



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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Division of Archives and History
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March 1, 2000

Nicholas I. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: US 221 from NC 16 to Allegheny County Line, TIP No. R-2310, Ashe County,
ER 00-8572

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of January 12, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Marvin A. Brown concerning the above project.

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

Bridge No. 39 was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for transportation and Criterion C for design on May 22, 1996. Bridge No. 39 remains eligible for listing.

New River General Store was also determined eligible on May 22, 1996 under Criterion C for architecture. The New River General Store remains eligible for listing.

The following have been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Dancy-Maines House
Former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office
Foursquare House
Blevins-Stump House
Hoke A. Wagoner House
House
James Edward Witherspoon House

| | Location | Mailing Address | Telephone/Fax |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION | 507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC | 4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617 | (919) 733-4763 • 733-8653 |
| ARCHAEOLOGY | 421 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC | 4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4619 | (919) 733-7342 • 715-2671 |
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| SURVEY & PLANNING | 515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC | 4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618 | (919) 733-6545 • 715-4801 |


page 2

Since the National Register-listed Samuel Cox House, has been moved outside of the APE, it requires no further study in association with this project.

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

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

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:scb

cc: W. Gilmore
B. Church

Bc: Brown/Alperin
County
RF

**PHASE II
HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF US 221
FROM NC 16 TO THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY LINE
ASHE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2310
FEDERAL AID PROJECT STP-221(8)
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1711001
CONSULTING PROJECT NO. 98-GR-01**

Prepared For:

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

**URS GREINER WOODWARD CLYDE
3109 Poplarwood Court, Suite 301
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-1108
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DECEMBER 1999

Ashc Co. - ER 97-8745
ER 98-8593

PHASE II
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF US 221
FROM NC 16 TO THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY LINE
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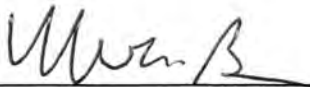
Prepared For:

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation

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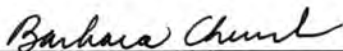
December 1999



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

12-22-99

Date



Barbara Church, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

1-11-00

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to US 221 from NC 16 to the Alleghany County Line in Ashe County (TIP No. R-2310, Federal Aid Project STP-221(8), State Project No. 8.1711001, Consulting Project No. 98-GR-01). The project length is approximately 10 miles.

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT for historic architectural services, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde (URSGWC) conducted a Phase I inventory of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) in March 1999 and completed the initial component of a Phase II inventory of the APE and made a preliminary presentation of findings to NCDOT in October 1999 (URS Greiner, Inc. March 1999; URS Greiner Woodward Clyde October 1999). Marvin A. Brown, Senior Architectural Historian with URSGWC, initially conducted preliminary background research; photographed and mapped all 47 historic architectural resources 50 years old or older within the APE, and made preliminary assessments of the eligibility of the APE's resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Following a meeting between representatives of NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in October 1999, it was determined that of the 47 historical architectural resources within the APE, two had previously been determined (and continued to remain) eligible for listing in the National Register; 38 resources were not eligible for National Register listing and required no further evaluation; and seven resources were worthy of further evaluation to determine their potential National Register eligibility.

In November 1999 URSGWC completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of the seven resources in question. URSGWC's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable local residents, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report records the results of the Phase II field survey and research.

URSGWC recommends that none of the seven resources that were further evaluated are eligible for National Register listing. The following summarizes the status and evaluation of the 47 historic architectural resources within the project's APE:

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF
POTENTIAL EFFECT**

URSGWC

| <u>Survey ##</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Status History</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|

RESOURCES (FORMERLY) LISTED IN, DECLARED ELIGIBLE FOR, OR CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Resources (Formerly) Listed in the National Register:

| | | |
|------|-------------------|--|
| None | Samuel Cox House* | * The National Register-listed Samuel Cox House, which once stood within the APE, is <u>no longer extant</u> . |
|------|-------------------|--|

Resources Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register:

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 9 | Bridge No. 39 | Determined Eligible in September 1995 as part of the review of TIP No. B-1037 (see Concurrence Letter in Appendix B); assessed in Section V |
| 10 | New River General Store | Determined Eligible in September 1995 as part of the review of TIP No. B-1037 (see Concurrence Letter in Appendix B); assessed in Section V |

Resources on the North Carolina National Register Study List and Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

None

RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Dancy-Maines House | Assessed in Section V |
| 2 | Former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office | Assessed in Section V |
| 6 | Foursquare House | Assessed in Section V |
| 22 | Blevins-Stump House | Assessed in Section V |
| 23 | Hoke A. Wagoner House | Assessed in Section V |
| 40 | House | Assessed in Section V |
| 47 | James Edward Witherspoon House | Assessed in Section V |

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL
EFFECT (continued)**

URSGWC

Survey ##

Status History

RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

7, 8, and 11

Determined Not Eligible in September 1995 as part of the review of TIP No. B-1037 (see Concurrence Form in Appendix A); depicted in Appendix D

3-5, 12-21, 24-39, and 41-46

Determined Not Eligible in October 1999 as part of the review of the current project (see Concurrence Form in Appendix C); depicted in Appendix D

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I. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to US 221 from NC 16 to the Alleghany County Line in Ashe County (TIP No. R-2310, Federal Aid Project STP-221(8), State Project No. 8.1711001, Consulting Project No. 98-GR-01). The project length is approximately 10 miles (Figure 1). This report presents the results of a Phase II historic architectural survey of the project area by URSGWC for the Federal Highway Administration and the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of NCDOT.

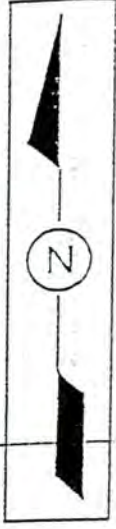
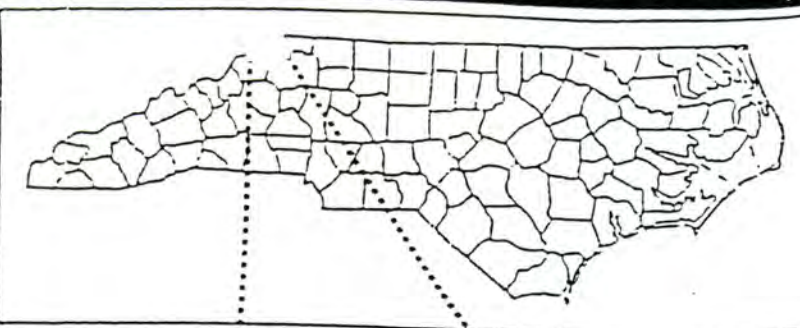
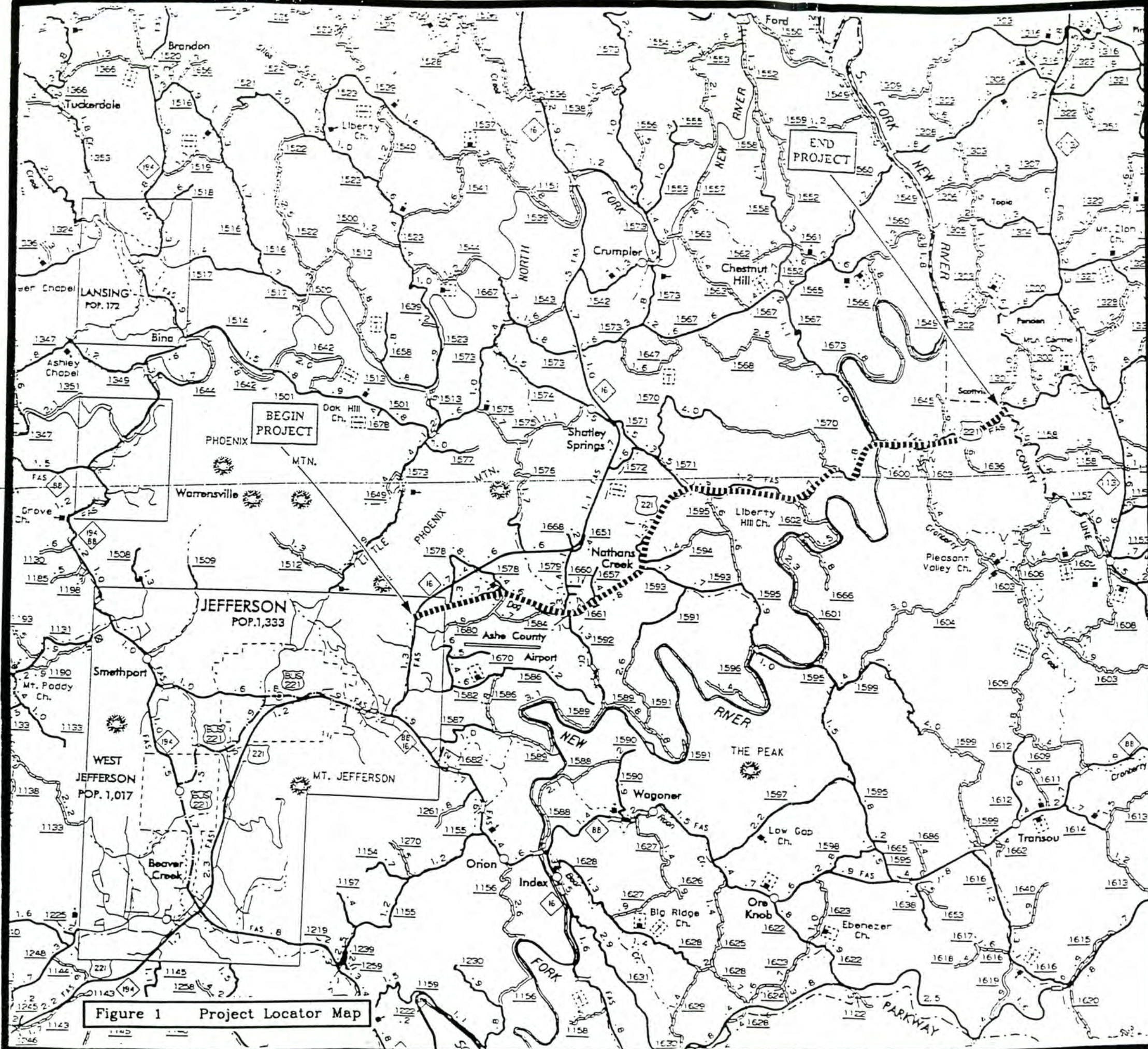
Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT for historic architectural services, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde (URSGWC) conducted a Phase I inventory of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) in March 1999 and completed the initial component of a Phase II inventory of the APE and made a preliminary presentation of findings to NCDOT in October 1999 (URS Greiner, Inc. March 1999; URS Greiner Woodward Clyde October 1999). Marvin A. Brown, Senior Architectural Historian with URSGWC, initially conducted preliminary background research; photographed and mapped all 47 historic architectural resources 50 years old or older within the APE; and made preliminary assessments of the eligibility of the APE's resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Following a meeting between representatives of NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in October 1999, it was determined that of the 47 historical architectural resources within the APE, two had previously been determined (and continued to remain) eligible for listing in the National Register; 38 resources were not eligible for National Register listing and required no further evaluation; and seven resources were worthy of further evaluation to determine their potential National Register eligibility.

In November 1999 URSGWC completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of the seven resources in question. URSGWC's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable local residents, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report, prepared with the assistance of graphics coordinator James R. Snodgrass, records the results of the Phase II field survey and research.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to US 221 was necessary for compliance with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines." In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National


Register boundaries for any resources believed to be National Register eligible; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

The Area of Potential Effect or APE is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The boundaries of the project's APE were established by NCDOT and URSGWC during URSGWC's inventory of the general project area. They are delineated in this report on the Jefferson and Laurel Springs USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Figures 2a and 2b). They were largely established by the lay of the rolling land and sight lines toward US 221. At the eastern end of the project area, the APE terminates just inside Alleghany County, where the road drops down and around a hairpin turn. The APE's distance from the center line of US 221 ranges from approximately 300 to 2,000 feet and the APE encompasses approximately 1,600 acres of land.



ASHE COUNTY

JEFFERSON/ LAUREL SPRINGS QUAD MAPS

 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

US 221
UPGRADE EXISTING FACILITY
FROM NC 16 TO THE
ALLEGHANY COUNTY LINE
ASHE COUNTY



Figure 1 Project Locator Map

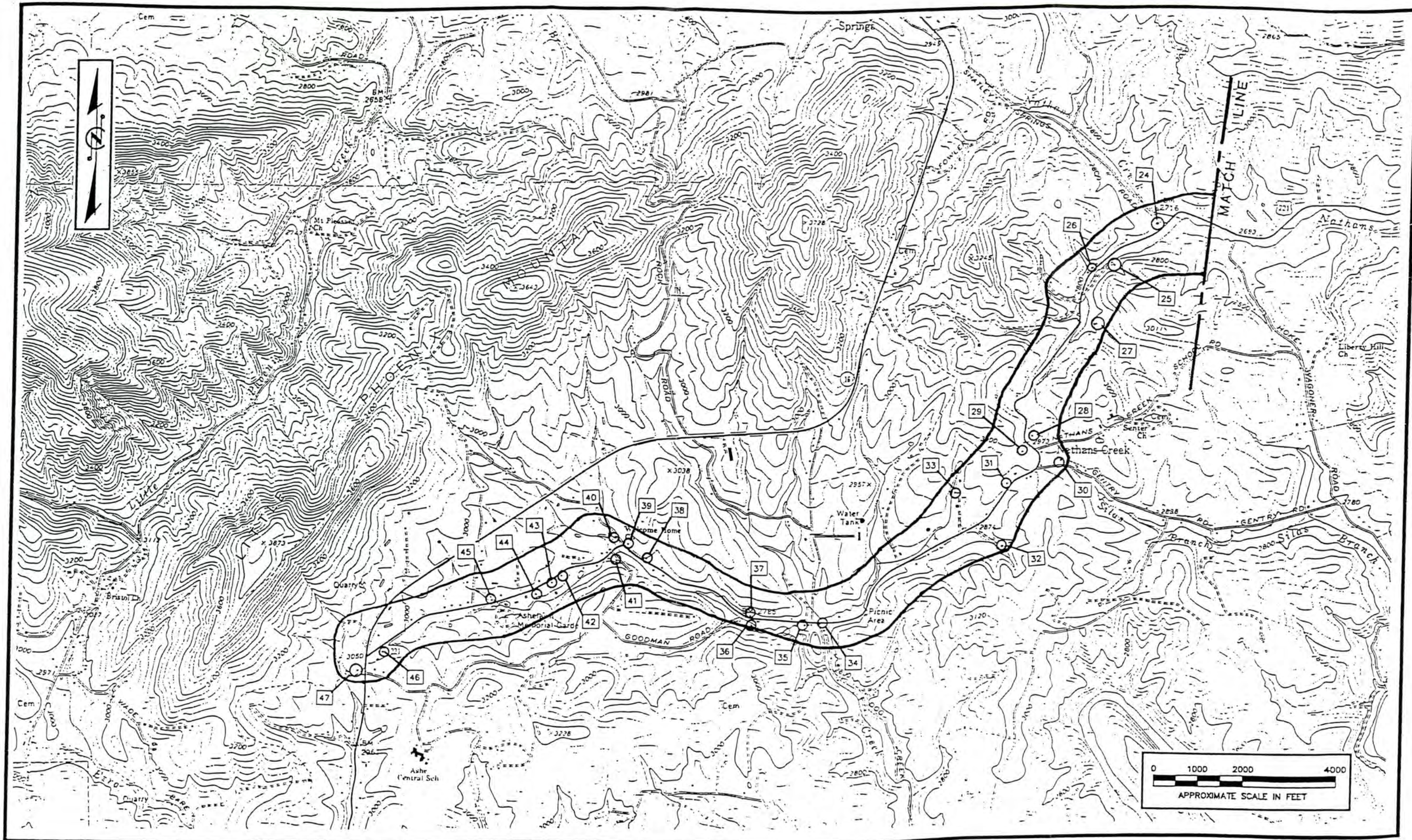


Figure 2a Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory Map

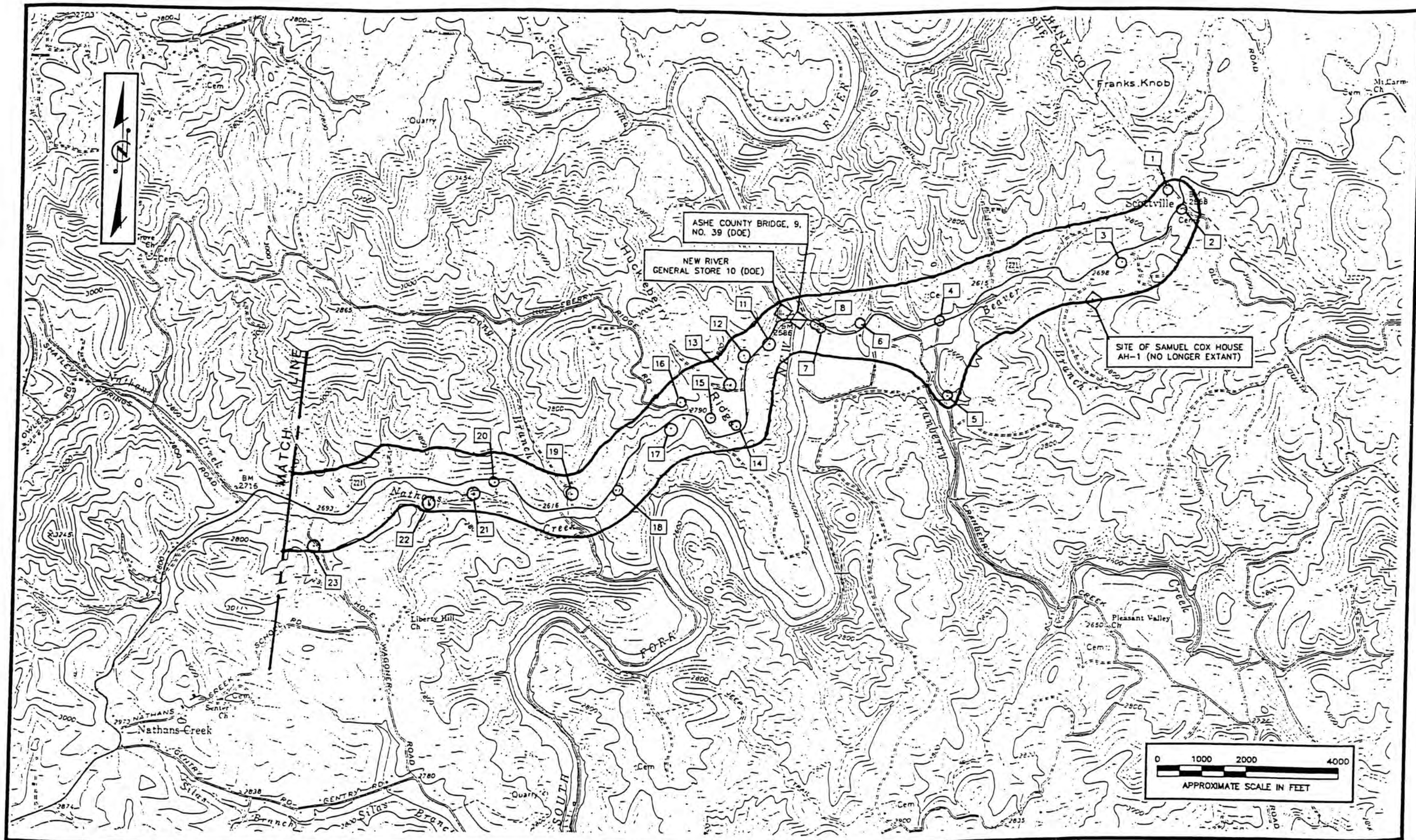


Figure 2b Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory Map

II. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) parallels US 221 in Ashe County from the project's western terminus at NC 16 to its eastern terminus just inside the Alleghany County line. US 221, as discussed further below, dates from the nineteenth century, but took on much of its present appearance in the 1920s when it was graded and paved as the main route between Jefferson, the county seat of Ashe, and Sparta, Alleghany County's seat.

A few resources within the APE—most notably the Dancy-Maines House (#1) and the Blevins-Stump House (#22)—date from the nineteenth century. The route of US 221 within the project area, however, is more prominently characterized by the many cottages, bungalows, and Craftsman-style dwellings raised along it in the 1920s and by the ranch and other modern houses that have sprung up between these 1920s' houses within the past 20 years. The lands within and around the APE and its standing structures are open, rolling, and agricultural. While mixed agriculture probably once characterized them, they are now largely used for the raising of cattle, the cultivation of burley tobacco or, simply, as unused pasture.

Development within the APE has always been limited and US 221 has even lost a few crossroads communities and rural stores that may have given it a more active presence from the 1920s into the 1960s. Scottsville at its eastern terminus has largely been reduced to a post office and a church. The western terminus at NC 16 has lost its store. Edged by a modern elementary school and a nearby high school, it is within the ambit of West Jefferson and Jefferson, which form the quasi-urban core of Ashe County.

One active store survives within the APE, the New River General Store (#10). Standing just west of Bridge No. 39 (#9), adjacent to the South Fork New River, it represents the past and the present within the project area. In the early and mid-twentieth century it was a community store and gathering place, serving the individuals who lived within and farmed the APE and its surroundings. It now largely survives, seasonally, on the trade of rafters and canoeists of the river and other tourists.

III. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and three different levels of field survey of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Initially URS Greiner Woodward Clyde (URSGWC) conducted a Phase I inventory that determined what standing resources within the APE were listed in the National Register; determined eligible for National Register listing; included on the North Carolina National Register Study List of potentially eligible resources; or otherwise likely candidates for National Register listing. The results of this survey were reported in a Phase I survey report (URS Greiner, Inc. March 1999). Subsequently URSGWC conducted additional fieldwork and made a Phase II Preliminary Presentation of Findings, recommending certain resources for intensive-level National Register survey and evaluation (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, October 1999). The final phase of the project, which was based upon an evaluation of the Preliminary Presentation of Findings by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), consisted of further research and intensive-level fieldwork and photography and the preparation of this report.

The main sources of information for the project were histories of Ashe and Alleghany counties, a study of the files located at the western regional office of the SHPO, local interviews, Ashe County deed books, and an essay in *Carolina Dwelling* on the architectural history, environment, and texture of the New River Valley (Hood 1978).

The purpose of the research and intensive-level field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and to develop specific developmental and architectural histories of seven individual resources. Such knowledge was crucial in determining which resources within the APE were believed to be eligible, or ineligible, for listing in the National Register. The APE, as noted above, was largely defined by the open rolling terrain on either side of US 221.

The fieldwork for all three parts of the project was conducted by Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URSGWC in March, August, and November, 1999. Mr. Brown drove or walked every passable roadway within the APE in order to view, assess, photograph, map, and record the resources 50 years old or older within the APE. He also drove other parts of Ashe and Alleghany counties in order to get a sense of the environment and its historic architectural resources. Because the survey of the two counties is far from complete, this was done to help create some preliminary National Register registration requirements, which are outlined below. It should be stressed that these registration requirements are only preliminary recommendations, for the architectural history of the area has yet to be written in any comprehensive fashion.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

History

Ashe County was largely settled in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by immigrants from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, who arrived there through Virginia just to the north. It was created in 1799 and in 1803 its county seat was established in Jefferson, a few miles southwest of the western terminus of the project. The county's population rose regularly throughout the nineteenth century, rising from just under 2,800 in 1800 to 15,628 in 1890. The population jumped to more than 19,500 between 1890 and 1900, a period of agricultural prosperity that is reflected in the county's many large, ornately finished, late nineteenth-century farmhouses. The Virginia-Carolina Railroad came to West Jefferson in 1915, lifting that community to preeminence over the nearby town of Jefferson. Overall population growth was measured during the first two decades of the twentieth century, however, reaching only 21,001 in 1920 (Fletcher 1963:34; Sharpe 1958:539; Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:202; United States Bureau of the Census).

Ashe's population was always overwhelmingly white, with slaves and free blacks comprising well under one percent from 1800 through 1860. In 1860 there were only 391 slaves in the county. The brick McMillan House, the residence of one of the few large county slaveholders and one of the few visible indicators of slavery in the area, once stood on the south side of US 221 in the Nathan's Creek vicinity. It has now effectively been reduced to an archaeological site (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:209; United States Bureau of the Census).

A route extended between Jefferson and Scottsville on the Alleghany County line by the mid-nineteenth century. This is evidenced by the former presence along the route of the McMillan House and the Samuel Cox House, a no-longer-extant log house near Scottsville south of US 221 dating from the mid-nineteenth century, as well as by the establishment of a post office in Scottsville prior to 1855 (Hood 1976a; Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.). The critical historical event in the development of the project area, however, was the construction of a graded road, US 221, from Jefferson to the county line between 1921 or 1922 and 1925. The route, which was part of a paved roadway linking Jefferson with Sparta, the seat of Alleghany County, led to a minor building boom, as dozens of bungalows and other Craftsman-influenced dwellings were erected to either side of its hard surface (Griffith 1996; Ashe County Historical Society 1994:31).

US 221 within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is almost entirely a rural road, although some surviving store buildings along its path suggest that it was once home to a few crossroads communities. The community of Nathan's Creek, now not even marked by a sign, was established in the 1880s and was thriving in the 1920s, when three stores operated there (Ashe County Historical Society 1994:31). One of these may have been the shell of a store/gas station that survives on the north side of US 221 west of Shatley Springs Road (#26 (Plate 19) in Appendix D). Two other stores were erected on either side of the South Fork New River after the completion of the substantial

New River Bridge in the mid-1920s. One of these, a rusticated concrete block structure on the east side of the bridge, is abandoned (#7 (Plate 4) in Appendix D). The other—the New River General Store (#10) just west of the bridge—still stands and operates. A very large frame building that is remarkably intact, it “carried just about everything from groceries and feed to clothing, auto supplies, farm equipment, and household goods” and served as a community gathering place into the 1960s (Griffith 1996). Still a seasonal gathering place for those who canoe and raft the New River, it has been determined eligible for National Register listing (Appendix B).

Other early twentieth-century stores, and communities, survive in the still largely rural county. In Todd—not within the APE—stands the Todd General Store, which has been in continuous operation since it was built in 1914. It continues to provide merchandise for local residents, as well as tourists. The community of Todd also survives as a distinct rural enclave (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:204). Grassy Creek, also outside of the APE, is another example of an intact crossroads community in Ashe County. Listed in the National Register as the Grassy Creek Historic District (Hood 1976b), it includes one- and two-story frame farmhouses that mostly date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; a ca. 1890-1895 former schoolhouse; a ca. 1900 former post office; a 1904 church; a ca. 1925 former service station; and numerous outbuildings.

Scottsville (or Scottville) and its store/post office, at the eastern terminus of the APE, has had less success as the century has progressed. The tiny hamlet was in existence at the Ashe-Alleghany county line prior to 1855, when a post office was established there. The post office was located in the store of Francis W. or Frank Scott, for whom the community was named (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.; Sharpe 1958:548). Prior to 1896, Adolphus C. Dancy (1861-1949), a native of Wilkes County, established a store in Scottsville. In 1896 Dancy married Dora Mary Waddell (1872-1919). He probably erected the Dancy-Maines House (#1) around this time. Dancy acquired an already operating store, but the current building—the Former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office (#2)—does not date from the mid-nineteenth century. It appears to date from the early twentieth century and was probably built by Dancy to replace an earlier, more modest structure (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.). The shell of the building stands, but the exterior has been greatly altered. Inside it has also been much altered, losing its store although retaining some shelving and a tiny local post office built in the latter part of the twentieth century into one corner. The community has also lost much of its historic character. It contains modern houses and the modern Scottsville Baptist Church (c.1972) and social hall. The former Scottsville Academy, which served as a school from 1901 until 1933 and as the Scottsville Baptist Church until 1972, continues to stand north of the ranch house that stands north of the Dancy-Maines House (Anonymous c.1976:n.p.). The former academy has been altered and is in poor condition, however, and survives through partial use as a burley tobacco barn.

Architecture

Architectural forms, types, and styles that appear in the project’s APE are also found elsewhere in Ashe County. As noted above, four early twentieth-century store buildings are located within the APE. One, in the Nathan’s Creek community, is a small, deteriorated, frame, one-story, hip-roofed

building that has lost its architectural and functional integrity (#26 (Plate 19) in Appendix D). Another, a similarly fashioned building of rusticated concrete block rather than wood, is also no longer active (#7 (Plate 4) in Appendix D). Both have been declared ineligible for National Register listing. A third is the New River General Store (#10). A large, two-story, hipped-roof building, it retains an intact exterior and interior and continues to function as a store and gathering place, albeit more for tourists than local residents. As an intact example of an early twentieth-century rural commercial building, it has been declared eligible for National Register listing. The fourth is the Former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office (#2). Also a large, two-story, hip-roofed, frame building, it has lost a substantial portion of its architectural and historical integrity through interior and exterior alterations and its loss of a commercial function. The Todd General Store, discussed by Bishir, Southern, and Martin (1999:204) and located elsewhere in Ashe County, is a large, two-story, gable-front building notable for its intact form, pressed-tin siding, and continuous functioning as a country store. Ashe County has only been cursorily inventoried and a complete account of the history and architecture of its rural stores awaits writing. For a store to be eligible for National Register listing, however, it would likely have to meet the following standards: (1) be in good, not deteriorated, condition; (2) retain a substantial amount of exterior *and* interior integrity; and (3) have a substantial amount of surviving features that clearly identify it as a former store and community gathering place. This last standard would be aided by the presence of the store or former store in a rural community sufficiently intact to provide it with a strong community setting.

Residential architecture in Ashe County, and Alleghany County near the APE, was characterized first by log and then by weatherboarded frame construction. In the 1820s a visitor observed that Ashe's buildings were all of log, set within an ocean of mountains. These log buildings, and the subsequent frame ones, stood on the family farms that dominated the county's landscape. As many of these farms were approximately the same size and scale, they generated houses that were unusually similar in size, scale, and material (Hood 1978:202-205). Hood, in his account of the architecture of the New River Valley, which cuts through the APE, notes the almost total absence of Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival stylistic features and concludes that the "history of architecture in the New River Valley is therefore a story of building which occupies one time and place and of extraordinary homogeneity and sameness of building type, form, shape, material, and ornament—the oneness of response to repetitive demands" (Hood 1978:205).

The first crude log houses do not survive or have been incorporated in later dwellings or, perhaps, converted into outbuildings. More finely hewn log houses from one to two stories in height were next built, apparently throughout the course of the nineteenth century. The survivors most commonly display half- or full-dovetailed notching and stone chimneys. An excellent example of the type, the Samuel Cox House discussed below, no longer stands, but has reportedly been dismantled and moved from the county. A full two stories in height, it had deftly hewn full-dovetail joints (Hood 1978:206; Hood 1977). The project area does retain one log dwelling, the Blevins-Stump House (#22), which has been substantially altered. The files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) western regional office, although not as complete as they would be if a full survey of Ashe County had been conducted, contain forms and photographs of numerous log dwellings. Among these are the Zachariah Baker House, Sarah Boone Cabin (AH-38), John H.

Carson House(AH-27), James Eller House (AH-9), Levi Gentry House (AH-4), Hemlock Historic District log house (AH-22), Johnson Log House (AH-26), and unnamed log dwellings. Because of alterations, two of these houses have been denied placement on the North Carolina National Register Study List. The log house in Hemlock, proposed to be part of a tiny historic district, has been altered and shifted about 100 yards to its current site. The c.1830 William Howell House, which was added to and weatherboarded around the turn of the century and subsequently vinyl sided was denied admission to the Study List in 1999 because of its alterations. Although the full story has yet to be told of Ashe County's log architecture, it appears that to be National Register-eligible a log residence should retain a majority of its original or early features, intact, and should continue to speak of nineteenth-century life on the family farm rather than late twentieth-century ideas of comfortable dwellings or rural retreats.

In the mid-nineteenth century, frame construction and weatherboarding became part of Ashe County's building vocabulary. Hood (1978:208) notes that the group of buildings that predominate in the New River Valley were built or remodeled between 1885 and 1915. In this turn-of-the-century period, large two-story frame houses, most often T- or L-shaped, were built at the more prosperous farms in Ashe County. Some had one-story full-facade porches; others had two-tier porches or porticoes decorated with popular, mass-produced, scroll-sawn Victorian motifs (Hood 1978:210). These houses, more than 20 years after the New River Valley survey, continue to dominate the landscape. Like their log predecessors, they tend to be located on high ground, relating more directly to the terrain and fields than to roadways. The Dancy-Maines House (#1) and the Hoke A. Wagoner House (#23) within the APE date from this period. Numerous other such houses are located just beyond the study area and elsewhere in the valleys of Ashe and Alleghany counties. These include the Burgess Cox Waddell House on US 221 in Alleghany County about a half-mile outside of Scottsville proper and the APE. A two-story, single-pile, frame house with an inventively sawn and crafted two-tier portico, it was described by Hood (1978:210) as "[p]erhaps the most typical of the New River Valley farmhouses. . . ." More recently, Bishir, Southern, and Martin (1999:202) took note of these houses, stating of Ashe that in "spite of its isolation from major markets, it enjoyed a period of agrarian prosperity reflected in the many well-built, often richly decorated late 19th-c. farmhouses. . . ."

Two-story, turn-of-the-century, T- or L-plan farmhouses on the National Register in Ashe County include the John F. Greer House and Farm (ca.1895-1890) and the John Jones House and Farm (ca.1904), both of which contribute to the Grassy Creek Historic District. Another National Register-listed example of the type in the county is the John W. Tucker House (ca.1883), which retains an ornate two-tier porch (Schuchman 1985). An intact example of the foursquare form is the ca.1914 Robert Livesay House, which contributes to the Grassy Creek district (Hood 1976b). None of these National Register resources are located within the project's APE.

The houses described by Hood and Bishir et al., recorded in the western regional office survey files, and listed in the National Register cover a range of forms, from I-house and T- and L-plan to foursquare. Of frame, generally two stories tall, and weatherboarded, they are most distinguishable by their integrity—many are little altered—and their porches. Making best use of their locations on

rises above rolling open terrain, the houses generally are notable as much for their porches as their form or the precise date—whether 1885 or 1915—of their construction. If a comprehensive survey of Ashe County was performed, and standards for National Register listing laid out, the county's turn-of-the-century frame farmhouses would probably be required to have a high degree of integrity, a relatively intact rural setting, and intact original or early porches of some prominence. (Without such a survey, it is premature to set any iron-clad registration requirements.) As these houses were central to active farms, they would also likely be required to retain some connection to the land and, except for the most intact architectural examples, a minimum number of outbuildings. Hood (1978:213-214) found special significance in these dwellings via their relationship to the landscape, the farm, and their outbuildings, which often framed them. Although the number, or at least the integrity, of surviving farm complexes in Ashe County has declined since the New River Valley survey was completed, the presence of outbuildings providing contexts for their farmhouses would likely be an important element of National Register eligibility. As suggested by Hood, these outbuildings might include barns, granaries, corncribs, privies, smokehouses, root cellars and—to a lesser extent because of their later dates—burley tobacco barns. The Livesay, Greer, and Jones houses in the Grassy Creek Historic District, for example, retain numerous outbuildings both domestic and agricultural.

Ashe County's rural housing stock also includes a large number of early twentieth-century cottages and bungalows, which are the most salient feature of the built landscape within the APE. Bishir, Southern, and Martin (1999:202-210) do not discuss or depict any of these in their recent guide to western North Carolina's architecture. Hood (1978:205) dismisses them as out of touch with the natural landscape:

Building which occurred after the first decades of the twentieth century does appear foreign; the chain of response to the life-forces of the soil were broken. Building in the middle years of the twentieth century was for housing a family unit whose ties were exterior to agricultural and their income earned elsewhere. And in a rural area when such buildings are constructed—their site and function no longer dependent on immediate environmental factors—they are never integrated but appear as intrusions in the natural order of a former culture.

While the many cottages and bungalow within the APE do not spring from the lands that roll around them, they are not without context or connection to the ways of life of the area. They rose in response to the creation of a paved route between Jefferson and Sparta and almost certainly were first homes to farmers or agricultural laborers. For such a rural residence to be National Register eligible, it would likely need a very high degree of architectural integrity. It would have to be in good, little-altered condition and a noteworthy representative of its form and style. As was determined in the preliminary stages of this project, none of the APE's cottages or bungalows meet this standard and they were all declared ineligible for National Register listing (Appendices C and D). No modest early twentieth-century dwellings in Ashe County have yet to be listed in the National Register. However, two small frame farmhouses or cottages—the E.C. Phipps House and the Lee Gale Phipps House and Farm—contribute to the National Register-listed Grassy Creek Historic District (Hood 1976b).

V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Resources (Formerly) Listed in, Previously Determined Eligible for, or Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

BRIDGE NO. 39 (#9) Carrying US 221 over the South Fork New River, Scottsville vicinity

In a report prepared by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in association with the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 39 (Griffith 1996), this bridge was described as a “multi-span, reinforced concrete, deck girder bridge (type 104) with reinforced concrete abutments, floor, and solid bridge rails with recessed panels” (Plate 1). The report found the bridge eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for transportation and Criterion C for design. The report noted:

Located at a major crossing over the New River, the bridge represents the culmination of transportation improvements at this crossing as part of the new state highway system on a route linking two county seats. Bridge No. 39 also embodies the distinctive characteristics of reinforced concrete, deck girder bridges and retains a high degree of integrity. The bridge is a good, representative example of this type of structure which was built in the 1920s as reinforced concrete became the preferred material for new bridges built by the State Highway Commission on the state highway system.

By a letter of May 22, 1996, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with NCDOT’s determination that Bridge No. 39 was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C (Appendix B). On July 10, 1996, the North Carolina SHPO submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, addressing the replacement of the bridge. The MOA stipulates that the bridge be recorded prior to demolition and replacement.

The bridge has changed little, if any, since it was inventoried two-and-a-half years ago. It retains its integrity and continues to be eligible for National Register listing.

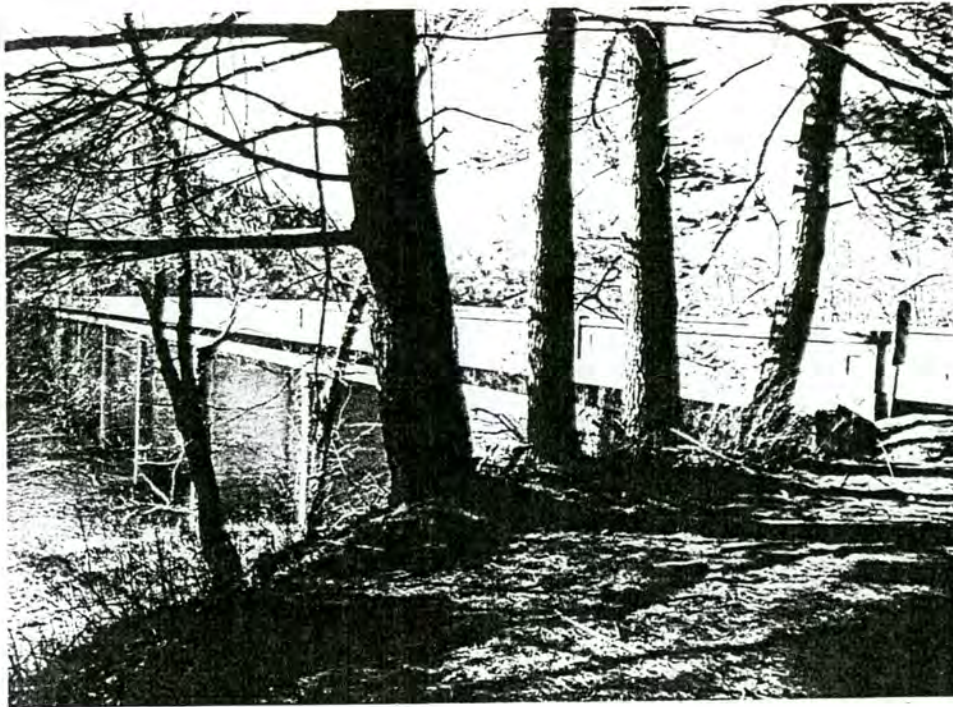


Plate 1:
Bridge No. 39
– north
elevation

NEW RIVER GENERAL STORE (#10)
North side of US 221, east of junction with SR 1567, Scottsville vicinity

In a report prepared by NCDOT in association with the proposed replacement of Ashe County Bridge No. 39 (Griffith 1996), the New River General Store was identified just west of the bridge on US 221. The store is described in the report as a “plainly finished, frame, commercial building precariously perched on a steeply sloping site” with an interior that remains “remarkably intact” (Plate 2). The report found the store eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, noting that the store is “an intact example of an early twentieth-century, rural commercial building” that “embodies the distinctive characteristics of this type of rural commercial structure, including its interior.”

By a letter of May 22, 1996, the North Carolina SHPO concurred with NCDOT’s determination that the New River General Store was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C (Appendix B). On July 10, 1996, the North Carolina SHPO submitted to the FHWA a Memorandum of Agreement, signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, addressing the effects of the replacement of Bridge No. 39 on both the bridge and the store. The MOA stipulates that NCDOT stabilize the store to withstand the effects of blasting associated with the replacement of Bridge No. 39 and that the blasting operations be monitored in order to minimize damage to the store.

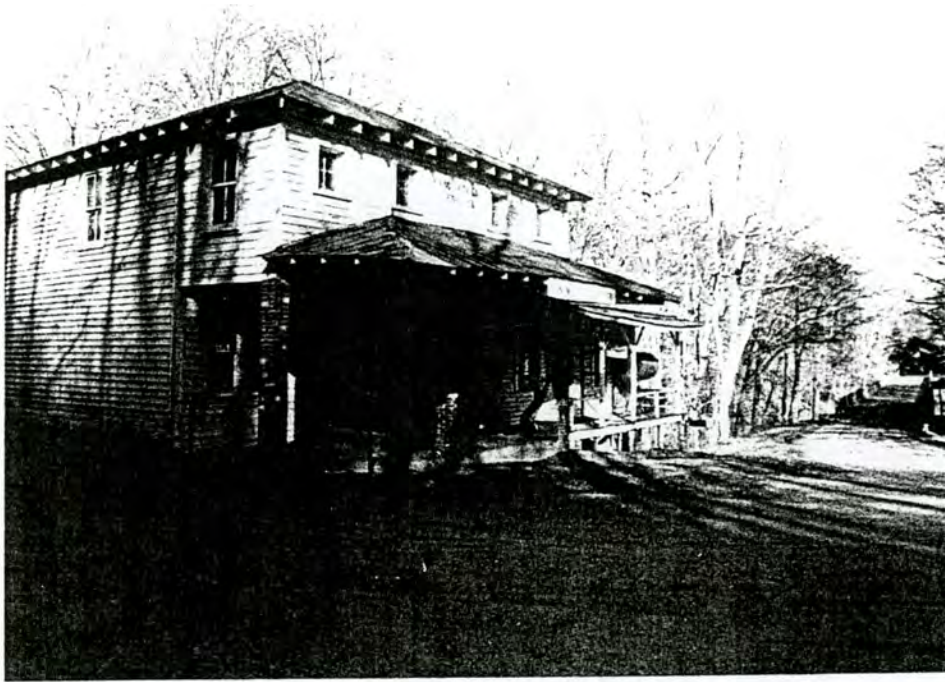


Plate 2: New
River General
Store—south
front and west
side elevations

SAMUEL COX HOUSE (no number)

Site on East side of SR 1636, 0.1 mile south of junction with US 221, Scottsville vicinity

The Samuel Cox House was listed in the National Register on November 7, 1976. Its National Register nomination (Hood 1976a) included the following summary Statement of Significance:

The Cox family is important in the early settlement of the New River Valley. Captain John Cox (1739-1818) had settled on the Virginia portion of the Valley in Grayson County before the Revolutionary War. After the War he moved about ten miles south on the New River to Cranberry Creek in North Carolina. His grandson, Samuel Cox (1811-1868), built a two story log house upon land acquired from his father, Joshua Cox (1773-1860). It is representative of many built in the Valley on or near the family farmstead by second and third generation descendants of early settlers. Its two-story, two-room plan, under a gable roof, with an exterior-end stone chimney was the last and most sophisticated form of log construction for a domestic building. Samuel's son, Franklin Cox (1853-1905), an important local tanner, enlarged the house which remained in the Cox family until 1955.

The Samuel Cox House is no longer extant. According to a local resident, who briefly spoke to the principal investigator from his pick-up truck, the house was dismantled in the 1980s and moved to Avery County. No evidence of it was apparent at its site.

B. Resources Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register

DANCY-MAINES HOUSE (#1)

North side of junction of US 221 and Old County Line Road , Scottsville

History

The tiny hamlet of Scottsville (or Scottville) was in existence at the Ashe-Alleghany county line prior to 1855, when a post office was established there. The post office was located in the store of Francis W. "Frank" Scott, for whom the community was named (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.; Sharpe 1958:548).

Prior to 1896, Adolphus C. Dancy (1861-1949), a native of Wilkes County, established a store in Scottsville. In 1896 Dancy married Dora Mary Waddell (1872-1919). He probably erected the Dancy-Maines House around this time. Dancy built his store on the opposite side of current US 221, just down the hill and south of the house. The store carried a variety of goods and the post office was located at its rear. Adolphus C. Dancy was postmaster from 1894 to 1898 and 1919 to 1940. Dora W. Dancy was postmistress from 1913 through 1919. The Dancys' grandson, James F. Maines, reported that they were "highly respected for the services they rendered to the people of the community" (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.).

Adolphus C. and Dora W. Dancy had one child, Carrie Martha, who was born in 1900 and lived into her 90s. In 1924 she married John Columbus Maines. John C. Maines was a skilled workman and lumberman. Carrie D. Maines, a graduate of Glade Valley High School and North Carolina Woman's College, taught school and then was postmistress in Scottsville from 1940 to 1970. The Maines had two sons, James F. and John Dancy. James F. Maines, who lives in a modern brick ranch house just north of the Dancy-Maines House, is the current owner of both the house and the Scottsville Post Office (see #2, below). According to the current postmaster of the Scottsville Post Office, the Dancy-Maines House has been unoccupied since the mid-1990s.

Description

The Dancy-Maines House is two stories tall and built of frame clad in weatherboards (Plates 3 through 8). Its front (east-facing) block is three bays wide and one-room deep, with a central widely pitched facade gable. A gabled, one-room-wide, two-story ell projects off-center to the block's rear, giving the structure more of an L- than a T-shaped footprint. A facade gable marks the north side of the ell. Along the south side of the ell and the west rear of the main block are shed-roofed rooms one- and one-and-a-half stories in height, as well as a tiny, one-story, hipped-roof, concrete block addition. The function of this addition was not determined--access to the house could not be obtained--but perhaps it was a cold room or milkhouse, like that of a house about 1.5 miles west on US 221 (see Foursquare House (#6), below).

The original finish of the Dancy-Maines House suggests that it was built around the turn of the century, probably, as noted above, around 1896 when the Dancys married. This finish includes facade gables, diamond-shaped gable ventilators, two-over-two sash, a plain second-story friezeboard ringing the structure, a corbeled interior-end brick chimney stack, and slightly built-up entablatures and capitals at its window bays and above its cornerposts. Probably in the 1920s, when US 221 was paved through the county, or perhaps shortly before the 1919 death of Dora W. Dancy, the exterior of the house was modernized with Craftsman-style decorative features. These include a wraparound porch with square wooden posts on narrow brick piers and the replacement of one of the front window bays with paired windows with three-over-one sash. The house may well have originally had a more elaborate Victorian porch and finish, as did many of its contemporaries in Ashe County and across the line in Alleghany County. In spite of its early alterations and current vacant condition, the house appears to be intact and in good condition.

Four outbuildings dating from the early to mid-twentieth century stand to the house's north. Closest to the house is a squat woodshed crudely formed of round logs. Further north of the house, near James F. Maines' ranch house, are three frame two-story outbuildings topped with shed roofs. One is sided with vertical boards. Leaning against it is an unstable vertical-board-sided shed with narrow corncribs at either side of its ground floor and a central open bay for the storage of a wagon or tractor. The third is a two-story weatherboarded structure. All three may have in part been built for, or at least once held, burley tobacco, for numerous similarly fashioned buildings in Ashe County are utilized for air-curing tobacco.

Evaluation

The Dancy-Maines House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad patterns of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). Adolphus C. and Dora W. Dancy were highly respected in the community and, as keepers of a store and the mails, important in the tiny universe of Scottsville. Their daughter, Carrie D. Maines, was also a prominent member of the community through her teaching and service as postmistress. The level of significance of these individuals, however, falls short of the standards necessary for eligibility under National Register Criterion B.

The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed at Section IV, above, there are many two-story frame houses in Ashe County and the neighboring portions of Alleghany County that were built in the late nineteenth century. These houses generally have a form like that of the Dancy-Maines House, but are most notable for their two-tier front porches, which are often ornately finished. Better examples in Ashe County, outside of the APE, include the ca.1885-1890 John F. Greer House and Farm and the ca.1904 John Jones House and Farm, both of which contribute to the National Register-listed Grassy Creek Historic District, and the National Register-listed John W. Tucker House (ca.1883), which retains a particularly handsome two-tier front porch. With its Craftsman-style early twentieth-century alterations, the Dancy-Maines House is no longer

a good representative of a local, two-story, late nineteenth-century dwelling. Craftsman-style houses and bungalows from the early twentieth century are common in Ashe County, along US 221 and elsewhere. Many of these are much better representatives of the form and style than the Dancy-Maines House. The outbuildings are also not notable for form, function, or appearance. Apparently vacant and in middling condition, they are also of marginal integrity. The Jones, Greer, Robert Livesay (ca. 1914) and other farmhouses in the Grassy Creek Historic District retain better and larger collections of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Further, as discussed at Section IV, Scottsville is not an intact late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century rural community. Interspersed amidst its older buildings are modern structures, such as James F. Maines' ranch house just north of the house and the modern Scottsville Baptist Church and church hall down the hill to the south of the house, behind the Scottsville Post Office. Grassy Creek—with its intact early houses, outbuildings, church, service station, post office, and gas station—is a much more intact community (Hood 1976b), as is the community of Todd, which is anchored by early dwellings, a train depot, and the functioning Todd General Store (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:204). From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house and outbuildings would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 3:
Dancy-Maines
House—east
front elevation

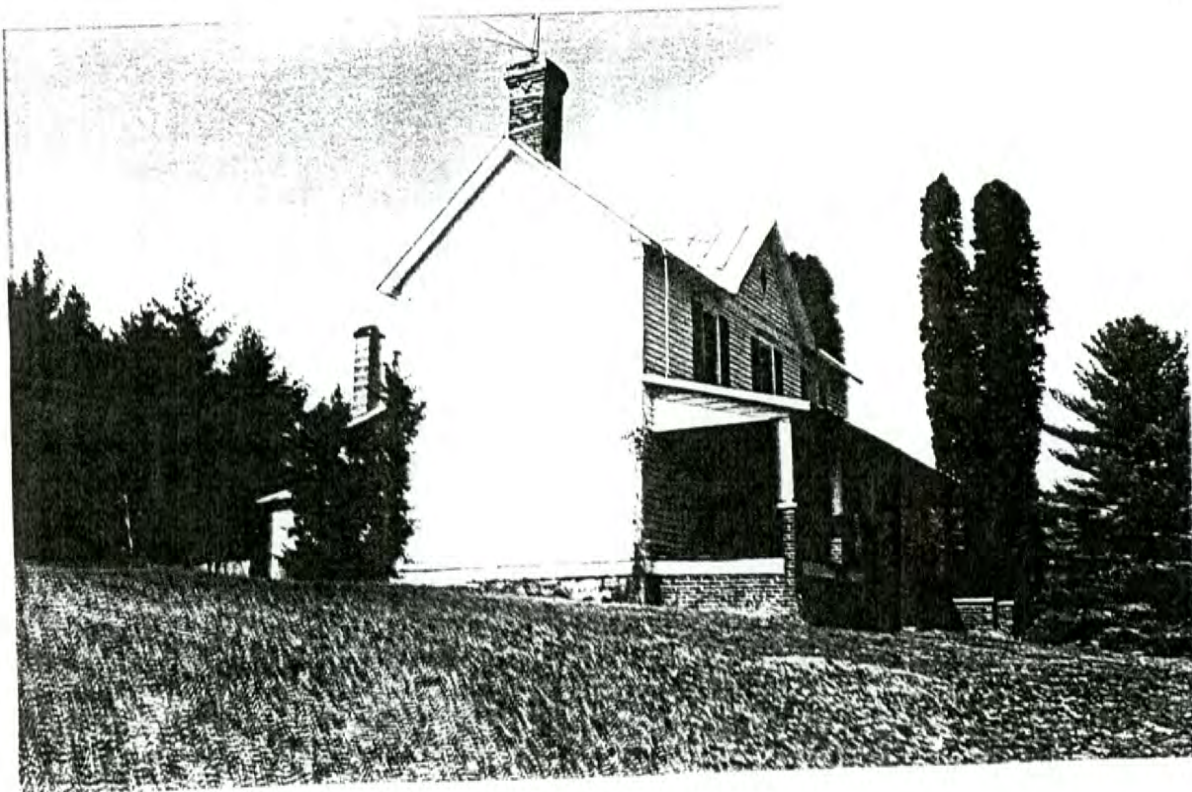


Plate 4:
Dancy-Maines
House—south
side and east
front
elevations

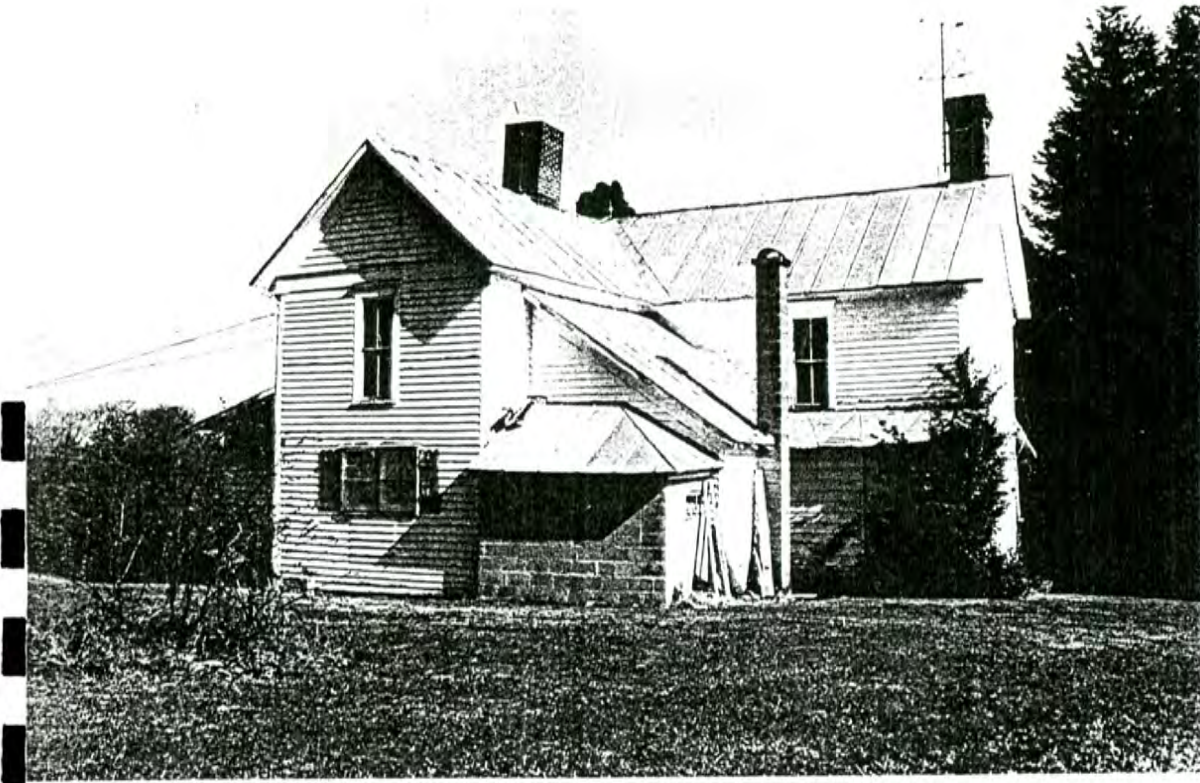


Plate 5:
Dancy-Maines
House—north
rear elevation



Plate 6:
Dancy-Maines
House—west
side and north
rear elevations

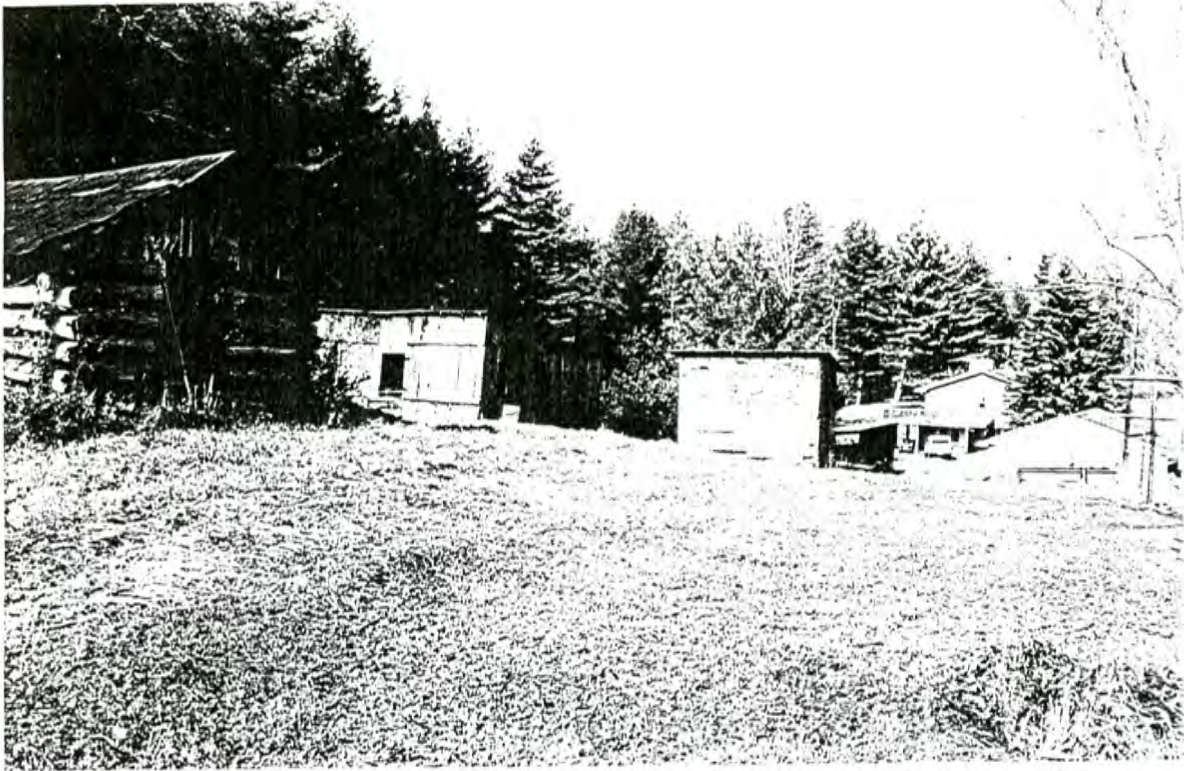


Plate 7:
Dancy-Maines
House—woods
hed at left,
frame
outbuildings at
center; James
F. Maines’
ranch house
and garage at
right



Plate 8:
Dancy-Maines
House—frame
outbuildings

FORMER DANCY-MAINES STORE AND POST OFFICE (#2)
Southwest corner of junction of US 221 and Old County Line Road, Scottsville

History

The tiny hamlet of Scottsville (or Scottville) was in existence at the Ashe-Alleghany county line prior to 1855, when a post office was established there. The post office was located in the store of Francis W. "Frank" Scott, for whom the community was named (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.; Sharpe 1958:548).

Prior to 1896, Adolphus C. Dancy (1861-1949), a native of Wilkes County, established a store in Scottsville. In 1896 Dancy married Dora Mary Waddell (1872-1919). He probably erected the Dancy-Maines House around this time. Dancy acquired an already operating store, but the current building does not date from the mid-nineteenth century. It appears to date from the early twentieth century and was probably built by Dancy to replace an earlier more modest structure (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53; Anonymous 1976:n.p.).

Dancy erected his store on the opposite side of current US 221, just down the hill and south of his home, the Dancy-Maines House (see #1, above). Adolphus C. Dancy was postmaster from 1894 to 1898 and 1919 to 1940. Dora W. Dancy was postmistress from 1913 through 1919. The Dancys' grandson, James F. Maines, recalled in a heritage publication (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53-54) the following about the Dancys and the store:

The Dancys were highly respected for the services they rendered to the people of the community. The store was in a sense a predecessor to the modern super-markets in that it stocked a variety of products including farming implements, dry goods, and groceries. This store went a step further, buying the produce of the farmers in exchange for purchases.

. . . An additional function of the store was serving as a meeting place for friends and neighbors, where men swapped yarns, discussed crops, played checkers, and commented on choice bits of neighborhood gossip.

Mr. Dancy maintained wagons to bring supplies to the store and to haul produce such as butter, eggs, and chickens to Wilkes markets. . . .

Mr. Dancy offered for sale not only useful merchandise but attractive clothing items also. One of these was ladies' hats offered especially in the spring time. In addition, bolt upon bolt of dress materials were available from which the women styled their own dresses. Then there were men's suits and hats. Glenn Woodie now [1983] age 90, remembers having bought a fine suit of clothes there for \$8.00.

Dancy's Store was well-known to the women as an excellent place to buy dishes. Leona and Rosina Woodie cherished all their lives honey stands, sugar bowls, and china purchased from this store. Recently Ruth Waddell Hendrix displayed a beautiful trinket, price seventy-five cents, that her parents had given her when she was five years old.

Adolphus C. and Dora W. Dancy had one child, Carrie Martha, who was born in 1900 and lived into her 90s. In 1924 she married John Columbus Maines. John C. Maines was a skilled workman and lumberman. Carrie D. Maines, a graduate of Glade Valley High School and North Carolina Woman's College, taught school and then was postmistress in Scottsville from 1940 to 1970. In 1947 Adolphus C. Dancy conveyed three tracts of land to his daughter. These included the store and house tracts. Tract two included not only the store and the land it stood upon, but "the entire stock of goods and merchandise in the store building" (Ashe County Deed Book L-3, Page 452).

Carrie D. and John C. Maines had two sons, James F. and John Dancy. James F. Maines, who lives in a modern brick ranch house just north of the Dancy-Maines House, is the current owner of both the store and the house. Prior to 1983 (Alleghany Historical-Genealogical Society 1983:53), the store ceased to function as a store. Its first floor is now home only to the Scottsville Post Office and storage. The second story has been converted into an apartment.

Description

The former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office—the current Scottsville Post Office—is a two-story, frame, rectangular building with its long axis set perpendicular to US 221 (Plates 9 through 14). The highway passes just to its north; immediately to its east is Old County Line Road/SR 1158, which is unpaved just up the hill from the post office. Because of the slope of the land, the building is raised at its rear over a full basement. A seam-metal hipped roof covers the building. At its front (north), facing US 221, the building contains a deep, two-tier, engaged porch supported by three square columns that appear to have been modernized by a cladding of brick or entirely rebuilt. At the first-story front facade is a recessed entry flanked by a pair of windows. The windows adjacent to the door are also recessed and angled towards the door. The sash and door are not original. Neither are the iron bars that cover the windows. A pair of windows at the rear of the first story are also barred and not original. Openings on the west side of the basement also appear to be altered or later additions. The second story has been converted into an apartment. None of the second-story windows—either the four at the west elevation or the two at the rear—are original. The second-story may well have originally been lit by windows, but what that sash looked like and where the openings were located is not known. The door to the apartment on the east side elevation of the second story, reached by a modern exterior stair, is also not original. The openings onto the upper tier of the porch also appear to be later, as does the railing that edges the balcony. Completing the almost total alteration of the exterior of the building is vinyl siding, a truncated central chimney stack, and a modern coat of stucco or cement over the masonry basement walls.

While the exterior of the post office has been greatly altered and modernized, the interior retains some early or original finish amidst its many alterations. At the right-hand corner, upon entering,

a room has been built out for the postmaster and the mail. Its wooden front is perhaps an early feature of the post office part of the building but, if so, it has been shifted to its current location. The side walls are faced with original ceiling boards and retain early shelves and, at the right, an early counter. Composition board covers the ceiling; the wood floor, however, is largely intact. A modern wall has been added, cutting off the back half of the first floor. The back room, which was not accessible, is now used for storage. The second story, also inaccessible, has been converted into an apartment. Interior stairs to the upstairs are no longer evident.

Evaluation

The Former Dancy-Maines Store and Post Office is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not associated with the lives of historically significant individuals. Adolphus C. and Dora W. Dancy were highly respected in the community and, as keepers of a store and the mails, important in the tiny universe of Scottsville. Their daughter, Carrie D. Maines, was also a prominent member of the community through her teaching and service as postmistress. The level of significance of these individuals, however, falls short of the standards necessary for eligibility under National Register Criterion B. From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the building would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.

The building is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A—for its historical association with the life of a small rural Ashe County community, for which it served as a gathering place and center of commerce—and Criterion C for its architecture. Unfortunately, the building no longer possesses sufficient integrity to represent these areas of significance. Architecturally, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by numerous alterations, including a stuccoed basement, a vinyl-clad body, an altered portico, new bays and sash, an altered store front, and major reworking of the first and second stories. Additionally, historically, the integrity of the building's feeling and association has been compromised by the architectural changes, the loss of the store, and the division and restructuring of the interior spaces. When looking at the building from the outside, one seems to be in the presence of a tiny apartment building rather than a commercial and social hub. Better surviving general stores in Ashe County include the National Register-eligible New River General Store (#10), which is located within the APE, and the Todd General Store. Inside, one feels to be within a quiet ad hoc post office rather than a store/post office/community center. Finally, as discussed in Section IV, Scottsville is not an intact late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century rural community. Interspersed amidst its older buildings are modern structures, such as the modern Scottsville Baptist Church and church hall behind the post office, a modern house up the hill from them, and the ranch house just north of the Dancy-Maines House, up the hill on the other side of US 221. The Grassy Creek Historic District—with its intact early houses, outbuildings, church, service station, post office, and gas station—is a much more intact community (Hood 1976b), as is the community of Todd, which is anchored by early dwellings, a train depot, and the functioning Todd General Store (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:204).



Plate 9:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office—north
front
elevation;
Scottsville
Baptist
Church, at
right, and
church hall, at
left



Plate 10:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office—west
side and north
front
elevations



Plate 11:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office—east
side and north
front
elevations



Plate 12:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office—south
rear and east
side elevations

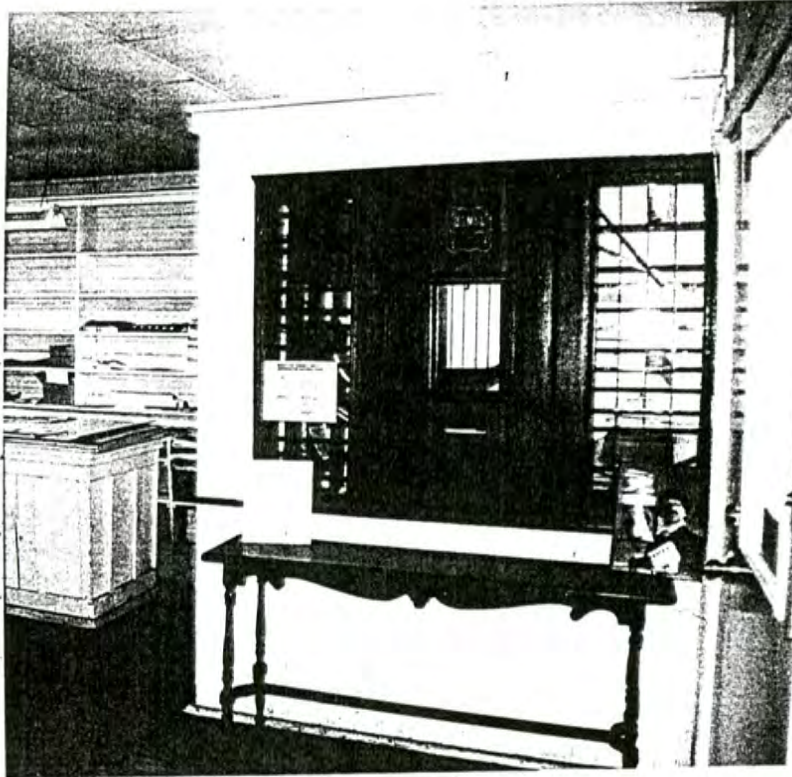


Plate 13:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office—
interior, west
wall with post
office insert at
right

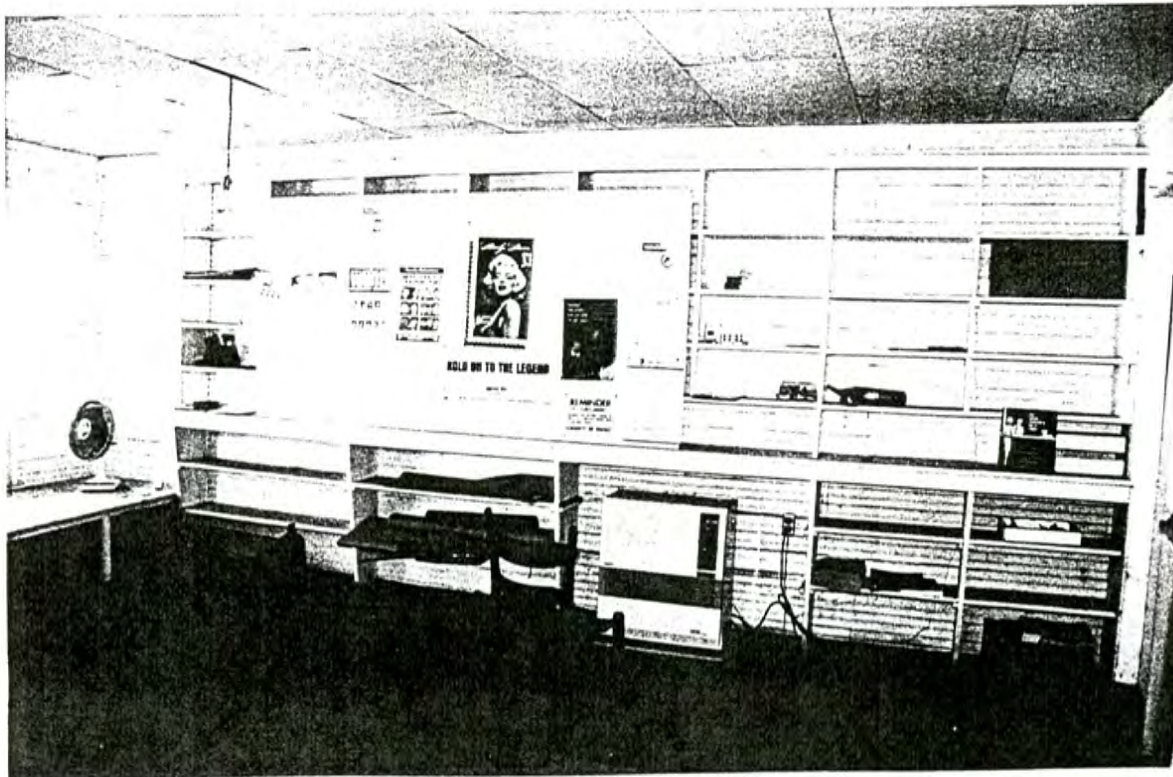


Plate 14:
Former
Dancy-Maines
Store and Post
Office –
interior, east
wall

FOURSQUARE HOUSE (#6)

North side of US 221, 0.3 miles east of South Fork of New River, Scottsville vicinity

History

The history of this vacant deteriorated house could not be determined. It has been abandoned and sits on a quiet stretch of US 221 between the South Fork New River and the community of Scottsville. Its only immediate companion is the vacant barn that must have been associated with it, which sits on the opposite (south) side of the road. The connection between the two is bolstered by the cattle stalls in the barn and the concrete-block milk room affixed to the rear of the house. Apparently the house was once home to a small dairy operation. The house likely dates from the 1920s. Its foursquare form and Craftsman-style porch were common during that decade and it was also in the early 1920s that US 221 was paved between Jefferson and the Alleghany County line. (Ashe County Bridge No. 39, which carries US 221 across the South Fork New River about a half-mile west of the house, was erected in 1923.) The paving of the road led to a boom in the construction of bungalows and other Craftsman-influenced dwellings along its path. The date of the barn is difficult to determine, but it is probably contemporary with the house.

Description

This foursquare house is two stories tall, two rooms deep, and topped by a seam-metal hipped roof pierced by two interior chimney stacks (Plates 15 through 20). Of frame, it is sided with weatherboards. It is three bays wide, with a central entry and two-over-two sash to either side. Other sash is two-over-two as well, although many window lights have been broken out. Affixed to the northwest rear corner is a one-story, shed-roofed, rusticated concrete-block room. It has concrete troughs along its interior walls, suggesting it was used to store milk in cooling water. Because of buckled ceilings and floors, the interior of the main block of the house was not explored. In general, it appeared to be plainly finished, in keeping with the modest appearance of the exterior. The only notable exterior decorative feature of the foursquare is its porch, which wraps around the south front and both side elevations of the first story. Built up on a brick wall, necessary because of the slope of the land, it is punctuated with tapered wooden columns on tall, thin, brick piers.

Across US 221 from the house is a single outbuilding. A frame barn sided with horizontal boards, it is topped by a gabled corrugated-metal roof that extends low over sheds at either side. The center aisle of the barn is flanked by collapsing stalls. Cowpats around the structure indicate that the fenced, open, rolling land to its rear (south) is still used as pasture for cattle. The greatly deteriorated condition of the barn, however, suggests that it is no longer a functioning structure.

Evaluation

This foursquare house is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad patterns

of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). Any connection with agriculture has been lost through the removal or collapse of all outbuildings other than the barn and the milk room affixed to the house.

The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed at Section IV, above, there are many early twentieth-century houses in Ashe County finished with Craftsman-style features and utilizing the popular forms of the period. There are better representatives of the foursquare form and Craftsman-style finish elsewhere in Ashe County. For example, the ca.1914 Robert Livesay House, a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Grassy Creek Historic District, is a more intact representative of the form. The barn is also a common twentieth-century form. More intact barns, still in use and with a sharper agricultural connection and companion outbuildings, survive throughout the county. A number of farms in the Grassy Creek Historic District—including the Livesay House, the Greer House and Farm, the John Jones House and Farm, the E.C. Phipps House, and the Lee Gale Phipps House and Farm—contain better, larger, and more intact collections of outbuildings, including barns. Further, the house and barn are in greatly deteriorated condition, compromising their integrity and minimizing any significance they might have. The house is also not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any potential historic district. It stands isolated, but its nearest neighbors to the west are two buildings—a house and a former gas station/store—that were determined ineligible for National Register listing in 1995 (Appendix A). From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house and barn would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 15:
Foursquare
House – south
front and east
side elevations

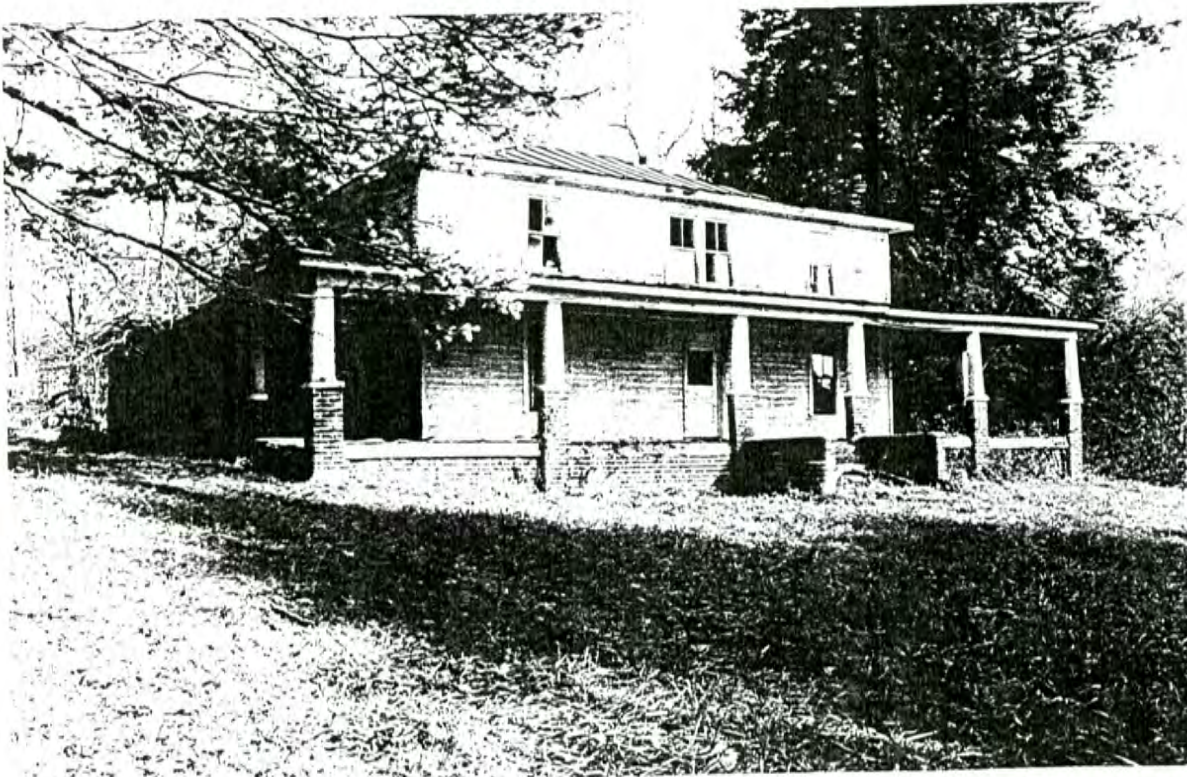


Plate 16:
Foursquare
House – south
front and west
side elevations

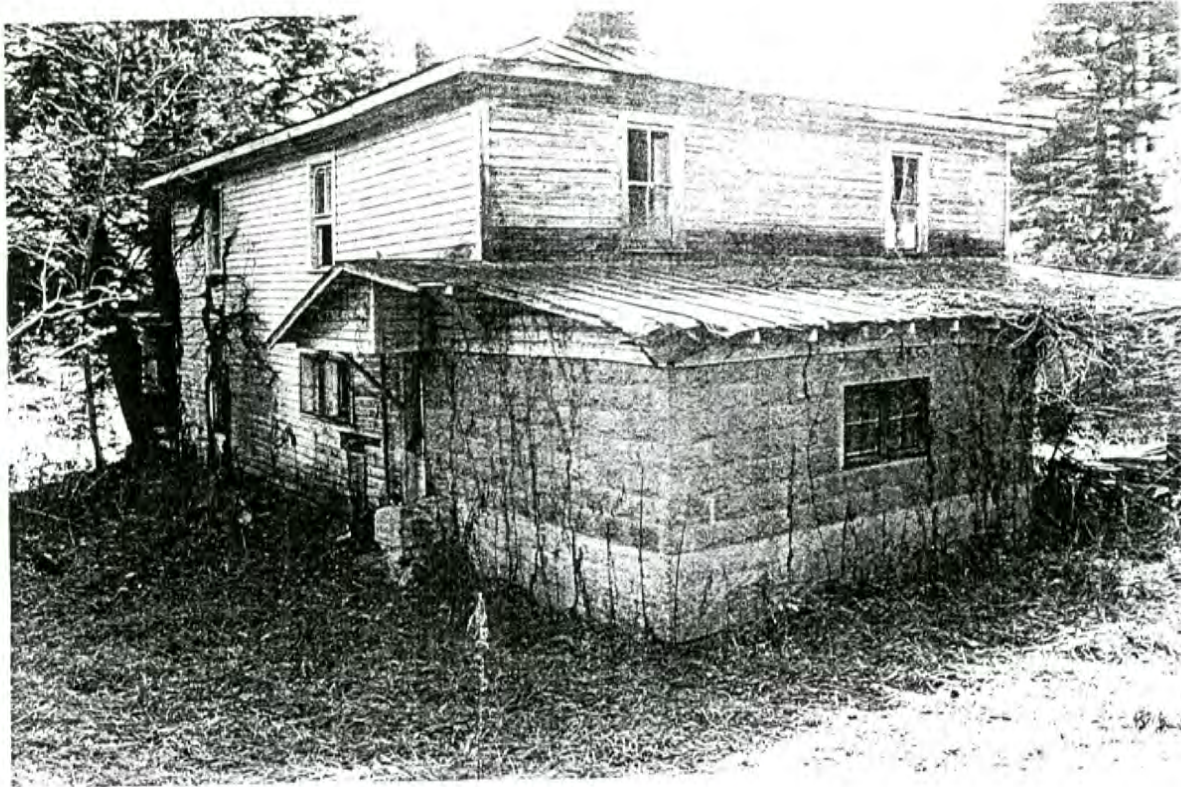


Plate 17:
Foursquare
House – west
side and north
rear elevations



Plate 18:
Foursquare
House – north
rear and east
side elevations

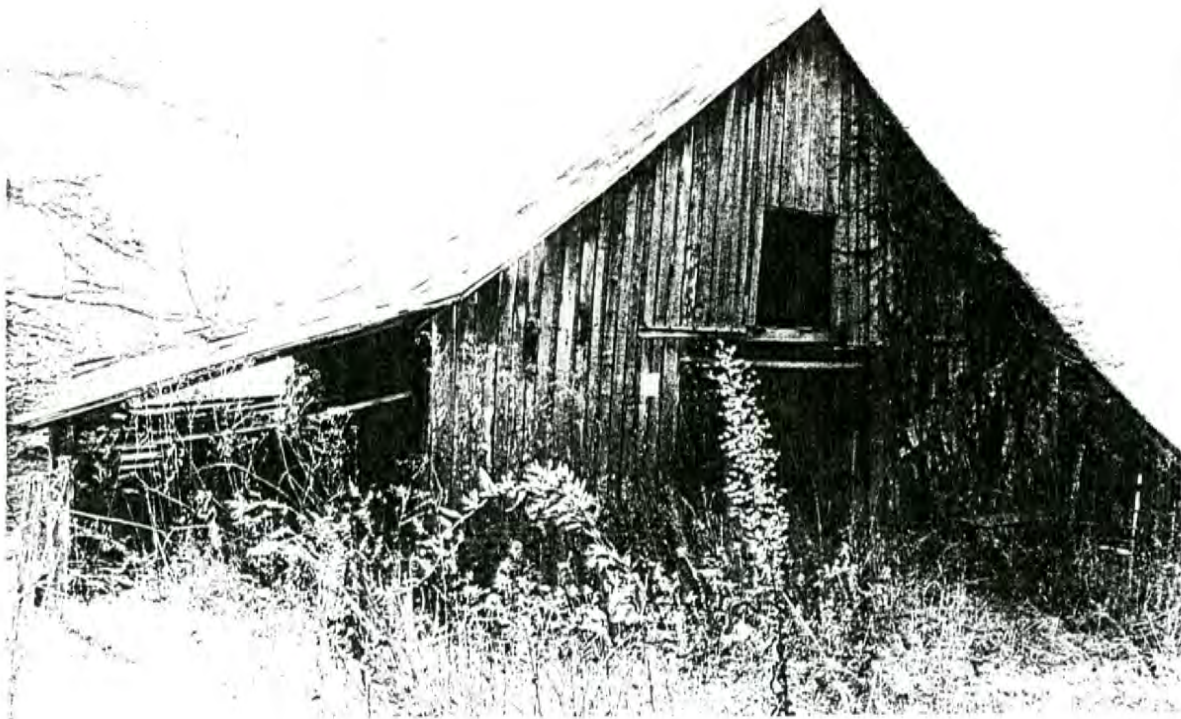


Plate 19:
Foursquare
House – north
front elevation
of barn



Plate 20:
Foursquare
House – south
rear and west
side elevations
of barn;
foursquare at
left

BLEVINS-STUMP HOUSE (#22)

South side of US 221, 0.6 miles east of junction with SR 1595, Nathan's Creek vicinity

The small central log core of this log and frame house is referred to in a county heritage publication (Ashe County Heritage Book Committee 1984:469) as the "old Wiley Blevins log cabin." Blevins is a common Ashe County name and numerous Wiley Blevinses can be found in various county censuses. The Wiley Blevins of the log cabin, however, was probably the man who operated a post office in a store building in the Nathan's Creek community—the creek runs in front of the house—until 1926 (Ashe County Historical Society 1994:31). Whether Blevins built the structure is unknown, but it may well predate him. The relatively large size of its logs and their relatively deft half-dovetail notching suggest that the log cabin may date from the mid-nineteenth century or perhaps even earlier.

The substantial alterations and frame additions to the house were made between 1951 and 1981 by John Ralph Stump. A sign on a chain that seals the house's entry drive says "Stump Valley" and a wooden marker on the house says "Stump House est. 1951." Stump, who was born nearby in the Nathan's Creek community, graduated from North Carolina State University in 1951. In that year he also married Nancy Alderman Banks. He subsequently earned a master's degree in accounting from the University of North Carolina and established his home and business in Charlotte. The Ashe County heritage publication that recounts the property's and Stump's history noted in 1984 that the "addition to the cabin, landscaping, and decorations have made it a special retreat for them, their family and friends to enjoy" (Ashe County Heritage Book Committee 1984:469). (The house is apparently still a second home, for on three weekday visits in March, October, and November, it was vacant and closed up and the chain was across the drive.)

Description

At the center of the Blevins-Stump House is a one-story log cabin (Plates 21 through 25). The logs are relatively large and mostly half-dovetailed, although some are joined by V-notches. They are visible at the north front elevation and, in part, at the side elevations. The logs appear to be the only original or early surviving feature of the house, which now looks like a rural retreat rather than a modest rural dwelling. (Access to the house was not possible and the interior was screened from view by curtains.) Modern, one-story, frame, weatherboarded wings have been added to either side of the house, partially obscuring the logs. They extend across and join at the rear of the house. The gable-end roof across the log portion extends back over the frame rear portion as well, taking in a much larger loft area than would have originally topped the house (unless upper rows of logs were removed during renovations). Some of the bays in the log portion of the house are not original. Neither is the sash. A stone chimney on the west gable end is also not original or has been extensively rebuilt. Further adding to the modern appearance of the house is the stone foundation upon which it has been raised, the deep modern shed-roofed porch that shades the front elevation of the log portion, and the new shake roof, which covers the entire structure. While the logs have remained intact, still bearing the marks of an adze, they have been chinked in utilitarian if unsympathetic fashion with concrete.

Evaluation

The Blevins-Stump House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad patterns of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed in Section IV, above, there are other nineteenth-century log houses in Ashe County that are better representative of the method of construction. Further, even were the house significant for its log core, it has lost all integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is essentially a modern frame rural retreat, its only surviving original exterior feature some logs separated by thick modern bands of concrete chinking. In terms of the National Register, the integrity of the house has been shattered. The house is also not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any potential historic district. It stands along US 221 amidst bungalows and ranch houses; its closest neighbor is a modern two-story frame house that rises on the hill immediately across the road from its entry. From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The house is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.

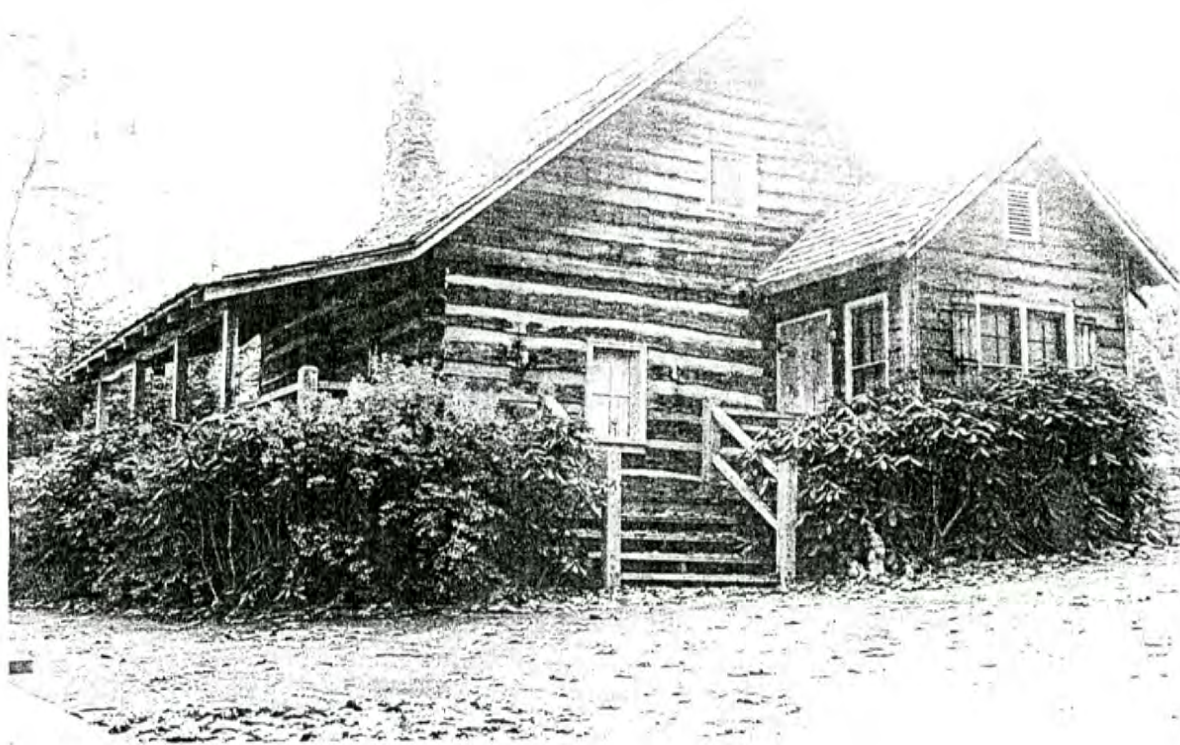


Plate 21:
Blevins-
Stump
House—west
side and north
front
elevations



Plate 22:
Blevins-
Stump
House—east
side elevation

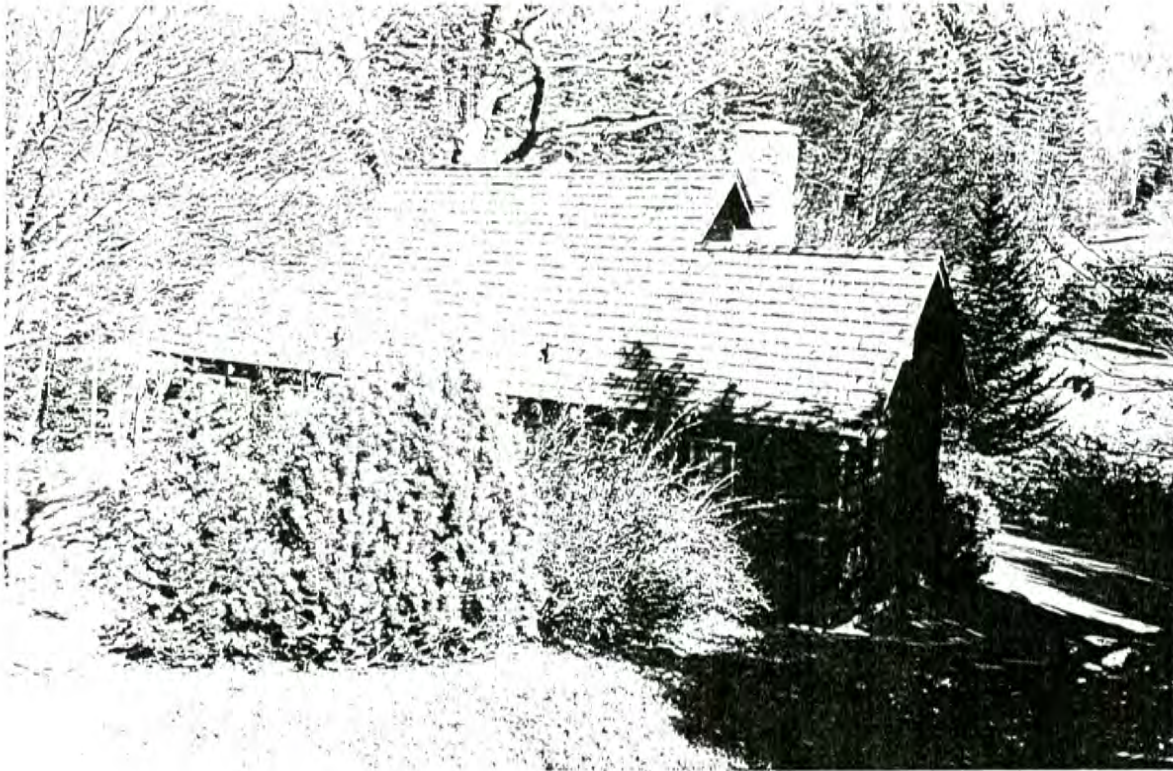


Plate 23:
Blevins-
Stump
House—south
rear and east
side elevations



Plate 24:
Blevins-
Stump
House—south
rear elevation

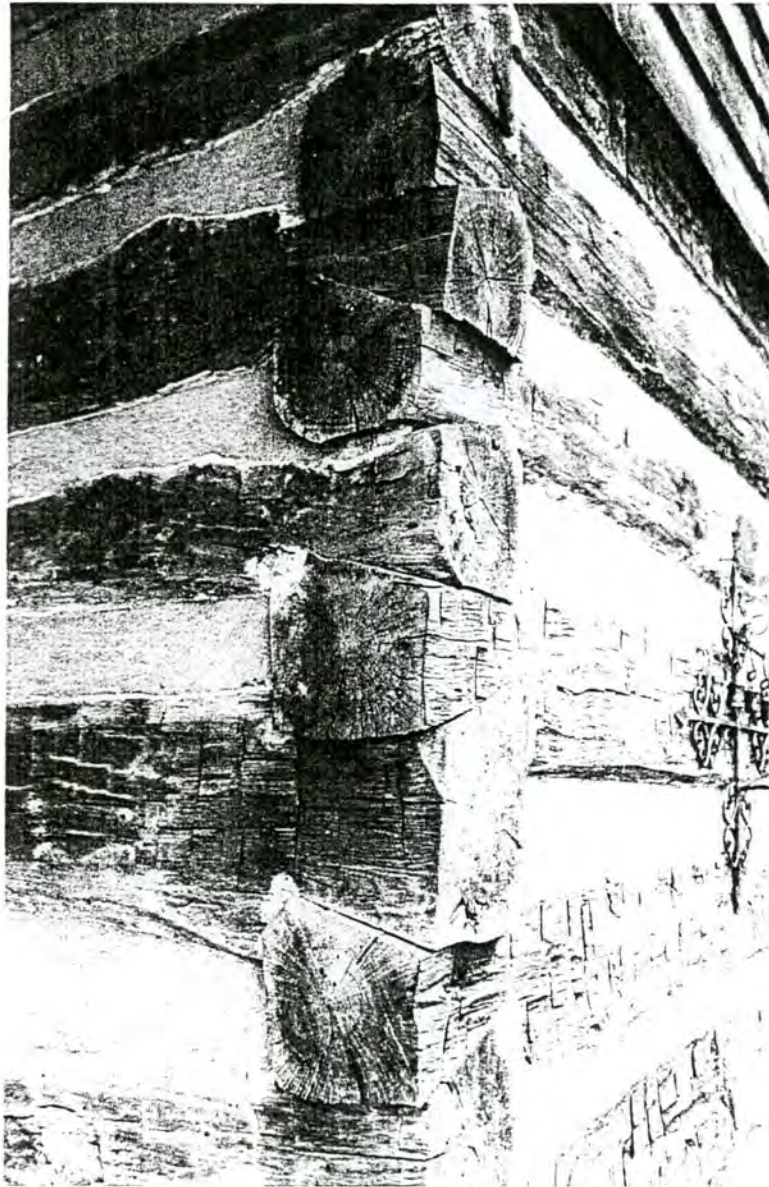


Plate 25:
Blevins-
Stump
House—detail
of notching of
northwest
corner of log
block

HOKE A. WAGONER HOUSE (#23)

West side of SR 1595, 0.1 mile south of junction with US 221, Nathan's Creek vicinity

History

The first identified owner of this house is Hoke A. Wagoner, Sr. A farmer and mail carrier, Wagoner married Lenna Gambill (1905-1973) in 1947 (Ashe County Heritage Book Committee 1984:95). In 1988 Wagoner deeded 93 acres, including the current house, to his daughter-in-law and son, Terri Davidson and Hoke A. Wagoner, Jr. (Ashe County Deed Book 163, Page 2217), its current owners. The boxy shape and finish of the house suggest that it dates from the opening of the twentieth century. Whether its original owner was a member of the Wagoner family is not known. A frame garage to the east of the house probably dates from between the 1920s and 1940s, as does an outbuilding across the road (south) utilized as a tobacco barn. Two other outbuildings east of the house—a shed and a garage—are of cement and cinder block and of more current vintage.

Description

This two-story frame house is three bays wide, two rooms deep, and box shaped (Plates 26 through 31). It is topped by a pyramidal roof with centered front (north) and rear facade gables and off-center side gables. These gables are filled with imbricated shingles. Underpinning the roof are a plain friezeboard and pairs of floriated brackets. The house's porch extends across its first-story front elevation and wraps around its east side elevation. The porch has been filled in at the back of the east elevation. Extending along the back of the enclosed section of the porch, out beyond the rear of the house, is a long, modern, one-story, shed-roofed addition. To its west is a modern porch deck. The house is in excellent condition, in part because of numerous recent alterations. It is now supported by a cinder block foundation and sided with vinyl. Its one-over-one sash windows, faced inside with six-over-six inserts, are not original. The sidelights adjacent to the front entry are original, but the door is a replacement, as are the modern oversized window bays to either side. The tapered wooden posts of the porch are early or original, but the railings and balusters between may be later additions.

Four outbuildings are associated with the house, three on the south side of the road with the house and one to the north. West of the house, near its rear, is a frame garage with a shed to one side, a gabled roof, and vinyl siding. To its north is a tiny, cement, shed-roofed shed. To the north of that shed, almost at the road, is a gable-roofed cinder block garage. Across the road is a two-story, frame, vertical-board-sided outbuilding that serves as a burley tobacco barn. In October, 1999, tobacco was air-curing within it.

Evaluation

The Hoke A. Wagoner House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad

patterns of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). Four outbuildings survive on the property, but two are less than 50 years old and only one—a burley barn utilizing an extremely common local form—is associated with agriculture. The house and outbuildings therefore have no notable agricultural significance. The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed in Section IV, above, there are other two-story frame houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout the county that utilize similar forms and are much more intact. With its vinyl siding, cinder-block foundation, windows with six-over-six inserts, altered first-story window bays, altered porch, and rear additions, the house has lost its architectural integrity. Its outbuildings are not architecturally notable, either individually or as a group. The house and its outbuildings stand along US 221 amidst fields, hills, rows of Christmas trees, bungalows, and small modern houses that do not form a significant distinguishable entity. The resource is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any potential historic district. From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house and outbuildings would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 26:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—north
front elevation



Plate 27:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—north
front and east
side elevations

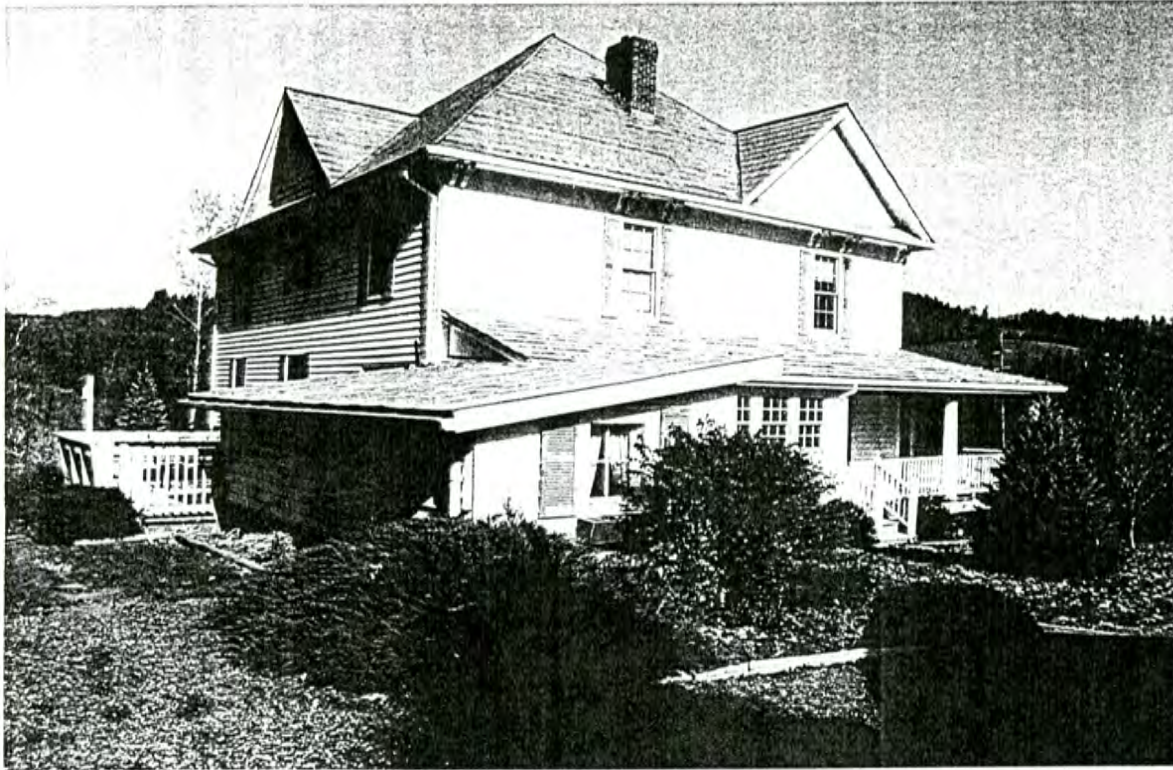


Plate 28:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—east
side and south
rear elevations



Plate 29:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—west
side and north
front
elevations

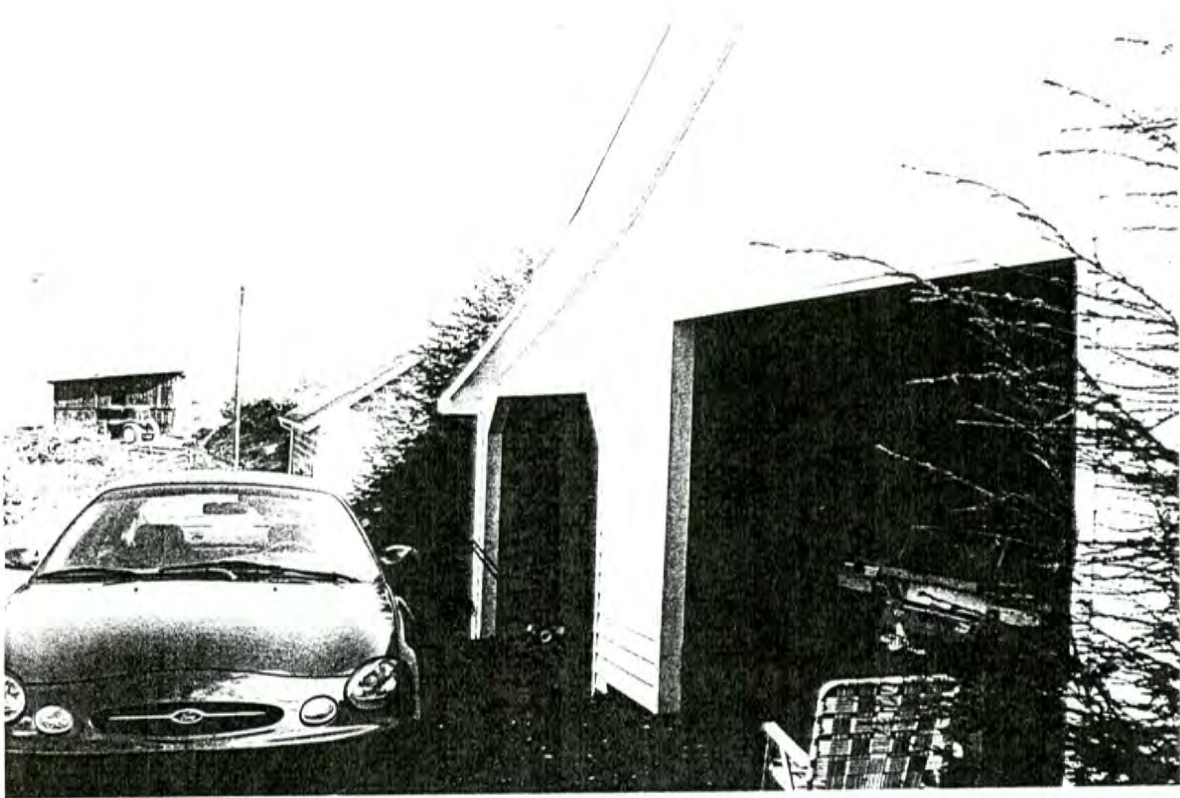


Plate 30:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—view
looking north
at frame
garage at
right, concrete
block garage
at center, barn
at left

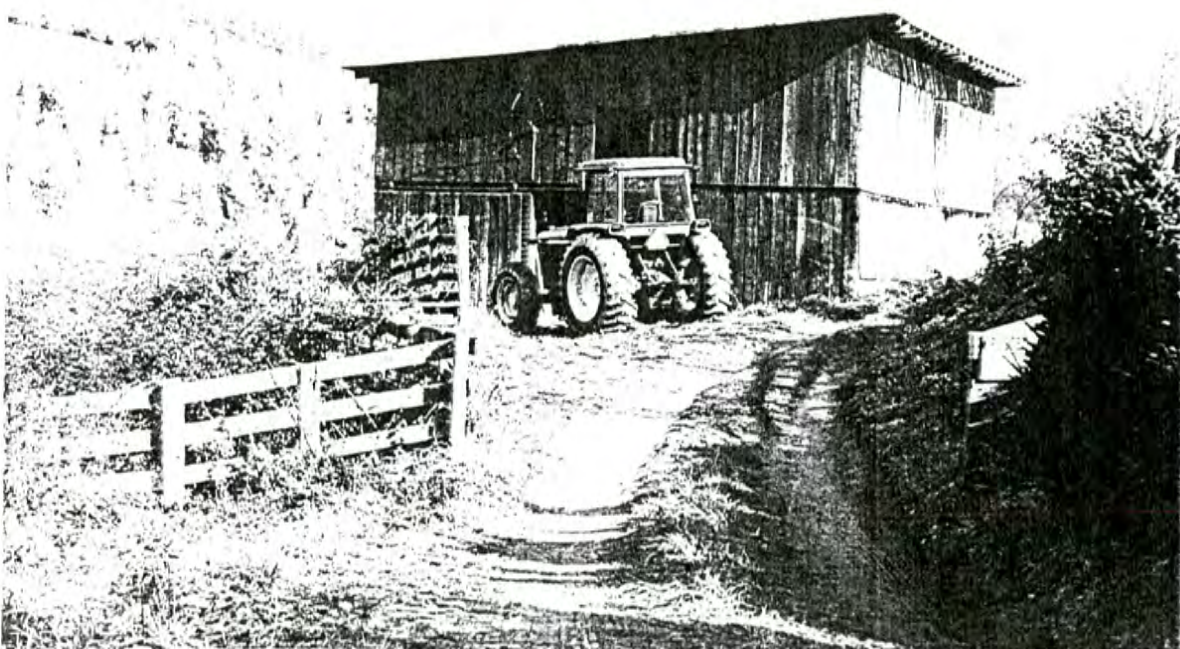


Plate 31:
Hoke A.
Wagoner
House—view
looking north
at barn

HOUSE (#40)

West side of SR 1578, 0.1 mile north of junction with US 221, Jefferson vicinity

History

The history of this two-story frame house, which is occupied but was vacant on the three occasions it was visited, was not determined. Along with the many bungalows erected on US 221 between Jefferson and the Alleghany County line, it appears to date from the 1920s. It was probably built shortly after the highway was improved in the early 1920s. One unusual feature, which might suggest an earlier construction date, is the exterior chimney at its rear (west) elevation, which abruptly terminates at the widely overhanging roof. The house is of a piece, however, clearly appearing to date from the 20s, and the roof was in all likelihood patched and extended over the chimney when it was truncated at the eaves for some reason. A tiny shed to the southwest of the house is its contemporary. A garage with an apartment unit above, to the front (southwest) of the house, is less than 50 years old.

Appearance

This rectangular, frame, weatherboarded house is two stories tall, three bays wide, and two rooms deep (Plates 32 through 36). It has an exterior stone chimney at its north gable end. A second exterior truncated chimney, with a stuccoed surface emulating cut stone, stands off center at the west rear elevation. A slender brick chimney stack pierces the gable-end seam-metal roof. Even though the house is two stories tall, its two-room depth, shallow-pitched roof, and wide overhanging eaves give it a distinct Craftsman-style appearance. This is furthered by its shed-roofed front dormer, exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and sash windows with four horizontal lights above and single lights below. Further Craftsman elements are the porch and the treatment of the south gable end. Shaded by the porch, the south gable has a door and paired windows, giving the house a secondary gable-front facade. The wraparound porch is airy and its shed roof is underpinned by exposed rafter ends. Its posts, however, are plain and square. Considering the common use of Craftsman-style tapered posts on brick piers at many other house on US 221, and the other Craftsman-style elements of the house, it is surprising that the porch is so plain. Its supports may be later, more strictly functional replacements. While the house is essentially a two-story bungalow transplanted to the countryside, it retains one clear rural feature: an exposed stuccoed well and its crank are still in place in a recess at the north gable end, adjacent to a door that likely leads into the kitchen.

If the house was originally a farmhouse, it has lost all of its agricultural outbuildings. A small weatherboarded frame shed with exposed rafter ends survives to its rear (west). To the house's front (east) is the newer concrete-block garage. Perhaps other outbuildings were once located just north of the house, on a lot upon which a large two-story house was recently erected.

Evaluation

This house is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad patterns of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). Any connection it might have had with agriculture has been lost along with any former outbuildings. The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed in Section IV, above, there are many early twentieth-century houses in Ashe County finished with Craftsman-style features and utilizing the popular forms of the period. The house is two stories tall, which makes it less common than the one- and one-and-a-half-story bungalows found throughout the county, but there are many better representatives of the Craftsman-style elsewhere in Ashe. The absence of a Craftsman-style porch further diminishes the ability of the house to well represent the style. The house is also not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any potential historic district. It stands in a slowly but steadily developing rural area in association with bungalows, ranch houses, and other modern dwellings. Immediately to its north, on a parcel that may well have once been associated with it, a large modern frame house has recently risen. From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.

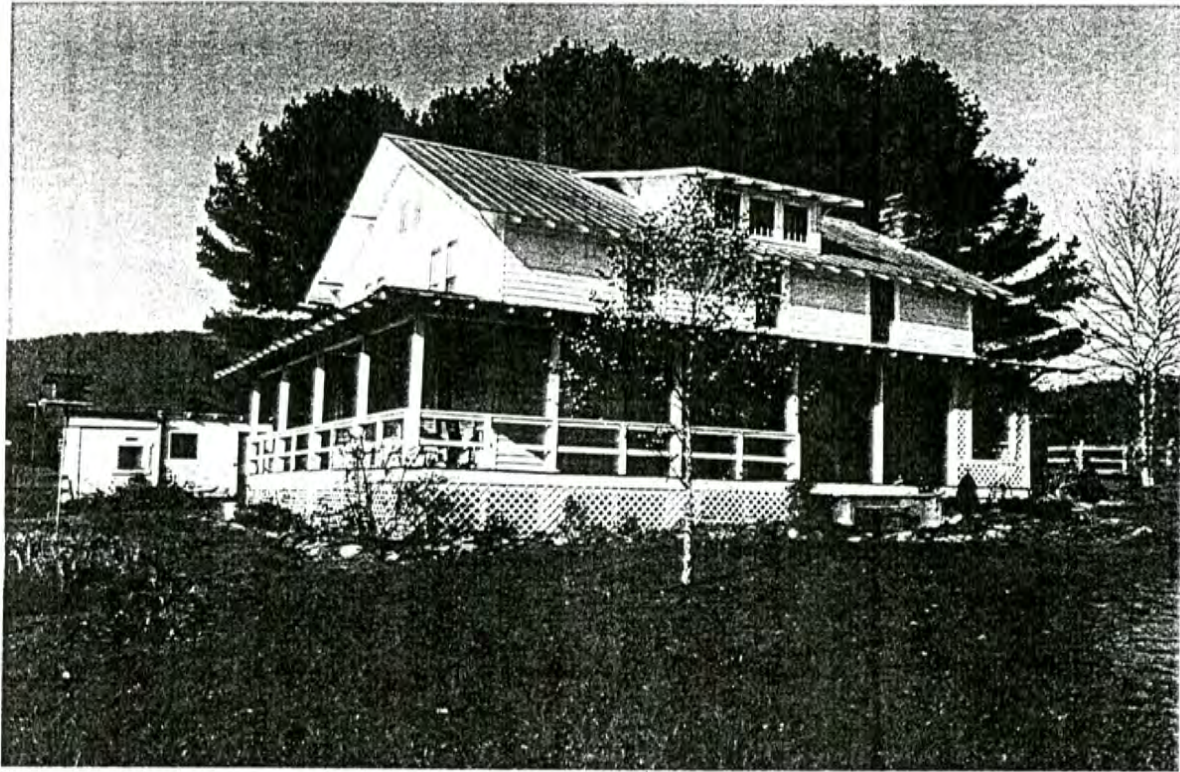


Plate 32:
House—east
front and
south side
elevations;
shed at left

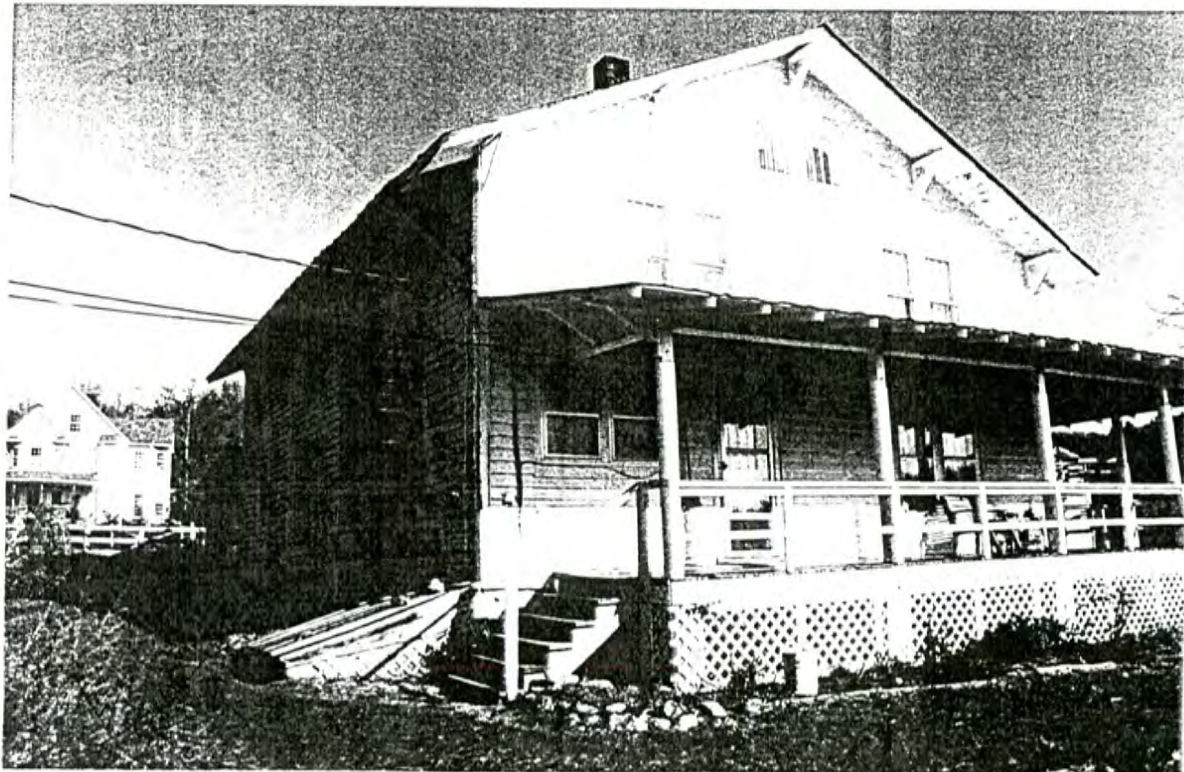


Plate 33:
House—south
side and west
rear
elevations;
modern house
at left

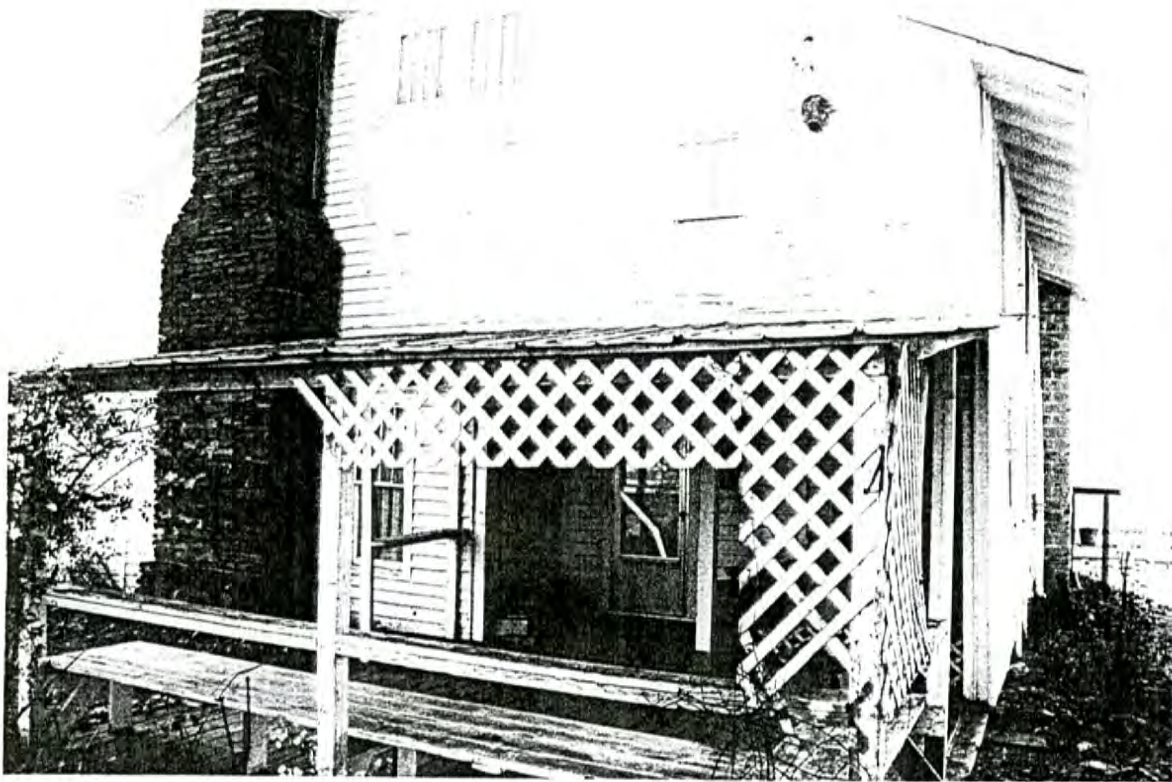


Plate 34:
House—north
rear elevation;
well screened
by lattice



Plate 35:
House—east
front and north
side elevations

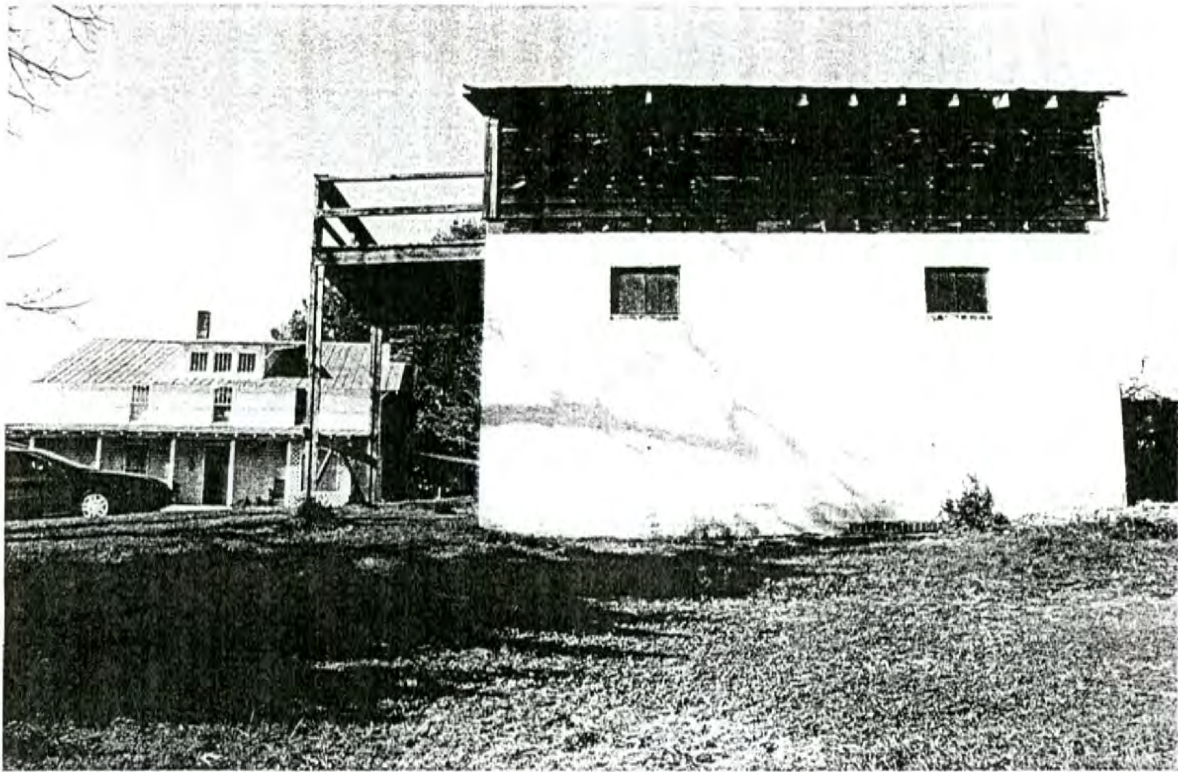


Plate 36:
House—east
elevation of
garage, at
right, and
house, at left

JAMES EDWARD WITHERSPOON HOUSE (#47)
West side of junction of US 221 and Route 16, Jefferson vicinity

History

This frame house was built about 1923 for James Edward Witherspoon (1883-1980) and his wife, Vennia Effie Burkett Witherspoon (1885-1962). The Witherspoons were married in 1904. Mr. Witherspoon was a farmer and ran a country store and mill—no longer extant—near the current intersection of US 221 and Route 16. A substantial member of the community, through his commercial and farming activities, Mr. Witherspoon was commonly called “Mr. Edd” or “Uncle Ed.” The Witherspoons’ son, John C. Witherspoon, was born in 1919. He married Mary Ruth Shatley and subsequently occupied the house with their son, Steve Witherspoon. The house is currently owned by Steve Witherspoon and his wife, Dorothy, who live in a brick ranch house opposite it, across (east of) Route 16. The Witherspoons’ son and daughter-in-law, John and Wendy Witherspoon, currently occupy the house (Ashe County Heritage Book Commission 1984:505; Witherspoon 1999).

The former Witherspoon farm was once extensive, stretching to either side of Route 16. Its lands included those still associated with the house; the property southwest of the house upon which now stands a modern elementary school, which was sold to the county by John Witherspoon; and the land across Route 16 upon which stand the modern houses of Steve and Dorothy Witherspoon and John and Mary Witherspoon. Although the property associated with the house has been greatly reduced in size, some cattle are still raised upon it and it retains a few post-World War II outbuildings (Witherspoon 1999).

The paving of US 221 in the early 1920s and subsequent improvements and widenings to it and Route 16 cut the farm in two, isolating its barn across the road from the house. As traffic became busier, it became increasingly difficult to take a wagon, tractor, or livestock across the road. John Witherspoon therefore replaced the barn in 1947 with the current gambrel-roofed barn behind (west of) the house. He subsequently built a second barn and a shed/crib near the gambrel-roofed barn. After World War II he also erected the cold cellar that stands just behind the house (Witherspoon 1999).

Description

The James Edward Witherspoon House has an L-shaped footprint (Plates 37 through 44). At its front (south) it has two facade gables, one projecting forward of the other. Between them is a recessed entry with sidelights. The two gables at the rear (north) of the house are flush with that elevation. Behind them is a porch with an enclosed room at one end. A central, seam-metal, hipped roof crowns the structure. Interior corbeled chimney stacks rise through the roof at the ridges of the gables.

The frame dwelling is one-and-a-half stories tall and plainly finished. The porch across its front—its most prominent feature along with its picturesque roofline—is marked by square wooden posts. The porch appears to have been rebuilt and the house has been modernized in many other ways as well. Its foundation has been stuccoed, its frame has been clad in vinyl, and its windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one sash. Access to the interior was not possible, but a view through the front door revealed a plainly finished interior that has also been in part modernized.

The one-story, square, hip-roofed building standing just northwest of the house was built as a cold cellar. Its walls are clad with cut stone, fancifully laid. The principal barn is a concrete-block and frame, weatherboard structure built into a bank. Viewed from the north it looks like a wide gambrel roof placed directly on the ground. From the south its concrete lower story, edged by a board-and-batten shed-roofed extension, is apparent. In close proximity to the gambrel-roofed barn is a frame, rectangular, gable-roofed barn sided with vertical boards and a small, frame, gabled shed/crib that is also sided with vertical boards. A pasture extends up the rise west of the house and outbuildings.

Evaluation

The James Edward Witherspoon House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to have any historical significance, either in the broad patterns of history (Criterion A) or in relationship to any person or persons (Criterion B). James Edward Witherspoon was a prominent member of the immediate local community as a store and mill owner and successful farmer. His level of significance, however, falls short of the standards necessary for eligibility under National Register Criterion B. The farm has been cut down in size and lost its early outbuildings and the house is not a functioning farmhouse. The resource therefore has no significance in the area of agriculture.

The house is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing for its architecture under Criterion C, either individually or as part of any potential historic district. As discussed in Section IV, above, there are many modest frame houses in Ashe County that were built in the early twentieth century. These houses are generally either plainly finished, like this one, or bungalows. Many are more intact and better represent their forms. The architectural integrity of the Witherspoon House has been damaged by alterations to its porch, siding, and sash. Two small frame farmhouses or cottages of similar form built in the 1920s—the E.C. Phipps House and the Lee Gale Phipps House and Farm—contribute to the National Register-listed Grassy Creek Historic District (Hood 1976b). Other such houses, with greater integrity than the Witherspoon House, are scattered throughout the county. The outbuildings associated with the Witherspoon House are also not notable in form, function, or appearance. They are less than or barely more than 50 years old and unremarkable, although the stone work of the cold cellar is appealing. A number of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmhouses that contribute to the Grassy Creek Historic District—including the two Phipps houses, the Robert Livesay House, the John F. Greer House and Farm, and the John Jones House and Farm—retain earlier, larger, and more intact collections of outbuildings. The Witherspoon House and its outbuildings are also not National Register-eligible as part of any potential historic district. The farm is a shadow of its former self, having lost land, outbuildings, the store, and the

mill. It is largely framed by modern houses, a new school, and two wide busy roads. From the perspective of historic architecture—archaeology is not addressed here—the study of the physical components of the house and outbuildings would be unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 37:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—south
front elevation



Plate 38:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—south
front and west
side elevations



Plate 39
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—north
rear and east
side elevations



Plate 40:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—east
side and south
front
elevations



Plate 41:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—south
front elevation
of cold cellar

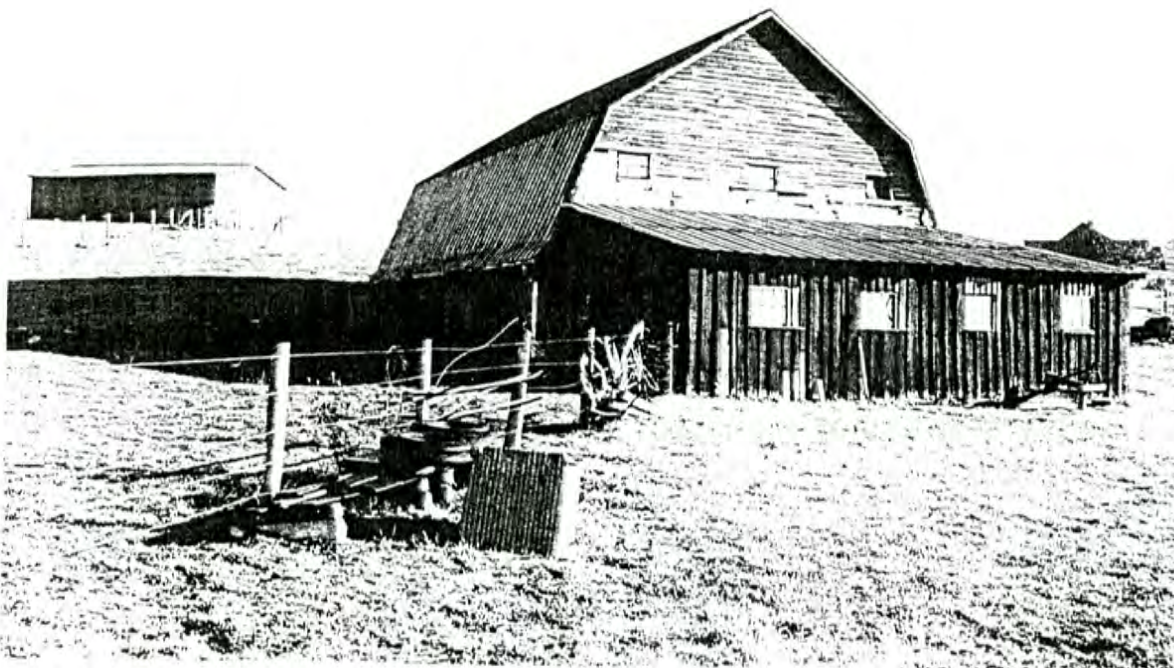


Plate 42:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—barns,
looking
northeast

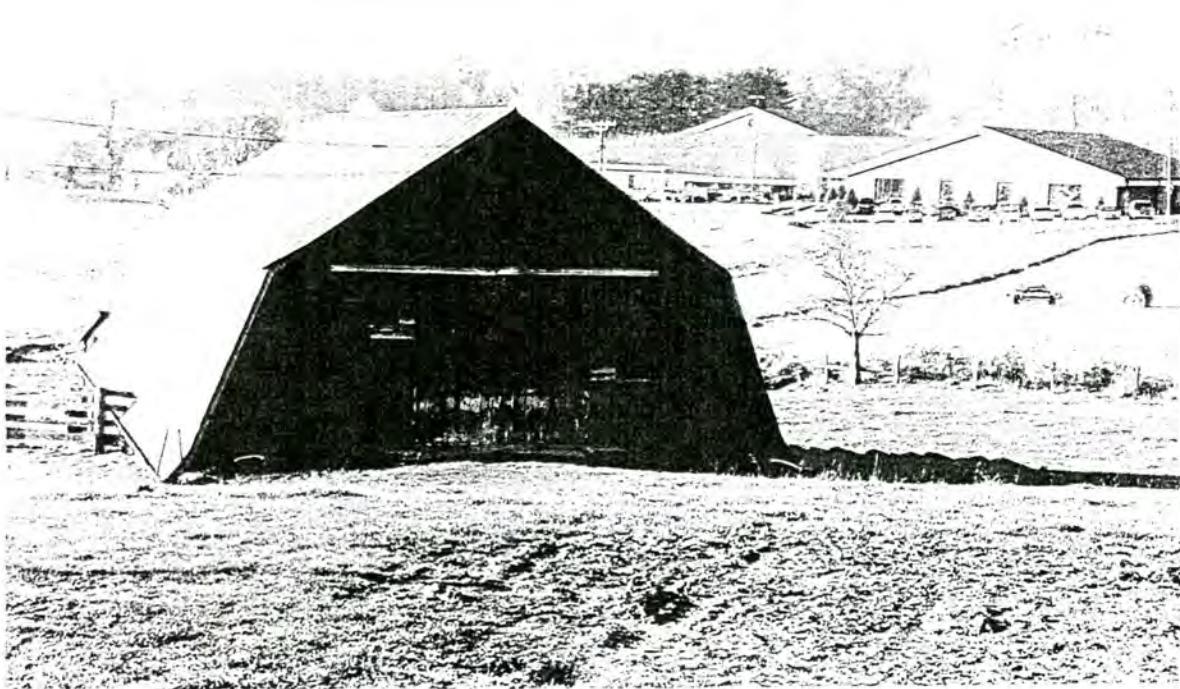


Plate 43:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—
gambrel-
roofed barn
looking
southwest;
elementary
school at right

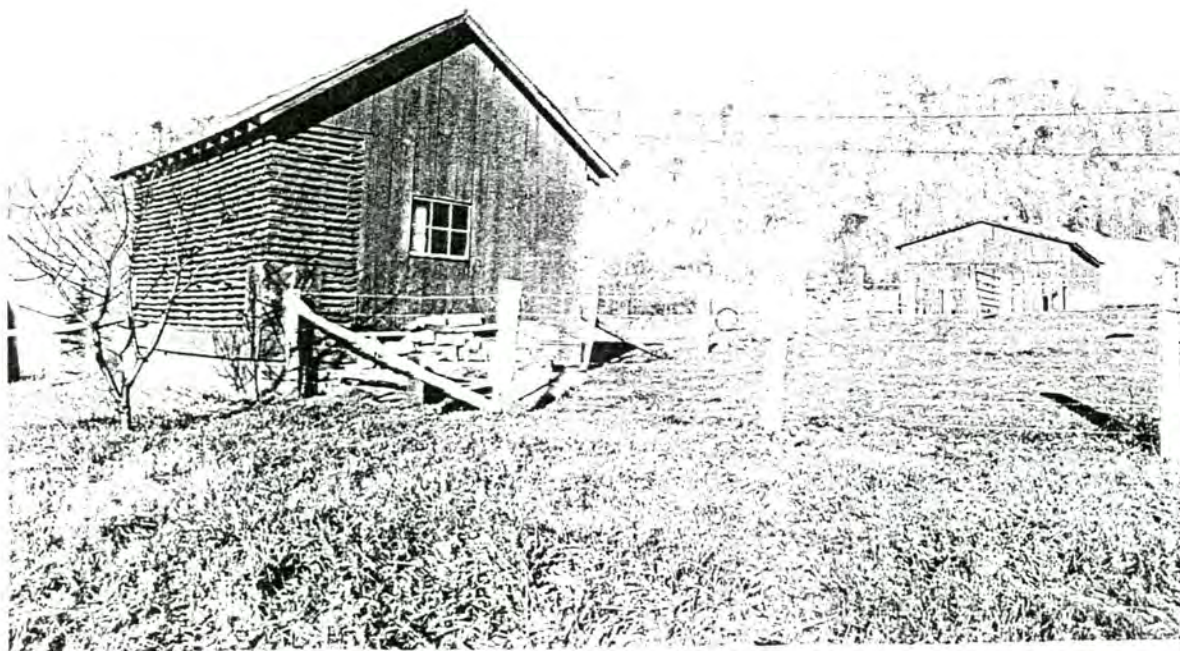


Plate 44:
James Edward
Witherspoon
House—
shed/crib and
gable-roofed
barn looking
northwest

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URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

October 1999 *Phase II Preliminary Presentation of Findings, US 221 from NC 16 to the Alleghany County Line, Ashe County, North Carolina (TIP No. R-2310)*. Prepared by Marvin A. Brown for the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation.

United States Bureau of the Census. Population Volumes, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Censuses.

Witherspoon, John W. and Mary R.

1999

Interview by author with Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon, former owners of the James E. Witherspoon House, October 1999

VII. APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A

September 7, 1995, Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register

P # B-1037

Federal Aid # BRSTP-221(6)

County ASHE

CONCURRENCE FORM
FOR
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description

REPLACE BRIDGE No. 39 ON US 221 OVER SOUTH FORK NEW RIVER

On SEPTEMBER 7, 1995, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other _____

Reviewed the subject project at

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other _____

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as PROPERTIES #1-3 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Clay Griffith _____ 9/7/95
 Representative, NCDOT Date

Ray C. Shelton _____ 9/8/95
 FHWA for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

John K. Bevin _____ 9/7/95
 Representative, SHPO Date

David Reed, Deputy _____ 9/28/95
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

Replace Bridge No. 39
on US 221 over South Fork New River
Ashe County
TIP No. B-1037
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-221(6)

Properties not considered eligible for the National Register:

Property #1. This large, one-and-one-half story, side-gable dwelling appears to be the enlargement of an older house. The original structure was probably a Craftsman style house with a central gabled dormer and later expanded in the 1950s or 60s with the addition of brick veneer and awning-type sash windows.

Property #2. This frame, one-and-one-half story, side-gable Cape Cod is located at the east end of Bridge No. 39 and probably dates from the late 1930s. The house features two gabled dormers, a small gabled entry canopy supported on square posts, two picture windows flanking the entry, and a side porch overlooking the river. The house appears to have been altered at some point with the addition of asbestos siding and a flat-roofed extension to the southeast. The property does not possess special historical or architectural significance.

Property #3. This one-story, one-room gas station is located adjacent to Property #2 at the east end of Bridge No. 39. The gas station was most likely owned and operated by the resident next door. The building is typical of late 1920s and 1930s roadside gas stations with its broad hipped-roof extending to form a porte-cochere. The building is embellished by molded concrete block exterior walls and roof supports, exposed rafter ends, and unusual four-over-four double-hung windows. The property does not possess special historical or architectural significance.

APPENDIX B

May 22, 1996, National Register Eligibility Concurrence Letter



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

May 22, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Replace Bridge 39 on US 221 over South Fork
New River, Ashe County, B-1037, Federal Aid
Project BRSTP-221(6), State Project
8.1710602, ER 96-8869

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of May 1, 1996, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Clay Griffith concerning the above project.

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

Bridge #39. This bridge is eligible under Criterion A for transportation because it represents the culmination of transportation improvements at a major crossing along a new state highway. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a good, representative example of a 1920s reinforced concrete bridge.

New River General Store. The store is eligible under Criterion C as a rare and intact example of an early twentieth-century rural general store.

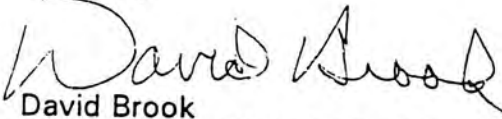
The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

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



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


Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church

bc: File 
Brown/Bevin
Martin
County
RF

APPENDIX C

October 7, 1999, Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register

Federal Aid # STP-221(8)

TIP Project #R-2310

County: Ashe

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: US 221 from NC 16 to the Alleghany County Line

On October 7, 1999, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Reviewed the subject project at

- a scoping meeting
- photograph review session/consultation
- other

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as # 3-5, 7, 8, 11-21, 24-39, 41-46 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties located within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Mary Pope 10/7/99
 Representative, NCDOT Date

Ray C Shelton 10/19/99
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

J. F. U 10-7-99
 Representative, SHPO Date

W. A. Swad 11/2/99
 State Historic Preservation Officer, Deputy SHPO Date

APPENDIX D

Photographs of Resources Previously Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

| <i>PLATE</i> | <i>TITLE</i> | <i>STATUS</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | House (#3) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 2 | House (#4) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 3 | House (#5) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 4 | Former Gas Station/Store (#7) | Declared National Register ineligible, 9/7/95 |
| 5 | House (#8) | Declared National Register ineligible, 9/7/95 |
| 6 | House (#11) | Declared National Register ineligible, 9/7/95 |
| 7 | House (#12) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 8 | House (#13) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 9 | House (#14) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 10 | House (#15) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 11 | House (#16) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 12 | House (#17) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 13 | House (#18) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 14 | House (#19) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 15 | House (#20) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 16 | House (#21) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 17 | House (#24) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 18 | House (#25) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 19 | Former Store/Gas Station (#26) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 20 | House (#27) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 21 | House (#28) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 22 | House (#29) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 23 | House (#30) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 24 | House (#31) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 25 | House (#32) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 26 | House (#33) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 27 | Dog Creek Bridge (#34) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 28 | House (#35) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 29 | House (#36) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 30 | House (#37) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 31 | House (#38) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 32 | House (#39) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
| 33 | House (#41) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
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| 36 | House (#44) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |
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| 38 | House (#46) | Declared National Register ineligible, 10/7/99 |

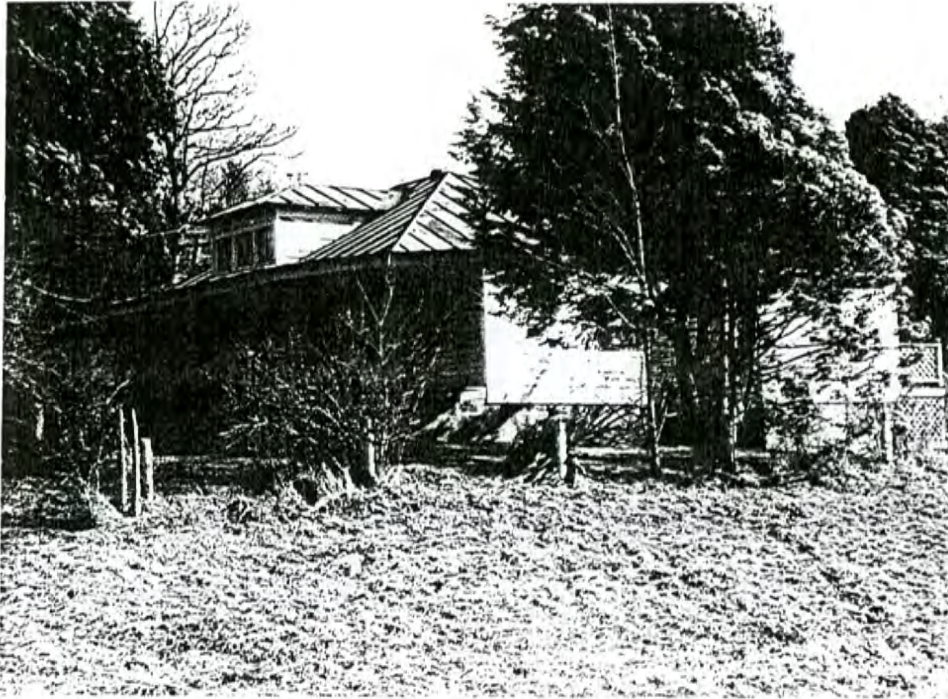


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9

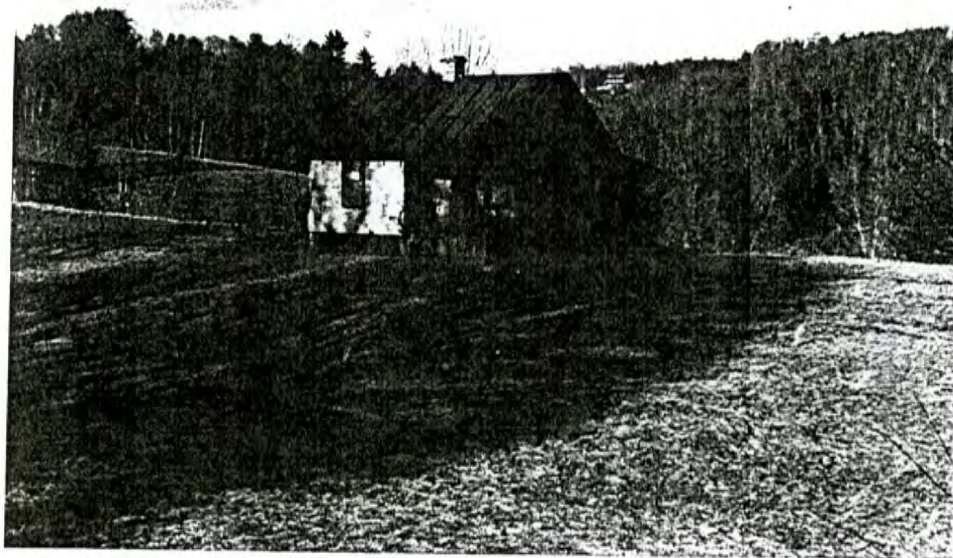


Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13

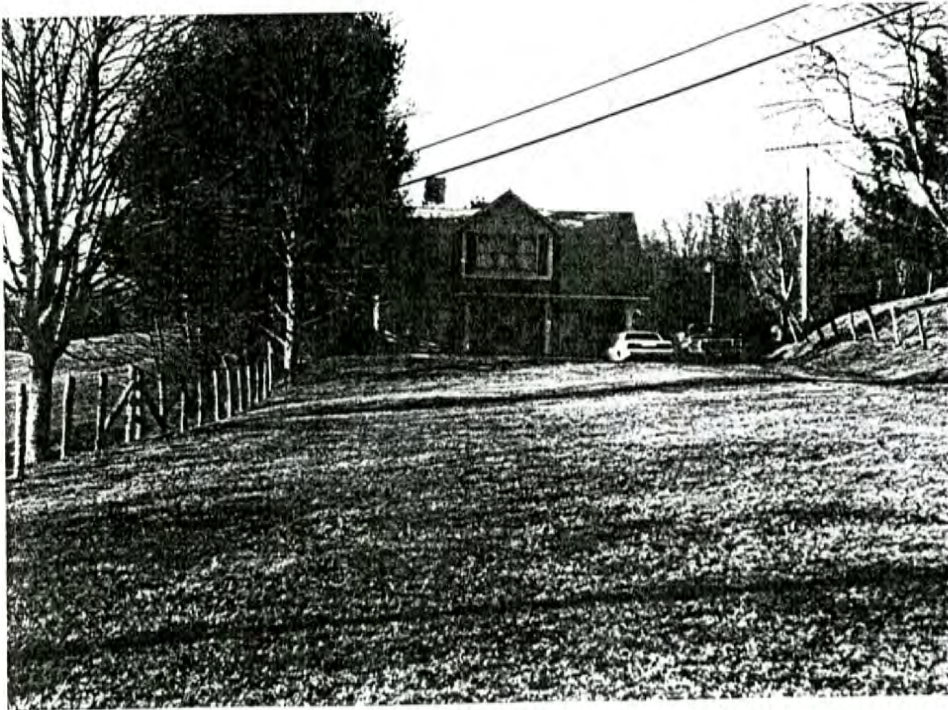


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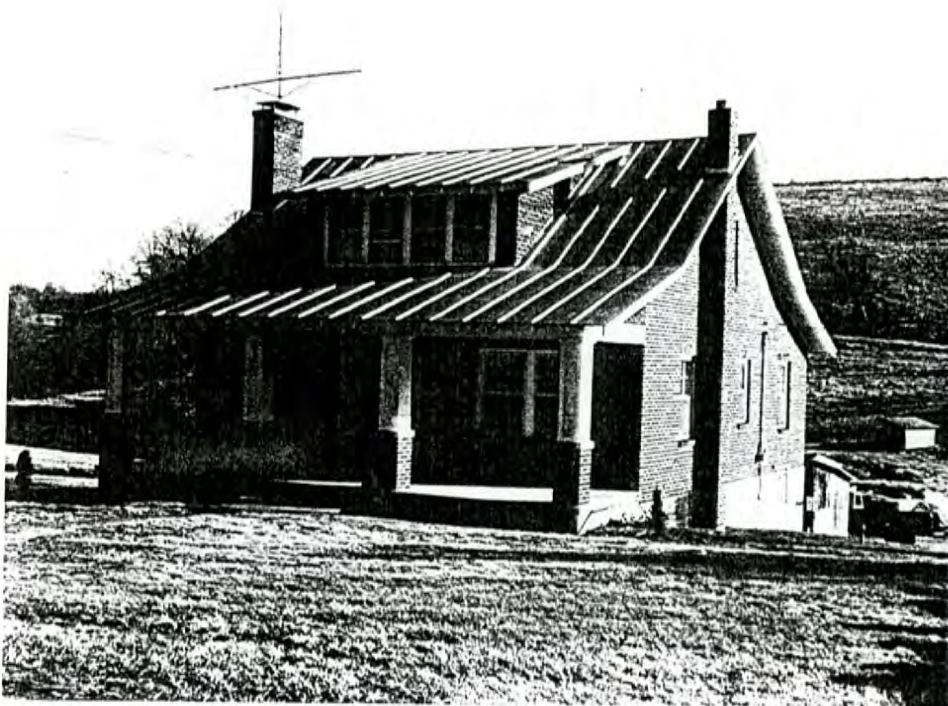


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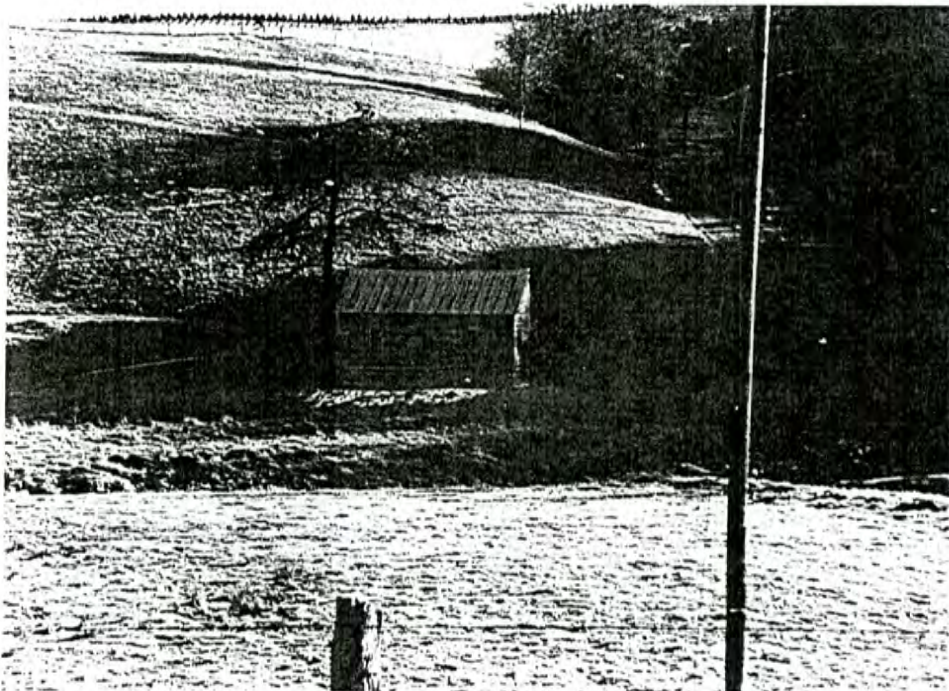


Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19

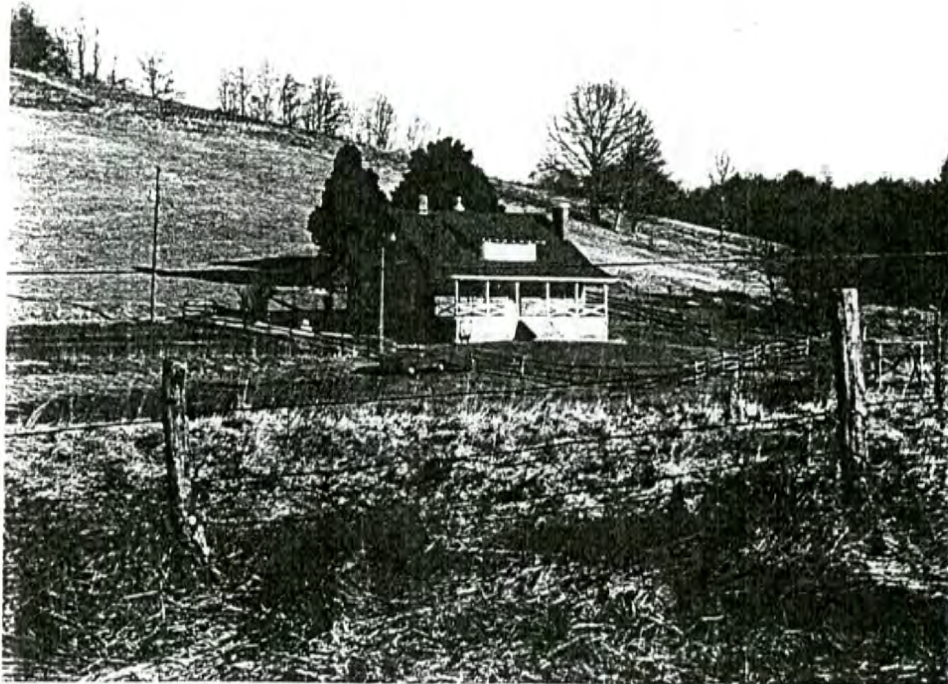


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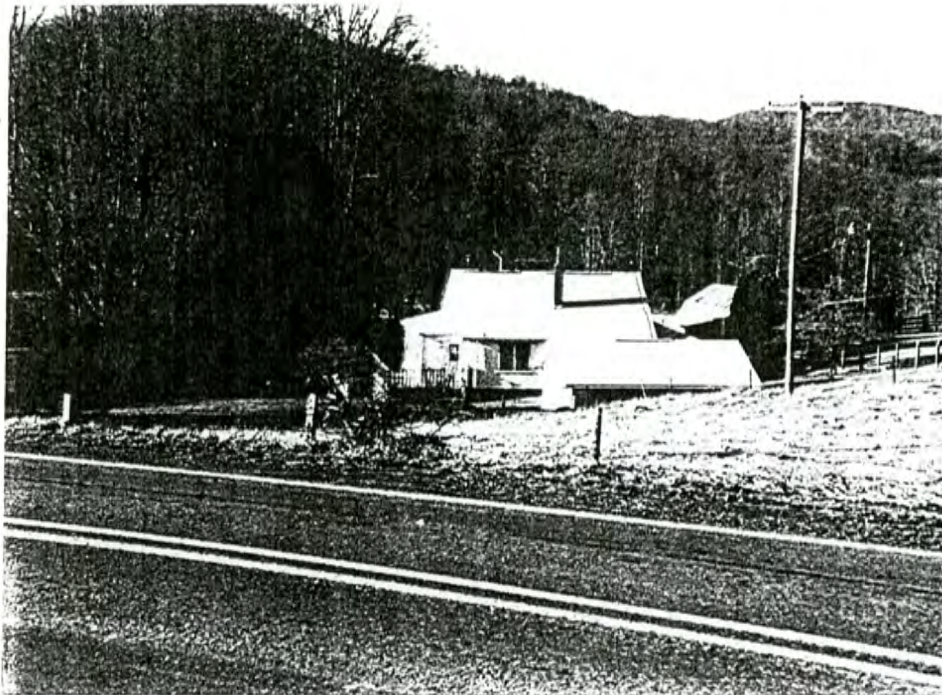


Plate 21



Plate 22



Plate 23



Plate 24



Plate 25



Plate 26

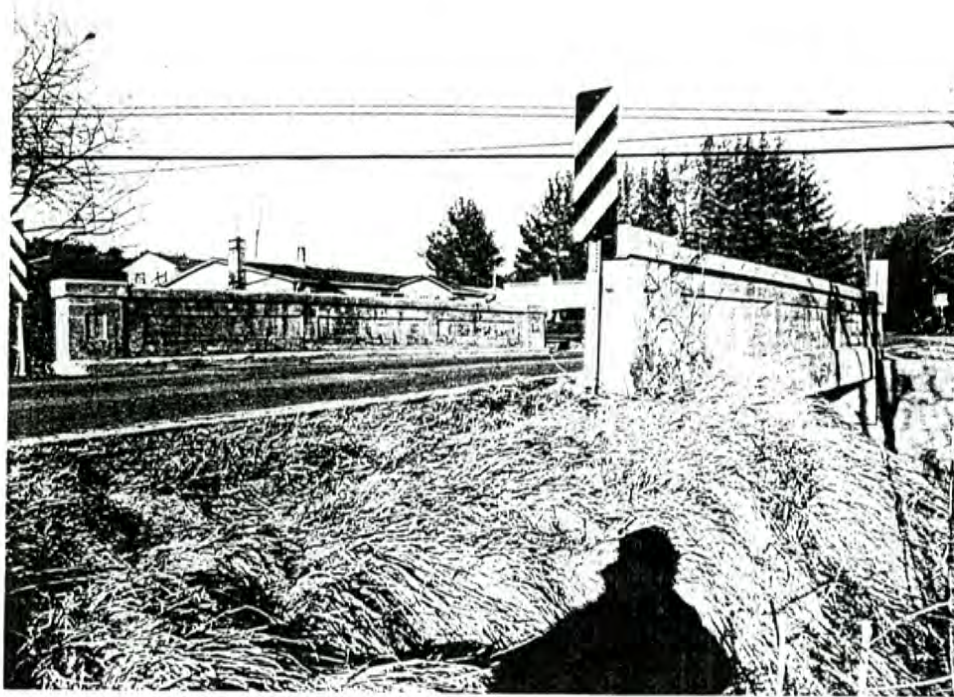


Plate 27



Plate 28

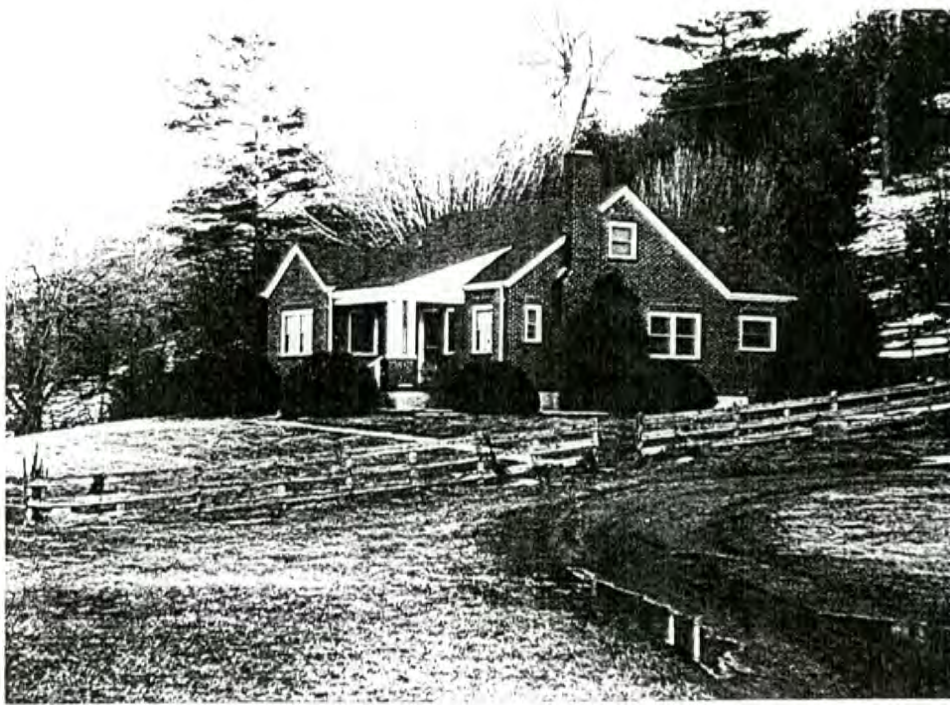


Plate 29



Plate 30

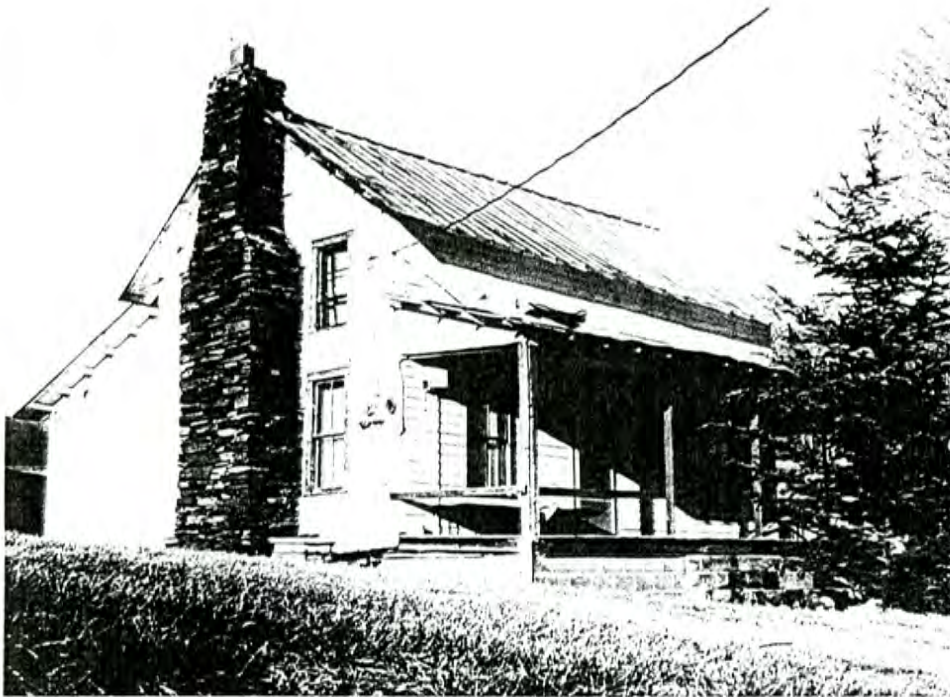


Plate 31



Plate 32



Plate 33

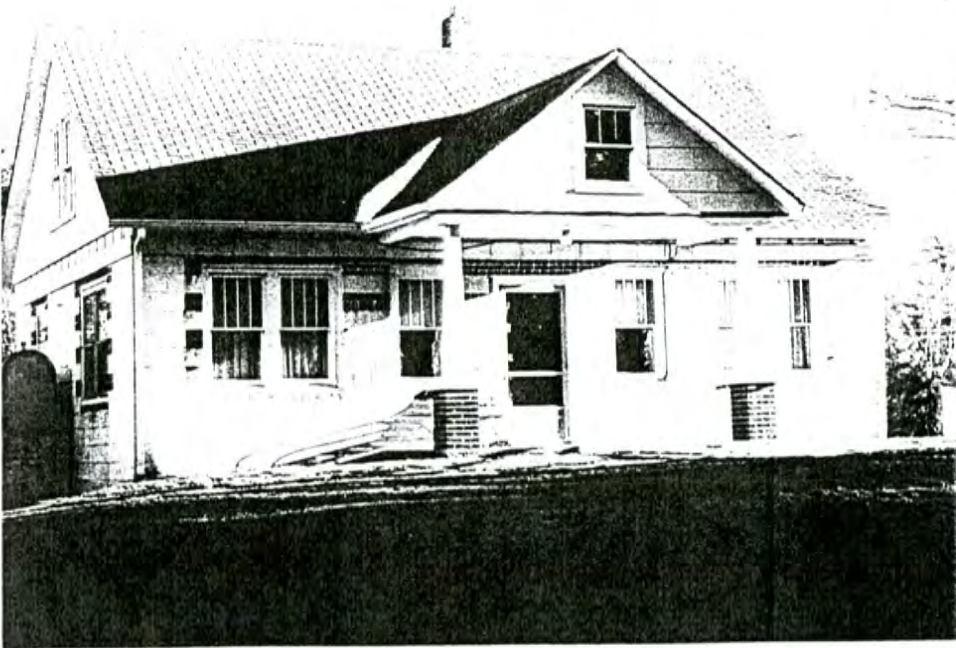


Plate 34



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37

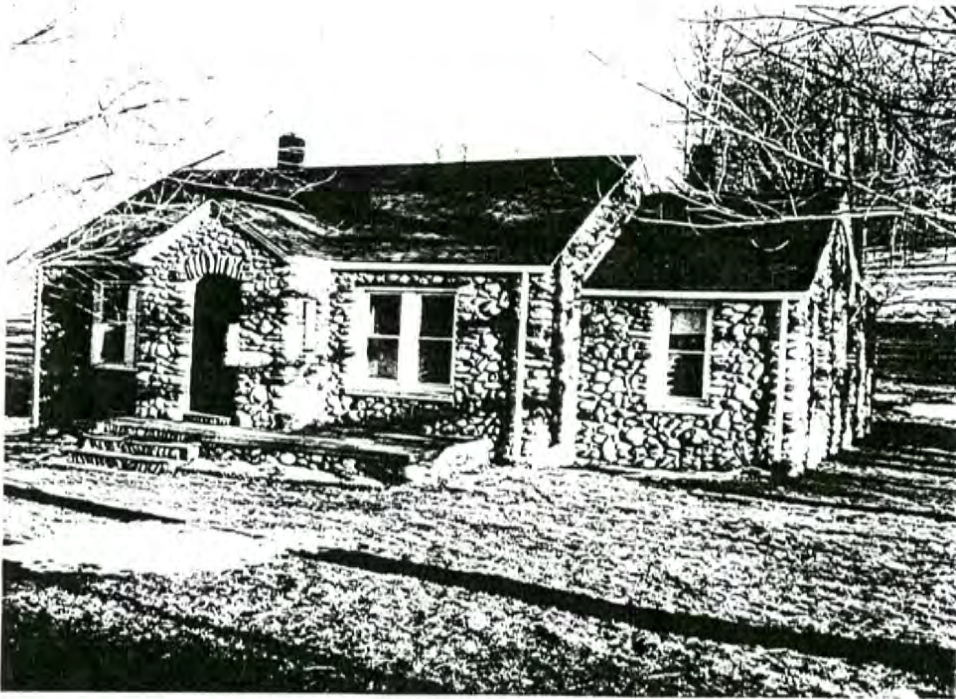


Plate 38