



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

June 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: David Brook *Signature of David Brook*
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SUBJECT: Widening of US 19 from Future I-26 (Existing US 19-23) in **Madison County** to SR 1336 at the Cane River in **Yancey County**, **TIP No. R-2519 & R-2518**. ER 00-8698

Thank you for your letter of April 4, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Debbie Curtis Toole of The Jaeger Company concerning the above project.

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

Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as it embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of and early Craftsman bungalow in rural east **Madison County**. We concur with the boundaries as noted in page 33 of the report.

Otto Buckner House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as it embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of and early Craftsman bungalow in rural east **Madison County**. We concur with the boundaries as noted in page 36 of the report.

Sam Byrd House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as it is representative of the application of the asymmetry and varied wall surfaces of the Queen Anne style to the traditional I-house form. We concur with the boundaries as noted in page 40 of the report.

Bald Creek School & Gymnasium is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as it is representative of the types of civic construction projects built by the federal government's Works Progress Administration (WPA) program during the 1930s. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 43 of the report.

	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
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

page 2

Captain E.E. Neill House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as it embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of a two-story single-pile plan house in the region. We concur with the boundaries as noted in page 46 of the report.

Wilkes Hensley House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Agriculture as it embodies all of the distinctive characteristics on a late nineteenth to early twentieth-century agricultural complex in Yancey County. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 49 of the report.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Burley Tobacco Barn, No. 6
William E. Buckner House, No. 23
Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House, No. 28
House, No. 62
C.W. Burton House, No. 71
Edwards House, No. 82
Burley Tobacco Barn, No. 86

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.

DB:scb

cc: B. Church
N. Graf

Bc: Brown/Montgomery
Griffith/W. Office
County
RF



**PHASE II INTENSIVE LEVEL HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
AND EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY**

for

**Widening of US 19, from Future I-26 (Existing US 19-23)
in Madison County to SR 1336 at the Cane River in Yancey County**

Madison and Yancey Counties, North Carolina

**TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T**

Prepared by

The Jaeger Company
119 Washington Street
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
770-534-0506

Prepared for

Planning and Environmental Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 25201
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

March 2000

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March 2000

Debbie Curtis-Joole

Principal Investigator
The Jaeger Company

3/24/2000
Date

Barbara Chum

Section Head, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

4/3/2000
Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 19, from future I-26 (existing US 19-23) in Madison County to SR 1336 at the Cane River in Yancey County. The project's TIP Number is R-2518, and the State Project Number is 6.86005T. The proposed project will widen US 19 from a two-lane shoulder section to a four-lane section. The proposed widening will be a four-lane divided facility with 3.6-meter (12-foot) lanes, 3.0-meter (10-foot) outside shoulders, and a 4.8-meter (16-foot) raised grassed median with mountable curb.

A Phase II intensive level historic resources survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. In July and August 1999 surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age. Every property at least 50 years old was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed during the months of October and November 1999 and evaluated for National Register eligibility.

In addition to the fieldwork, Madison and Yancey County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Asheville, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Investigators also conducted a thorough examination of deeds, tax records, and historic maps located in the Madison and Yancey County courthouses. Local research was done at Mars Hill College in Madison County and at the Yancey County Library.

The proposed project's APE was initially delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian in a preliminary Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report in January 1998. The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive level survey. The APE extends along both sides of the existing US 19/19E corridor to include those areas that may be physically affected by the road widening as well as those areas that may be visually affected. The hilly topography of the area and natural boundaries such as creeks were often used to define the APE. The APE is shown on the *Area of Potential Effects/Historic Resources Survey Map* in Appendix A.

Eighty-nine (89) properties located within the APE were identified in the initial field survey. Thirteen (13) properties considered worthy of further evaluation are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria. The remaining seventy-six (76) properties were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between the SHPO and NCDOT on 3 September 1999. The ineligible properties are represented in this report with photographs and brief reasons for their ineligibility (See Appendix B).

There are no properties located within the APE that are listed in the National Register and none listed on the State Study List.

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>	Page
None	

<u>Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List</u>
None

<u>Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>	
No. 25	31
No. 47	34
No. 67	37
No. 73	41
No. 76	44
No. 84	47

<u>Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>	
No. 6	51
No. 23	53
No. 28	55
No. 62	57
No. 71	60
No. 82	62
No. 86	64

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation
(See Appendix B.)

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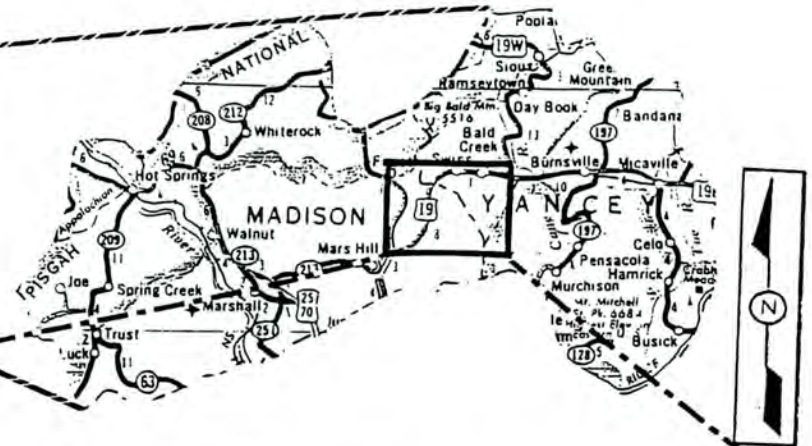
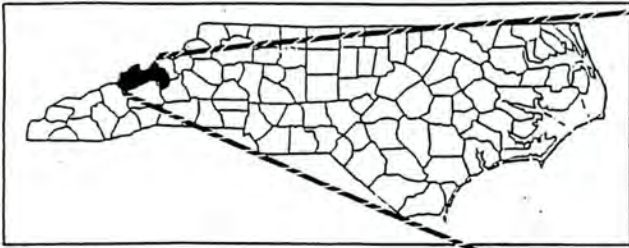
II. Introduction

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed widening of US 19 in Madison and Yancey counties, North Carolina. The TIP Number for the proposed project is R-2518, and the State Project Number is 6.86005T. This survey was conducted for NCDOT by The Jaeger Company of Gainesville, Georgia, from July to November 1999. Debbie Curtis Toole, Architectural Historian, and Diana Miles, Preservation Planner, served as the principal investigators.

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a State Environmental Assessment (SEA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the SEA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

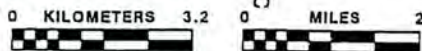
The proposed project consists of an approximately 22.5-kilometer (14-mile) stretch of US 19 from the existing US 19-23 in Madison County to SR 1336 at the Cane River in Yancey County. The project location is shown on the *Project Location Map*. The project will widen US 19 from a two-lane shoulder section to a four-lane section. The proposed widening will be a four-lane divided facility with 3.6-meter (12-foot) lanes, 3.0-meter (10-foot) outside shoulders, and a 4.8-meter (16-foot) raised grassed median with mountable curb.

The APE is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties. This project's APE extends along both sides of the existing US 19/19E corridor to include those areas that may be physically affected by the road widening as well as those areas that may be visually affected. The hilly topography of the area and natural boundaries such as creeks were important factors in defining the APE. The APE is shown on the *Area of Potential Effects/Historic Resources Survey Map* in Appendix A.



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

US 19, FROM FUTURE I-26 TO SR 1336
MADISON-YANCEY COUNTIES
TIP PROJECT R-2518



III. Physical Environment

The proposed project area is located in Madison and Yancey counties, in western North Carolina. The project area begins approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) north of Asheville, at the intersection of US 19-23 and US 19 in Madison County, and extends east to SR 1336 where US 19 crosses the Cane River in Yancey County. The project area is within the mountains physiographic region of western North Carolina. Madison and Yancey counties are contiguous and are bordered by Buncombe and McDowell counties to the south, Haywood County to the west, Mitchell County to the east, and the Tennessee state line to the north.

US 19 runs roughly east and west through a very mountainous region of western North Carolina. The topography consists of steep hillsides and narrow valleys. The route traverses Ivy Gap at the Madison/Yancey county line. Numerous creeks and a river run through the area. The Cane River flows north to join with the Toe River and form the Nolichucky at the Yancey/Mitchell county line. Major creeks include the Middle Fork Creek and Bald Creek, which parallel US 19 in a number of places. Broad valleys around the main waterways provide flatter and more fertile land for settlement and cultivation.

The area remains largely rural and contains agricultural crop and pasture land along with large forested areas. The Pisgah National Forest is located both north and south of the project corridor. Mount Mitchell is located south of the project area. Many of the steep hillsides are used for pasture land, while the flatter and more fertile valley areas contain cultivated fields and the small farmsteads typical of the area.

Several small cities and a number of rural crossroads communities are located in the vicinity of the project area. The city of Mars Hill is approximately 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) west of the beginning of the project area. The city of Burnsville is approximately 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) east of the project area's end at the Cane River. Numerous rural crossroads communities, or "traditional communities," exist along the US 19 route and include Little Ivy, Middle Fork, Buckner, Bethel, Swiss, Bald Creek, Cane River, and Riverside. The small community of Bald Creek is the most concentrated rural community along the route.

The old route of US 19 is still visible in many locations along the existing US 19. The original route followed the topography and curved around the hillsides. During construction of the existing road in the 1970s, the road bed was raised in some areas and carved out of hillsides in others to make the route as straight as possible.

Historically, this area looked much as it does today. The small farmsteads, fields, and outbuildings were scattered among the pasture land and forested areas. Small, dispersed communities developed, connecting these farmsteads and their families. During the early twentieth century, the area's farmers typically grew vegetables to feed their families, grain for their livestock, and tobacco as a cash crop. Some families made hooked rugs and sold them along the roadside to tourists and passersby as another source of income.

Many small farmsteads are still located along the route. Small farmhouses, barns, and cultivated fields dot the landscape. The main crops now being grown are burley tobacco and corn.

Development has increasingly occurred along the US 19 corridor over the last few decades. Mostly residential construction has taken place, with some commercial development as well. Despite this development, however, the area retains much of its historically rural and agricultural environment.

IV. Methodology

The Phase II intensive level survey was conducted and this report prepared in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR Part 800), (36 CFR Part 60); and FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4f Documents). This survey followed the guidelines set forth in Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources (NCDOT, 15 June 1994). In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the SHPO dated February 2, 1996.

The Phase II survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all resources within the APE which may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to National Register criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of field surveys and historical background research of the project area. In July and August 1999 surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a USGS quadrangle map. USGS maps showing the boundaries of the project APE and the location of surveyed resources are included in Appendix A.

After NCDOT and the SHPO concurred with the evaluation of ineligibility for 76 of the 89 surveyed resources, an intensive-level field survey of the remaining 13 resources identified as worthy of further evaluation was conducted. This field survey was carried out during the months of October and November 1999. Each resource was photographed, site plans were drawn, and proposed National Register boundaries were defined.

Research was conducted to trace the historical and architectural development of the project area. The survey and National Register files of the SHPO's western office in Asheville were examined to identify those properties listed in the National Register and on the State Study List. This review found no properties either listed in the National Register or on the Study List. The Madison County Historic Resources Survey and the Yancey County Historic Resources Survey were reviewed for architectural background information. Recent books on North Carolina architectural history were also used to establish an architectural context for the area. These included *North Carolina Architecture* by Catherine Bishir; *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* by Bishir, Southern, and Martin; and *Architects and Builders in North Carolina, A History of the Practice of Building* by Bishir, Brown, Lounsbury, and Wood. Clay Griffith, architectural historian in the SHPO's western office, assisted in finding specific Madison and Yancey County resources to serve as examples in the contexts.

Historical research, using both primary and secondary sources, was conducted at local and regional repositories. Local histories, subject files, and historic maps were researched in the Appalachian Room, Renfroe Library, at Mars Hill College and in the Yancey County Library. Interviews were conducted with several local historians, including Richard Dillingham and Peggy Harmon at Mars Hill College; Taylor Barnhill, surveyor for the Madison County historic resources survey; and Jim Priesmeyer, Director of the Yancey County History Association. A number of property owners in the project area were also interviewed for information about their properties and surrounding communities.

V. Background Information and Historic Contexts

The US 19/19E corridor included in the project area runs east and west through Madison and Yancey counties in western North Carolina. The counties lie in the state's mountains region northeast of Asheville and border on the North Carolina-Tennessee state line. The project area includes the Cane River Valley, a fertile river valley that provided land and water for settlement, crop cultivation, and livestock grazing. Numerous other smaller creek valleys also provided attractive areas for settlement.

Yancey County was formed in 1833. The small community of Burnsville became the county seat in 1834 and served as a trading center for the surrounding area. Madison County was formed in 1851 from Buncombe and Yancey counties, and the town of Marshall was designated the county seat. Numerous dispersed rural communities were established throughout the area, including Little Ivy, Buckner, Middle Fork, Bald Creek, and Cane River. These settlements, or "traditional communities," consisted of a number of families and their small farmsteads centered around community gathering places such as churches and stores. Saw mills, grist mills, and blacksmith shops were also important parts of these communities, providing needed products and services to area residents. (Common Times; Toe River Valley, vol. 2; Madison County Heritage, vol. 1)

The area's white settlers were largely farmers who established small, self-sufficient farmsteads in the fertile river and creek valleys. Farmers grew corn as a staple crop to feed their families as well as their livestock. Wheat, rye, and oats were important grain crops, and hay, grasses, and clover were also grown. Some farmers with land in the broad river valleys developed prosperous agricultural businesses. Livestock included sheep, cattle, and hogs. Yancey County was a significant area for cattle grazing. Well into the early twentieth century, cattle from Yancey and Madison counties were driven to markets in Asheville where rail transportation was readily available. Orchards of fruit trees, particularly apples and peaches, were also planted, with apples becoming a large market crop. (Images of Yancey: 123-128; Madison County Heritage, vol 1)

Tobacco was grown early on in Madison and Yancey counties, largely for home consumption. Flue-cured bright-leaf tobacco was grown during the late nineteenth century and marketed in Asheville. By the 1920s, however, area farmers were growing burley tobacco, and it became an important cash crop. (Images of Yancey: 127-128; Madison County Heritage, vol. 1)

Most of the small farmsteads remaining in the area today still grow and cure burley tobacco. Numerous burley tobacco barns dot the landscape. While a few early twentieth-century barns remain, most now date from the 1940s and 1950s. Burley tobacco is air-cured in open barns, and these large barns were constructed to provide space for hanging the tobacco for curing.

A few small dairies operated in the county up until World War II, providing milk largely to their local areas. After World War II and the introduction of electricity to area farms,

several larger dairies were established and remained in operation for a number of years. (Images of Yancey: 128) The Wilkes Hensley House and Farm near the Bald Creek community contains a dairy complex of barns, milking house, and silo dating from the 1930s. Both the Hensley and Edwards families who lived on the property operated the dairy.

The mountainous region remained fairly isolated due to the lack of good roads until the late nineteenth century when the first railroads arrived. The railroads brought an influx of people and a boom in the area's growth and development that continued into the early twentieth century. The railroads allowed industries such as timbering and mining to develop, providing employment and economic growth for the area. Good roadways linking western North Carolina to the remainder of the state were not established until around the turn of the twentieth century. Even then, many roads remained in poor condition until the 1940s and 1950s. The original US 19 corridor was probably one of the better roads through the area during the early to mid-twentieth century.

In Madison County, the Western North Carolina Railroad extended from Asheville through Marshall to Paint Rock near the Tennessee state line during the late nineteenth century. The Black Mountain Railway in Yancey County was constructed along the Toe River near Micaville in 1910-1911. The line was extended to Burnsville and Pensacola (south of Micaville) by 1913. In 1955, the railway was sold and re-named the Yancey Railroad, operating until the mid-1980s. The line between Burnsville and Micaville roughly paralleled the US 19E corridor. The Caney River Railway was chartered by the state in 1903 and ran to and from Bald Mountain (northwest of Bald Creek) until about 1912. (Toe River Valley, vol. 1; Madison County Heritage, vol. 1)

Timbering was a large enterprise in the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries due to the extensive stands of spruce and hardwood in the county. Railroads carried the timber to area lumber mills and transported sawn lumber out to markets. This profitable industry flourished during the 1910s. Two of the major lumber companies in the area were the Carolina Spruce Company at Pensacola, south of Micaville, and the Brown Brothers Lumber Company at Eskota, east of Micaville near Spruce Pine. Timbering began to diminish in the area during the 1920s and 1930s as timber supplies dwindled. (Toe River Valley, vol. 1) A few small lumber operations remain in the area today.

The vast mineral wealth of Yancey County was mined in the eighteenth century by Native Americans as well as early settlers and continued throughout the nineteenth century. In particular, mica and feldspar mining became prosperous local industries, employing large numbers of people and significantly affecting the region's economic development. The town of Micaville grew up around these local mining industries, particularly the nearby mica mines, and served as the industries' trading center. In the 1870s, Yancey County contained eight mica mines, and by 1942, 60 to 75 mica mines were operating there. Mining operations on a much smaller scale continue in the area today. (Toe River Valley, vol. 1)

Traditional mountain crafts, such as weaving and pottery, practiced by the people of the area became products of income during the early twentieth century. Schools, such as the Penland School of Crafts near Spruce Pine east of Micaville, were established to keep these local craft traditions alive. Hooked rug making became an important cash industry for many families in the area. A large and vital community of artists make their homes in Madison, Yancey, and neighboring Mitchell counties today, continuing these craft traditions. Tourism also became an important regional industry associated with crafts and recreational opportunities in the area.

The African-American community in Madison and Yancey Counties has always been a relatively small percentage of the area's population. Due to the small scale of agricultural production in the mountains region, few farmers owned slaves. A number of slaves, however, did live in the Cane River area of Yancey County where several larger farms/plantations were located. After the Civil War, African-Americans in Yancey County established the community of Lincoln Park on the north side of Burnsville at least by the 1870s, and the area remains largely an African-American neighborhood today.

The portions of Madison and Yancey counties within the project area have historically been comprised largely of small-scale family farmsteads located along river and creek bottoms and in coves and grouped into rural crossroads communities. The towns of Marshall, Mars Hill, and Burnsville served as the commercial and governmental centers for the surrounding area. US 19/19E has been the main thoroughfare from Asheville to Burnsville since the late nineteenth century. The existing road bed was constructed during the 1970s, substantially straightening the earlier corridor that wound through the hilly region. Portions of the earlier road are still intact and used in many places within the project area.

The area retains its rural and small-town character despite growth that has taken place over the last few decades. Nonhistoric residential and commercial development has particularly infilled parts of the 19E corridor around Burnsville. Other houses and businesses have been constructed along the route as people have moved into the area.

The majority of historic resources remaining in the area today are associated with small family farmsteads. These include farmhouses, barns, and domestic outbuildings such as fruit storage houses, smokehouses, and springhouses. The city of Burnsville also retains many of its historic residential, commercial, and civic resources despite recent growth.

Few early to mid-nineteenth century houses or other buildings remain in either Madison or Yancey counties. Many early houses were constructed of hewn logs and used the locally abundant river and creek stone for foundation piers and chimneys. Half-dovetail notching was the most prevalent in the mountains region. This style of notching can be seen on several outbuildings located in the project area.

Two of the earliest houses remaining in the project area are sections of houses that were expanded in later years. The Wilkes Hensley House appears to contain a log section in its first floor, evidenced by the thick walls in this part of the house. This log section may

date to the mid-nineteenth century. The rear wing of the Sam Byrd House was reportedly constructed sometime during the mid-nineteenth century. Its interior materials, such as the wide board floors, walls, and ceilings unchanged from the later addition, appear to date from this earlier period.

Houses constructed in Madison and Yancey counties during the nineteenth century were vernacular house types traditionally built throughout western North Carolina as well as other parts of the state and the southeast. These house types included the two-story, one-room-deep I-house; the one-story, one-room-deep central hallway plan; and the double pen with two equal-sized rooms. These houses generally had only a few stylistic details added to their vernacular forms, or no stylistic influence at all.

The growth and prosperity of the late nineteenth century brought by the coming of the railroad and the beginning of the timber and mining industries is reflected in the larger houses constructed during this period. These houses were often two-story, single-pile plan houses (I-houses) with two-level front porches that produced impressive facades. Stylistic influence was shown with Victorian-era or Italianate-style details such as slender turned posts, elaborately sawn balustrades, and bracketed cornices. Most of these I-houses have a formal, central hallway floor plan reflecting a more sophisticated social status.

Several I-houses with late-nineteenth-century decorative details are located in the project area. These include the Sam Byrd House (No. 67), the Captain E. E. Neill House (No. 76), and the Wilkes Hensley House (No. 84). These houses have similar porch posts, balustrades, and bracketed cornices, suggesting that the same craftsmen might have involved in their construction.

During the early twentieth century, the bungalow house type became the popular house form in the region. Many Craftsman-style bungalows were constructed during the 1920s and 1930s as farmhouses on the small family farms of the area as well as in the town of Burnsville. The traditional use of local stone as a building material continued into this period, reflecting the Arts and Crafts tradition of utilizing natural regional materials. Many farmhouses and in-town dwellings in Madison and Yancey counties have foundations, chimneys, and porch piers made of stone from a nearby creek or river bed.

The majority of historic houses remaining in the project area today are 1920s and 1930s bungalows. Two examples are the Porter and Ollie Briggs Ray House (No. 25) and the Otto Buckner House (No. 47). The Ray House, constructed in the late 1920s, has distinctive wood-shingle siding and eave brackets. The 1938-1939 Buckner House is an excellent example of the use of local stone in its foundation, chimneys, and porch piers.

Historic rural community buildings remain throughout Madison and Yancey counties. These include churches, stores, and schools. The Bald Creek School and Gymnasium (No. 73) in the community of Bald Creek was constructed in 1938 as one of five Yancey County schools built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of local stone. The WPA was one of the federal government's New Deal programs committed to social

progress through work relief for unemployed Americans and construction projects. The WPA constructed five new high schools in Yancey County during the 1930s to replace older existing school buildings. Bald Creek became a leader in providing public higher education in the county during the late nineteenth century when it built the county's first public high school. Several private high schools were already in operation in Burnsville.

The historic landscape of the farmstead with farmhouse and domestic outbuildings surrounded by pasture land for livestock and cultivated fields for crops is the dominant landscape of Madison and Yancey counties. Domestic outbuildings were located around the farmhouse in a domestic work zone where household chores were performed. Outbuildings included smokehouses, apple/potato/fruit storage houses, canning houses, springhouses, storage buildings, and privies. Late-nineteenth-century outbuildings were sometimes constructed of hewn logs, usually with half-dovetail notching. Many outbuildings were frame with weatherboard siding. Mid-twentieth-century outbuildings were often constructed of concrete block. Some collections of historic outbuildings remain in the project area, but many have been lost.

Farm outbuildings were located away from the farmhouse in a farmyard setting surrounded with areas of pasture land for livestock grazing. Large, frame livestock and tobacco barns were constructed on every farm. These were usually covered with weatherboard siding often placed at angles. Tobacco barns often had gambrel roofs that provided a large, open interior. Numerous barns remain within the project area.

Architectural Context: Two-Story, Single-Pile Plan Houses (I-Houses) in Yancey County in the Late Nineteenth Century

In Yancey County during the late nineteenth century, as in all of Western North Carolina, residential architecture both followed traditional building patterns and incorporated new mass-produced materials and building plans and styles found in popular pattern books of the period. Particularly in rural areas such as Yancey County, traditional nineteenth-century house types continued to be constructed during the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. These traditional types were embellished with new mass-produced materials and details from such pattern books as A. J. Bicknell's *Bicknell's Village Builder* (1870) to give them a modern and updated appearance.

One of the most prevalent traditional house types that continued to be constructed in rural areas during this period was the two-story, single-pile plan house, also known as the I-house (Kniffen 1965: 549-577). Catherine Bishir in *North Carolina Architecture* points out, "A staunchly rectangular and symmetrical building, one or two stories tall, with a porch and a rear ell or shed containing a kitchen, remained the classic choice. Such houses dominated the rural landscape from the 1860s throughout the rest of the century and into the 1910s and 1920s" (Bishir 1990: 288). The I-house represented wealth and status in rural areas of North Carolina throughout the nineteenth century.

As the railroad and the sawmill advanced into the mountainous regions of Western North Carolina during the late nineteenth century, farmers in the coves and river valleys

replaced their earlier log dwellings with frame houses decorated with newly available millwork (Bishir 1990: 291). Some of the more prosperous farmers built with a clear awareness of current style—usually a simplified version of the Queen Anne style with a high roof, wraparound porch, projecting bays, and sometimes a porch turret (Bishir, Southern, Martin 1999: 63). Elements of the Italianate style—such as elaborate eave brackets—were also employed. Lighter framing techniques were introduced with the use of the balloon frame, making these houses easier to construct. The timber-rich areas of the mountains region provided abundant material for the lumber and millwork for such buildings.

“To these familiar forms, builders could add as much or as little in the way of ‘artistic’ trim as the budget and taste of the client permitted” (Bishir 1990: 290). Builders updated the most obvious and easily changed elements of these houses, including porches, rooflines, and trim. Decorative details such as jigsawn porch balustrades, friezes, and post brackets, gable ornaments, and eave brackets brought these traditional houses into the “modern” era. An easily constructed central front gable rising from the roof eaves was a common addition that gave an up-to-date and vertical emphasis to a house’s facade. This gable was popular by the 1870s and continued to be used throughout the rest of the century in both simple and more elaborate houses (Bishir 1990: 290-295).

In some cases, an earlier and smaller house, of log construction or frame, was incorporated into a larger I-house to provide needed space and to showcase the acquired prosperity of its owner.

The I-house was built in Yancey County and much of North Carolina during the late nineteenth century as the rural home of well-to-do farmers and businessmen. It was found throughout the almost completely rural county. The house was a two-story, frame structure with symmetrical, three-bay front facade, gabled roof, exterior end or interior ridge chimneys, and most often a central hallway plan. The front porch might be either a one-story shed or a two-story double piazza and either cover the full facade or only the center entrance bay. A one or two-story rear ell contained the kitchen and other rooms depending on its size.

The majority of late-nineteenth-century I-houses in Yancey County were decorated with popular millwork of the period sawn in local sawmills. Jigsawn porch balustrades and friezes, ornamental eave brackets, and turned or chamfered porch posts with sawn brackets were the most common elaborations.

Representative examples of the type of late-nineteenth-century I-houses with period millwork constructed in Yancey County include the Burton House/Lickskillet Farm (c.1875) on SR 1393; the Wilson Whittington House (1888) on SR 1379; the Tarp Banks House (c.1875) on SR 1120; and the Taylor Horton House (expanded 1904) on SR 1336.

These houses all exhibit the characteristics of the I-house as built in Yancey County during the late nineteenth century. These characteristics include the I-house form (two stories, one room deep, more than one room wide); symmetrical, three-bay front facade;

one- or two-story front porch, either full-facade or entry bay only; period decorative millwork, particularly on the porch; usually a gabled roof; exterior end or interior ridge chimneys; and a one- or two-story rear ell.

The Burton House/Licksillet Farm has a two-level front porch with jigsawn balustrade and post brackets. The Wilson Whittington House has a two-level, pedimented, entry porch with elaborately sawn balustrades and post brackets as well as decorative eave brackets; interior ridge chimneys and a one-story rear ell are also visible. The Tarp Banks House has a simple two-level porch, both exterior end and interior stone and brick chimneys, and a rear two-story wing. The Taylor Horton House was expanded in 1904 from a smaller house to its present I-house form. The house has a one-story shed porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets as well as three front-facing gables covered with decorative wood shingles.

While a number of two-story, single-pile plan houses still exist in Yancey County, many of these have been lost and others have been significantly altered.

Within the APE, five late-nineteenth-century I-houses are located along the US 19/19E corridor. These I-houses are all examples of the continued use of the traditional two-story, single-pile plan house form updated with period decorative millwork. Located in the area of Bald Creek, these houses represent the former prosperity of this broad and fertile valley due to productive farming and the lumbering and mining industries during the late nineteenth century.

The Sam Byrd House (No. 67) is the most stylistic of the five I-houses. When compared with the Yancey County I-house examples, the Byrd House is clearly one of the most stylistic I-house forms in the county. Constructed during the late 1880s, the house is an example of the use of simplified Queen Anne-style motifs to give an added awareness of current style to a traditional building form. To its two-story, one-room-deep, central hallway plan was added a one-story wraparound porch, a projecting front entrance bay, a cutaway bay on the east end facade, and a variety of exterior wall materials—weatherboard, patterned wood shingles, and beaded tongue-and-groove siding placed a various angles—all designed to provide the assymetrical and richly textured appearance of the Queen Anne style. The house clearly remains, however, a traditional I-house form elaborated to show the wealth of its owner, Sam Byrd, who made his money as a timber baron during the late nineteenth century when logging was a prosperous industry in the surrounding timber-rich mountains. An earlier frame house was incorporated into the two-story rear wing. As it retains its architectural integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the traditional I-house embellished in the Queen Anne style, the Sam Byrd House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

The Captain E. E. Neill House (No. 76) was constructed about 1897 and is a very intact example of the two-story, single-pile house form decorated with popular millwork patterns taken from period pattern books and produced locally at area sawmills. This carefully crafted detailing includes elaborately jigsawn porch balustrades, chamfered

wood porch posts and sawn brackets, scroll eave brackets, and a projecting bay window with beaded tongue-and-groove siding. The I-house has a rear two-story wing. When compared with the Yancey County I-house examples, the Neill House is clearly one of the best examples of the type. Its porch millwork is very similar to that of the Wilson Whittington House. The Neill House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the traditional I-house type elaborated with intricately sawn millwork. The house retains with it several late-nineteenth-century domestic outbuildings.

The late-nineteenth-century Wilkes Hensley House (No. 84) is another example of the expansion of an earlier and smaller house, probably of log construction. The house was enlarged in the late nineteenth century to the existing two-story, one-room-deep house with one-and-one-half-story rear wing. While it retains its decorative two-level front porch with skillfully jigsawed balustrades and post brackets that compares favorably with other Yancey County examples, the house's weatherboard siding has been covered with asphalt siding and other changes have been made. Due to these alterations and the resulting loss of architectural integrity, the Wilkes Hensley House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. However, the house and its associated outbuildings are recommended eligible for their agricultural significance under Criterion A. (See *Agricultural Context: Agricultural Complexes in Yancey County*.)

The remaining two I-houses within the APE have been extensively altered and have lost many of the distinctive characteristics of the house type. The C. W. Burton House (No. 71), constructed sometime from the 1880s to 1900, is a two-story, one-room-deep house with three-bay front facade and a one-story rear wing. The house's exterior, however, has been covered with artificial siding and the porch details have been replaced. The Edwards House (No. 82) appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century, but was extensively altered in the early to mid-twentieth century with a reconstructed porch and replacement windows. This house also has a rear one-story wing.

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Two-Story, Single-Pile Plan Houses (I-Houses) in Yancey County from the Late Nineteenth Century (Criterion C)

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, a late-nineteenth-century, two-story, single-pile plan house in Yancey County must meet the following Criterion C requirement: "embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." A property must clearly contain enough of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house type in Yancey County to be considered a good representative of this type.

The distinctive characteristics of a late-nineteenth-century, two-story, single-pile plan house in Yancey County are

- (1) the form: two stories in height, one room deep, more than one room wide (generally, two rooms wide and most often a central hallway plan);

- (2) a symmetrical, three-bay front facade;
- (3) a one- or two-story front porch, may be either full-facade or entrance bay only;
- (4) may be embellished with period decorative millwork such as sawn or turned balustrades, friezes, posts, brackets on the porches, along the eaves, and around the entrance;
- (5) most often a gabled roof;
- (6) exterior end or interior ridge chimneys, may have decorative tops; and
- (7) one- to two-story rear ell

In addition, a property must retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. An eligible house must have enough integrity to clearly illustrate the type's original form, key decorative elements, original materials, and interior plan.

Architectural Context: Craftsman Bungalows in Rural East Madison and Yancey Counties in the Early Twentieth Century

In the early twentieth century in Western North Carolina, national architectural forms became increasingly popular. In residential architecture, these included such house types as the simple rectilinear or “foursquare” house and the bungalow. Traditional house forms continued to be built, particularly in rural areas, but nationally popular forms became more and more prevalent. A growing number of popular magazines and standardized building components enabled national trends to influence even the most modest architecture (Bishir 1990: 363-364; 416).

The new house types emphasized the virtues of simplicity, unpretentiousness, and efficiency. The bungalow was such a type. The name “bungalow” derived from the deep-roofed, informal cottage or *bangla* in India. While architects designed fine bungalows for wealthy clients in some parts of the country, the essential elements of the bungalow—a low-slung silhouette dominated by a broad roof, an open, informal plan incorporating a porch, and simple, geometricized detailing and use of natural materials—allowed its successful translation into simpler, mass-produced houses. By the 1910s, numerous bungalow magazines and mail-order firms were available to provide house plans to builders and homeowners across the state (Bishir 1990: 425-426).

Many bungalows constructed in North Carolina were precut manufactured houses sent to the buyer by rail for on-site assembly. Companies that manufactured these ready-to-assemble houses included North American Construction Company of Bay City, Michigan, which manufactured Aladdin Read-Cut houses, and Sears, Roebuck and Company, with their “honor-built” houses (Bishir 1990: 427).

Bungalows were widely accepted in rural Madison and Yancey counties during the early twentieth century and continued to be built into the late 1930s. The houses could be cheaply and easily built and ranged in size and elaboration to accommodate all economic levels. Farmers in rural areas of Western North Carolina, where hall-parlor plan and one- or two-room log dwellings were still in use in the early twentieth century, easily accepted and welcomed the simplicity, unpretentious coziness, and modernity of the bungalow.

The “true” bungalow was one story tall and usually had one or more wide, front-facing gables that integrated the porch and house. Some bungalows were enlarged slightly to include a half upper story that provided more usable interior space. Detailing was most often Craftsman-style in origin, with an emphasis on structural components and natural materials, but other stylistic influences were sometimes found. Typical Craftsman details included heavy tapered porch posts atop masonry piers, angular eave brackets, and exposed rafter ends. The regional use of natural materials was an important Craftsman concept realized in the use of local stone for foundations, chimneys, and piers, and in the use of the area’s abundant timber (Bishir 1990: 426-427).

The Craftsman style was inspired primarily by the work of California architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who practiced from 1893 to 1914. About

1903, they began to design simple Craftsman-type bungalows, and by 1909, they had designed and executed several landmark examples. The English Arts and Crafts movement, an interest in oriental wooden architecture, and their early training in the manual arts all appear to have influenced the Greenes in their Craftsman-style designs (McAlester 1985: 453-454).

In Western North Carolina, particularly in Asheville and surrounding areas, a sense of a regional architecture had developed by the early twentieth century. This regional building showed a preference for picturesque, romantic, and rustic designs as well as the use of natural materials, all influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. A variety of English-inspired cottages and Elizabethan manor houses constructed with half-timbering, pebbledash (a local exterior wall treatment of rough-textured stucco), and stone; rustic Adirondack-style houses of log and native stone; and numerous Craftsman-style bungalows and larger houses, were all built. The rusticism of this movement was similar to the indigenous building traditions of Western North Carolina, repeating elements of the familiar log structures and fieldstone chimneys that many local residents were still building (Bishir 1999: 59-50).

The Craftsman bungalow was built in rural east Madison and Yancey counties from the 1910s through the 1930s. The eastern portion of Madison County is more similar to Yancey County in its rural architectural development than it is to the western portion of the county where the cities of Marshall and Hot Springs had a more resort-type influence on the area's architecture. Many of the farmers of the rural agricultural areas of both east Madison and Yancey built Craftsman bungalows for their farmhouses during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. Some of these small-scale farmers built on land bought or given by their families who had lived in the area many years. These farmers were coming of age and beginning their own self-sufficient farms during the early twentieth century. They replaced the use of traditional house forms with the modern bungalow.

These east Madison and Yancey County bungalow farmhouses were generally one-story, frame structures with low-slung silhouettes dominated by broad, multi-gabled roofs; porches integral to the house; an open, informal plan; and natural materials such as stone or brick foundations, porch piers, and chimneys. Most were covered with weatherboard siding, while a few examples from the 1920s and 1930s were brick-veneered. The large majority of these bungalows included elements of the Craftsman style such as heavy tapered porch posts atop masonry piers, angular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, and the regional use of local and natural materials such as wood and stone that was both Arts and Crafts-inspired and a continuation of local building traditions.

Representative examples of the types of early-twentieth-century Craftsman bungalows constructed in east Madison and Yancey counties include the Ponder Rock House (c.1920s) north of the intersection of US 19 and US 23 in Madison County; the Rice House (1935) on US 23 in Madison County; and the Frank Bowditch House (1935) on Highway 80S in Yancey County.

These houses exhibit the characteristics of Craftsman bungalows constructed in east Madison and Yancey counties in the early twentieth century. These characteristics include a one-story, low-profile silhouette dominated by a broad, multi-gabled (sometimes hipped) roof; integral porch; foundation, porch piers, chimneys, and other features constructed of regional, natural materials such as stone; distinctive Craftsman details such as heavy tapered posts, eave brackets, and exposed rafter ends; and an open, informal plan.

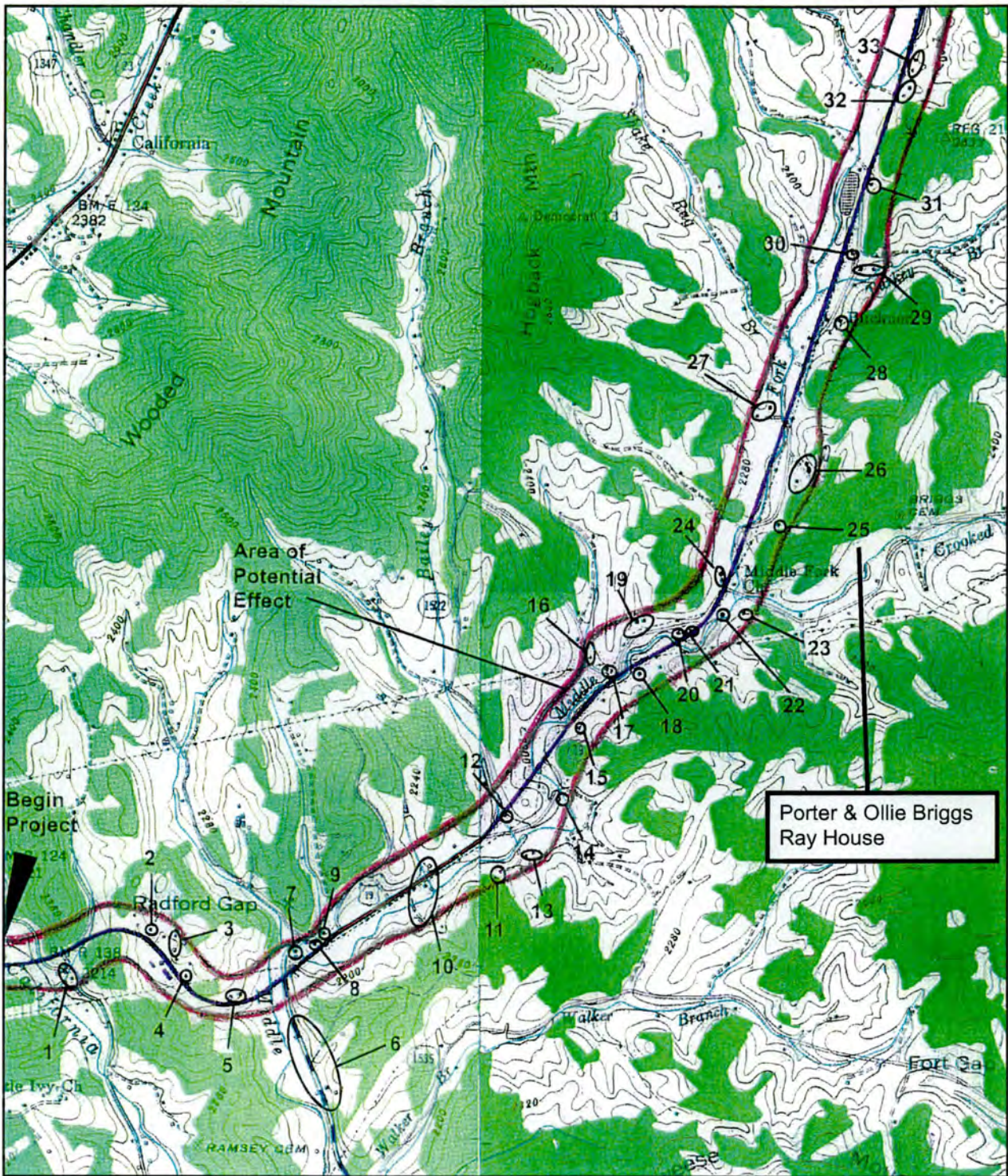
The Ponder Rock House has a stone exterior, complex multi-gabled roof, and distinctive stone porch. The Rice House is a side-gabled bungalow with a stone and wood-shingled exterior and a similarly distinctive yet smaller stone porch. The Frank Bowditch House is a simpler front-gabled bungalow with a round stone exterior and partial facade integral porch. All three houses have varying degrees of Craftsman-style detailing such as slender porch posts on heavy stone piers, eave brackets, and open eaves with exposed rafter ends. While these examples all have stone exteriors, the majority of Craftsman bungalows in the two counties are frame with wood siding.

A fairly large number of Craftsman bungalows remain in both east Madison and Yancey counties. However, many of them have been or are being altered so that relatively few remain completely intact.

Within the APE, four early twentieth-century Craftsman bungalows are located along the US 19/19E corridor, all of them in east Madison County. These houses are all one- and one-and-one-half-story, frame structures of the essential bungalow form elaborated with Craftsman-style details.

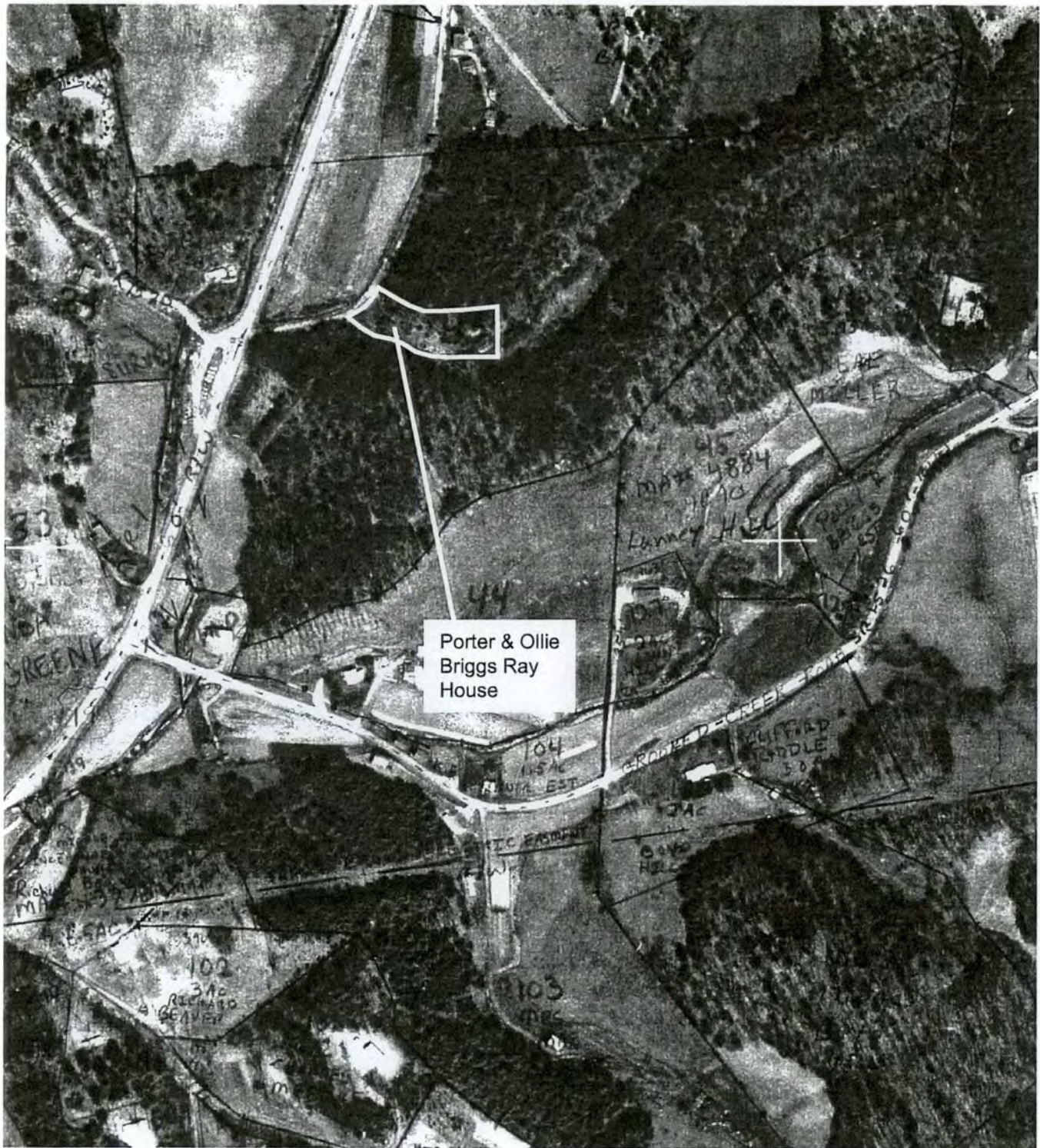
The William E. Buckner House (No. 23) was constructed during the 1920s or 1930s by local farmer William E. Buckner. Buckner was typical of area farmers who maintained a small-scale, self-sufficient family farm. The house is a simplified version of the front-gabled, frame bungalow with integral porch, informal plan, and distinctive round river stone foundation. When compared to an example of east Madison and Yancey County Craftsman bungalows, the Buckner House is most similar to the front-gabled Bowditch House, but is simpler in both form and details. The Buckner House, however, has been altered with the replacement of the porch balustrade and wood posts. Due to these alterations to a significant element of the house and the resulting loss of architectural integrity, as well as the simplification of the Craftsman bungalow type, the William E. Buckner House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

The Porter and Ollie Briggs Ray House (No. 25) is a side-gabled bungalow constructed during the late 1920s by local farmer Porter Ray and his wife Ollie Briggs Ray for their family home. This side-gabled bungalow has a low-profile form covered with an expansive gabled roof, an integral full-facade porch supported with square wood posts, gable ends sided with wood shingles, and open eaves with exposed rafters and angular eave brackets. When compared to an example of east Madison and Yancey County Craftsman bungalows, the Ray House is most similar to the Rice House, although its



<p>No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House Madison County</p>	<p>NCDOT TIP No. R-2518 State Project No. 6.86005T</p>
<p>Location Map Scale: 1:24000 Shown on Mars Hill and Barnardville USGS Quadrangles</p>	



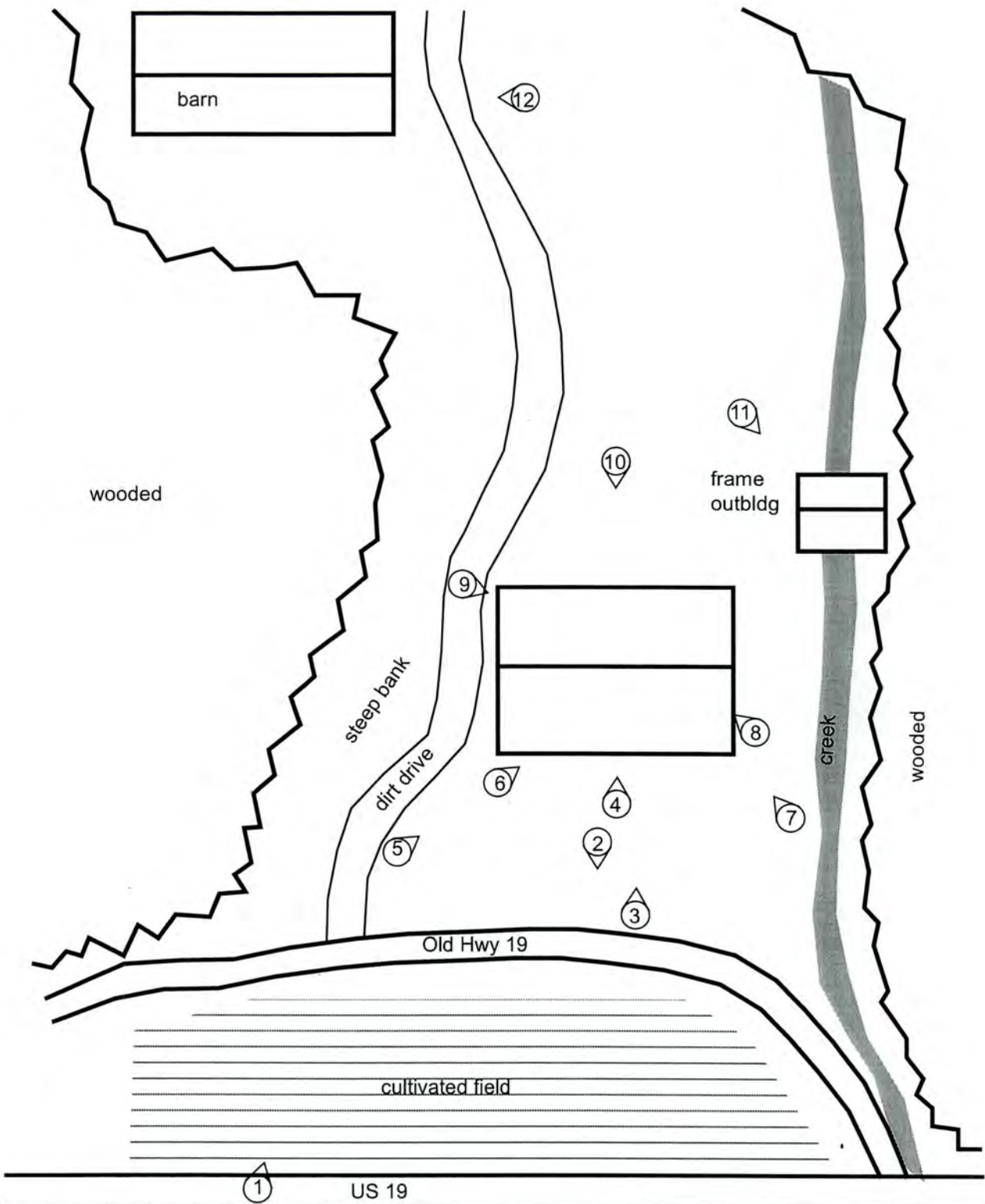


No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County

Boundary Map
Madison County Tax Map
Scale: 1" = 400'

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T





No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
 Madison County

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

Site Plan
 Photographs 
 Not to Scale



No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



1. View from US 19 toward the Ray House



2. View from front of house toward US 19

No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



3. Ray House in its setting between two steep hillsides



4. Northwest front facade

No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



5. Northwest front and northeast side facades



6. Detail of front shed dormer

No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



7. Southwest side facade adjacent to creek



8. Detail of cedar post foundation

**No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County**



9. Detail of exterior brick chimney, wood shingled gable, and brackets

No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



10. Southeast rear facade with concrete block shed addition



11. Small frame outbuilding spanning the creek bed

No. 25 Porter & Ollie Briggs Ray House
Madison County



12. Large tobacco barn

No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Intersection of Old US 19 and Ponder Creek Road, Madison County

Location

The Otto Buckner House is located on the southeast side of US 19 on a portion of the old Highway 19 at its intersection with Ponder Creek Road. The house is in the community of Bethel and near the Bethel Baptist Church.

Description

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Style/Type: The house is a one-story, front-gabled bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house's foundation, porch piers, front steps, and chimneys are all constructed of stone taken from a nearby creekbed. The front porch has a prominent side-gabled roof supported with tapered wood posts sitting on stone piers. The porch extends across portions of the front facade and one side facade. Two stone chimneys and one stone flue extend above the roofline. Three-over-one, double-hung, wood windows remain intact throughout the house. Three-pane, fixed-sash windows are located on either side of the exterior chimney, on the rear facade, and around the stone foundation. The house's exterior is covered with novelty siding. Each gable contains a wood lattice vent at its peak. The roof is covered with metal and its open eaves have exposed rafter ends. A small shed porch is located on the rear facade.

Setting: The house is located on a 1.5-acre parcel that was once part of a small farm complex. The house sits in a relatively flat valley area at the intersection of two roads. Cultivated fields, pasture land, and wooded areas are located around the property. Immediately surrounding the house is a large grassed lawn. Two small, frame outbuildings remain directly behind the house. Two barns located behind the house to the east on Ponder Creek Road were once part of the Buckner farm, but are now on a separate parcel. A barn across Ponder Creek Road to the north was historically associated with the home of other family members.

Integrity: The house retains its integrity as a 1930s front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow; the building's original materials and form are intact. The only exterior alterations are to the rear shed porch—the porch's foundation has been replaced

with concrete block, and the porch has probably been screened. The house's rural, small-farm setting remains intact.

Historical Background

According to Otto Buckner's son Harold, the house was built by Otto Buckner in 1938-1939. Otto's father Elbert Buckner owned a large amount of acreage that stretched from the Bethel community approximately one and one-half miles to the Madison-Yancey county line. He gave the land for the Bethel Baptist Church located southwest of the house on US 19. Both Otto and his father Elbert were farmers.

According to Harold, the house was built largely with volunteer labor, with Howard Robinson as the contractor. Stone mason Zeb Higgins laid the stone foundation of this house and others in the area. Harold recalls hauling rocks from the nearby creek to build the foundation. He also remembers his parents laying out the design of the house the way they wanted it.

Although not currently on the same parcel with the house, the two barns behind the house along Ponder Creek Road belonged to Otto Buckner and were used for tobacco, hay, corn, and cows. The barn across Ponder Creek Road and directly north of the house was built around the 1920s by other family members.

The house is currently owned by Harold Buckner's sister Lena Buckner Ray, and it is rented to the current occupants. Harold Buckner lives in a c.1970 ranch house northeast and across Ponder Creek Road from this house. His brother Jason Buckner also owns land nearby.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Otto Buckner House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of the early twentieth-century Craftsman bungalow in rural east Madison County as defined in the *Architectural Context* and is a good representative of this house type. The house's distinctive use of local stone from a nearby creekbed for its foundation, porch piers and front steps, and chimneys is a distinguishing characteristic of the structure.

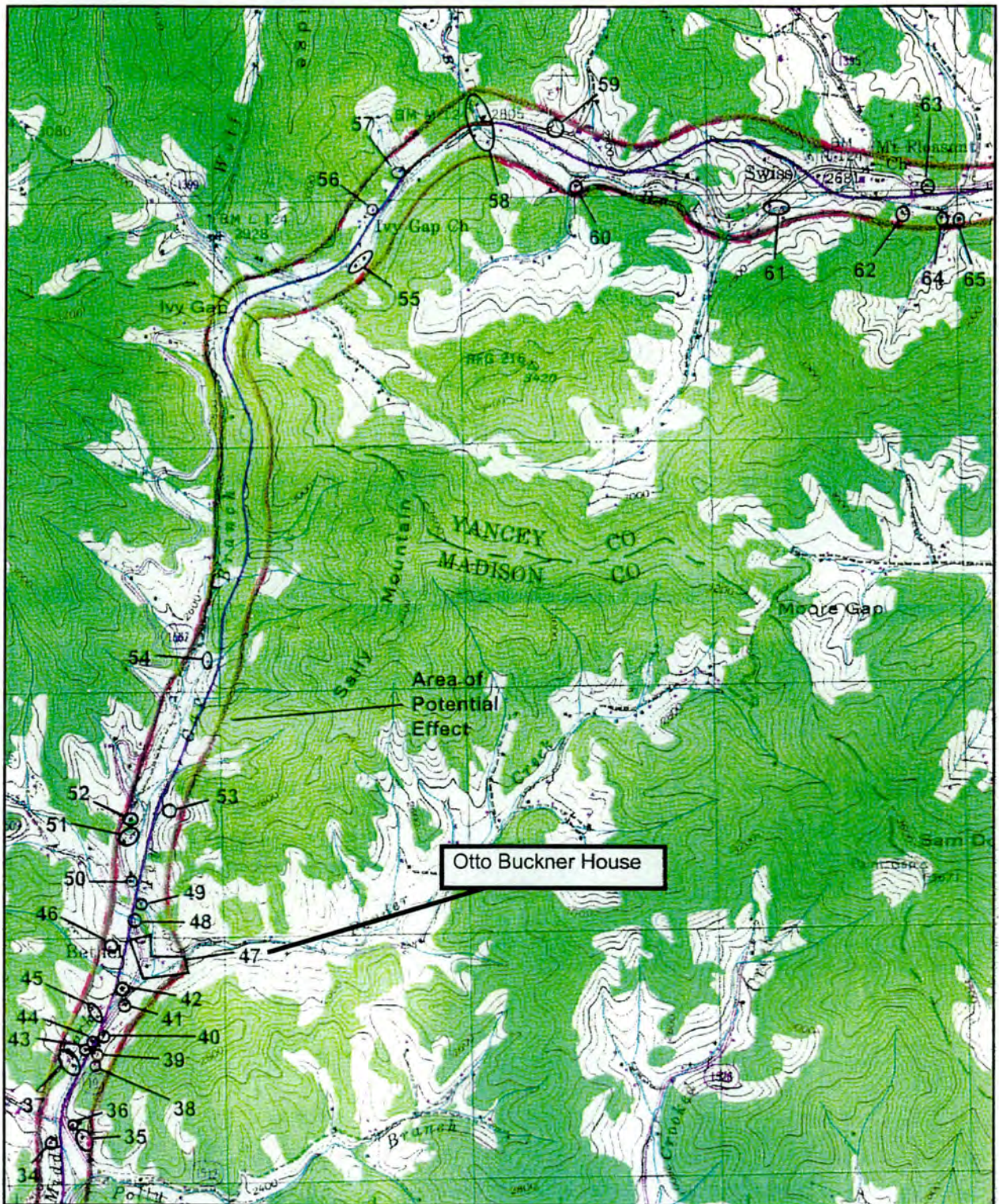
In addition, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is on its original location and retains its immediate setting, including two small domestic outbuildings and two barns. The house's original materials and workmanship are intact. These qualities combine to support the house's historic feeling and association.

The Otto Buckner House is not eligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. While two barns remain, the property no longer represents a complete

agricultural farm. It is not eligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not eligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary encompasses a parcel of land that includes the house, small outbuildings, two barns, and portions of the surrounding cultivated fields. The boundary is shown on the county tax map following this page and the property location map.



No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County

Location Map
Scale: 1:24000
Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle

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State Project No. 6.86005T



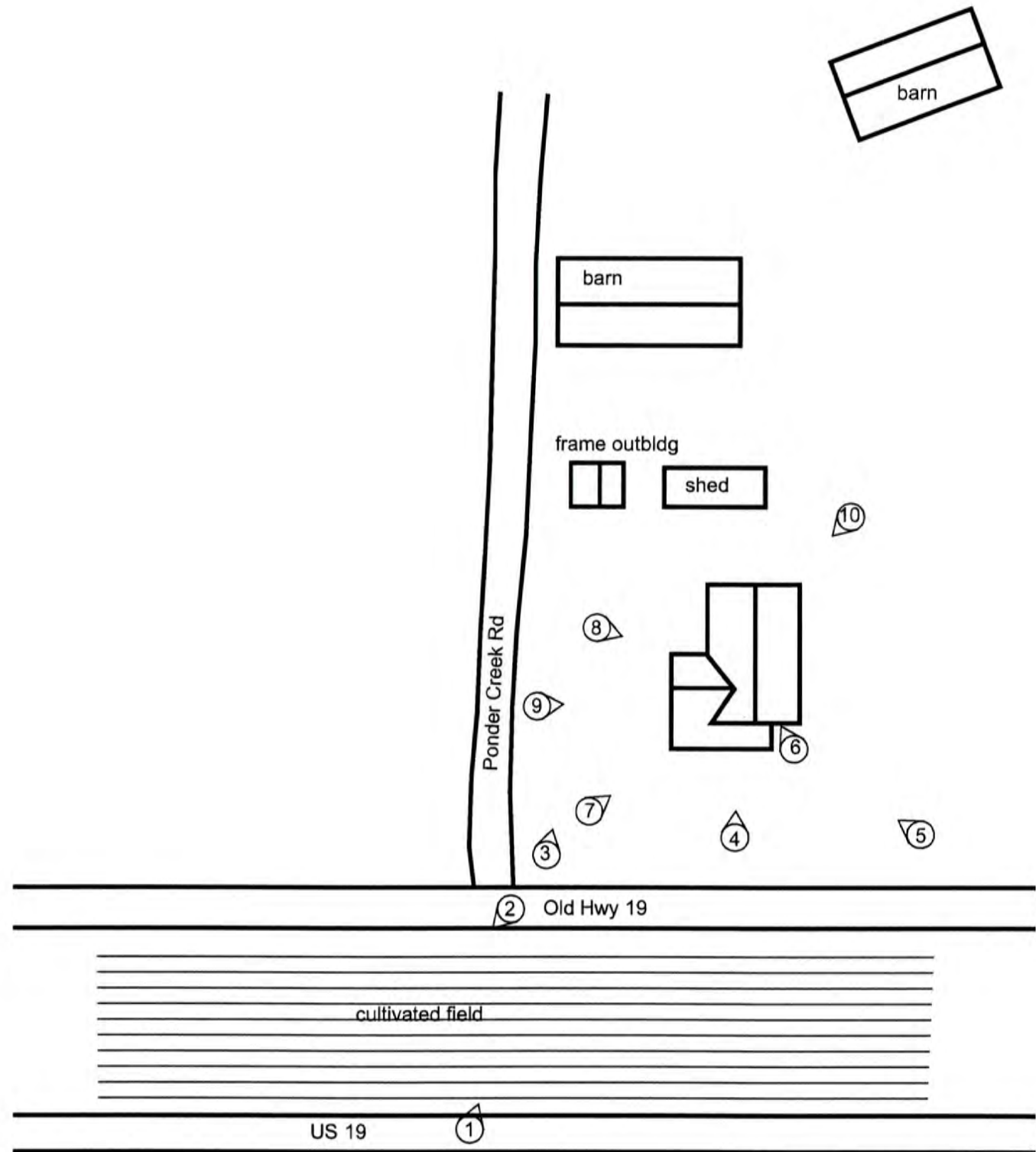


No. 47 Otto Buckner House
 Madison County

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T


Boundary Map
 Madison County Tax Map
 Scale: 1" = 400'





No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T

Site Plan
Photographs 
Not to Scale



No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County



1. View from US 19 toward the Buckner House



2. View from old highway 19 at Ponder Creek Road toward US 19

No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County



3. Buckner House in its setting



4. Northwest front facade

No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County



5. Northwest front and southwest side facades



6. Detail of stone foundation

No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County



7. Northwest front and northeast side facades



8. Detail of wraparound porch on northeast side facade

**No. 47 Otto Buckner House
Madison County**



9. Northeast side facade



10. Southeast rear facade

No. 67 Sam Byrd House (Yancey 90)
Intersection of US 19E and Sam Byrd Road, Yancey County

Location

The Sam Byrd House is located on the north side of US 19E at the intersection of 19E and Sam Byrd Road, just west of the town of Bald Creek in Yancey County.

Description

Date of Construction: Mid-nineteenth century; Late 1880s

Style/Type: The house consists of two sections: a two-story rear wing constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, and a two-story front section constructed in the late 1880s. The front section is an I-house (two stories high, one room deep) with a central hallway on each floor. The roof is side-gabled and covered with pressed metal shingles, and the foundation is concrete block and stone. The house's exterior is elaborately finished with Queen Anne-style decorative detailing. A one-story porch wraps around the house from the front facade, around one end bay facade, and along the rear facade and one side of the rear wing. Slender, turned porch posts, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a narrow frieze and jigsaw brackets decorate the porch. A projecting, gabled entrance bay emphasizes the main entrance. The house's east end is a cutaway bay on both floors, with large, sawn brackets at each second-floor corner. A variety of materials decorates the exterior wall surfaces, gables, and eaves—wood shingles, beaded tongue-and-groove boards placed at angles, weatherboard siding, elaborately sawn brackets along the eaves, and delicate sawn work in the gable ends. Elaborate wood doors and two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows remain intact. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the roof's ridge. The front section's interior is paneled throughout on the walls and ceilings with narrow tongue-and-groove chestnut boards of from two to four inches in width. The doors are constructed of various woods, some of which have a burly/knotty appearance. Floors are four to six-inch pine boards. Mantels are constructed of various elaborate woods such as walnut and cherry. Cornice moldings and some window moldings are burly poplar.

The two-story rear section was constructed earlier and consists of two rooms on each floor with a central brick

chimney between. The wraparound porch, bracketed eaves, weatherboard siding, and two-over-two windows of the were added to the house's rear section during the 1880s construction. A steep stairway to the second floor opens directly out onto the porch. The rear section's interior is sheathed with wider four to six-inch boards on its walls, ceilings, and floors. Doors are simple, paneled pine. The large brick chimney is open through to both sides on the first floor. The original smokehouse/kitchen has been joined to the rear wing with a connector.

Setting:

The house is located on a 2.95-acre parcel at the corner of the old highway and Sam Byrd Road. Most of the lot is a grassed lawn, with only a few trees. Adjacent to the lot along the west side is a fenced wooded area. A small stream runs along the east side of the lot. Two c.1930s-1940s small outbuildings—a concrete block spring house and a frame shed—are located on the rear of the lot. A paved drive to the rear of the house from Sam Byrd Road has been added.

Integrity:

The house retains its integrity as an 1880s I-house added onto an earlier two-story house and embellished with Queen Anne-style decorative detailing; the large majority of the house's original materials and its building form are intact. (See attached historic photo from c.1920s.) The house's original pier foundation was replaced in the 1990s renovation by the current owners. The house originally sat closer to the ground, and was raised to allow a foundation of concrete block faced with stone to be constructed. Some deteriorated sills were replaced. Approximately 50% of the porch's wood posts and balustrades, as well as a portion of the porch's wood floor, were replaced due to deterioration. The brick chimneys were rebuilt. A connector has been constructed between the old smokehouse/kitchen and the rear wing. On the interior, all wood surfaces were stripped and refinished. In the rear wing, the first-floor wall between the two rooms was removed. Bathrooms were also added in the house.

Historical Background

The Sam Byrd House appears to have been constructed in two phases. According to the owners and to the materials found in the house, the rear wing was constructed first, probably sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. It is not known who constructed this original house. The front section was then constructed in the late 1880s by local timber

baron Sam Byrd. The earlier rear wing contains earlier materials than the later front addition.

Sam Byrd must have purchased the property and original house sometime in the 1880s. Byrd was obviously a man of wealth to build such a stylistic house in this rural area of Yancey County where few such houses were constructed. He made his money from the area's timber which he cut and sold. Timbering became a large and prosperous industry in western North Carolina during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. According to a 1990s newspaper article, by 1913 Byrd had moved to Tennessee to engage in land speculation there. Byrd's daughter Hattie (Nell?) married Dr. W. L. Bennett, and they lived in the house with their family. Dr. Bennett served as a physician for area residents. Around the time of the Depression (1933 according to the article), the Bennetts sold the house to James Robert Pate, whose family lived in the house until 1977. Members of the Pate family still live nearby. The current owners, Hap and Elizabeth Turner, bought the house from Pate's heirs in 1992. When the Turners bought the property, the house had been vacant for a number of years and had deteriorated. The Turners restored the house and lived in it for awhile, then turned the house into a gift shop. The structure now houses office space for the Turners' construction and real estate company which specializes in designing and building houses.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Sam Byrd House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house as defined in the *Architectural Context* and is a good representative of this house type. In addition, the house is an example of the application of the asymmetry and varied wall surfaces of the Queen Anne style to the traditional I-house form.

The 1880s house incorporated an earlier house on the site, producing a larger and more stylistic house. Few houses in rural Yancey County were constructed with this level of stylistic detail, even though the style was simplified to retain the traditional I-house form. The use of Queen Anne decorative elements and detailing such as the cutaway end bay, the jigsaw brackets and gable ornaments, turned spindlework, and the use of varied wall textures and surfaces including wood shingles, beaded tongue-and-groove siding, and weatherboard, gave the house an elaborate appearance that represented the wealth and prosperity of its owner.

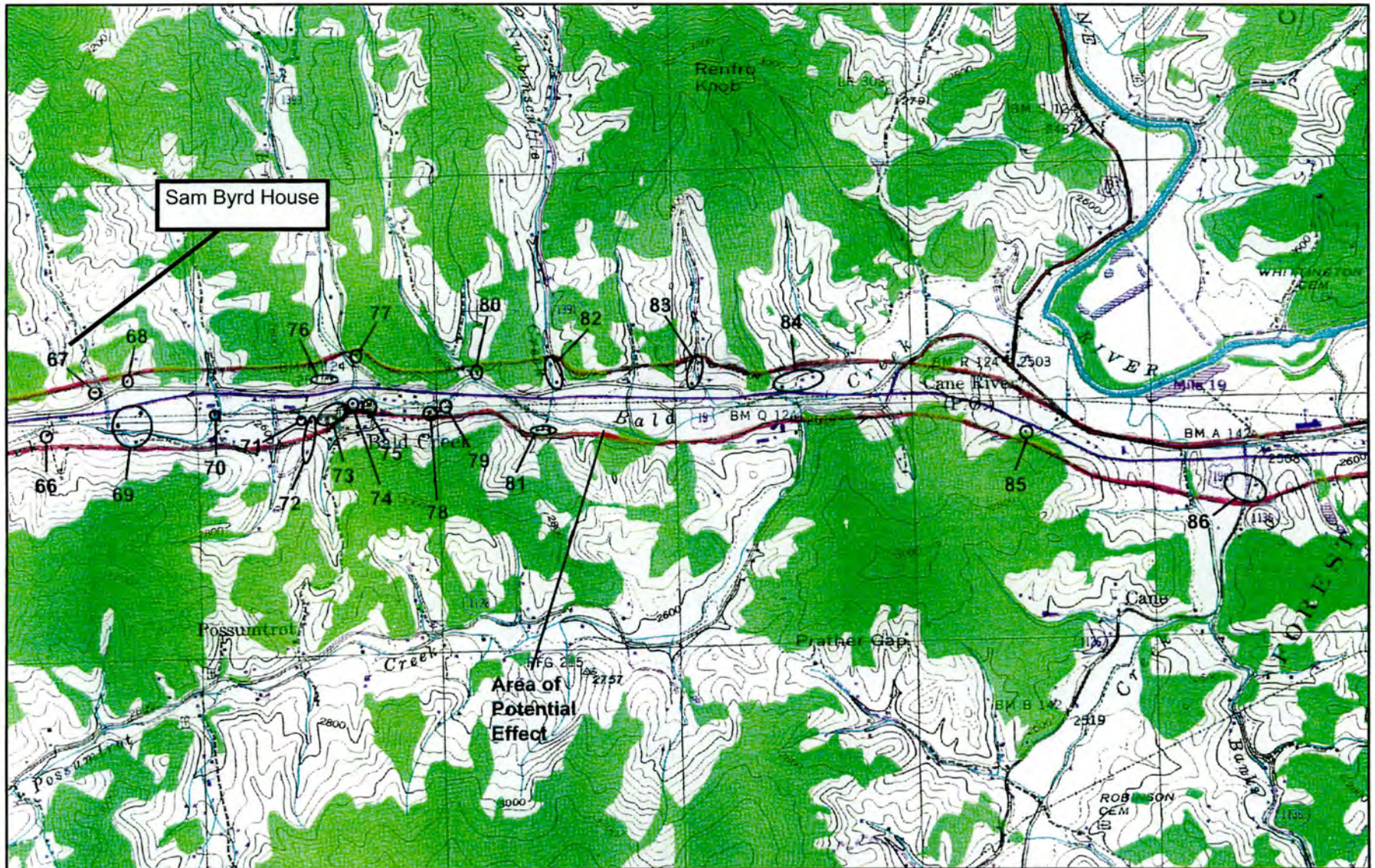
In addition, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is on its original location and retains its immediate setting. The house's original materials and workmanship are largely intact, as only minor alterations were made to the building during its recent renovation. These qualities combine to support the house's historic feeling and association.

The Sam Byrd House is not eligible under Criterion A as it is not known to have been associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad

patterns of our history. It is not eligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not eligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary encompasses the portion of the existing 2.95-acre parcel on the west side of Sam Byrd Road where the house and two small outbuildings are located. The boundary includes the majority of property still associated with the house. The boundary is shown on the county tax map following this page and the property location map.



No. 67 Sam Byrd House

Yancey County

Location Map

Scale: 1:24000

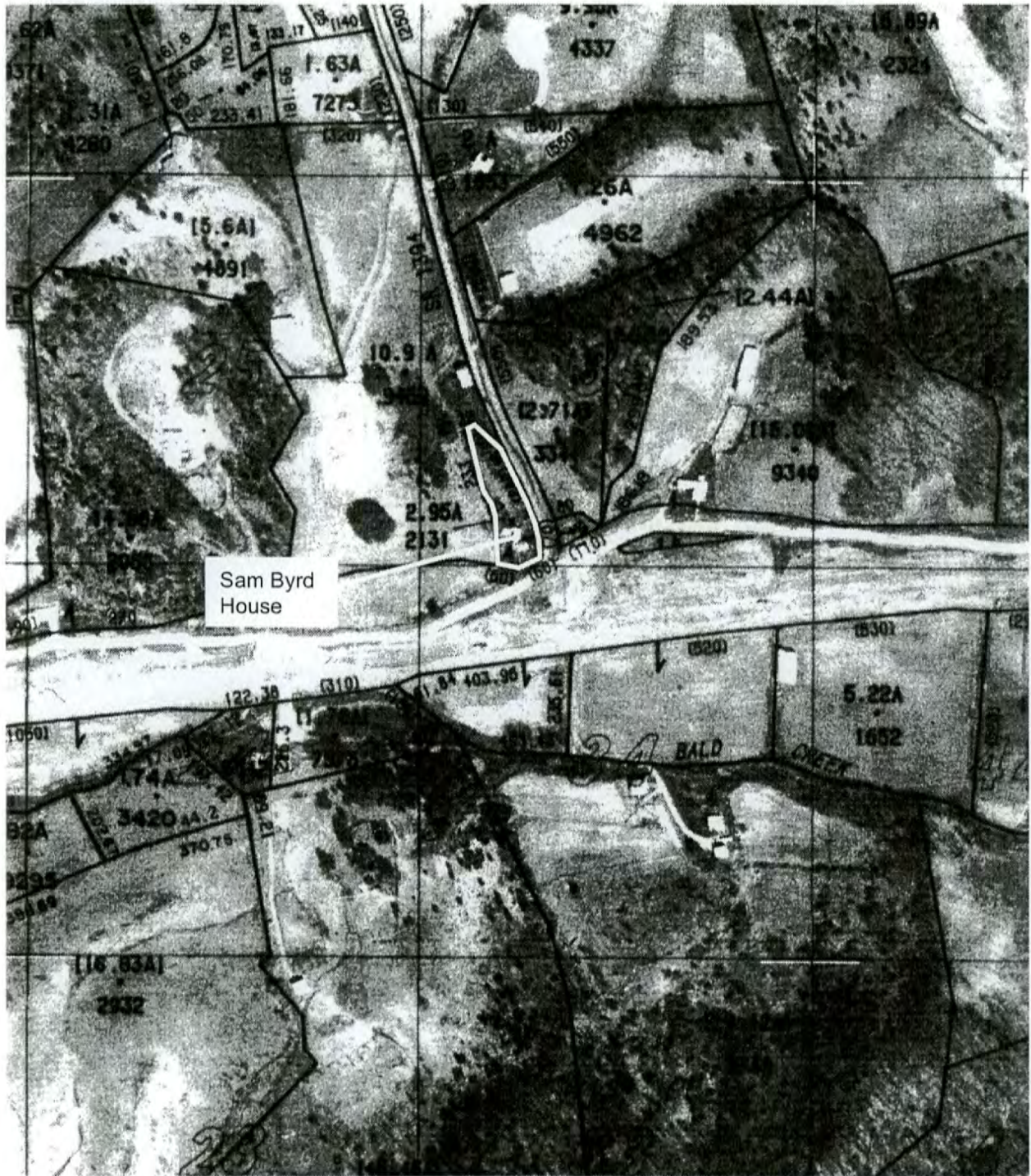
Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle



NCDOT

TIP No. R-2518

State Project No. 6.86005T

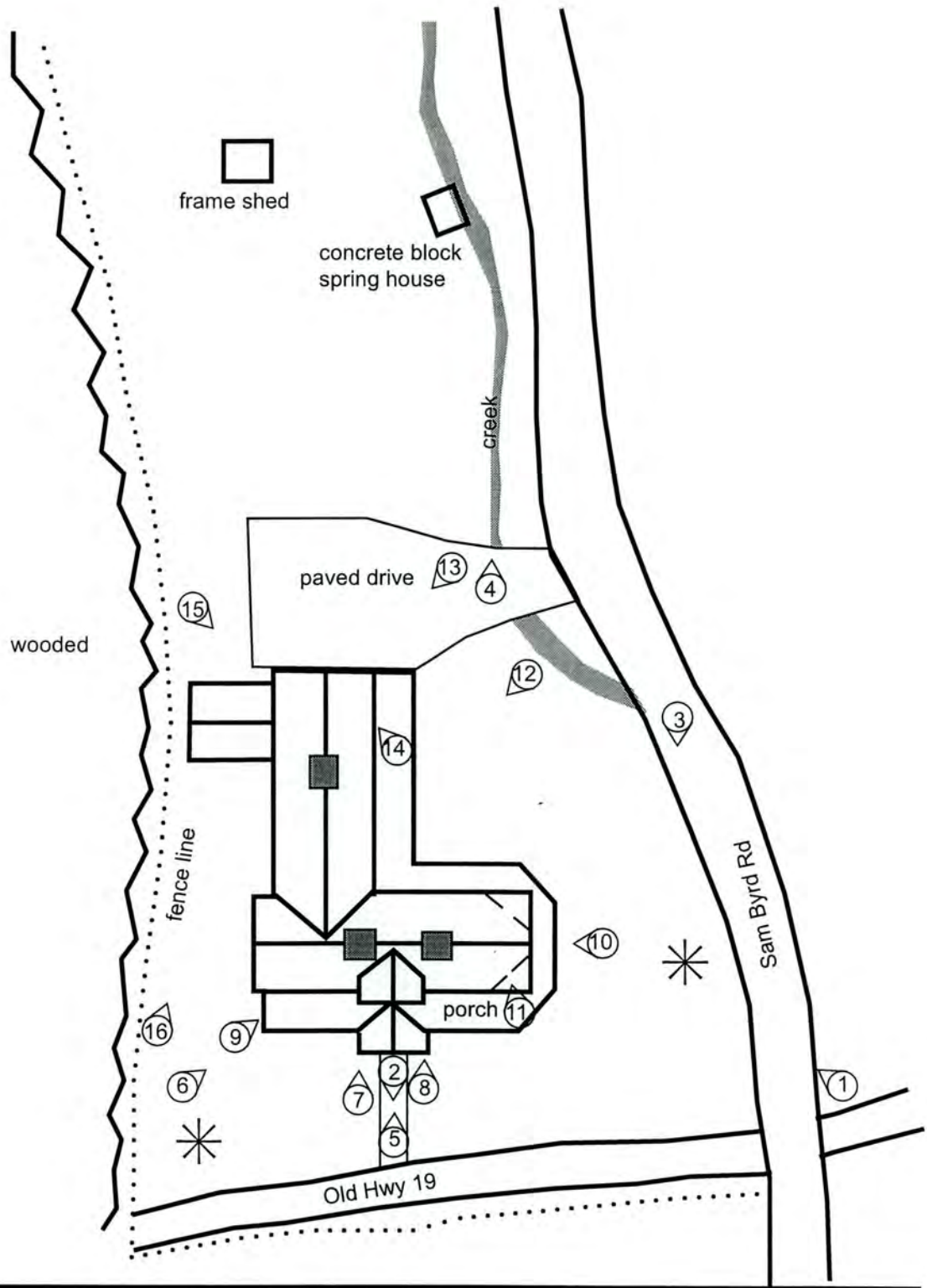


No. 67 Sam Byrd House
 Yancey County

Boundary Map
 Yancey County Tax Map
 Scale: 1" = 400'

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 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T






US 19E

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T

Site Plan
Photographs 
Not to Scale



No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



1. View from intersection of US 19 and Sam Byrd Road toward the Byrd House



2. View from Byrd House toward US 19

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



3. View along Sam Byrd Road toward US 19



4. View of rear of property along Sam Byrd Road

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



5. South front facade



6. South front and west side facades

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



7. Detail of first-floor front porch and projecting entrance bay



8. Detail of second-floor gable on projecting entrance bay

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



9. Detail of stone and concrete block foundation



10. Detail of east end cutaway bay and wraparound porch

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



11. Detail of front facade window

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



12. East side facade showing rear wing



13. North end facade of rear wing

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



14. Entrance to second-floor stairway on porch of rear wing

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



15. Smokehouse/kitchen joined to rear wing with new connector



16. West side facade

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



17. Interior view of front parlor in east bay end



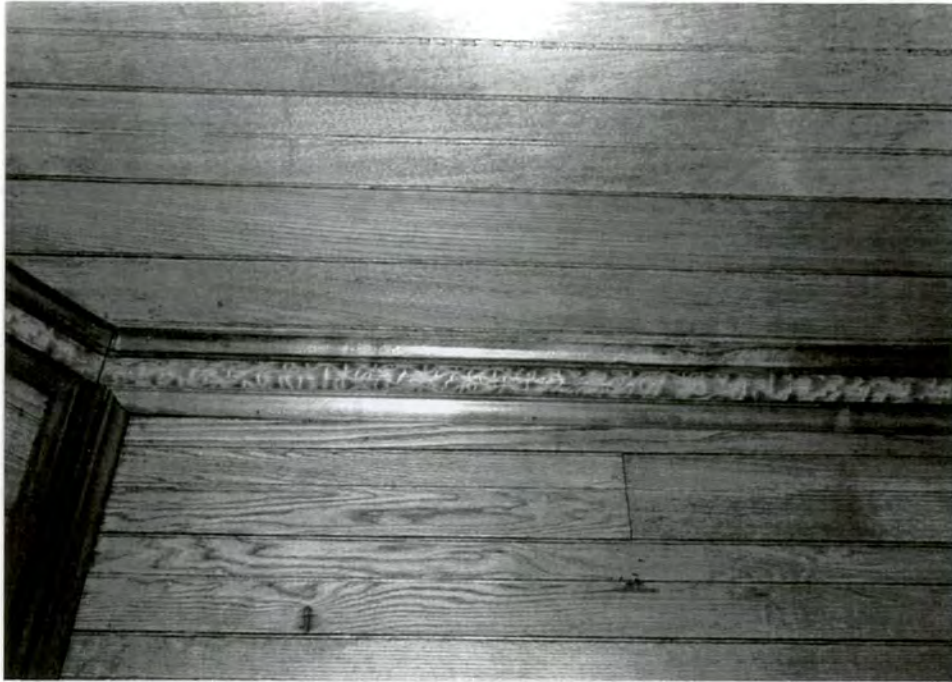
18. Mantel in front parlor in east bay end

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



19. Detail of interior door showing use of various woods

No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County



20. Detail of burly wood moldings



21. Interior view of first floor of rear wing showing brick fireplace and removed interior wall

This lavish Victorian house, above, near Bald Creek Community was originally built by Sam Byrd 100 years ago. One of the earliest known photographs of the house, right, was taken some time during the 1920s when W.L. Bennett and his family occupied the home.



No. 67 Sam Byrd House
Yancey County

Historic Photograph

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T

No. 73 Bald Creek School and Gymnasium (Yancey 6)
Bald Creek Community, Yancey County

Location

The Bald Creek School and Gymnasium are located on the south side of US 19E in the community of Bald Creek. Bald Creek runs between the school property and US 19E.

Description

Date of Construction: 1938

Style/Type: The school is a one-story, concrete structure faced with local stone. The building is U-shaped with a long front facade facing north and US 19E and two narrow wings to the rear. The symmetrical front facade has three projecting entrance pavilions—a main center pavilion and one pavilion at each end of the facade. The entrances all have segmentally arched openings within which the entrance doors are recessed. Each pavilion is topped with a stone parapet wall. Concrete steps with solid, stone-faced balustrades provide access to each entrance. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, but are replacements. A concrete-block cafeteria wing was added onto the west wing in the 1950s. A more recent classroom addition has been made on the east wing. On the interior, the plan consists of a central corridor with classrooms off each side. Interior plaster walls remain intact, but new doors, floor finishes, and dropped ceilings have been added.

The gymnasium is also a one-story, concrete structure faced with local stone and was constructed at the same time as the school. The front-gabled building has a shed-roofed entrance area. Small, four-pane windows are located on each facade at a level high above the interior gym floor. Two narrow brick flues rise above the building's roof. On the interior, the wood gym floor and plaster walls are intact.

Setting: The school and gymnasium are located on a 2.94-acre parcel in the community of Bald Creek. The parcel slopes slightly from the rear to the front toward Bald Creek and US 19E. The creek runs along the front of the property between the fenced play area and the highway. The school building sits toward the rear of the lot, providing a large, grassed play area in front of the building. The gymnasium is located at the northeast corner of the lot between the

street and the creek and highway. The street extends alongside the gym, then makes a sharp bend to the south and parallels the school building.

Integrity:

The school and gymnasium retain their integrity; their original materials and building forms are intact with only minor alterations and additions. Alterations to the school building include: replacement of all windows; new concrete entrance steps; a new wall on the rear of the building behind the main entrance; two additions to the rear wings; new doors, floor finishes, and dropped ceilings on the interior. Alterations to the gymnasium include: new entrance door, infill of door and windows in entrance area; and wood paneling added to the interior ceiling.

Historical Background

The Bald Creek School and Gymnasium were constructed in 1938 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to serve the Bald Creek area of Yancey County as a high school. The WPA was one of the federal government's New Deal programs committed to social progress through work relief for unemployed Americans and construction projects. The WPA constructed five new high schools in Yancey County during the 1930s to replace older existing school buildings.

Two previous high school buildings were located in Bald Creek near the current site of the Methodist church. Bald Creek had become a leader in providing public higher education in the county during the late nineteenth century when it built the county's first public high school. The existing school and gym were constructed, as were the other four new high schools, during the administration of County School Superintendent James Hutchins, who served from 1935 to 1941. All five schools were built using local stone.

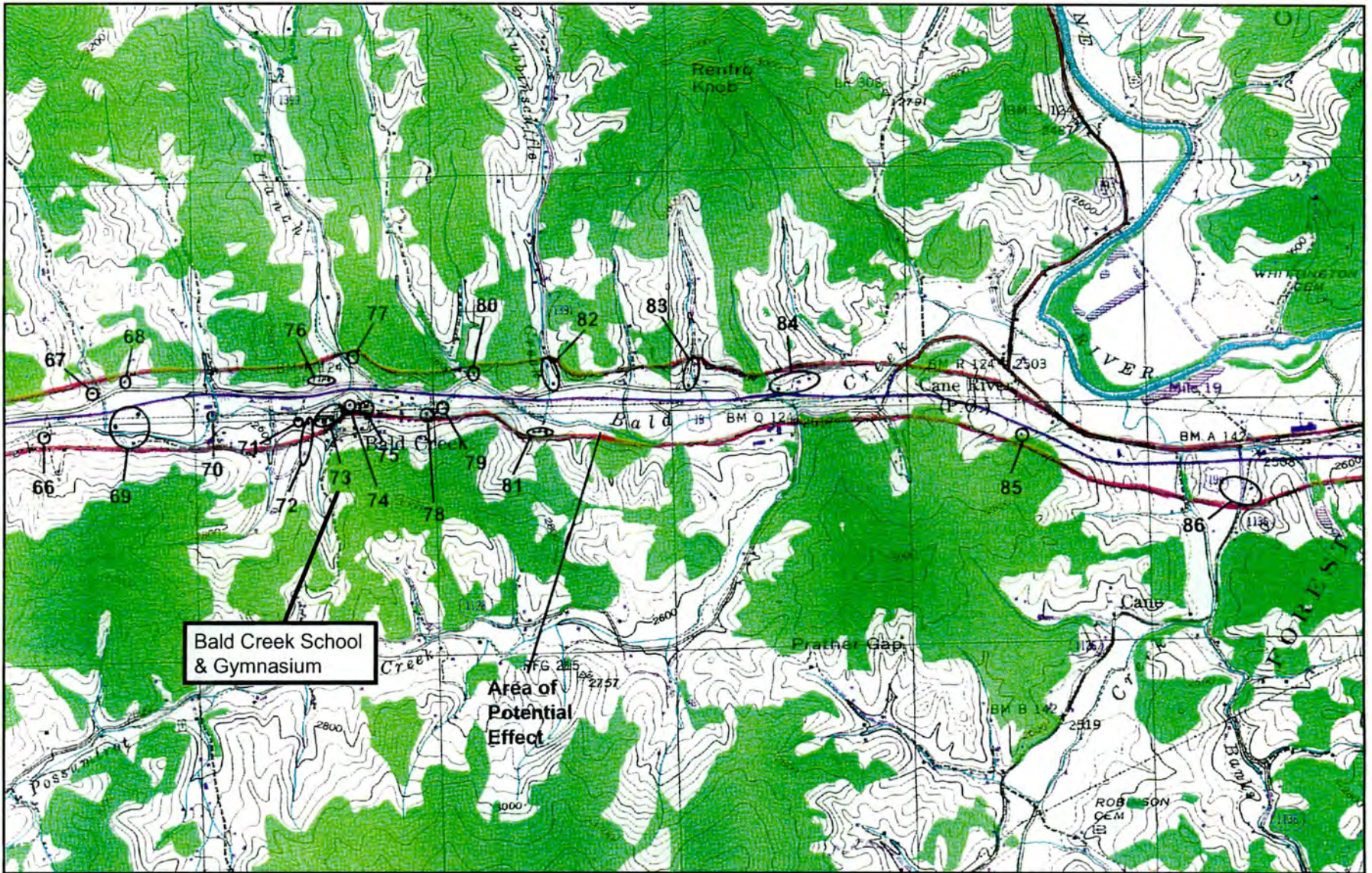
The Bald Creek School served as the area high school until 1976 when it became an elementary school. The building has remained largely as constructed except for minor additions. During the 1950s, a cafeteria wing was added. A second wing providing more classroom space was added more recently. Phillip Ray, who grew up in the area and attended school here, is the current principal.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Bald Creek School and Gymnasium are recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The school complex is representative of the types of civic construction projects built by the federal government's Works Progress Administration (WPA) program during the 1930s. The use of local stone in the school's construction reflected the early twentieth-century practice by the WPA and in Western North Carolina of utilizing regional materials.

Boundary Justification

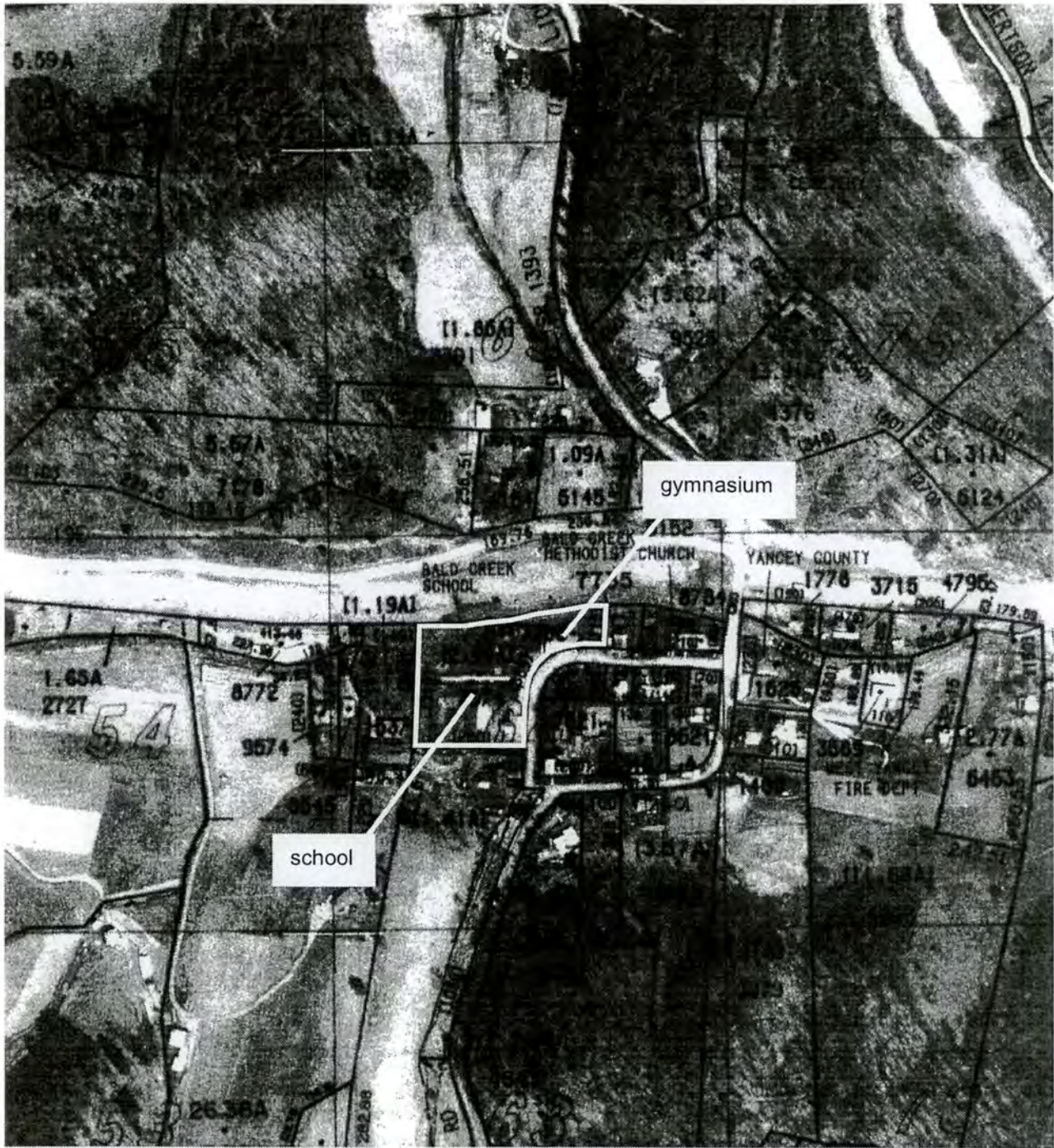
The proposed boundary encompasses the entire 2.94-acre parcel on which the school and gymnasium are located. The boundary includes all of the property now associated with the school complex. The boundary is drawn on the county tax map following this page and the property location map.



No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gynmasium
 Yancey County
 Location Map
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle




NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

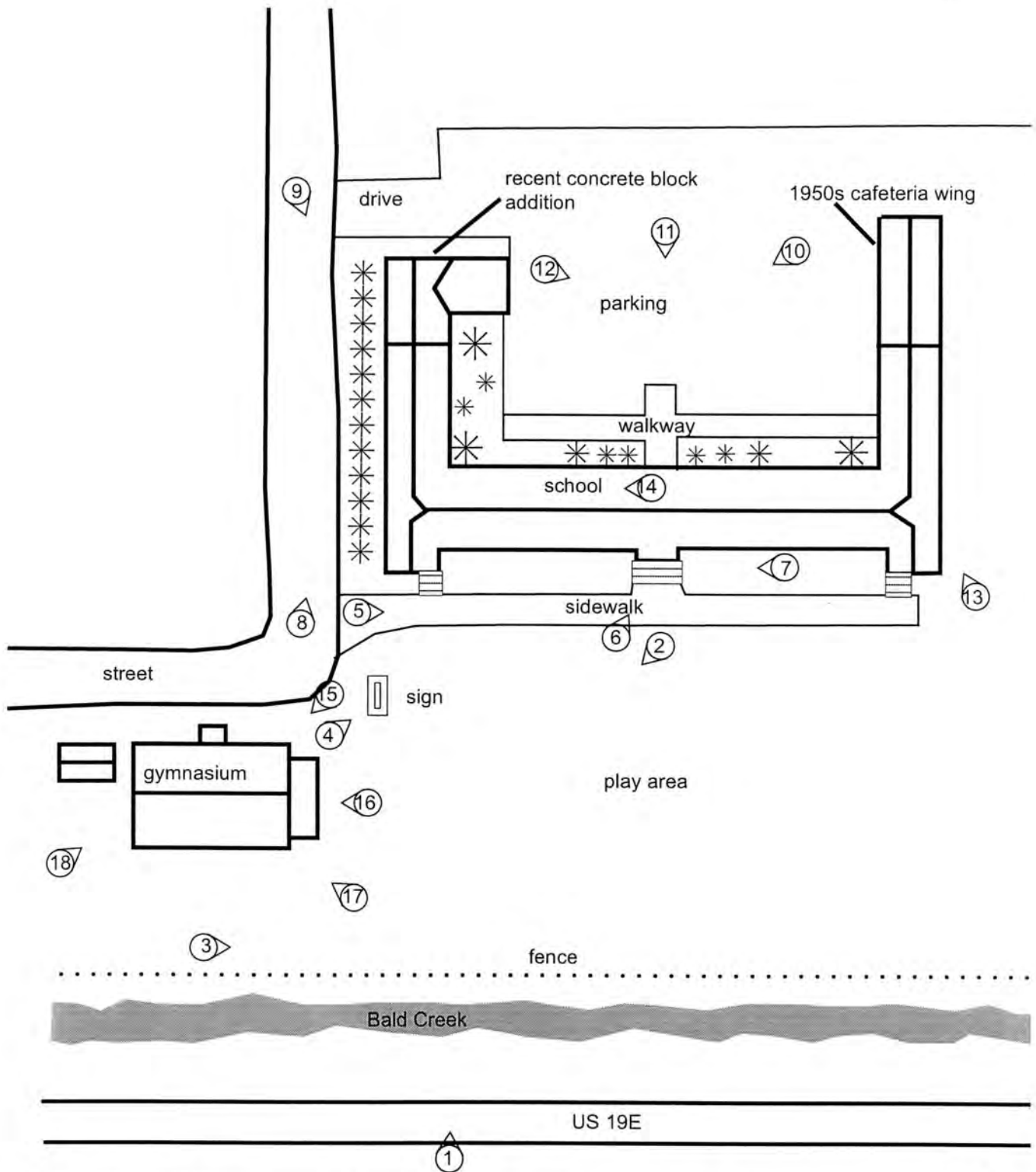




No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County

Boundary Map
Yancey County Tax Map
Scale: 1" = 400'

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T





<p>No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium Yancey County</p> <p>Site Plan Photographs  Not to Scale</p>	<p>NCDOT TIP No. R-2518 State Project No. 6.86005T</p> <p></p>
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No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



1. View from US 19E toward school and gymnasium (left)



2. View from school yard toward US 19E and gymnasium (right)

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



3. View of Bald Creek running between US 19E and school yard



4. North front facade of school

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



5. North front facade of school



6. Detail of main entrance of school

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



7. Detail of stone work of school



8. East wing of school

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



9. Classroom addition on rear of east wing



10. South rear facade and east wing

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County

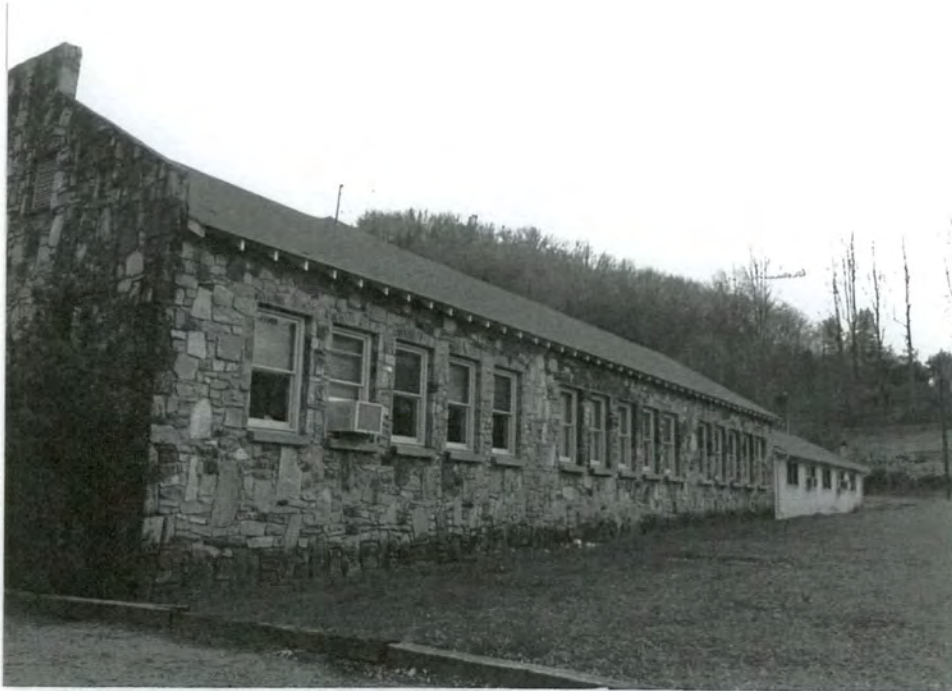


11. South rear facade directly behind main entrance



12. South rear facade and west wing with 1950s cafeteria addition

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



13. West wing and 1950s cafeteria addition



14. Interior view of main corridor in school

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



15. West front and south side facades of gymnasium



16. West front facade of gymnasium

No. 73 Bald Creek School & Gymnasium
Yancey County



17. West front and north side facades of gymnasium



18. East rear facade of gymnasium

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
US 19E, Bald Creek Community, Yancey County

Location

The Captain E. E. Neill House is located on the north side of US 19E across the road from the community of Bald Creek.

Description

Date of Construction: c.1897

Style/Type: The house is a two-story, single-pile plan house (I-house) with a rear two-story wing and is embellished with Victorian-era decorative detailing. This carefully crafted detailing includes chamfered wood porch posts, jigsawn porch brackets and balustrades, and scroll eave brackets. Some Queen Anne stylistic influence can be seen in the bay window in the east end facade and in the use of beaded tongue-and-groove siding turned at various angles around the bay window, along the eaves, and in the cornice returns. The house stands on a solid stone foundation. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding. The main roof is side-gabled. Three interior brick chimneys are located along the roof's ridge, two in the front section and one in the rear wing. The two-level front porch has a shed roof and extends across most of the front facade. The front entrance consists of double wood doors with a transom and sidelights. An L-shaped, two-level rear porch has the same chamfered wood posts and jigsawn brackets and balustrades as the front porch but has been partially enclosed. On the interior, the house's original finishes and details remain largely intact. The central hallway floor plan contains a winder stairway that rises from the rear of the hallway.

Setting: The house is located on a parcel of land approximately one acre in size. It sits back from the existing highway on the east side of a wooded knoll. A portion of the original roadbed runs between the house and the highway. A dirt drive serves both this house and a newer house constructed behind the property. The house is surrounded with a grassed lawn and a number of large, mature trees. On the lot are three original outbuildings remaining with the house—a frame smokehouse with weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and widely overhanging front eave; a

brick (handmade) and stone springhouse; and a hewn-log (half-dovetail notching) apple/fruit storage house on a stone foundation.

Integrity:

The house retains its integrity; the large majority of the building's original materials and its form are intact. Much of the original two-level, L-shaped rear porch has been enclosed to create bathroom and storage space. A pair of six-over-six windows have been added in the rear facade of the rear wing where a modern kitchen is now located on the interior.

Historical Background

The Captain E. E. Neill House was constructed around 1897, according to the current owner and to the house's details and materials. Deed records show that N. E. (Mrs. E. E.) Neill bought two parcels of land in this area from J. W. Burton in 1896 and 1897. The Neills apparently built the house shortly after the purchase. In 1944, R. E. Neill (presumably the Neill's son Ralph) received the property from the estate of Mrs. Neill, who had died by this time. According to several sources, Ralph Neill was the sheriff of Yancey County during the 1940s and lived in the house with his family of eight children. Current owner Ward Mathis purchased the property in 1998 from heirs of R. E. Neill.

According to Jim Priesmeyer, director of the Yancey County History Association, this house is known as the Captain Neill House. It is not known why Mr. Neill was referred to as "Captain." The house is recognized in *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* and is referred to as the Ed and Lizzie Neal (Neill) House.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Captain E. E. Neill House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house as defined in the *Architectural Context* and is a good representative of this house type.

In addition, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is on its original location and retains its immediate setting, including original domestic outbuildings. The house's original materials and workmanship are largely intact, as only minor alterations have been made to the building. These qualities combine to support the house's historic feeling and association.

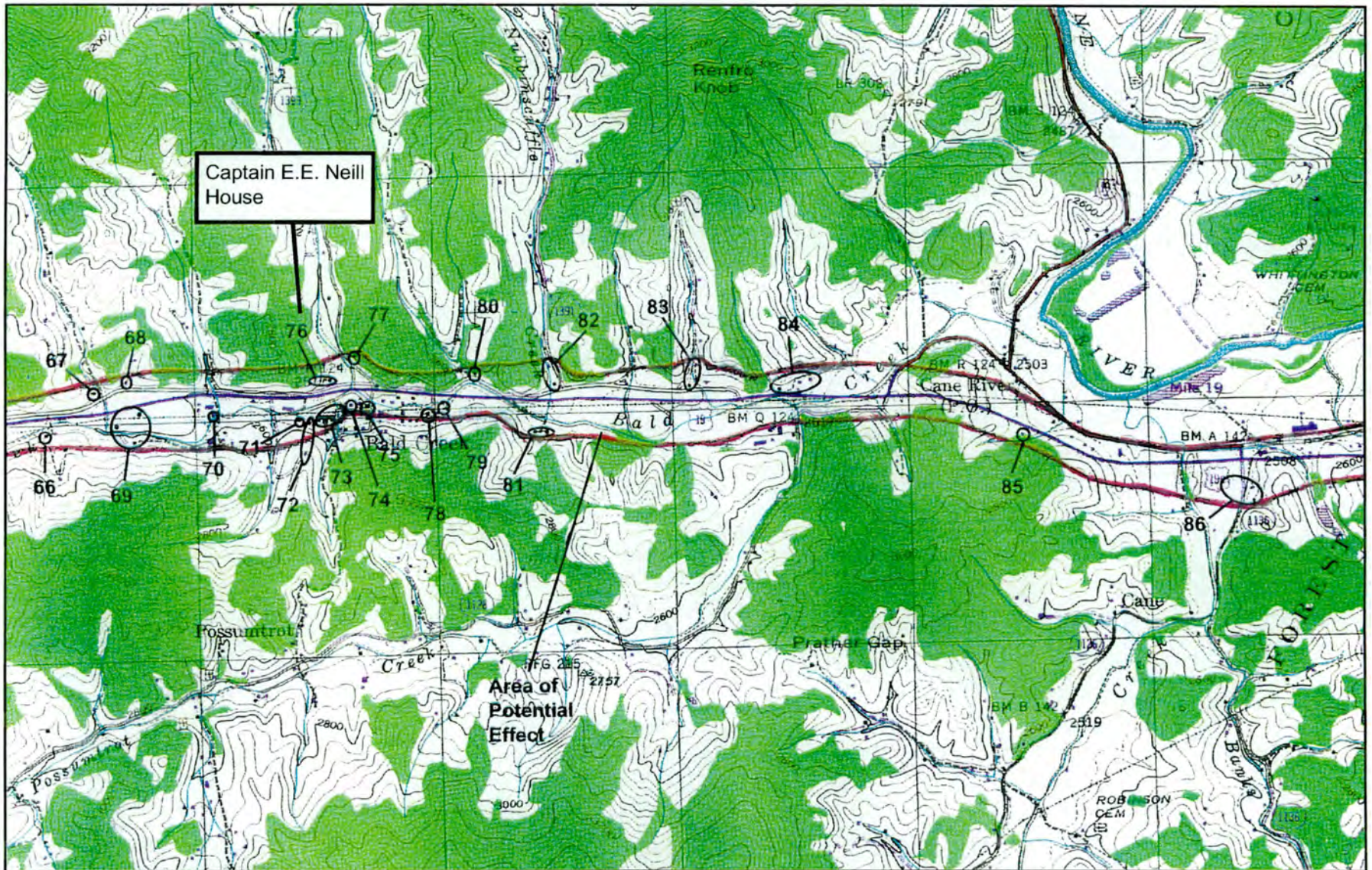
The eligible property includes three domestic outbuildings that would once have been commonly found around a house of this period. The smokehouse, springhouse, and apple/fruit storage house appear to date from the same era as the house and were essential

components of farmsteads in the area. Only a few houses in the area, however, still retain their original domestic outbuildings from this late-nineteenth-century era.

The Neill House is not eligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is not eligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is not eligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Boundary Justification

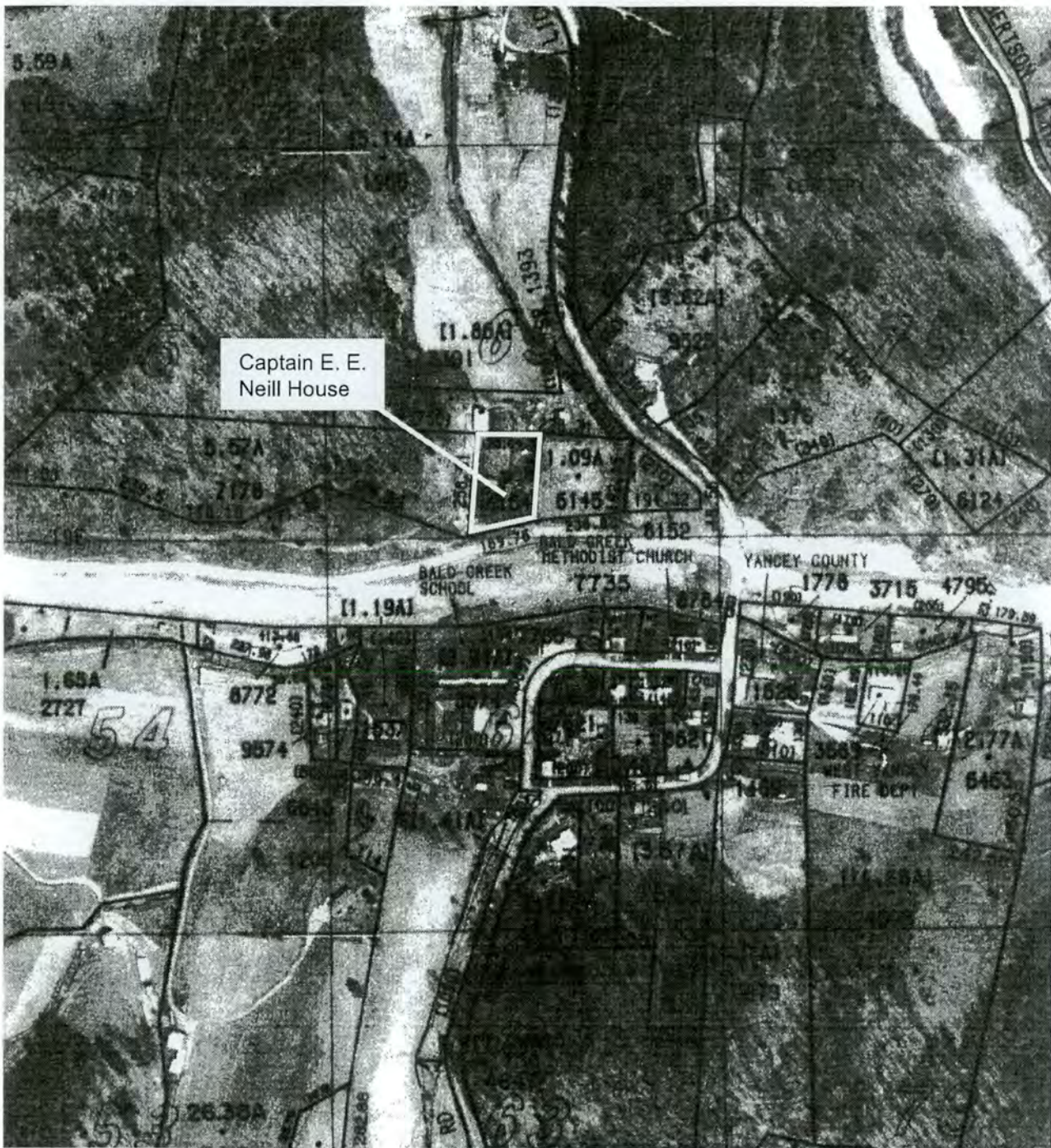
The proposed boundary encompasses the entire approximately one-acre parcel on which the house and its outbuildings are located. The boundary includes all of the property now associated with the house. The boundary is shown on the county tax map following this page and the property location map.



No. 76 Captain E.E. Neill House
 Yancey County
 Location Map
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle



NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

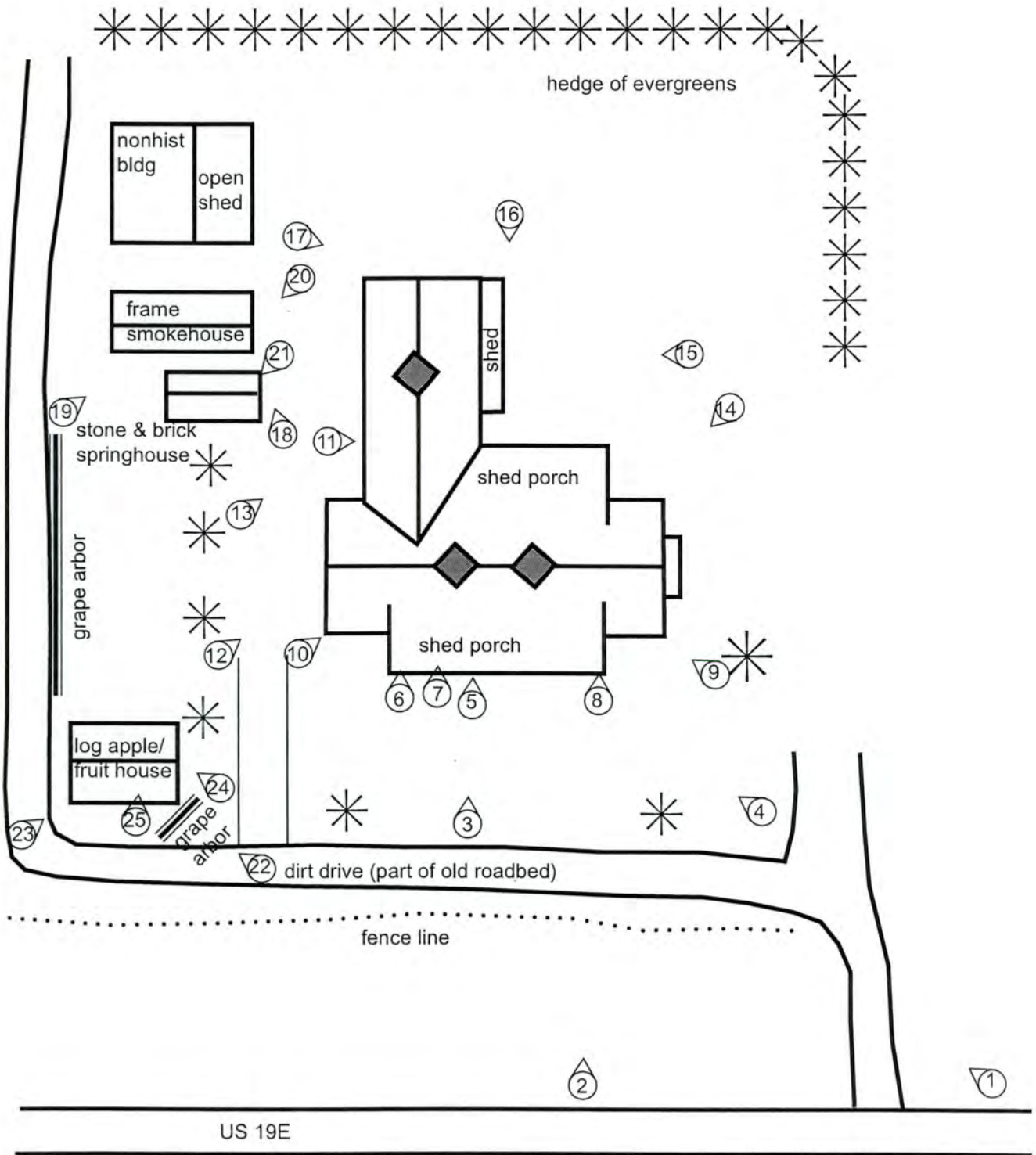




No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County

Boundary Map
Yancey County Tax Map
Scale: 1" = 400'

NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T





<p>No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House Yancey County</p>	<p>NCDOT TIP No. R-2518 State Project No. 6.86005T</p>
<p>Site Plan Photographs  Not to Scale</p>	<p> North</p>

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



1. View of US 19E (left) and the house (right)



2. View from US 19E toward the house

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



3. South front facade

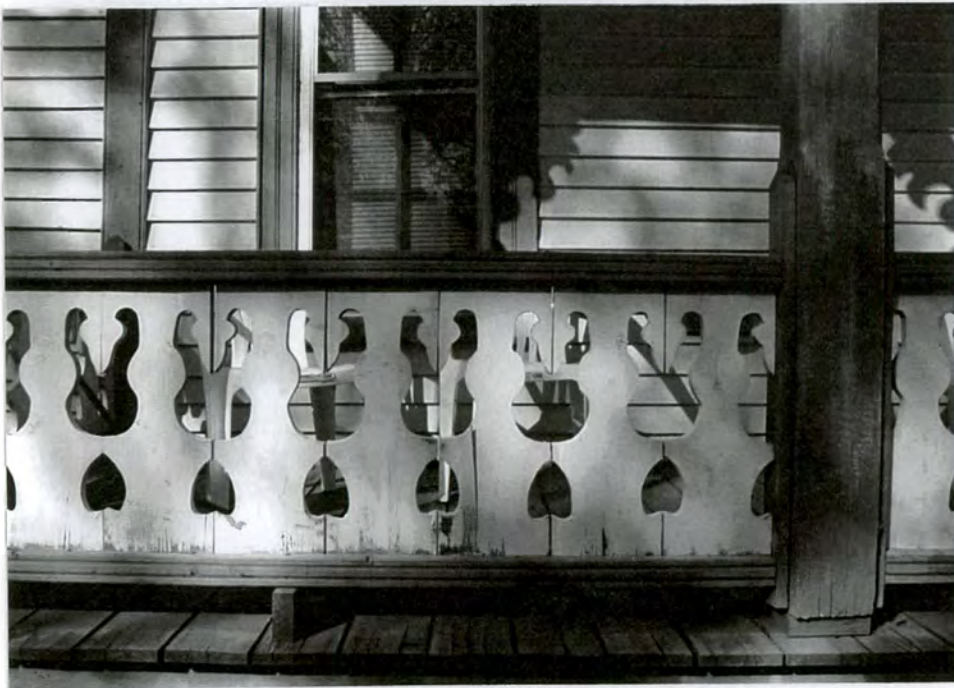


4. South front and east side facade

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County

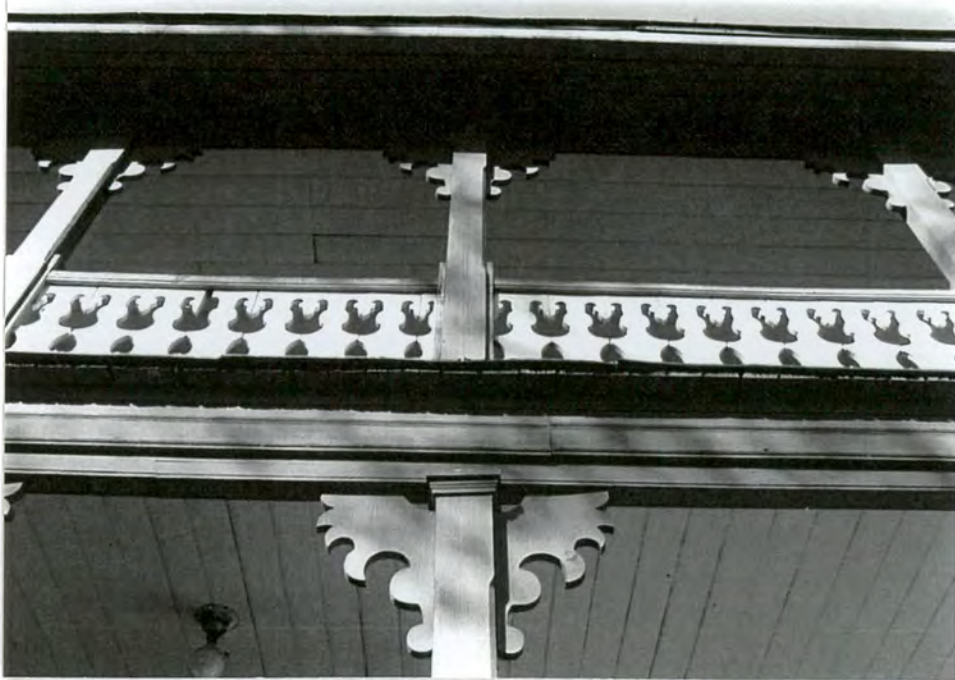


5. Detail of main entrance on front porch



6. Detail of jigsaw balustrade on front porch

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



7. Detail of front porch posts, balustrade, and brackets



8. Detail of solid stone foundation

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



9. Detail of bay windows on east facade

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



10. Detail of beaded corner and sill boards

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



11. Detail of four-over-four, double-hung window and molding

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



12. West side facade showing rear wing



13. West side facade of rear wing

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



14. East side facade and rear porch



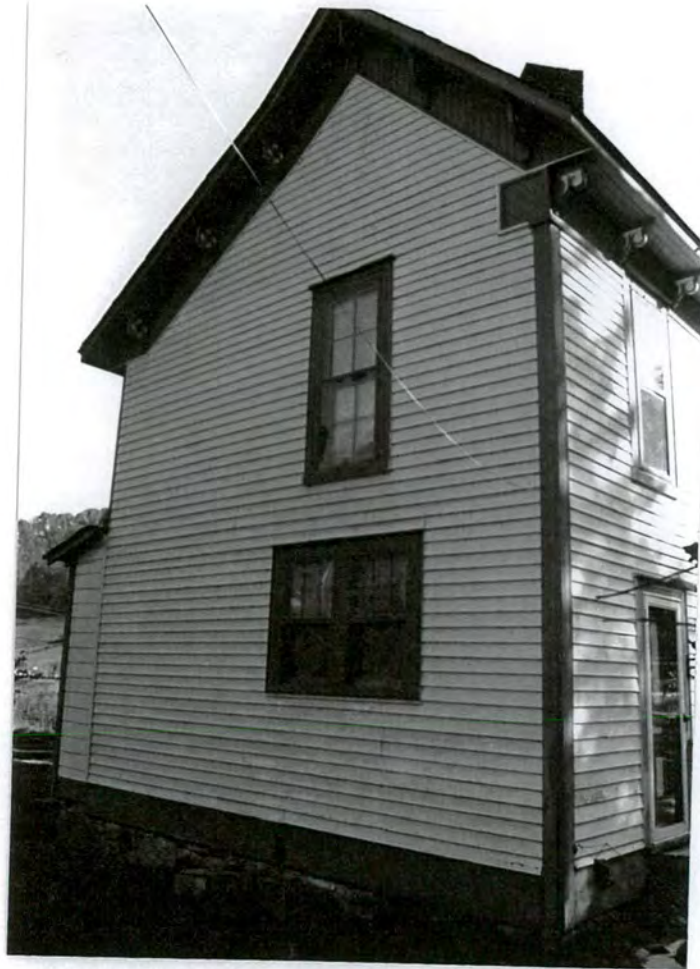
15. East side facade of rear wing and rear porch with enclosures

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



16. L-shaped rear porch with enclosures

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



17. North end facade of rear wing

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



18. Front facade of stone/brick springhouse



19. Rear facades of stone/brick springhouse and frame smokehouse

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



20. Front facade of frame smokehouse



21. Front facade of stone/brick springhouse

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



22. Log apple/fruit storage house



23. Rear facade of log apple/fruit storage house

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



24. Front facade of log apple/fruit storage house

No. 76 Captain E. E. Neill House
Yancey County



25. Detail of half-dovetailing notching on log apple/fruit storage house

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House (Yancey 46)
US 19E, Cane River Community, Yancey County

Location

The Wilkes Hensley House is located on the north side of US 19E between the community of Bald Creek and the Cane River. Bald Creek runs through the property.

Description

Date of Construction: Early to mid-nineteenth century; late-nineteenth century

Style/Type: The house is a two-story, single-pile plan (I-house) with side-gabled roof, three-bay front facade, and one-and-one-half-story rear wing. The house sits on a stone pier foundation, part of which has been replaced with concrete block. The wood sills and joists in the front section are hand-hewn. Some of the exterior walls are approximately one-foot thick and may be constructed of log. The house's weatherboard siding has been covered with asphalt siding, but the weatherboard remains intact underneath. The partial-facade, two-level front porch has a shed roof, chamfered wood posts, scroll brackets, and jigsawed balustrades. The exterior end chimneys are constructed of stone with brick tops. Six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows that are probably the house's original windows remain on the second floor and west facade of the main section. Four-over-four windows have been added on the first-floor front and east facades. The main entrance consists of a single wood door with a multi-pane sash surrounded with a transom and sidelights. On the interior, the central hallway floor plan, stairway, and wide-board walls, ceilings, and floors appear to be intact. (Access to the interior was not permitted by the owner.)

The rear wing has a gabled roof with a longer, dual-pitched slope on the east side. This slope once covered a porch which has been enclosed. Weatherboard siding is still visible inside the enclosed area. There is one interior brick chimney in the rear wing. Six-over-six windows remain on the upper floor, and three-over-one windows have been added to the first floor. The enclosed porch has later horizontal-sash windows.

Setting: The house is set within a historic farm complex which is located on a 44-acre parcel of land. The house and its

outbuildings and the farm buildings sit close to US 19E. The remainder of the parcel consists of cultivated fields, pasture land, and wooded areas immediately around the structures as well as to the north beyond the steep hillside behind the house. Six domestic outbuildings remain around the house—a frame, two-story smokehouse with hewn sills; a hewn-log and frame, two-story apple/potato storage house; a frame, shed-roofed chicken house; a frame privy; a concrete-block springhouse; and a concrete block can house for storing canned goods. The smokehouse and apple/potato house appear to date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, while the remaining outbuildings are early to mid-twentieth century.

The farm complex consists of a frame cattle barn; a frame with concrete block foundation cow/tobacco/hay storage barn; a concrete silo; a concrete block milk house with original milking equipment still inside; a frame tool shed; and a frame tractor/equipment shed open on one side. These farm buildings date from the early to mid-twentieth century. They are organized around a farmyard. The dirt drive in front of the house extends through the farmyard to the east as a farm road and continues on to the fields and pasture land. The trace of the farm road from the house around the western edge of the property can still be seen.

Integrity:

The house and farm complex retain their integrity despite alterations to the house. Alterations to the house include: the addition of asphalt siding; replacement of portions of the stone pier foundation with concrete block; enclosure of the rear wing's porch; and addition of three-over-one windows in the rear wing. The addition of four-over-four windows in the front section may have been made at the same time the existing front porch was constructed.

Historical Background

The Wilkes Hensley House appears to have been originally constructed during the early to mid-nineteenth century and then expanded during the late nineteenth century. According to the current owner and the Yancey County Historic Resources Survey, the house began as a one-room log house. The exterior walls in the first-floor, west room of the I-house are approximately one-foot thick, indicating that they may be of log construction. The log construction and hand-hewn sills and joists suggest that the earliest part of the house dates from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The house may have begun as a small log house and was then expanded into a larger I-house during the late nineteenth century. The rear wing appears to have been constructed at the same time as

the I-house. The frame smokehouse and log apple-potato house probably date from this mid- to late-nineteenth-century period of construction.

The house is currently owned by Mrs. Earline Edwards, whose husband's parents owned the property previously. According to Mrs. Edwards, Gus and Helen Proffitt Edwards, parents of her deceased husband Gay Edwards, bought the property about 1930 and moved into the house. Deed records show that the Edwards purchased the property from Gus Hensley. Hensley was a dairy farmer who operated a cheese factory on the farm during the 1920s. The Edwards grew vegetables, corn, and tobacco and also ran a dairy farm. According to Mrs. Edwards, they constructed the existing barns, silo, equipment sheds, and milk house for their dairy operation. During their ownership, the farm extended across the road with pasture land for cow grazing. Several domestic outbuildings near the house—chicken shed, springhouse, privy, and can house—also appear to have been built during their ownership.

Gay and Earline moved away and lived in Cleveland, Ohio for a number of years, but returned to live here with Gay's parents in 1968. After the elder Edwards' death a few years later, the farm was divided among their children. Gay and Earline obtained 60 acres that included the house and farm buildings. They continued to live in the house and operate the dairy and farm. Gay died in 1990, and Earline still lives in the house today.

The Yancey County Survey and *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* both identify the house as the Wilkes Hensley House. However, previous deeds establishing the chain of title could not be found to substantiate its ownership by Wilkes Hensley.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Wilkes Hensley House and Farm is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. The farm embodies all of the distinctive characteristics of late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century agricultural complexes in Yancey County as defined in the *Agricultural Context* and is a good example of this type of complex.

The farm buildings and remaining crop and pasture land represent family farming practices in rural Yancey County from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century and are one of the best agricultural collections in the county. The Hensleys farmed the land and operated a dairy until the 1930s. The Edwards grew vegetables and corn for themselves and their animals, and tobacco as a cash crop, as well as running their own dairy operation. The milk house with its original equipment, silo, and barns used in the twentieth-century dairy operation remain intact.

The collection of domestic outbuildings is one of the few such remaining collections in the county of this size. The frame smokehouse and the log apple/potato storage house probably date from the late-nineteenth-century period when the house was expanded to its I-house form. The chicken shed, can house, springhouse, and privy remain from the early to mid-twentieth-century period of the property's use.

Together, the Wilkes Hensley House, its domestic outbuildings, farm structures, and remaining agricultural crop and pasture land are representative of a prosperous family farm in Yancey County.

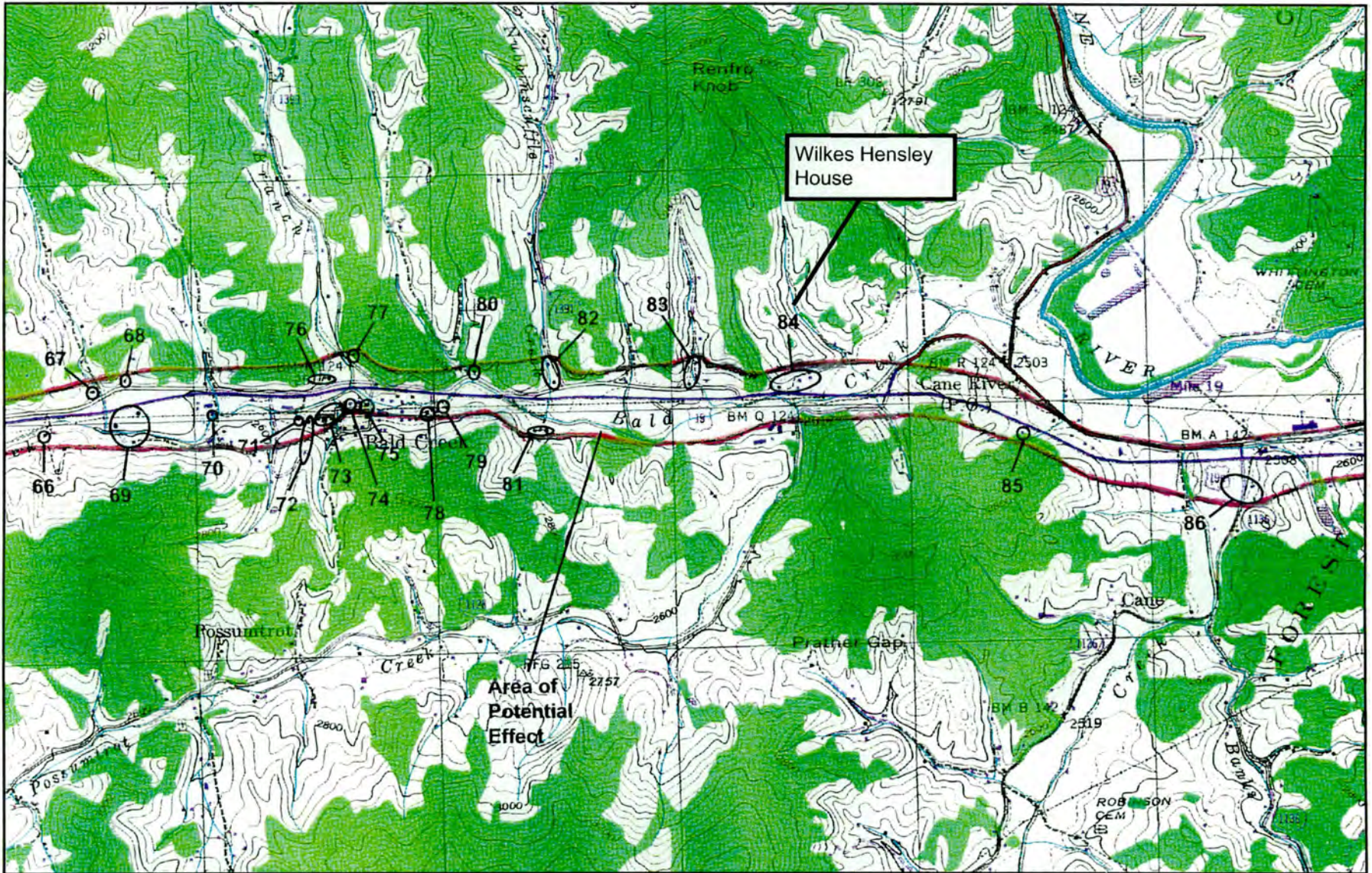
Due to alterations and the resulting loss of architectural integrity, the Wilkes Hensley House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house's weatherboard siding has been covered with asphalt siding and other changes have been made. While it embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house as defined in the *Architectural Context*, the house is not a good representative of the type due to its alterations.


The house and farm as an agricultural complex do retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house and outbuildings are on their original location, and the farm retains its domestic and agricultural setting, including original domestic outbuildings and agricultural structures and spaces. These qualities combine to support the farm's historic feeling and association.

The house is also recommended not eligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary encompasses the entire 44.52-acre parcel on which the house, outbuildings, farm buildings, and remaining crop and pasture land are located. The boundary includes all of the property now associated with the farm, much of which remains open pasture land and cultivated crop land. The boundary is shown on the county tax map following this page and the property location map.



<p>No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House Yancey County Location Map Scale: 1:24000 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle</p>		<p>NCDOT TIP No. R-2518 State Project No. 6.86005T</p>
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No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County


Boundary Map
Yancey County Tax Map
Scale: 1" = 400'


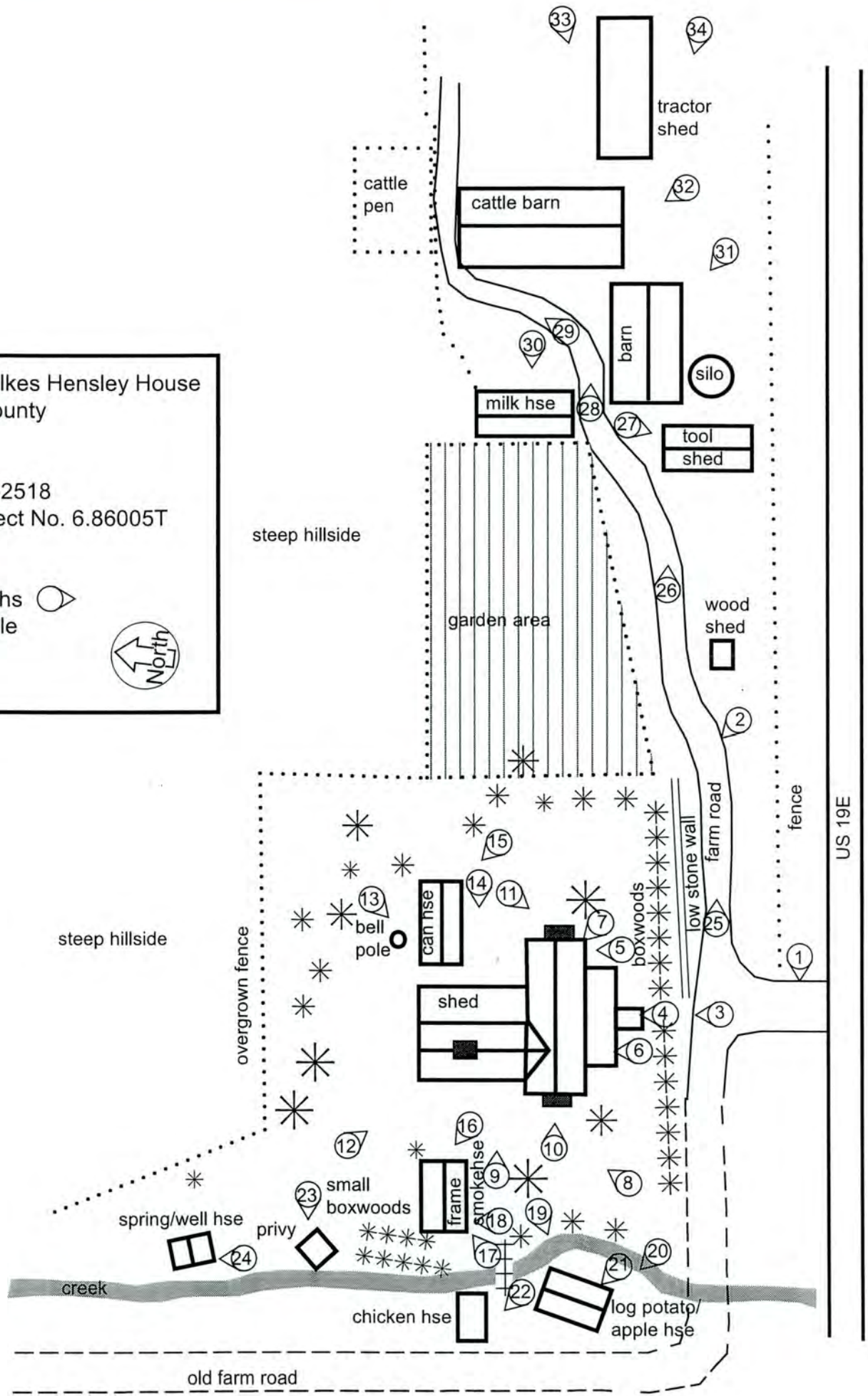
NCDOT
TIP No. R-2518
State Project No. 6.86005T



No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
 Yancey County

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

Site Plan
 Photographs 
 Not to Scale

US 19E

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



1. View of US 19E (left) and house (right)



2. View of house and its immediate landscaped setting

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County

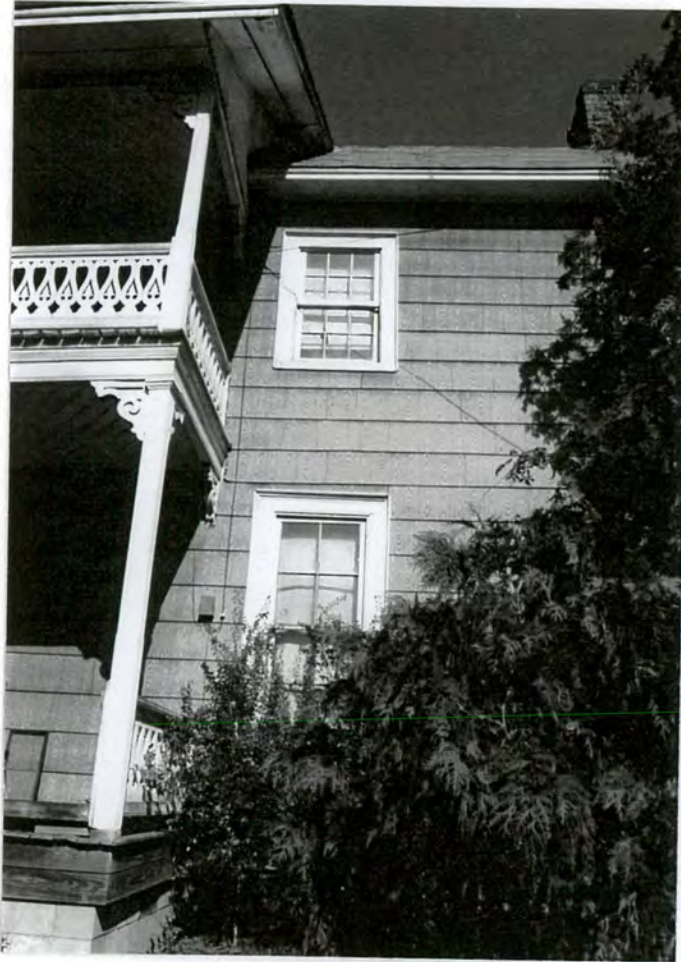


3. South front facade



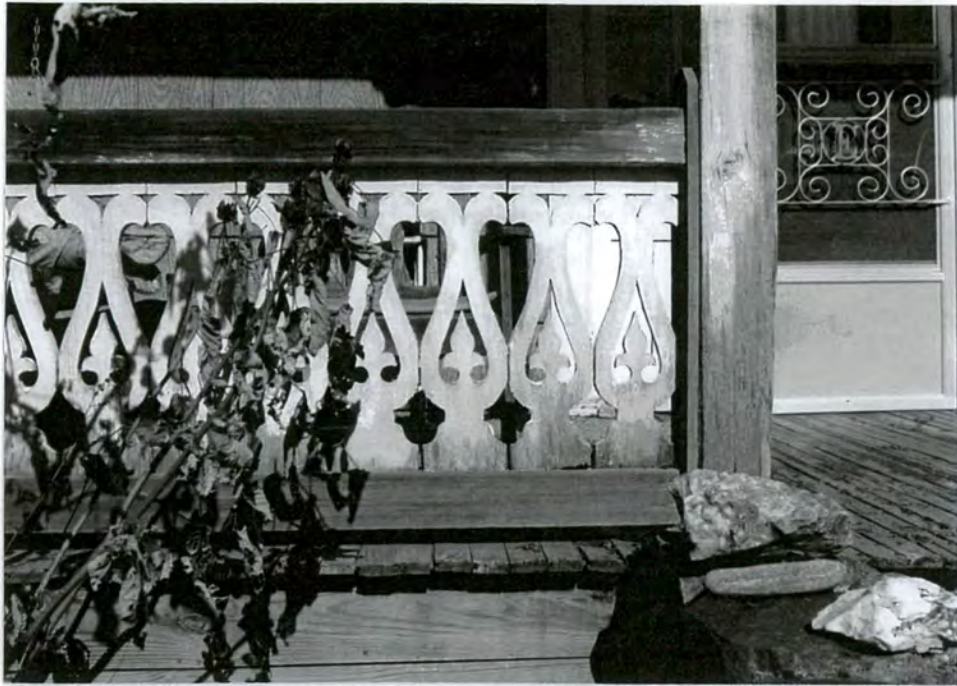
4. Detail of front porch

**No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County**



5. Detail of front porch and front-facade windows

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



6. Detail of jigsaw balustrade on front porch



7. Detail of stone-pier foundation

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



8. West side facade



9. West side facade of rear wing

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



10. West side facade of I-house with stone and brick chimney

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



11. East side facade of I-house with stone and brick chimney

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



12. West side and north end facade of rear wing



13. East side and north end facade of rear wing

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



14. East side facade of rear wing



15. Concrete-block can house

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



16. Front facade of frame smokehouse



17. Rear and side facades of frame smokehouse

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



18. Detail of hewn sill and frame construction of smokehouse

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



19. Log/frame apple/potato storage house



20. Rear and side facades of log/frame apple/potato storage house

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



21. Detail of half-dovetail notching of log apple/potato storage house

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



22. Shed chicken house



23. Privy

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



24. Concrete-block springhouse



25. View of farm complex from front of house with US 19E (right)

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



26. Farm complex looking east from farm road



27. Tool shed

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



28. Farm yard with two barns



29. View of farm yard looking northeast toward cattle pen and pasture land

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



30. Milk house



31. Cow/tobacco/hay storage barn

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



32. Cattle barn



33. Tractor shed

No. 84 Wilkes Hensley House
Yancey County



34. View across cultivated field looking west toward farm complex

B. PROPERTIES CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**No. 6 Burley Tobacco Barn
Intersection of US 19 and Middle Fork Road (SR1540), Madison County**

Location

The burley tobacco barn is located at the intersection of US 19 and Middle Fork Road (SR 1540) on a parcel of land that extends along both sides of Middle Fork Road and across US 19, in Madison County.

In the initial survey, the barn was thought to have been associated with a house and other outbuildings (identified as No. 6 on the survey map) located farther south on Middle Fork Road. However, tax maps show that the barn and the house are on separate parcels. The house and its associated outbuildings are located on a parcel outside the project's APE and are not included in this report. Only the barn is located within the APE.

Description

Date of Construction: Late 1940s to early 1950s

Style/Type: The large, frame barn is a two-level, gambrel-roofed structure with horizontal wood siding and a poured concrete foundation. The construction is typical of mid-twentieth-century burley tobacco barns in Madison County.

Setting: The barn is located on the edge of a cultivated field used for growing tobacco. The property on which it is located is a small farm that includes crop and pasture land as well as wooded areas.

Integrity: The building appears to retain its integrity; original materials and building form are intact.

Historical Background

The barn has been used for the curing of burley tobacco from its construction in the 1940s or early 1950s to the present.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The barn is considered ineligible because it lacks significance by itself and is typical of the many other barns of its type and period in the area.

The barn is recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The barn does not represent agricultural significance by itself. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The barn is recommended ineligible under Criterion C as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**No. 6 Burley Tobacco Barn
Madison County**



1. View from US 19 toward tobacco barn



2. View of tobacco barn from Middle Fork Road

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Intersection of US 19 and Crooked Creek Road, Madison County

Location

The William E. Buckner House is located on the southeast side of US 19 at the intersection of US 19 and Crooked Creek Road. The Middle Fork Baptist Church is across Crooked Creek Road from the house. Middle Fork and Crooked creeks run along the front of the property between the house and the road, and their confluence is near the intersection of the two roads.

Description

Date of Construction: 1920s to 1930s

Style/Type: The house is a one-story, front-gabled bungalow with simple, Craftsman-style details. Its most distinctive feature is its stone foundation made of round river stones collected from nearby streams. The exterior is covered with novelty (drop, shiplap) wood siding; windows are wood, four-over-one, double-hung; eaves are open with exposed rafter ends. The front porch wraps around one side of the house. An exterior brick chimney extends from the side porch through the roof.

Setting: The house is located on an approximately 30-acre parcel that was part of a small farm complex. The parcel now contains mostly wooded areas and pasture land and a small area of cultivated fields. Two small, domestic outbuildings—a vegetable storage house and a small barn/storage building—remain behind the house. A frame, gabled barn with wood siding is located farther back on the property at the edge of Crooked Creek Road.

Integrity: The house has lost architectural integrity as a Craftsman bungalow due to the replacement of the porch balustrade and wood posts. A rear shed porch has also been enclosed.

Historical Background

According to local resident Shelby Ray, who lives across Crooked Creek Road from this house and who is owner of the Porter and Ollie Briggs Ray House (No. 25) nearby, the Buckner House was constructed by William E. Buckner during the 1920s or 1930s. Buckner was a farmer who grew tobacco, corn, and grains, typical of the small family farms in the area. Wayne Jarvis later bought the property from Buckner, and Jarvis'

granddaughter lived there at one time as well. The current owner and resident purchased the property recently.

The house and farm were part of the Middle Fork community and located just across the road from Middle Fork church. William Buckner was probably a member of the Buckner family whose name was given to another community a few miles farther up US 19.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The William E. Buckner House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture due to alterations to a significant element of the house and the resulting loss of architectural integrity, as well as the design's simplification of the Craftsman bungalow type. While it embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of the type, such as its stone foundation, the house is not a well-defined example of the Craftsman bungalow and has lost significant porch details. The house also does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The house retains integrity of location and setting as it is in its original location and its rural farm setting is largely intact. However, integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been lost due to alterations.

The Buckner House is also recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property no longer represents a complete agricultural farm. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Madison County



1. View from intersection of US 19 and Crooked Creek Road



2. View from front of house toward US 19

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Madison County



3. Northwest front facade



4. Northwest front and southwest side facades

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Madison County



5. Detail of stone foundation



6. Southwest side facade

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Madison County



7. Northwest front and northeast side facades



8. Northeast side facade

No. 23 William E. Buckner House
Madison County



9. Small barn/storage building



10. Vegetable storage house

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Old US 19, Buckner Community, Madison County

Location

The McPeters House is located on the southeast side of US 19 on a section of old Highway 19 known locally as the Old Buckner Post Office Road. The house is in the community of Buckner.

Description

Date of Construction: 1920s to 1930s

Style/Type: The house is a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled bungalow with simplified Craftsman-style details. The gabled front porch extends across a portion of the front facade and is partly recessed. The porch posts are square brick posts, and the porch floor is wood. The house's exterior is covered with novelty (drop, shiplap) siding. A gabled side porch also has square brick posts and a wood floor. The gabled main roof, front and side porch roofs, and dormers all have clipped gables. Three-over-one, double-hung, wood windows remain throughout the house. Two exterior brick chimneys are located on either side of the house.

Setting: The house is located on a 17-acre parcel that is mostly wooded but was probably once part of a small farm. The house sits on a small rise overlooking the old highway. A cultivated field is located between the old and new roads. Surrounding the house is a grassed lawn. Immediately behind the house is a fenced pasture. One shed-roofed, frame outbuilding, probably used as a chicken coop, remains with the house.

Integrity: The house has lost architectural integrity as a Craftsman bungalow due to the replacement of the foundation with concrete block and the removal of the tops of the two brick chimneys.

Historical Background

The McPeters House appears to have been constructed during the 1920s or 1930s and is currently owned by Bacchus and Evelyn McPeters. Little is known, however, about its history. The house is located on Old Buckner Post Office Road, suggesting that the post

office for the community of Buckner was located nearby. It is not known where this post office was headquartered. The house is rented to its current occupants.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The McPeters House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture due to the alterations to significant elements of the house and the resulting loss of architectural integrity, as well as the simplification of the Craftsman bungalow type. While it embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of the type, such as a multi-gabled roof, the house is not a well-defined example of the Craftsman bungalow and has lost significant details. The house also does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The house retains integrity of location and setting as it is in its original location and its immediate setting is largely intact. However, integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been lost due to alterations.

The McPeters House is also recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property no longer represents a complete agricultural farm. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



1. View from US 19 toward the McPeters House



2. View from front of house toward US 19, old highway 19 in foreground

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



3. McPeters House in its setting



4. Northwest front and northeast side facades

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



5. Northwest front facade



6. Northwest front and southwest side facades

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



7. Southwest side facade



8. Detail of side porch

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



9. Northeast side facade



10. Southeast rear facade

No. 28 Bacchus & Evelyn McPeters House
Madison County



11. Shed-roofed, frame chicken coop

No. 62 House
Old US 19, Swiss Community, Yancey County

Location

The house is located on the south side of US 19 on a portion of the old Highway 19 near the Swiss community. Mount Pleasant Baptist Church is northwest of the house across US 19.

Description

Date of Construction: Mid-nineteenth century; Late-nineteenth century; Early twentieth century

Style/Type: The main section of the house, probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, is a one-story, side-gabled, frame structure consisting of a central hallway and two rooms. The roof has a dual pitch on the front side that extends over the front porch. The front facade under the porch is covered with flush wood siding, while the remainder is covered with weatherboard siding attached with round nails. The main section has half-log joists and sits on a stone pier foundation. Four-over-four windows are located in the front and west side facade. Windows in the east side facade have been replaced with a pair of four-over-one windows. No chimneys are visible. On the interior, the main section has wood floor and wall planks of various widths and beaded tongue-and-groove paneling on several walls.

The rear section, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century, is a one-story, rear-gabled, frame structure that consists of one room. The exterior is covered with vertical board-and-batten siding except in the rear gable which is covered with weatherboard. The roof extends out to cover a porch on both sides of the section. The remains of a stone chimney are located at the rear gabled end. One four-over-four window and two single-sash, four-pane windows light the interior. A vertical plank door is located on each side facade. On the interior, the rear section has wide plank floors, and its walls and ceilings are covered with wallpaper and cardboard for insulation over the stud walls.

The front-gabled section, probably constructed in the early twentieth century, has a dual pitch roof on the front side that matches the dual pitch of the main section roof, extending out over the L-shaped porch. The eave on the

opposite side has a boxed cornice. The entire porch, which was probably constructed at the same time as the front-gabled wing, is supported with square wood posts. The wall of the front-gabled wing under the porch and the porch ceiling are covered with beaded tongue-and-groove boards. The remainder of the wing's exterior is covered with weatherboard siding slightly wider than that of the main section. Four-over-four windows with wide plank moldings are found in the front wing. On the interior, the ceilings are beaded tongue-and-groove boards.

Setting:

The house is located on a 4.38-acre parcel that was probably once part of a larger farm complex. The house sits on a rising slope in a curve of the old highway. Two cultivated garden spots are located near the house, one in front of the house and the other on a rise directly behind the house. A small creek runs down the property near the house and into Bald Creek, which runs along the front of the property between the house and US 19. Immediately surrounding the house is a small grassed lawn with various planted shrubs and a grape arbor. Three small, frame outbuildings remain with the house—a storage building, an animal shelter, and an outhouse. The remainder of the parcel is wooded.

Integrity:

The house has lost its integrity due to the extensive additions and alterations that have taken place over many years. While the main section may date from the mid-nineteenth century, the house has been altered to a point where it is difficult to determine its architectural evolution. Both the exterior and interior are a conglomeration of materials from various periods of the house's construction. The house remains in a rural, small-farm setting even though the house may no longer be associated with its original parcel of land.

Historical Background

The house appears to have been constructed in several stages. The main section may date from as early as the mid-nineteenth century. The rear wing appears to have been added during the late nineteenth century. The front-gabled wing was probably the last addition during the early twentieth century.

The house is currently vacant. No information was found on the house's history.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The house is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture due to the extensive additions and alterations that have been made on both the exterior and the interior over many years. The house does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The house is recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it is not known to have been associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it is not known to have been associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 62 House
Yancey County



1. View from US 19 toward the house



2. View from front of house toward US 19

No. 62 House
Yancey County

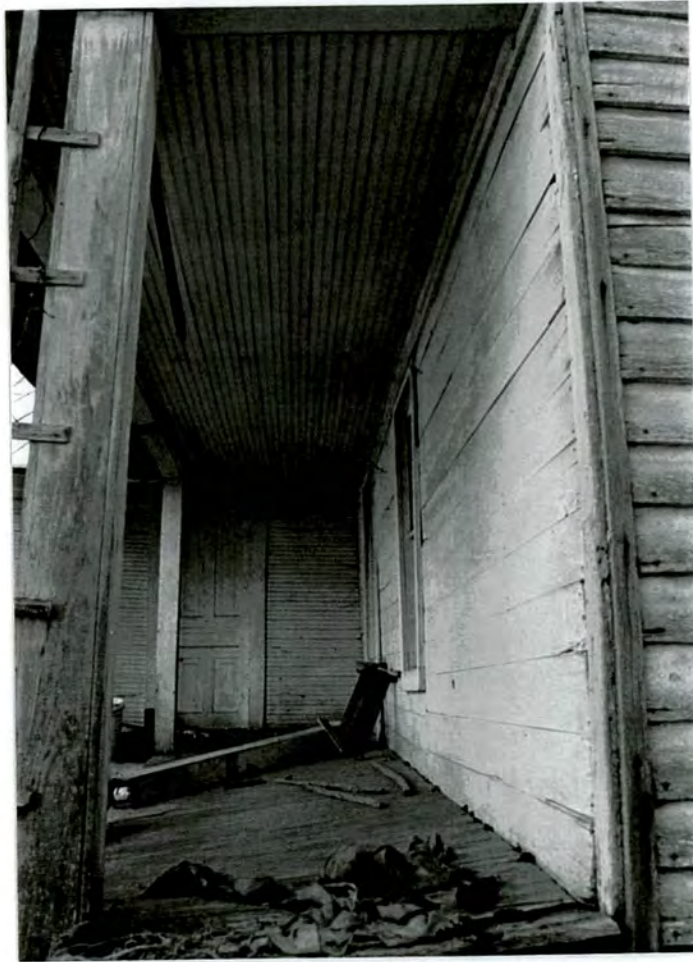


3. North front and east side facades



4. North front facade showing main section and front-gabled wing

No. 62 House
Yancey County



5. Detail of front porch

No. 62 House
Yancey County



6. West side facade of main section



7. West side facade of rear wing

**No. 62 House
Yancey County**



8. South end facade of rear wing with remains of stone chimney

No. 62 House
Yancey County



9. South rear facade showing rear of main section and rear wing



10. East side facade showing rear wing (left), main section (center), and front-gabled wing (right)

No. 62 House
Yancey County

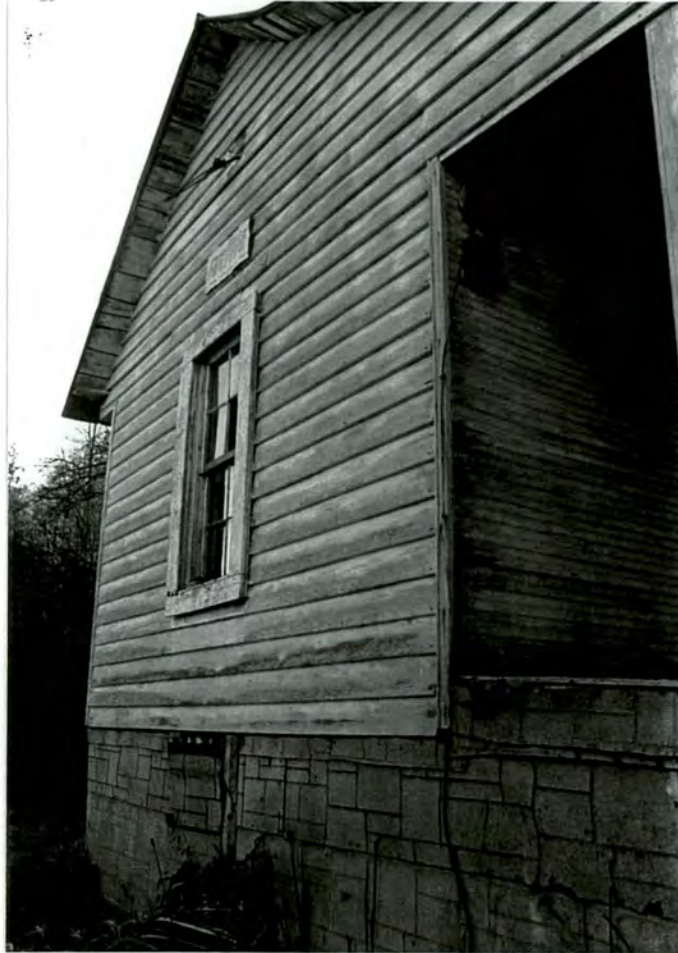


11. Detail of west facade of rear wing



12. Detail of east facade of rear wing

No. 62 House
Yancey County



13. Detail of front-gabled wing

No. 62 House
Yancey County



14. East facade of main section and front-gabled wing



15. Frame storage building behind house

No. 62 House
Yancey County



16. Animal shelter (foreground) and privy (background)

No. 71 C. W. Burton House (Yancey 21)
US 19E, Bald Creek Community, Yancey County

Location

The C. W. Burton House is located on the south side of US 19E on the western edge of the town of Bald Creek. The house sits some distance back from the road, with Bald Creek running between the road and the house.

Description

Date of Construction: c.1880s-1900

Style/Type: The house is an I-house with side-gabled roof and a rear one-story wing. The floor plan is a central hallway plan, evidenced by the symmetrical, three-bay front facade. A one-story porch extends across most of the front. Two-over-two windows remain intact throughout most of the house. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the roof ridge. The rear one-story wing has a gabled roof with interior brick chimney. A shed roof has been extended along one side to form a screened porch and extra room. Two other small bathroom additions have also been made to the rear.

Setting: The house is located on a small lot of less than one acre on the outskirts of the Bald Creek community. The house sits back from the road on a knoll separated from US 19E by Bald Creek. It is surrounded by grassed lawn with several mature oak trees. Located behind the house is a barn/storage building. This outbuilding is of frame construction with a gambrel roof and stone foundation. Adjacent to the house on the west side is a cultivated field, and to the rear is pasture land and wooded areas. To the east is a c.1940s garage apartment (on a separate parcel) and other residences of Bald Creek.

Integrity: The house has lost its integrity due to the extensive alterations that have been made, in particular, the addition of artificial siding to the exterior. Only the rear wall of the rear wing has weatherboard siding that is visible. The house's foundation has been replaced with concrete block. The front porch posts have also been replaced. Several additions have been made to the rear. Extensive renovations have also been made to the interior.

Historical Background

The C. W. Burton House appears to have been constructed sometime in the late nineteenth century to c.1900. According to the current owner, however, a portion of the house's front section was constructed as early as the 1850s and once served as a local post office. The interior of the house does retain some materials that could date from the mid-nineteenth century, such as the very worn, wide floor boards in the first-floor central hallway. At least most of the house as it appears today was apparently constructed by C. W. Burton, the owner's great-grandfather, sometime during the late nineteenth century.

According to the owner, the house has been in the Burton family since sometime around the 1860s-1870s when C. W. Burton bought it. Burton's son Cecil and Cecil's wife Ida lived in the house during the 1880s-1890s. Cecil's oldest daughter Mary Burton Severs lived in the house until about 1991. The house was then inherited from the Burton family by Danah Burton Tipton and her two sisters. Danah now lives in the house with her husband Allison (Al) Tipton.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The C. W. Burton House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture due to loss of architectural integrity based on the extensive alterations that have been made. While it embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house as defined in the *Architectural Context*, the house has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house's front porch and details have been replaced and removed, and its exterior covered with artificial siding, significantly altering the house's original late-nineteenth-century appearance. The property does retain integrity of location and setting.

The house does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The house is also recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



1. View from US 19 toward the house (behind large oaks)



2. North front facade

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



3. North front and west side facades



4. Detail of main entrance on front porch; note artificial siding

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



5. Detail of original two-over-two, double-hung window

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



6. West side facade



7. North front and west side facades and barn/storage building

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



8. West side and south rear facades showing rear wing and addition



9. South end facade of rear wing with original weatherboard siding visible

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



10. South rear and east side facades showing additions



11. East side facade

No. 71 C. W. Burton House
Yancey County



12. Barn/storage building behind house

No. 82 Edwards House (Yancey 33)
Intersection of US 19E and SR 1391, Bald Creek Community, Yancey County

Location

The Edwards House is located on the north side of US 19E at the intersection with Hardscrabble Road (SR 1391). A portion of the old Highway 19 runs between the house and 19E. Nubbinscuffle Creek runs along the west side of the property.

Description

Date of Construction: Mid- to late-nineteenth century

Style/Type: The house is a three-bay I-house (two stories high and one room deep) with a one-story rear wing. The main roof is side-gabled and covered with pressed metal shingles. The house stands on a stone pier foundation. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding fastened with square nails. Under the one-story front porch, the house is sided with flush boards. The porch's hipped roof with wide-board ceiling fastened with square nails appears to be original, but the remainder of the porch was reconstructed around the 1930s or 1940s. The porch foundation is solid brick, and the wood floor is a replacement. Paired wood posts sit on top of square brick piers. The six-over-six, double-hung windows appear to all be replacement windows. Windows on the front facade are paired, indicating they probably date from the twentieth century. Clear evidence of window replacement can be seen in the weatherboard siding on both end facades. The main entrance consists of a single paneled door with sidelights. Only one of the two interior brick chimneys remains. On the interior, walls and ceilings have been sheetrocked, and one wall of the central hallway has been removed. The one-story rear wing is covered with the same weatherboard siding as the front section and has a gabled roof and one interior brick chimney. A shed porch addition has been made on the west side, and a recessed porch on the east side has been enclosed. A variety of windows have been placed in the rear wing.

Setting: The house is located on a portion of an 11-acre parcel that extends on both sides of Hardscrabble Road. It is surrounded with a grassed lawn with a number of mature trees and shrubs. A row of large hemlocks lines the east side of the property. Three outbuildings are located at the rear of the property—a hewn-log (half-dovetailing

notching) building; a frame equipment storage building; and a frame barn. A small frame springhouse is located beside the creek that runs along the western edge of the property.

Integrity:

The house has lost its integrity due to extensive alterations that have been made over a number of years. The front porch has been rebuilt except for its roof and ceiling. All of the house's windows appear to have been replaced. The rear wing has had a number of additions and alterations. The interior floor plan has been altered with the removal of one wall of the original central hallway, and new interior materials such as sheetrock have been added.

Historical Background

The Edwards House appears to have been originally constructed sometime during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. According to a local passerby, the house once belonged to the Hensley family. The house is identified in the Yancey County Historic Resources Survey as the Edwards House, and the owner at that time was listed as Ora Edwards of Burnsville. No other information was found about the house and its association with these families.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Edwards House is recommended ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C because of loss of architectural integrity due to extensive alterations. While it embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of the two-story, single-pile plan house as defined in the *Architectural Context*, the house has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house's front porch and windows have been replaced, significantly altering its original mid- to late-nineteenth-century appearance. The property does retain integrity of location and setting.

The house does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The house is also recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



1. View of US 19E (left) and house (right) from Hardscrabble Road



2. South front facade

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



3. West side facade and rear wing



4. Detail of main entrance on front porch

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



5. Detail of front porch

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



6. Detail of corner molding, weatherboard siding, and stone pier foundation

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



7. Detail of replacement window and evidence of original window opening

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



8. East side facade



9. West side facade of rear wing

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



10. North end facade of rear wing



11. Detail of enclosed porch on rear wing

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



12. Front facade of log outbuilding



13. Side facade of log outbuilding

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



14. Detail of half-dovetail notching on log outbuilding

No. 82 Edwards House
Yancey County



15. Frame equipment storage building



16. Frame barn

No. 86 Burley Tobacco Barn
Intersection of US 19E and SR 1136, Cane River Community, Yancey County

Location

The burley tobacco barn is located on the south side of US 19E at its intersection with SR 1136 in a cultivated field used to grow tobacco.

In the initial survey, the barn was thought to have been associated with a small, frame house (identified as No. 86 on the survey map) located on the east side of SR 1136 or with a larger farm complex farther south at Price Creek. However, tax maps show that the barn, the small house, and the large farm complex are all on separate parcels. Only the barn is located on a parcel that is within the project's APE.

Description

Date of Construction: c.1950

Style/Type: The large, frame barn is a two-level, gambrel-roofed structure with horizontal wood siding and a concrete block foundation. The construction is typical of mid-twentieth-century burley tobacco barns in Yancey County.

Setting: The barn is located in the middle of a cultivated field used for growing tobacco. The parcel on which it is located consists largely of the tobacco field and fronts on SR 1136 and crosses 19E. The west edge of the property follows Banks Creek.

Integrity: The barn appears to retain its integrity; original materials and building form are intact.

Historical Background

The barn has been used for the curing of burley tobacco from its construction about 1950 to the present.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The barn is considered ineligible because it lacks significance by itself and is typical of the many other barns of its type and period in the area.

The barn is recommended ineligible under Criterion A as it was not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The barn does not represent agricultural significance by itself. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion B as it was not associated with the lives of persons significant

in our past. The barn is recommended ineligible under Criterion C as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; does not represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is recommended ineligible under Criterion D as it has not yielded, or is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No. 86 Burley Tobacco Barn
Yancey County



1. Tobacco barn in tobacco field, looking northwest toward US 19E



2. View of tobacco barn from US 19E

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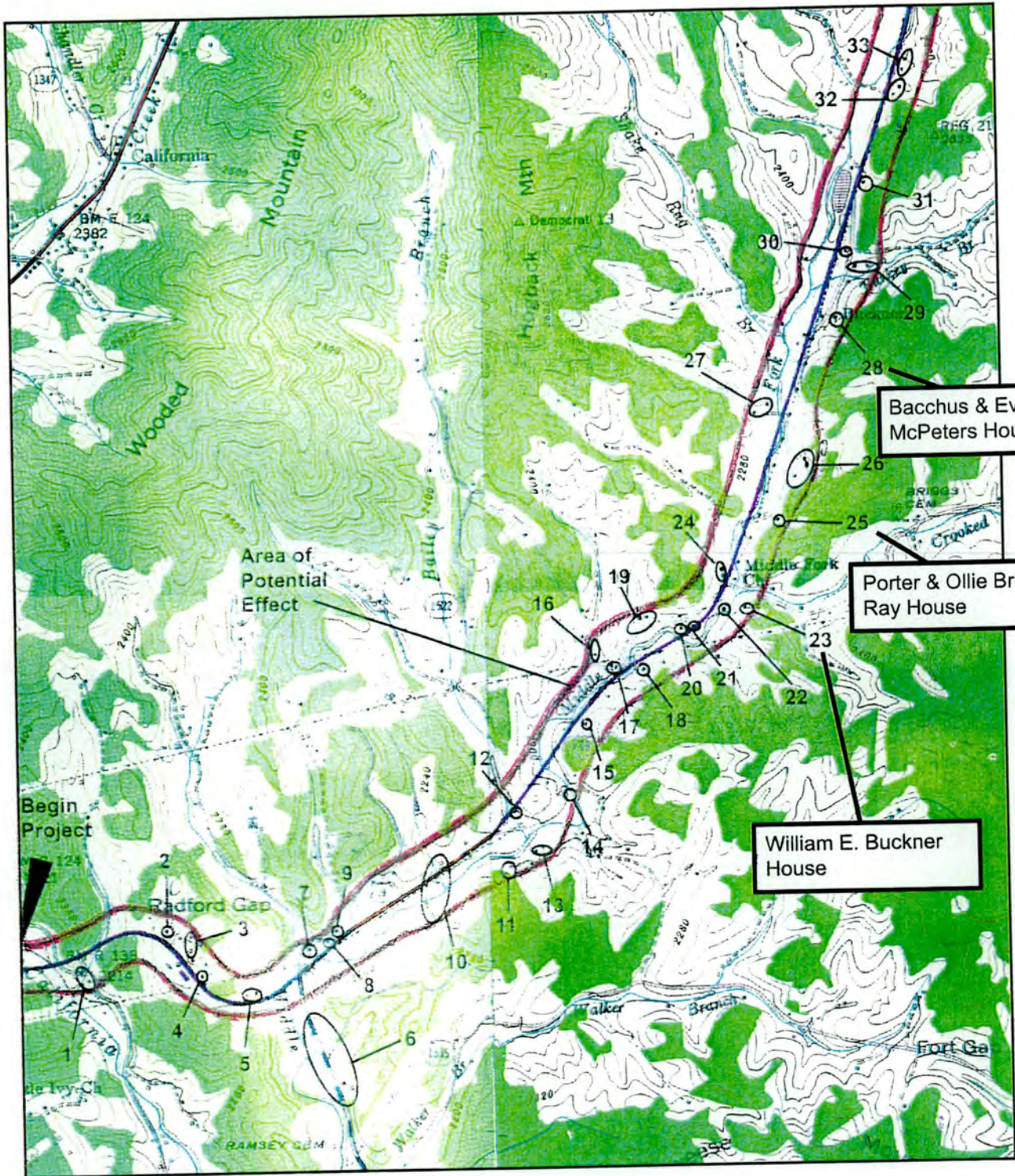
Yancey County Historic Resources Survey. Western Office, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Asheville, North Carolina.

Yancey County Tax Maps, Yancey County Courthouse, Burnsville, North Carolina.

Young, Charles. Lincoln Park resident. Interview, November 1999. Burnsville, North Carolina.


APPENDIX A

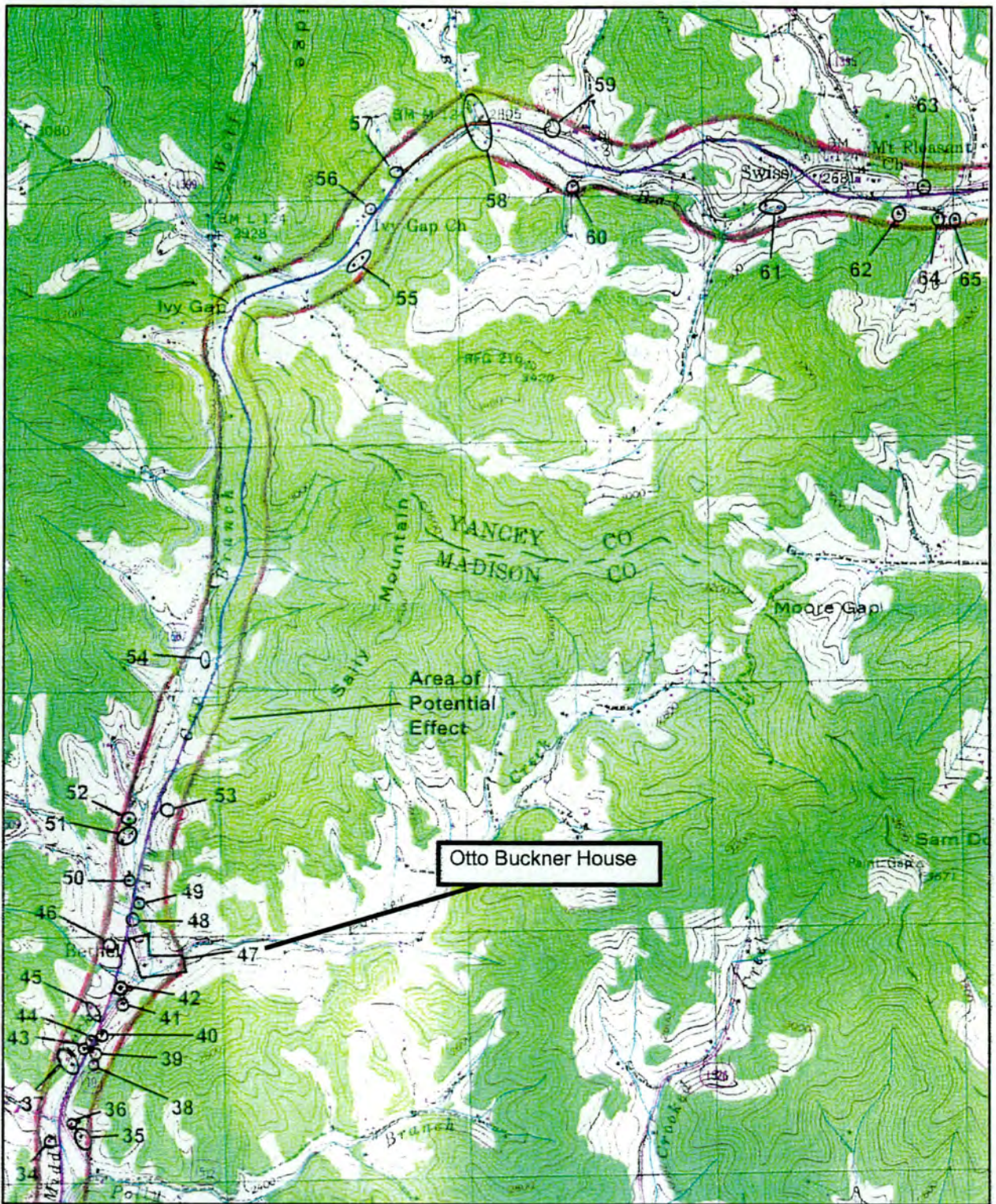
**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS/
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY MAP**



Area of Potential Effects
 Historic Resources Survey Map (1 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Madison and Yancey Counties
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Mars Hill and Barnardsville USGS Quadrangles

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

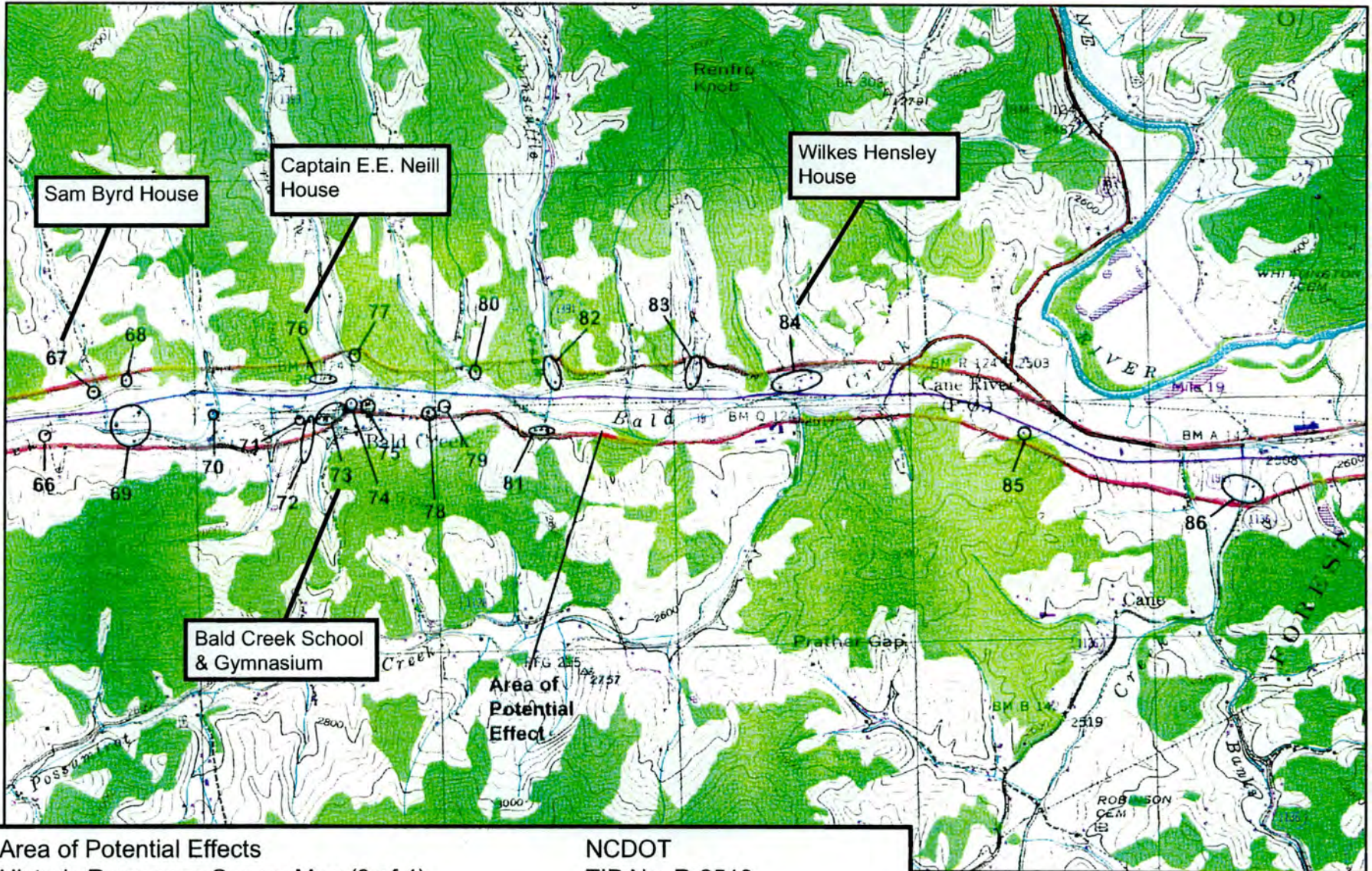

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Area of Potential Effects
 Historic Resources Survey Map (2 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Madison and Yancey Counties
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T

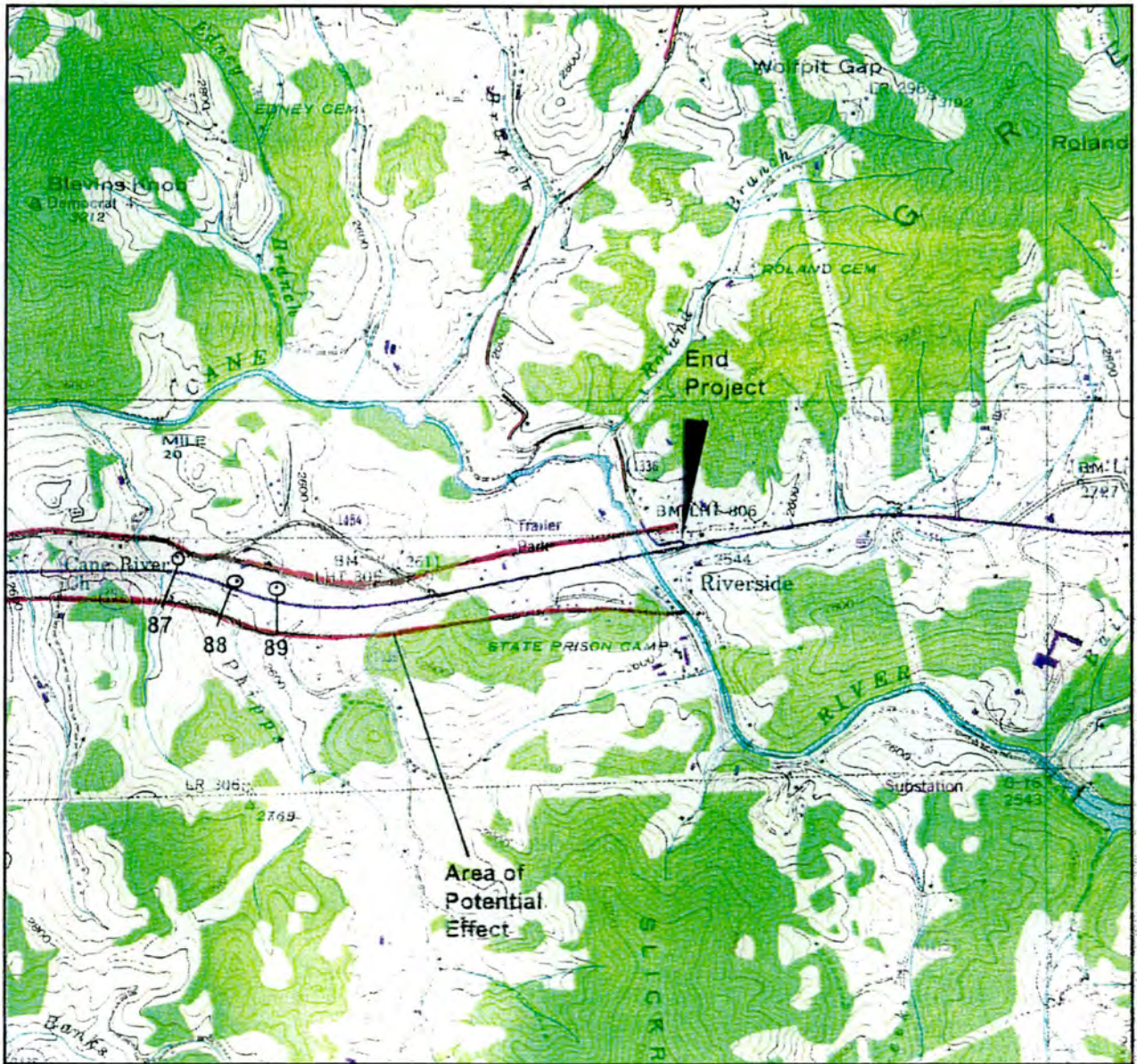




Area of Potential Effects
 Historic Resources Survey Map (3 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Madison and Yancey Counties
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle

NCDOT
 TIP No. R-2518
 State Project No. 6.86005T





<p>Area of Potential Effects Historic Resources Survey Map (4 of 4) US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336 Madison and Yancey Counties Scale: 1:24000 Shown on Burnsville USGS Quadrangle</p>	<p>NCDOT TIP No. R-2518 State Project No. 6.86005T</p>
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APPENDIX B

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
WITH CONCURRENCE FORM**

Federal Aid #N/A

TIP #R-2518

County: Madison/Yancey

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

Project Description: US 19 from future I-26 to SR 1336

On September 3, 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 1-5, 7-22, 24, 26, 27, 29-46, 48-61, 63-66, 68-70, are 72, 74, 75, 77-81, 83, 85, 87-89 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
Representative, NCDOT

9-3-99

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

April Alpari
Representative, SHPO

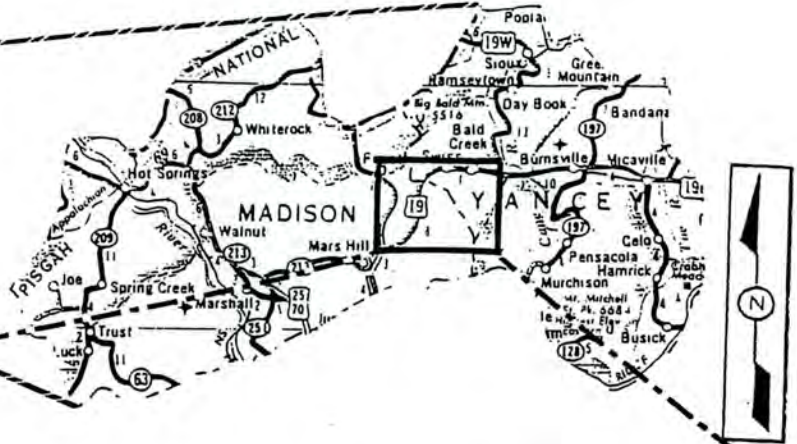
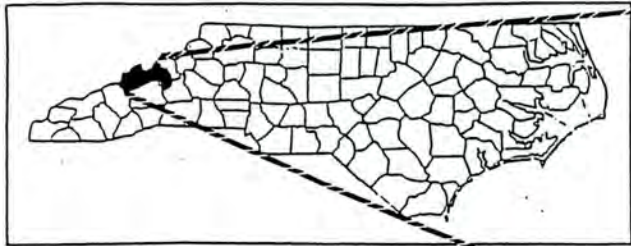
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Date

Renee Hedrick Early for DB
State Historic Preservation Officer

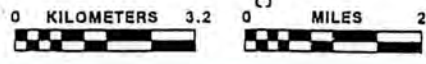
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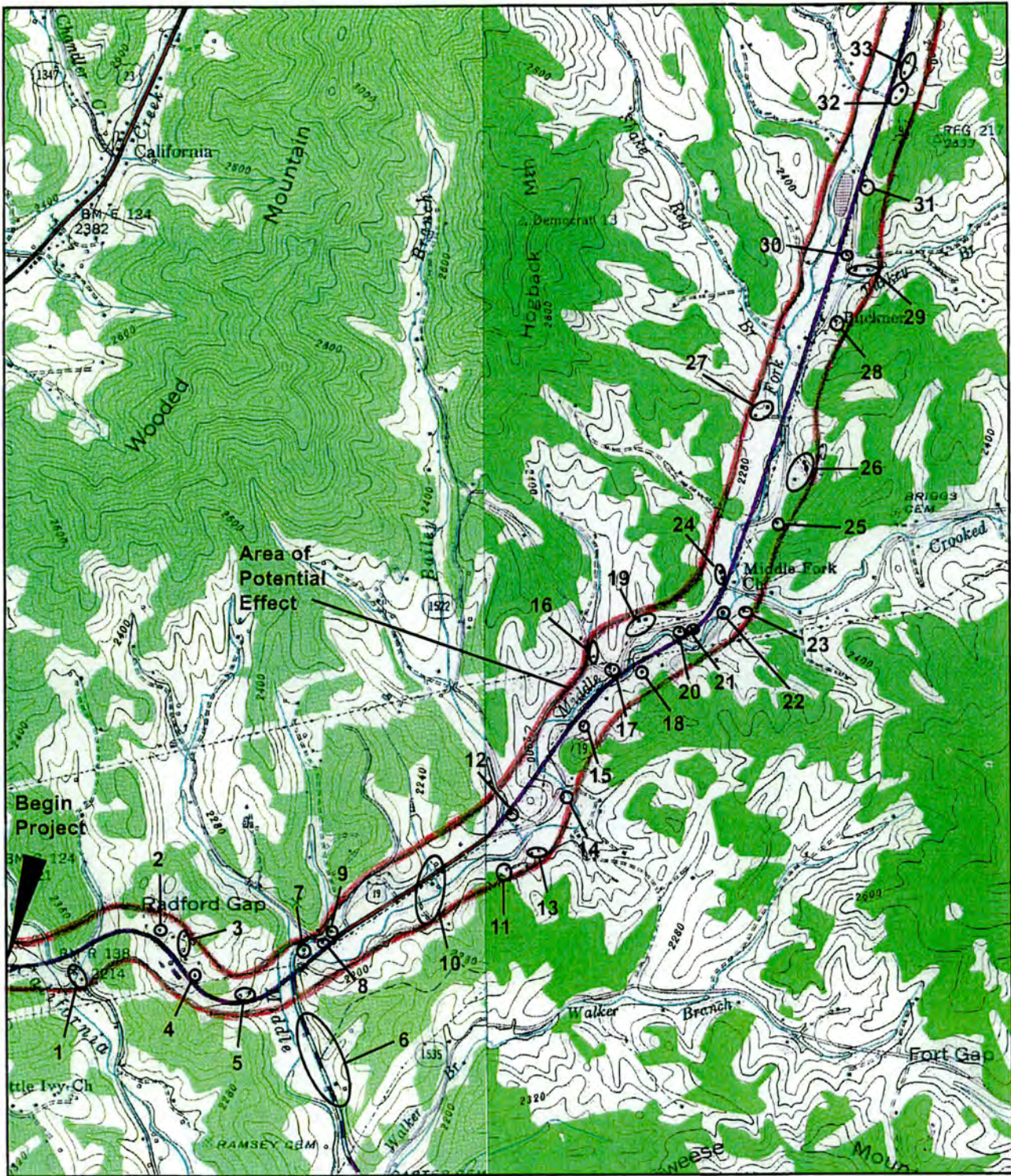
Date



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

**US 19, FROM FUTURE I-26 TO SR 1336
MADISON-YANCEY COUNTIES
TIP PROJECT R-2518**





Historic Resources Survey Map (1 of 4)

US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336

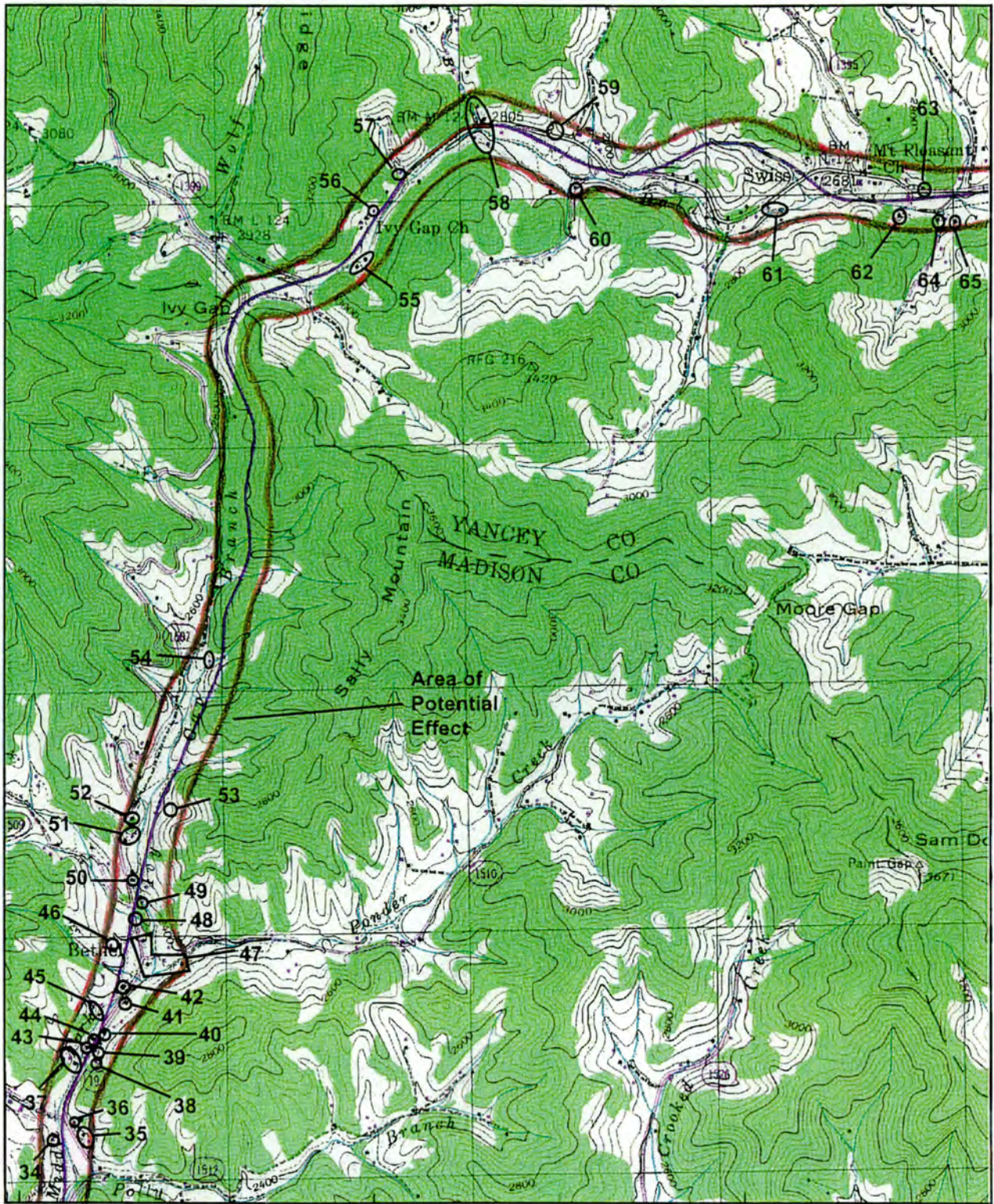
Madison and Yancey Counties

TIP No. R-2518, State No. 6.86005T

Scale: 1:24000

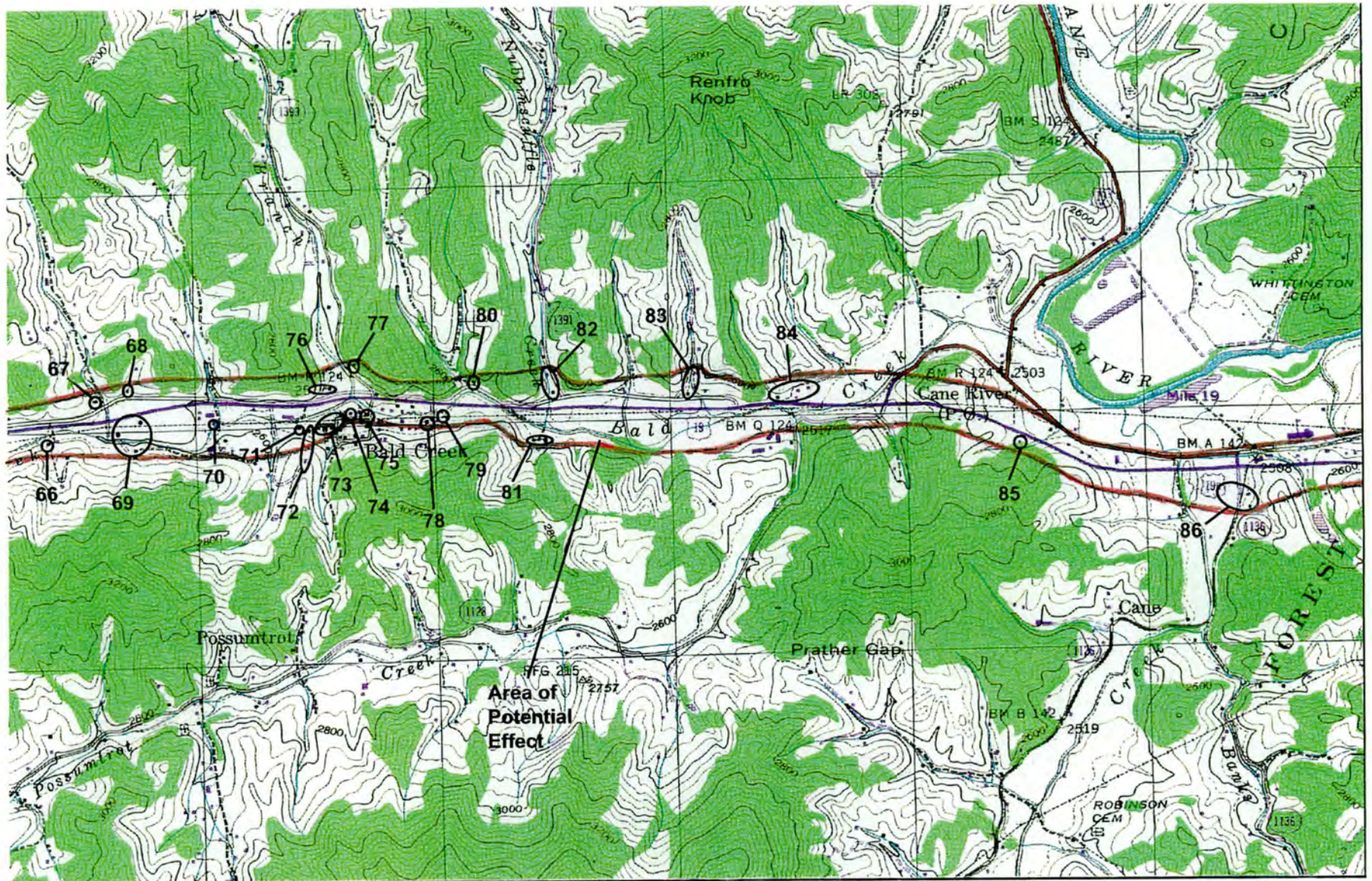
Shown on Mars Hill and Barnardsville USGS Quadrangles





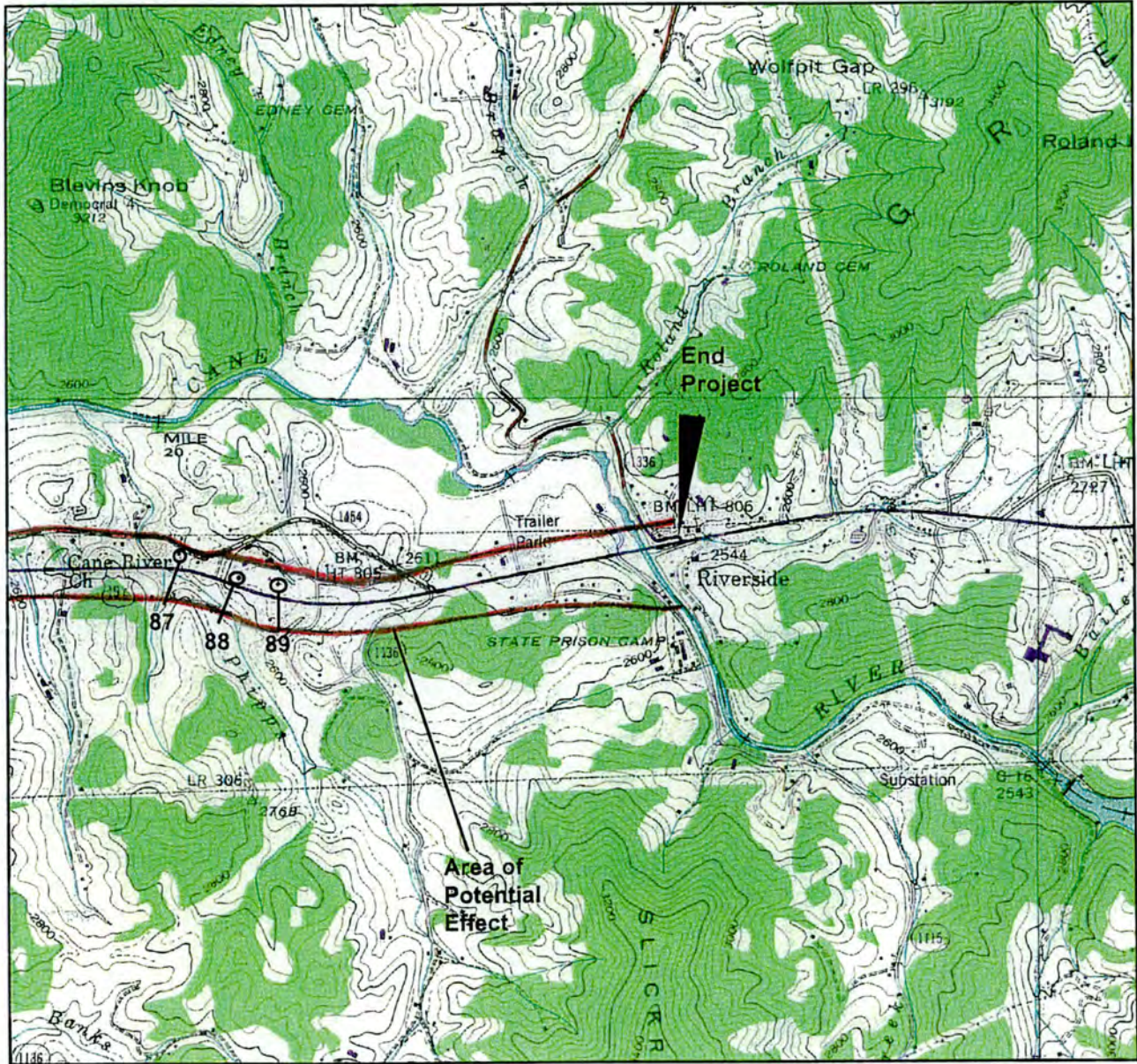
Historic Resources Survey Map (2 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Madison and Yancey Counties
 TIP No. R-2518, State No. 6.86005T
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle





Historic Resources Survey Map (3 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Madison and Yancey Counties
 TIP No. R-2518, State No. 6.86005T
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Bald Creek USGS Quadrangle





Historic Resources Survey Map (4 of 4)
 US 19 from US 19-23 to SR 1336
 Extension from SR 1186 to NC 80
 Yancey County
 TIP No. R-2518, State No. 6.86005T
 Scale: 1:24000
 Shown on Burnsville USGS Quadrangle



**WIDENING OF US 19 FROM FUTURE I-26 (EXISTING US 19-23) IN MADISON COUNTY
TO SR 1336 AT CANE RIVER IN YANCEY COUNTY, MADISON AND YANCEY COUNTIES
TIP No. R-2518, State No. 6.86005T**

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
1.	House & Barn	<p>One-story, frame, brick-veneered house constructed c.1940s; front-gabled gambrel roof; integral front porch. The wood porch posts have been replaced; the front facade has been partially replaced or infilled with a new frame wall covered with wood siding and a new front door flanked by two new windows; the roof is covered with new corrugated metal; the front gable is covered with artificial siding. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.</p> <p>Large frame barn with gambrel roof; both horizontal and diagonal wood siding.</p> <p>The house and barn are now part of a commercial lumber yard.</p>
2.	House	<p>One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front-gabled porch with square wood posts; novelty wood siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; concrete block foundation. Window(s) on one side of the front entrance and the front door have been replaced; concrete block chimney/flue has been added. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.</p>
3.	House & Barn	<p>One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front-gabled porch with square wood posts; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with asbestos siding; a large addition has been made to one side facade. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.</p> <p>A frame, pole barn with gabled roof is located on the property.</p>
4.	House	<p>One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; gambrel roof covered with standing seam metal; front shed porch with wood posts; weatherboard siding; three-over-one and four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. A shed addition has been made to one side facade; the foundation has been covered with metal. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.</p>
5.	House & Barn	<p>One-and-one-half-story, frame, cross-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; novelty wood siding; wraparound porch with square wood posts. All windows have been replaced; the foundation has probably been</p>

Ineligible Properties, R-2518, p. 2

- replaced with concrete block. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large, frame, pole barn with gabled roof and horizontal wood siding is located on the property.
7. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front-gabled porch with wood posts; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The wood siding has been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to this alteration.
8. Commercial Building One-story, flat-roofed commercial building constructed c.1940s; concrete/concrete block construction with stone veneer exterior; entrance doors and three display windows with transoms. A large addition has been made to each side facade; a new metal canopy has been added; entrance doors have been replaced. The building has lost integrity due to these extensive alterations.
9. House One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; full-facade shed front porch; shed front dormer; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; several windows and the front door have been replaced; the foundation has been replaced or covered with brick veneer; side and rear additions have been made. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
10. House & Barns One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; concrete-block foundation/basement accessible from one side facade and rear; front-gabled porch with wood posts; side shed wing with porch and wood posts; two-over-two and three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; novelty wood siding. While it appears to be relatively intact, the house does not represent a significant type or style.
- Two large frame barns with gambrel roofs and horizontal and diagonal wood siding are located on the property.
11. Barns Two frame barns with gabled roofs; horizontal and diagonal wood siding; in fair to poor condition. These barns are typical of other barns in the area and lack significance by themselves.
12. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; front-gabled porch; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; concrete block foundation. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; porch posts have been replaced with metal posts; concrete block chimney/flue added; front door replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A frame, gable-roofed building (an earlier house?) is located on the property; it has also lost integrity due to alterations.

Ineligible Properties, R-2518, p. 3

13. House & Barn One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house of unknown construction date. The house has been extensively altered with replacement wood siding; new stone veneer foundation; and replacement windows and doors. It is unclear if the roof ridgeline has been raised or is original. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof, side sheds, and horizontal and diagonal wood siding is located on the property.
14. Barn Frame barn with gabled roof, constructed c.1940s; horizontal wood siding; concrete block foundation; side shed with diagonal wood siding. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
15. House One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front shed porch; brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; windows with six-over-six, snap-in muntins have replaced the original windows; porch posts have been replaced with metal posts. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
16. House & Barn One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1900; front-facing cross gable; shed-roofed wraparound porch with wood posts; interior stone chimney. The exterior siding has been replaced with vertical wood siding; windows and doors have been replaced; additions have been made to the side and rear facades. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof, horizontal wood siding, and shed additions is located on the property.
17. Commercial Building One-story, frame, front-gabled building that probably served as a community store, constructed c.1930s; gabled roof covered with standing seam metal and with open eaves; novelty wood siding; six-over-six, wood, double-hung windows; original wood front door. The original front gabled porch roof has been replaced with a shed roof; several windows have been replaced. The building's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.
18. House (Holly Hill Farm) One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; full-facade front shed porch with wood posts; front shed dormer; wood siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; original wood and glass front door. A large one-story addition has been made on one side facade. The house's integrity has been compromised with this addition.
19. Houses & Barn Main house – One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; full-facade, front shed porch with wood posts; front shed dormer; weatherboard siding; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The front porch has been screened and partially enclosed; the

- chimney has been replaced with a concrete block flue. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.
- Vacant house – One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1910s-1930s; interior brick chimney; front shed porch; the house is deserted and overgrown.
- A large frame barn with gabled roof and horizontal and diagonal wood siding is located on the property.
20. Commercial Building or Church One-story, frame, front-gabled building once used as either a community store or church, constructed c.1930s-1940s; front-gabled porch/entry area. The building's exterior has been covered with artificial siding; windows and doors have been replaced; front-gabled porch has been enclosed. The building has lost its integrity due to these extensive alterations.
21. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1940s-1950; front-gabled wraparound porch with paired wood posts; concrete block foundation. The exterior may have been covered with asbestos shingle siding; windows and doors have been replaced; metal awnings have been added; a rear addition has been made, or a rear porch enclosed. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
22. Middle Fork Independent Baptist Church One-story, frame, front-gabled church building on a full basement, constructed c.1910s-1920s; square steeple with spire. The church's exterior has been covered with artificial siding; windows and doors have been replaced; concrete block foundation may have replaced the original foundation; exterior concrete block flue has been added. The church building has lost integrity due to these alterations.
24. House & Barn One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front shed porch with wood posts; front shed dormer with four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; an addition has been made on one side; windows and doors have been replaced except in the dormer. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A small frame barn with gabled roof and shed additions is located on the property.
26. House & Barns One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1910s-1920s; front shed porch with wood posts; wood siding; four-over-one, two-over-two, and six-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. Two side additions have been made to the house; a concrete block foundation has replaced the original foundation; a concrete block chimney/flue has been added; several windows have been replaced over a number of years. The house has lost its integrity due to these alterations.

- Two large frame barns with gambrel roofs and horizontal wood siding are located on the property.
27. House & Barn One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s; full-facade integral front porch; gabled front dormer; novelty wood siding; three-over-one and four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; wood and glass entrance door with transom and sidelights. The chamfered wood porch posts have been shortened and placed on new brick/stuccoed piers; a new porch balustrade has been added; the exterior end brick chimney has been shortened and a gabled roof added over its top; a side-facade window has been replaced with a multi-pane, fixed sash; a small concrete block addition has been made to the rear facade. The house's integrity has been compromised by these alterations.
- A large frame, pole barn with concrete block foundation, horizontal and diagonal wood siding, and gabled roof is located on the property.
29. House & Barn One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front shed porch with wood posts; stone veneer porch foundation and front steps; exterior end stone chimney; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; an addition covered with artificial siding has been made to the rear; the main foundation has been replaced or covered with cast concrete block. The house has lost its integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and wood siding is located on the property.
30. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; integral wraparound porch with square wood posts; six-over-six, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with brick-patterned, asphalt siding; a portion of the front porch has been enclosed. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
31. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; integral front corner porch with wood post; novelty wood siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; original wood and glass front door; exterior brick chimney. The original brick pier foundation has been infilled; an open shed addition has been made to the rear facade; a window has been removed and infilled. The house's integrity has been compromised by these alterations.
32. House & Barn One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1920s; front hipped porch. The exterior has been covered with brick veneer; front porch posts have been replaced; a new brick chimney has been added; a rear shed porch has been added; all windows and doors have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to extensive alterations.

- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal and diagonal siding is located on the property.
33. House & Barn One-story, frame, side-gabled house with rear gabled wing, constructed c.1890s-1910s (the narrow proportions and high ceiling height may indicate an even earlier date of construction); centered front gable; shed front porch with wood posts and solid wood balustrade; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; the original foundation has been replaced with concrete block; the front porch has been extended to one side. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A log and frame barn with gabled roof is located on the property.
34. Barn A large frame barn with gabled roof and concrete block first floor, constructed c.1940s-1950s; horizontal wood siding. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
35. House & Barn One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; front shed porch with wood posts and balustrade; wood siding; four-over-one and two-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; brick chimney. A garage addition has been made on one side facade; a new brick foundation has replaced the original foundation; the porch has been extended around the side facade. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal and diagonal wood siding is located on the property.
36. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front shed porch with wood posts and balustrade; six-over-six and three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; some windows have been replaced; additions have been made on each side. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
37. House & Barn One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front hipped porch with wood posts and solid balustrade; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; the foundation has been replaced with cast concrete block. The house has lost integrity due to this alteration.
- A large frame barn with concrete block first floor, horizontal and diagonal wood siding, and gabled roof is located on the property.
38. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house on a raised concrete block basement, constructed c.1940s; front-gabled porch; no

- eave overhang; front basement entrance; four-over-one and three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior may have been covered with asbestos shingle siding; porch posts and railings have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
39. House & Barn One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front hipped porch with battered wood posts on stone piers; solid stone foundation; novelty wood siding; open eaves; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; original wood and glass front door. The front porch appears to have originally been a wraparound porch and the side section has been enclosed; two short, single windows have been added on the front and side facades of the porch enclosure. The house's integrity has been compromised by these alterations.
- A small frame barn with gabled roof and vertical wood siding is located on the property.
40. House One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled, gambrel-roofed house constructed c.1910s; wraparound shed porch with wood posts on front and two side facades; front-gabled dormer; wood shingle siding in side gables and on dormer; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. Most of the exterior has been covered with artificial siding; a portion of the wraparound porch has been enclosed; a shed addition has been made on the rear. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
41. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; front shed porch with wood posts; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. A large addition has been made to one side facade, and a shed garage added on the other side; the exterior has been covered with artificial siding. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
42. Bethel Baptist Church One-story, frame church building on a full basement, constructed c.1900; side-gabled roof covered with pressed metal shingles; projecting entrance pavilion topped with a square tower with pointed roof. The exterior is covered with artificial siding and new brick veneer; an addition has been made to one side facade; windows and doors have been replaced. The church building has lost integrity due to these alterations.
43. D & N's Store Two-story, shed-roofed commercial building with concrete block first floor and frame second floor, constructed c.1930s-1940s; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows and metal casement windows. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; the front shed porch has been enclosed; several windows have been added and replaced. The commercial building has lost integrity due to these alterations.

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44. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; wraparound porch with shed roof and wood posts; four-over-four, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior is covered with artificial siding; the doors have been replaced; a concrete block chimney has been added; a rear shed addition has been made, or rear porch enclosed. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
45. House & Barn One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front-gabled porch with brick piers; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; original wood and glass front door; interior brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; porch posts and railings have been replaced; rear and side facade additions have been made; the porch foundation has been replaced with cast concrete block. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal wood siding is located on the property.
46. Barn Large frame barn with gabled roof and stone and brick foundation, constructed c.1900-1930s; horizontal and diagonal wood siding. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
48. Holland Creek Bridge Concrete bridge over Holland Creek on old US 19, constructed in 1922; solid concrete railing and square piers on each side of the road; concrete understructure. The bridge was probably typical of small, 1920s concrete bridges in the area and may lack significance unless it is one of the few left from this date.
49. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal and diagonal wood siding, constructed c.1930s-1940s. Two shed additions have been made to one side of the barn. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
50. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; integral front corner porch with wood posts; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; several windows have been replaced, including the addition of a picture window in one side facade. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
51. House & Barns One-and-one-half-story, frame, front-gabled house on a stone basement, constructed c.1920s; front-gabled porch with battered wood posts on stone piers and wood balustrades; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimneys. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; a flat-roofed side porch has been added; several windows have been replaced, and a bay window and sliding glass doors have been added. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal and diagonal wood siding; a brick silo; a small concrete block outbuilding; and several frame shed barns are located on the property.
52. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front hipped porch with battered wood posts; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; original wood and glass front door; exterior brick chimney. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding. The house has lost integrity due to this alteration.
53. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front-gabled wing with integral corner porch. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; all windows and doors have been replaced; porch posts have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to extensive alterations.
54. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof, constructed c.1940s; concrete block foundation/first floor; horizontal and diagonal wood siding. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
55. House & Barn One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1950; front-gabled entry porch; concrete block foundation/basement; three-over-one and four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; two picture windows; side-gabled wing. The exterior may have been covered with asbestos shingle siding, or the siding may be original; porch posts may have been replaced; additions have been made on the side and rear facades. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.
- A deteriorated frame, shed-roofed barn with horizontal wood siding is located on the property.
56. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof, constructed c.1930s-1940s; horizontal wood siding; shed addition on one side. The barn is overgrown and deteriorating; it is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
57. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof, constructed c.1930s-1940s; horizontal wood siding; poured concrete foundation; vertical and horizontal board doors. The barn is sited on a slope so that each floor opens onto ground level. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
58. House & Barns One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s; front-gabled wing; wraparound porch with front shed roof and integral side porch, with wood posts; weatherboard siding; two-over-two and four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The foundation has been replaced with concrete block; the rear facade has been covered with artificial siding; the rear gabled porch has been enclosed. The house's integrity has been compromised with

these alterations.

Two frame barns are located on the property, which crosses US 19--a gabled barn with a shed wing and horizontal wood siding; a gambrel-roofed barn with horizontal wood siding.

59. Commercial Building One-story, frame, front-gabled commercial building that probably served as a community store, constructed c.1930s; front-gabled porch with wood posts and wood floor; novelty wood siding; four-over-four, wood, double-hung windows; stone pier foundation. A shed addition has been made along one side facade. The store has lost integrity due to this alteration.
60. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof, constructed c.1940s; concrete block foundation/first floor; frame second floor with horizontal wood siding; shed addition on one side. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
61. House & Barn One-story, frame, front-gabled house on a stone veneer foundation/basement, constructed c.1930s; full-facade, integral front porch with wood posts and balustrades; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows on the front facade; exterior stone veneer chimney. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; most windows have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and horizontal and diagonal wood siding is located on the property. Also on the property is an earlier frame house that has been extensively altered.
63. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front shed porch; novelty wood siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. An addition has been made on one side facade; some windows have been replaced; porch posts and balustrades have been replaced, and wood lattice added around the porch foundation. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
64. House One-story, frame, hipped-roof house constructed c.1910s-1920s; wraparound porch with shed roof, wood posts, and wood balustrade; weatherboard siding; two-over-two, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The foundation has been replaced with concrete block; two windows on the front and side facades have been replaced; a concrete block and stuccoed flue has been added. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.
65. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; front shed porch; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; the porch has been extended around one side facade and the porch posts and railings replaced; a large addition has

- been made on the side and rear facades. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
66. House One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s. The exterior has been covered with new vertical, pressed board siding; the front porch has been enclosed or removed and a new deck added on the front facade; most windows and doors have been replaced; a side addition has been made. The house has lost integrity due to these extensive alterations.
68. House One-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s; front gabled wing with integral corner porch; original stone veneer foundation, front steps, and exterior chimney; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with artificial stone veneer and siding; porch posts have been replaced; a large addition with garage has been made to one side facade. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
69. House & Barns One-story, frame, side-gabled house with stone veneer exterior, constructed c.1930s-1940s; front-gabled wing; front shed porch; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; exterior stone chimney; interior brick chimney; wood and glass front door. The front porch posts have been replaced; a rear gabled wing that was probably an open porch has been enclosed. The house's integrity has been compromised with these alterations.
- Two large, frame barns are located on the property—a frame barn with gambrel roof, concrete block first floor, and horizontal and diagonal wood siding; and a frame barn with shed roof.
70. Barn Large frame barn with gambrel roof, constructed c.1940s; horizontal and diagonal wood siding; double, wood, sliding track doors; concrete block foundation. The barn is typical of other barns in the area and lacks significance by itself.
72. House & Barn One-story, frame, hipped-roof house constructed c.1920s; wraparound porch with shed roof; hipped dormer; stone veneer foundation and porch piers; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; weatherboard siding; interior brick chimney. An addition has been made at the front corner of the porch; a concrete terrace has been extended around the addition; the side portion of the wraparound porch has been enclosed; a garage addition has been attached to the house by an open walkway. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
- A large frame barn with gambrel roof and diagonal wood siding is located on the property.
74. House Two-story, frame, front-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; hipped-roof porch; wood eave brackets in the front gable; open eaves. The exterior has been covered with both

- asbestos shingle siding and artificial siding; a concrete block garage addition has been made on the side facade and attached to the front porch; windows and doors have been replaced and a picture window added; porch posts have been replaced; a wood deck has been added at the second-floor level on the side facade. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
75. Bald Creek United Methodist Church One-story church building on a raised basement, constructed c.1900-1930s; front-gabled portico; square steeple with pointed spire. The church's exterior walls have been covered with stucco, and asbestos shingle siding added on the steeple and in the gables; all windows and doors have been replaced; the front portico columns have been replaced. The building has lost integrity due to these alterations.
77. House One-story, frame, hipped-roof house constructed c.1910s; integral front porch; pressed metal roof shingles. The exterior has been covered with artificial siding; windows have been replaced and a picture window added on the front facade; the foundation has been replaced with concrete block; a side shed addition has been made. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
78. House One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; front shed porch; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The exterior has been covered with new brick veneer and artificial siding; a large addition has been made on one side facade; a brick chimney has been added on the front facade; several windows have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
79. House Two-story, frame, hipped-roof house, one room deep, with rear one-story wing, constructed c.1900; projecting entrance pavilion with front-gabled roof; front shed porch with chamfered wood posts and entrance gable; decorative tongue-and-groove siding and wood ornaments in gables; four-over-four, wood, double-hung windows. The house's exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; some windows have been replaced; the rear shed wing may have been an open porch that has been enclosed. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.
80. House One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1930s-1940s; front shed porch with wood posts; stone porch foundation; side-gabled wing; novelty wood siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. A concrete block addition has been made to one side facade; a concrete block foundation and chimney have been added.
81. House & Barn One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; front-gabled and side-gabled wings; front shed porch; front-gabled dormer. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; windows have been

replaced; porch railing and posts have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

A large frame, shed-roofed barn with horizontal wood siding is located on the property.

83. House & Barn

One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s; clipped roof gables; front-gabled entry porch with stone veneer piers, foundation, and steps; three-over-one, wood, double-hung windows and a picture window. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; windows in the upper half-story have been replaced; porch posts have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

A large frame barn with gambrel roof, horizontal and diagonal wood siding, and concrete block foundation/first floor is located on the property.

85. House

One-and-one-half-story, frame, cross-gabled house constructed c.1920s-1930s; wraparound porch with shed roof, wood posts, and balustrade; second-floor shed porch in front gable, with wood posts and balustrade; novelty wood siding. All windows and doors have been replaced; the side section of the wraparound porch has been enclosed; porch steps and railings have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

87. House

One-story, frame, hipped-roof house constructed c.1920s-1930s; wraparound porch with hipped roof; hipped front dormer; weatherboard siding; four-over-one, wood, double-hung windows. The side section of the wraparound porch has been enclosed; porch posts have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

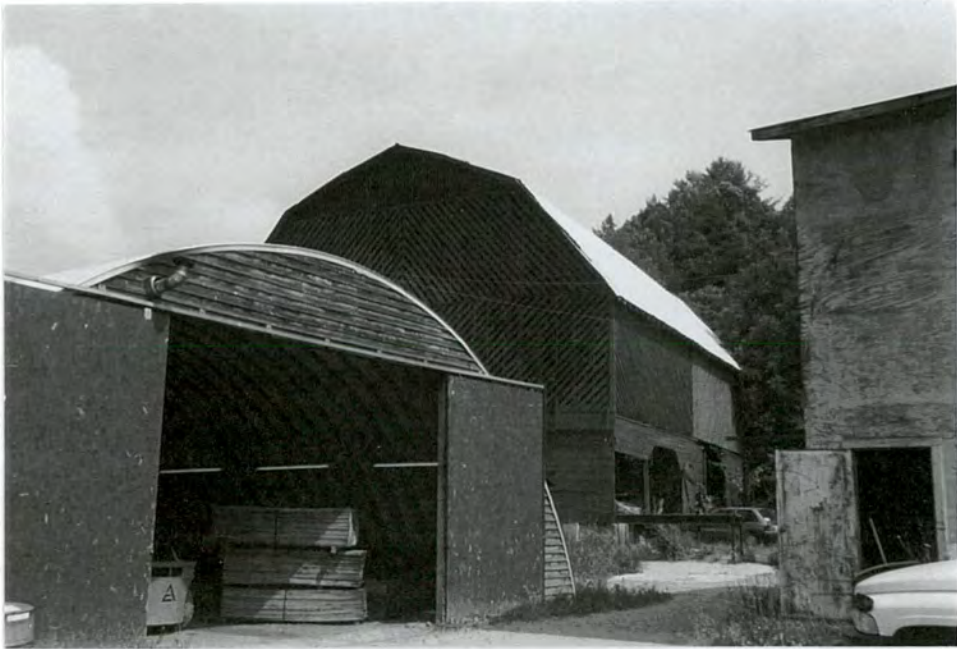
88. House

One-story, frame, side-gabled house constructed c.1940s-1950; front shed porch. The exterior has been covered with asbestos shingle siding; the front porch has been rebuilt; all windows have been replaced. The house has lost integrity due to these alterations.

89. Whittington House

Two-story, frame house with hip-on-gable roof, constructed c.1870s-1890s (originally constructed in 1856 according to present owner); weatherboard and vertical tongue-and-groove siding; one-over-one, wood, double-hung windows; interior brick chimney. The house has been extensively altered. A two-story wing has been added to what was originally the house's front facade, forming a T-shaped plan. Much of the material of the exterior and interior has been replaced or added. The house has lost integrity due to these extensive alterations.

Ineligible Properties, R-2518, Photographs



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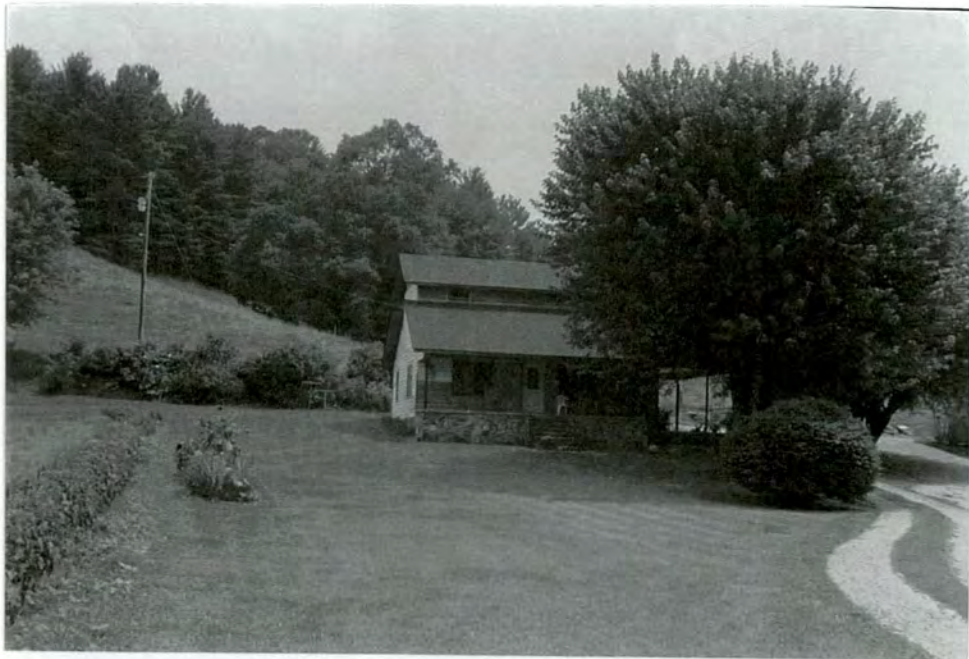


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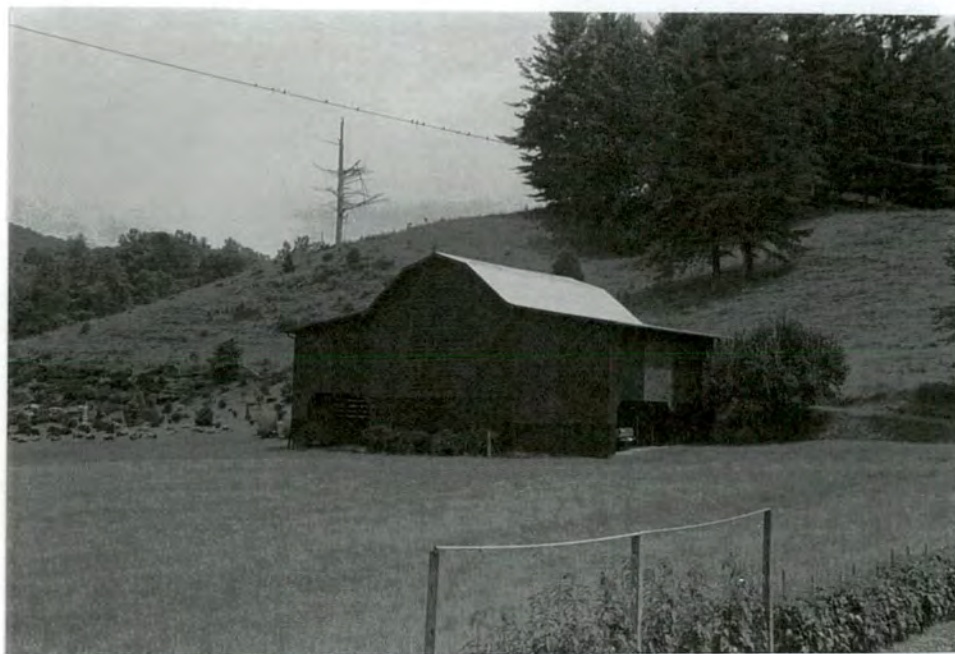


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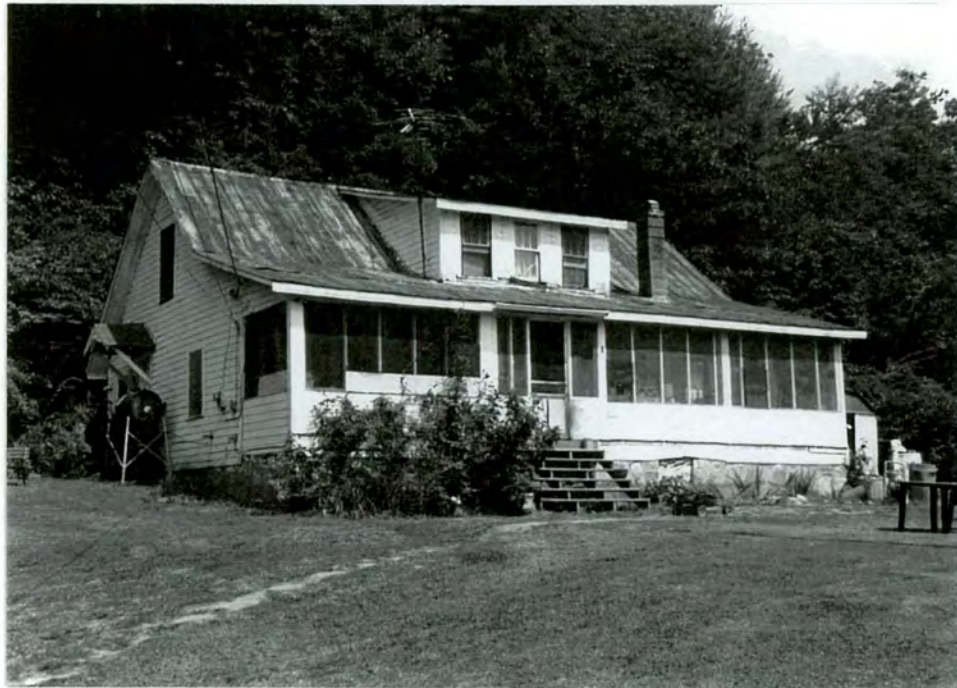


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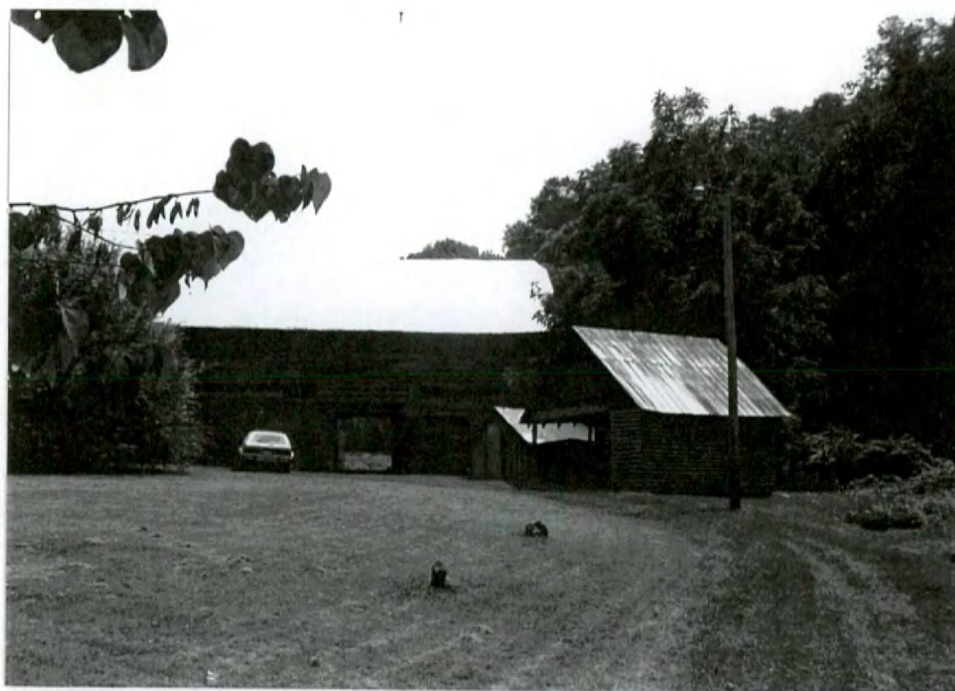


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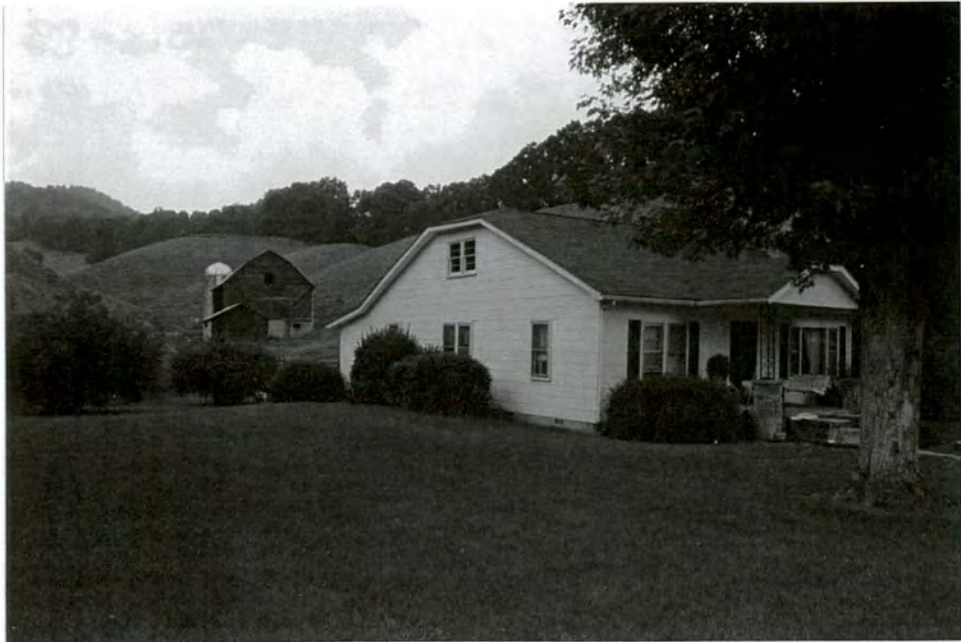


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APPENDIX C
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

THE
JAEGER
COMPANY

DEBBIE CURTIS TOOLE
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

EDUCATION

- Master of Architectural History
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
- Bachelor of Architectural Engineering Technology,
Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, Georgia
- Associate of Science in Drafting and
Design Technology, Dalton College, Dalton, Georgia

SPECIALIZED EDUCATION

- Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference,
1999, Tour Guide Editor
- *Historic Structures Reports & Computer-Aided Facilities
Management Programs*, National Preservation Institute
Seminar, 1998
- Southeastern Society of Architectural
Historians Annual Conferences
- Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Southeastern Society of Architectural Historians
- Vernacular Architecture Forum
- Vernacular Georgia (Charter Member)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- The Jaeger Company
- Architectural Historian, Historic Preservation Division,
GA Dept. of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia
- Main Street Design Consultant for Georgia
Main Street Program, Georgia Trust for
Historic Preservation, Atlanta, Georgia
- Intern, Alabama State Historic Preservation Office,
Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery, Alabama

PRESENTATIONS

- "Georgia Styles" 1991-1994, presentations for
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department
of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia
- "Greek Revival in Georgia" Sept 1992, presentation
at Marietta/Cobb Museum of Art in association with
the Smithsonian Exhibit [American Greek Revival
Architecture](#)

PUBLICATIONS

- Editor, [Cotton Mills, Planned Communities, and the
New Deal: Vernacular Architecture and Landscape of
the New South](#), Vernacular Architecture Forum 1999
Annual Conference Tour Guide
- "Residential Architectural Styles in Georgia",
"Discovering the Secrets of Your Old House",
[Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their
Landscape Settings](#)

PUBLICATIONS (con't)

- [Madison, Georgia: An Architectural Guide](#),
The Morgan County Foundation, Inc., 1991
Architectural descriptions and glossary for
a guidebook to architecture of The City of
Madison, Georgia

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- Section 106 Compliance
Determinations of Eligibility
- State of Georgia Multiple Projects
Historic Resources Surveys
- Columbus Second Avenue Revitalization
Historic Resources Survey
- Appalachian Scenic Corridor Study
Historic Resources Identification

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

- Calhoun-Griffin-Mott House Historic Structure
& Cultural Landscape Report
- Redwine Rural Historic District Brochure
Fayette County
- Gilstrap Family Farm Exhibit
Gwinnett County, Georgia
- Columbus Second Avenue Revitalization
Auto Sales/Service Historic Context
- Annistown Road/McDaniel Rural Historic District
HABS Documentation
Gwinnett County, Georgia

PRESERVATION PLANNING

- National Register of Historic Places Program
Reviews of Nomination Requests for Eligibility,
Presentation of Nominations to State Review Board,
Preparation of Final Nomination Documents
- Federal & State Tax Incentive Programs
Certifications of Significance
- New Albany Hotel Rehabilitation, Albany, Georgia
- Tax Incentive Program Applications

DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Main Street Program, Design Assistance for
Commercial Building Rehabilitation in Georgia
Main Street Communities
- Historic District Analysis &
Design Guidelines for Druid Hills
DeKalb County, Georgia
- Historic District Analysis & Design Guidelines,
City of Gaffney, South Carolina



DIANA MILES PRESERVATION PLANNER

EDUCATION

- Master of Historic Preservation, Honor Graduate, Thesis: "Preservation and Rehabilitation in Two South Carolina Textile Mill Villages," University of Georgia
- Bachelor of Arts in History, Cum Laude, Furman University

SPECIALIZED EDUCATION

- *Section 106: An Introduction*, National Preservation Institute Seminar, 1999
- *Beyond Style: Evaluating Significance in 20th-Century Buildings*, National Preservation Institute Seminar, 1998
- *Historic Highways and the National Register of Historic Places*, Society for Commercial Archaeology Annual Conference, 1998

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
- Vernacular Georgia

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- The Jaeger Company
- Middle Flint Regional Development Center
- Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation

HONORS & AWARDS

- Phi Beta Kappa
- J.E. Caldwell Historic Preservation Scholarship recipient
- Sigma Pi Kappa Historic Preservation Honor Society

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- River Moore Farm Determination of Eligibility Gwinnett County, Georgia
- State Route 9 Section 106 Compliance Determination of Eligibility Roswell, Georgia
- Stilesboro Road Section 106 Compliance Determination of Eligibility Cobb County, Georgia

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

- Fort Benning Historic Resources Survey Columbus, Georgia
- Fort Benning Historic Resources Interior Survey Columbus, Georgia
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Resources Surveys Yancey & Madison Counties, North Carolina
- Rome Historic Resources Survey, Phases 1 & 2 Rome, Georgia
- Appalachian Scenic Corridor Study Historic Resources Identification North Georgia
- Schley County Historic Resources Survey Schley County, Georgia

PRESERVATION PLANNING

- Albany Historic District Analysis and Design Guidelines Albany, Georgia
- Maclay-Phipps Cultural Landscape Report Tallahassee, Florida
- Fort Benning Cold War Context Development Columbus, Georgia
- Fort Benning National Register Nominations Columbus, Georgia
- Gainesville Multiple Property National Register Nomination Gainesville, Georgia
- Second Avenue Revitalization Columbus, Georgia
- Webster County National Register Nomination Webster County, Georgia
- The Morgan Farm National Register Nomination Sumter County, Georgia