity at 4000 Pisgah Drive and was constructed ca. 1970 according to Haywood County tax records. The building is minimalistic in its detailing but does evoke the feeling of the Modernist style. A front-gabled sanctuary with overhanging eaves and rafter tails comprises the building's front block. Clad in brick, the façade of the sanctuary features three centrally placed rectangular stained-glass windows embedded in a wide brick pilaster. A steeple sits atop the roof and a side-gabled office/classroom building comprises the rear block of the building.



Figure 102: Mountain View Church of God at 4000 Pisgah Drive, Canton vicinity.

The Nineveh Baptist Church at 931 Country Club Drive in Waynesville (Figure 103) is a large two-story brick-clad building that combines modern elements with a traditional nineteenth-century church design. The front sanctuary block of the building is capped in a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. A two-story, side-gabled classroom/office attaches perpendicular to the sanctuary at the building's rear. The church is clad in brick and features four rectangular stained-glass windows at its façade whose design suggests reuse from an older church building. The façade of the building projects forward to a point at its center and is fronted by a large flower planter which hugs the façade and rises to the sill of the bottom-most windows. The building is topped with a traditional style steeple.



Figure 103: Nineveh Baptist Church at 931 Country Club Drive, Waynesville vicinity.

In order to obtain a greater sense of McDonald's architectural influence within western North Carolina and northwest South Carolina, additional examples of his church designs were evaluated as part of this survey. The ca. 1966 Mars Hill United Methodist Church (Figure 104) is located northeast of the APE in nearby Madison County. The building is a particularly fine example of Modernist design and features a completely wood interior, with large exposed arches and a wood-paneled ceiling. The building's exterior is simple in form, placing an emphasis on its clean lines. Unlike Shady Grove it features a tall, steep-pitched sanctuary

topped with a modern steeple. The building does employ a centrally placed geometric stained-glass arrangement at its center. A flat-roof covered portico shelter's the building's main entrance, and a one-story office/classroom wing encircles the building on its north, south, and east elevations.



Figure 104: Mars Hill United Methodist Church, Mars Hill, Madison County (photos credit: Mars Hill UMC Church page).

The Cashiers United Methodist Church (Figure 105) was constructed ca. 1961 and stands at the southern tip of Jackson County, which borders Haywood to the west. The building features a similar interior to Shady Grove with a plaster ceiling and exposed wooden arches. A plain cross centered on a large, brick pilaster is centered on the front wall and flanked by wood paneling. Exposed brick comprises the remainder of the building's interior walls. The exterior of the building features a steep-pitched sanctuary with large projecting front eaves supported by a large arch, mimicking those on the interior. This design is similar to McDonald's East Fork Baptist Church in Cruso. Large, rectangular, stained-glass windows are centered on the façade and top the building's main entrance. A severe metal steeple tops the building and a short, Modernist brick belltower is located just a short distance to its left.



Figure 105: Cashiers United Methodist Church, Cashiers, Jackson County, North Carolina (photos credit: Cashiers UMC Facebook page).

Constructed in 1961, the Easley United Methodist Church (Figure 106) in Pickens County, South Carolina is similar in layout and design to Shady Grove. Its front-gabled sanctuary has columns of stained-glass windows framed on either side by brick pilasters sheltered by overhanging eaves. A covered portico connects the brick sanctuary to a classroom/ office wing. A brick tower has a steeple similar in design to that found at Cashiers. The church's interior also shares similarities with Shady Grove with the use of modern wood arches and large two-light rectangular windows topped with divided-light transoms. A simple cross is centered on a circular stained-glass window at the building's front.



Figure 106: Easley United Methodist Church, Easley South Carolina (photos credit: Easley UMC Facebook page).

EVALUATION OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERION C and Criteria Consideration A)

The building is believed to be NRHP eligible under Criterion C as a well-designed and intact representative of a Mid-Century-Modern church in Haywood County. It retains its original footprint, save for a rear addition sympathetic in its design and not visible from the front. The church's low, linear footprint is characteristic of Modernist design and its integrated portico/steeple is a striking feature. Its sleek interior wood arches and the rectangular stained-glass wall that climbs its façade also reflect the clean and simple lines associated with the Modernist style. The building retains an overall high degree of integrity and retains its original windows and most of its doors.

The resource meets Criteria Consideration A in that its historic significance is not derived from the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for its architectural value as good example of Mid-Century-Modern design in Haywood County.

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC, ASSOCIATION, AND INFORMATION POTENTIAL
SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERIA A, B, AND D)

Shady Grove United Methodist Church does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A as it has no connection with significant historic events.

The church is additionally not recommended as eligible for NHRP listing under Criterion B. Although responsible for multiple works throughout western North Carolina and northwestern South Carolina, Henry C. McDonald's works and impact are not sufficiently notable to qualify him as a person "significant in our past." Further, Shady Grove United Methodist Church has no particularly notable association with McDonald, but rather stands as one of his many mid-century church designs. It is not a building centrally connected with either his work or life.

Finally, the Shady Grove United Methodist Church does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

SHADY GROVE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Church stands on the site where it was built.
Design	High	The church retains its original footprint with the exception of a rear classroom wing which appears to have been added post-1970. This addition is not visible from the building's front and is sympathetic to original notable building design.
Setting	High/Medium	US 276 already existed by the time the church was built in 1961; the building was therefore given a generous setback, which has limited impact from road encroachment. Additionally it retains all of its original roughly two-acre lot. Modern development marks the area to the south and west, though.
Materials	High	The building retains a high degree of material integrity. It retains its original windows, exterior cladding, and belltower/steeple. On the interior, original pews and notable wood arches are retained.
Workmanship	High	The retention of significant amounts of original material and Modernist design elements results in a high integrity of workmanship.
Feeling	High	High integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore high integrity of feeling.
Association	High	High integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, feeling; therefore high integrity of association.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES BOUNDARY

The recommended NRHP boundary of the Shady Grove United Methodist Church is the entirety of its two-acre parcel (PIN 8608-67-0158), which is historically associated with the church. This boundary contains the church and its immediate setting. The boundary excludes a portion of the church's associated picnic pavilion which was determined to be non-contributing and lies partly on an adjacent parcel. The proposed boundary is believed to provide the Shady Grove United Methodist Church with sufficient historic context to support its significance. At its west, the boundary does not extend into NCDOT right-of-way along Jonathan Creek Road/US 276 (Figure 107).



Figure 107: Proposed NRHP boundary for Shady Grove United Methodist Church (outlined in green).

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