

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

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Division of Historical Resources  
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June 4, 2012

Kimberly Nagle  
S&ME, Inc.  
134 Suber Road  
Columbia, SC 29210

Re: Final Report, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport Runway 23 Safety Area Improvements, Lincoln County, CH 11-1729

Dear Ms. Nagle:

Thank you for your letter of May 3, 2012, transmitting the above referenced report.

The report authors note that no significant archaeological resources were identified during the above noted investigation; we concur with this assessment and are of the opinion that no further archaeological investigations are necessary or warranted.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur with the report's findings that the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ **McDowell House** (Structure LC-1);
- ◆ **Carpenter House** (Structure LC-2); and,
- ◆ **Carpenter Cottage** (Structure LC-3).


Accordingly, we also concur with the report's finding that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties.

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 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Ramona M. Bartos



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**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE  
LINCOLN-TON-LINCOLN COUNTY AIRPORT RUNWAY 23  
SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENTS  
LINCOLN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**Draft Report**

Prepared for:

Talbert & Bright, Inc.  
2000 Park Street, Suite 101  
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Prepared by:

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S&ME Project No. 1616-11-369

*William Green* <sup>KW</sup>

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Authors:

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA and Heather C. Jones, M.A.

September 2011

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of Talbert & Bright, Inc., S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed Phase I cultural resource investigations of approximately six acres of proposed safety area improvements to Runway 23 at the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport in Lincoln County, North Carolina (Figure 1). Work for this project was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 1614-8079-11, dated August 22, 2011.

The project area is comprised of two parcels: a one acre parcel along Airport Road and a five acre parcel located roughly 100 m to the north of the first parcel. Fieldwork for the project was conducted on August 25, 2011. Phase I investigations of the project area identified three historic structures, LC-1, LC-2, and LC-3, but did not locate any archaeological sites or isolated finds (Figure 1, Table 1).

**Table 1. Cultural resources recorded within 0.5-mile of the project area.**

Resource No.	Site Description	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
LC-1	McDowell House, ca. 1905	Not Eligible	No further work
LC-2	Carpenter House, ca. 1900	Not Eligible	No further work
LC-3	Carpenter Cottage, ca. 1958	Not Eligible	No further work

Structure LC-1 dates to around 1905 and is a two-story frame residence. Significant alterations, including vinyl siding and additions, have compromised the resource's integrity. Structure LC-2 is a simple, single story vernacular frame residence that dates to around 1900. Structure LC-3 is a single story frame cottage that dates to the mid-1950s. Both Structure LC-2 and Structure LC-3 are relatively common examples of rural vernacular architecture and do not represent a particular time period or architectural style. All three structures are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on these results, it is S&ME's recommendation that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and that no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the proposed Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport improvements.

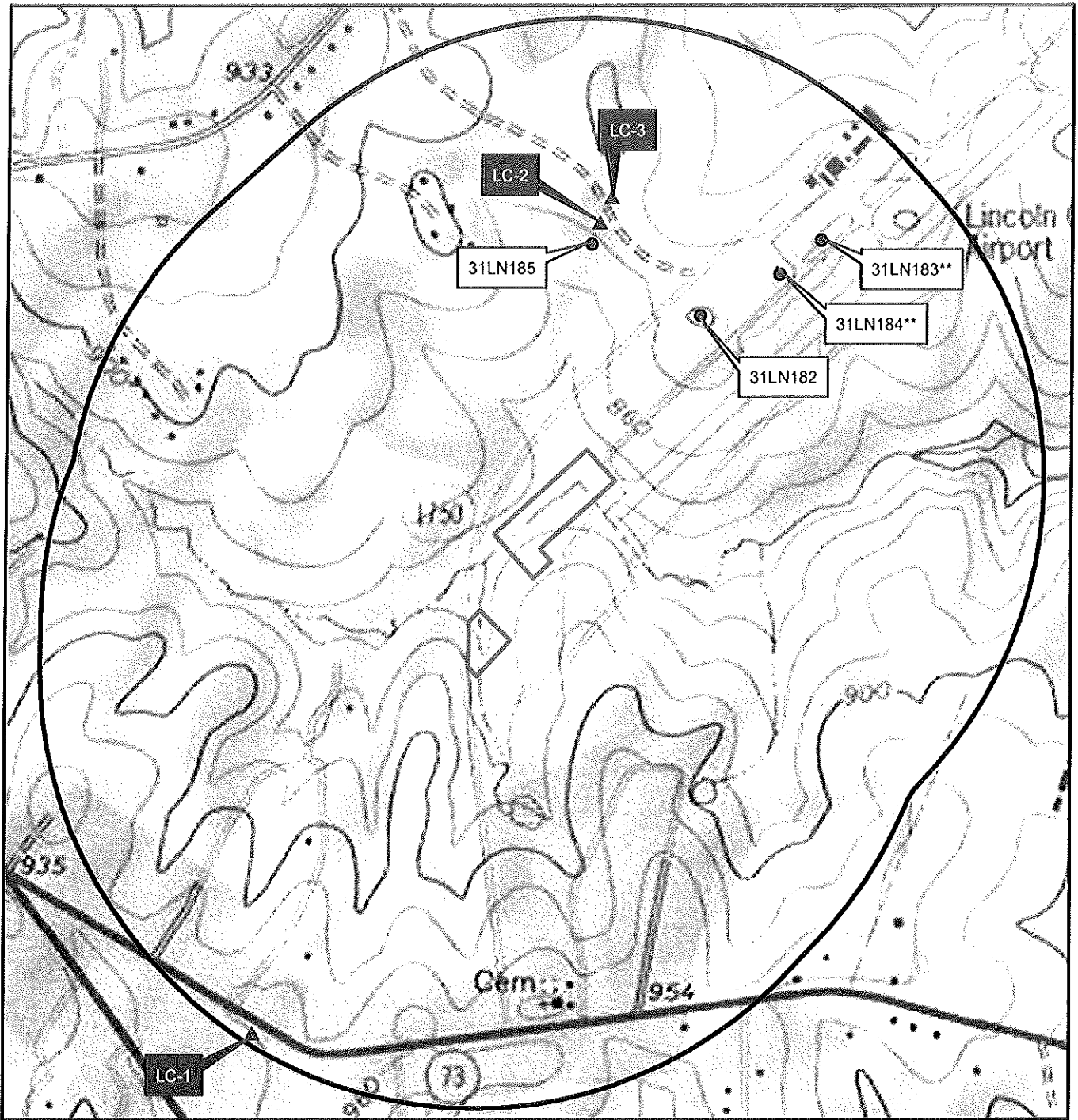


Figure 1. Project area and 0.5-mile search radius.

Base Map: Lincolnton East (1996) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

On behalf of Talbert & Bright, Inc., S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed Phase I cultural resource investigations of approximately six acres of proposed safety area improvements to Runway 23 at the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport in Lincoln County, North Carolina (Figure 1). Work for this project was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 1614-8079-11, dated August 22, 2011.

The project area is located approximately two miles north of Iron Station and approximately five miles east of Lincolnton. The proposed safety areas are comprised of two parcels; a one acre parcel along Airport Road and a five acre parcel located roughly 100 m to the north of the smaller parcel. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is considered to be the footprint of project areas for direct effects and a 0.5-mile radius around the project areas for indirect effects. Fieldwork for the project was conducted on August 25, 2011. Phase I investigations of the project area identified three historic structures, LC-1, LC-2, and LC3, but did not locate any archaeological sites or isolated finds (Figure 1, Table 1).

William Green, M.A., RPA, served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project. Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, and Architectural Historian Heather Jones, M.A., wrote the report. Crew Chief Travis Woods conducted the fieldwork and Heather Jones conducted the historical research and produced the graphics for the report.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations and the technical report meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register [FR] 48:44716-44742). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



## **II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

### **LOCATION**

The project area is located in the central portion of Lincoln County at the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport. The town of Iron Station is approximately two miles south and the city of Lincolnton is approximately five miles west of the project area (Figure 1). Vegetation in the project area is a mix of wetland plants, scrub brush, and grass (Figure 2). Portions of the project area have been graded in the past (Figure 3).

### **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. The Piedmont of North Carolina is an area underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline metamorphic and igneous bedrock material. The geology of the project area is composed of foliated to massive granitic rock of Pennsylvanian to Permian age (270–320 million years ago) (North Carolina Geological Survey [NCGS] 1985). Elevations range from approximately 840 ft AMSL along the unnamed tributary in the central portion of the project area to approximately 860 ft AMSL along Airport Road in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 1).

### **HYDROLOGY**

The project area is contained within the Catawba River Basin, which is the eighth largest river system in the state containing 3,042 miles of streams. The Catawba River flows southeast from the mountains of North Carolina, into the Piedmont of South Carolina.

The closest permanent water source is Lick Run, which is located approximately 0.6 mile northeast of the project area. Lick Run flows into Leepers Creek, which changes names to Dutchmans Creek and then flows into the Catawba River at Mount Holly. An unnamed intermittent tributary of Lick Run flows through the project area.

### **SOILS**

Piedmont soils are weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Residual soils of the Carolina Piedmont consist of stiff or very stiff micaceous silts and clays, grading to firm sands with depth (NRCS Website, accessed November 2010). These soils have been completely weathered in place from the parent bedrock material, but below depths of a few feet retain most of the relict rock structure. Because Piedmont soils are generally steeper and have higher clay content in the surface horizon, there is more surface runoff and potentially higher erosion rates associated with these soils. Specific soil types located within the project area include well-drained Georgeville loam and Pacolet soils, as well as poorly drained Worsham fine sandy loam (Figure 4).



Figure 2. Vegetation in the project area, facing east.



Figure 3. Eroded areas within the project tract, facing south.

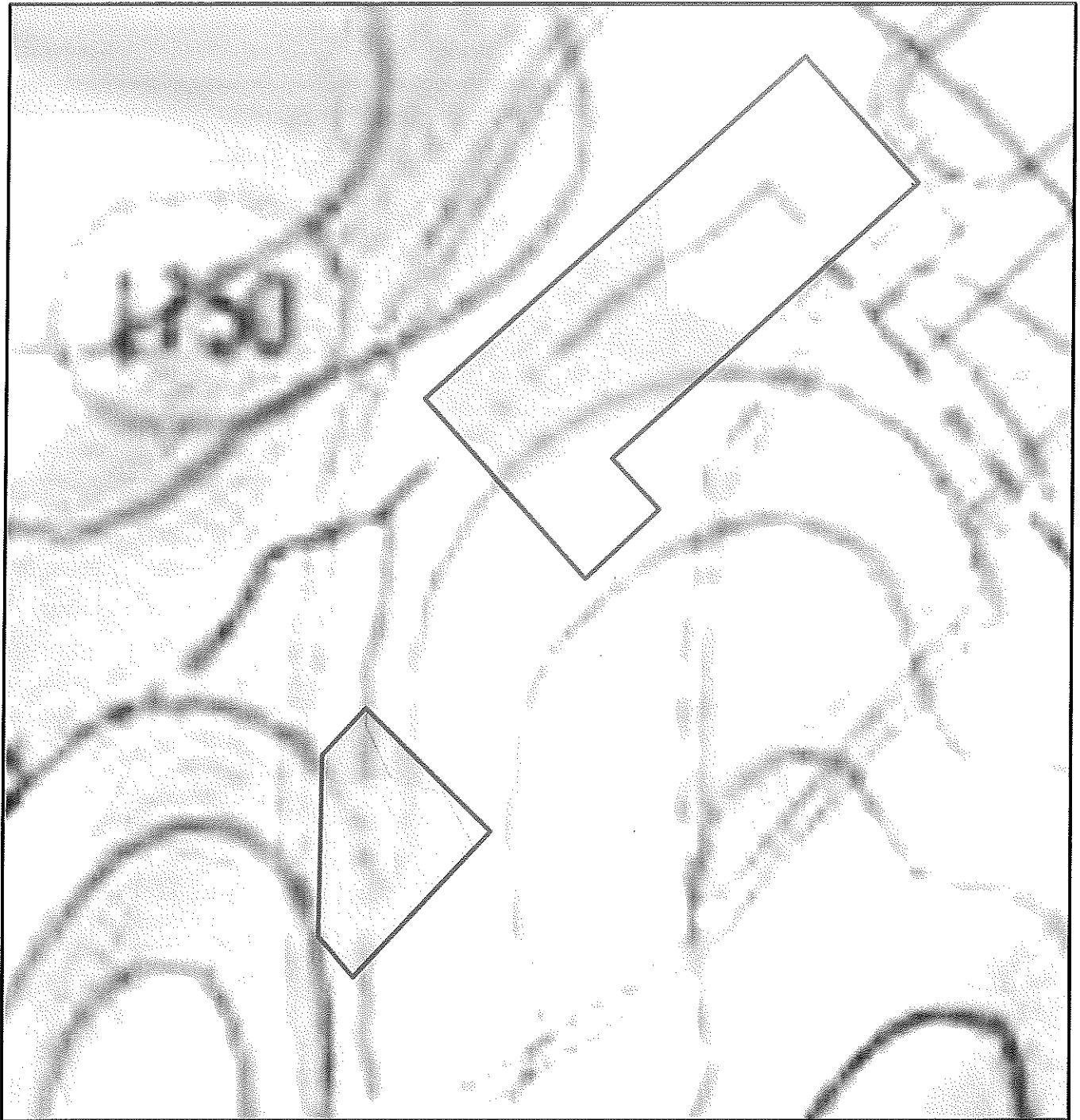
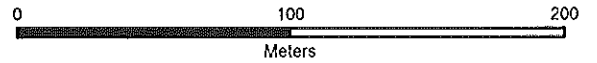
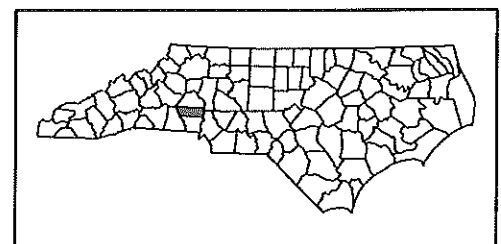


Figure 4. Map showing soil types within the proposed project area.



Base Map: Lincolnton East (1996) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

	Project Area
<b>Soils</b>	
	PACOLET SANDY LOAM
	PACOLET SANDY CLAY LOAM
	WORSHAM FINE SANDY LOAM
	GEORGEVILLE LOAM



## **CLIMATE AND VEGETATION**

The climate of Lincoln County is subtropical. In the winter the temperature is fairly moderate, while in the summers it is warm and humid. The average daily high temperatures in Lincoln County in January range near 50° F and in July the average daily highs are around 90° F. Vegetation in the project area is a mix of wetland plants, scrub brush, and grass (Figure 2).

### III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Over the last two decades there has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

Recently, this interpretation has been called into question, with several sites providing possible evidence for earlier (Pre-Clovis) occupations. These sites include Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1990), the Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) and Saltville (McDonald 2000) sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 2005). Despite the growing number of sites attributed to pre-Clovis occupations, there are still significant problems surrounding each site that preclude their widespread acceptance.

#### Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000 –10,000 B.P.)

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spearpoint. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). The Hardaway site on the Yadkin River in Stanly County is the most important North Carolina site having a Paleoindian component (Coe 1964; Ward and Davis 1999). The earliest occupation of the site, the Hardaway Phase, dates to at least 10,000 B.P. (Coe 1964). Investigations at this site form the basis for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic sequences for the Carolinas and surrounding areas (1964).

Paleoindian people lived a semi-nomadic life that included a subsistence based on the gathering of wild foods and the hunting of now extinct megafauna. In North Carolina, settlements are thought to include small, temporary, task-specific sites near minor stream tributaries, with base camps being clustered along major streams (Phelps 1983:21).

Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, graters, unifacial and bifacial knives, and burins. Projectile point types include fluted and unfluted forms, such as Clovis, Cumberland, Suwanee, Quad, Dalton, and Hardaway (Anderson et al. 1992; Justice 1987:17–43). Tools were typically well-made and manufactured from high-grade, cryptocrystalline rock such as Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert, as well as Piedmont metavolcanics such as rhyolite (Goodyear 1979; Custer and Wallace 1982). Paleoindian people traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials, and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis.

### Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. Much of the Southeast during the early part of this period consisted of a mixed oak-hickory forest. Later, during the Hypsithermal interval between 8000 and 4000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands, and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic.

#### Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there is a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there is a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river (Anderson and Hanson 1988: Figure 2). During the early spring, groups would forage in the lower Coastal Plain and then move inland to temporary camps in the Piedmont and mountains during the summer and early fall. In the late fall and winter, these bands would aggregate into larger, logistically provisioned base camps in the upper Coastal Plain, near the Fall Line. It is believed that group movements would have been circumscribed within major river drainages, and that movement across drainages into other band territories was limited. At a higher level of organization, bands were believed to be organized into larger “macrobands” of 500 to 1,500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information.

Recently, Daniel (1998, 2001) has argued that access to high quality lithic material has been an under-appreciated component of Early Archaic settlement strategies. He presents compelling evidence that groups were moving between major drainages just as easily as they were moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements were tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally

reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic Period include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

### **Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)**

The Middle Archaic Period coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. By approximately 6000 B.P., extensive riverine and coastal swamps were formed by rising water tables as the sea level approached modern elevations (Whitehead 1972). It was during this period that river and estuary systems took their modern configurations. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural changes during this period, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5-14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tend to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. The most common point type of this period is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur in North Carolina, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The Middle Archaic Stanly Phase appears to have developed out of the preceding phases and is the earliest clearly documented occupation at the stratified Doerschuk site (31MG22) in Montgomery County (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983). The major difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

### **Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)**

The Late Archaic is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategic locations for longer periods of time. In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large amounts of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is that the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of shellfish beds were not in place until the Late Archaic. Other resources that would have been exploited in the spring and summer months include fish, white-tailed deer, small mammals, birds and turtles (House and Ballenger 1976; Stoltman 1974). During the late fall and winter, populations likely subsisted on white-tailed deer, turkey, and nuts such as hickory and acorn. It is also possible that plants such as cucurbita (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis.

The Savannah River Phase in the Piedmont is marked by the presence of larger sites containing steatite bowls, human burials, and prepared hearths (Ward 1983). The most common diagnostic biface of this period is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. This pottery, known as Stallings Island and Thom's Creek, dates to around 4500 B.P. and consists of fiber-tempered and fine sand-tempered pottery containing a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). Similar wares soon spread to North Carolina (Hargrove and Eastman 1997).

### **Woodland Period (ca. 3000–350 B.P.)**

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods—Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–350 B.P.)—based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occur during this period are a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.



### **Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)**

The Early Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow and by the increasing use of ceramics. Also, substantial regional differences appear during this period. In the North Carolina Piedmont, the Early Woodland Badin Phase is distinguished by hard, sandy ceramics and large, crude triangular projectile points (Ward and Davis 1999). The differences between the southern and northern Piedmont traditions became more pronounced through time, and by the Late Woodland period, ceramic materials became increasingly diversified (Ward 1983). Diagnostic bifaces of this period include Otarre, Swannanoa, and Gary stemmed points, as well as Badin Crude Triangular points (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964:123–124; Sassaman et al. 1990).

Subsistence data indicate a continuation of Late Archaic diet during the Early Woodland, including the hunting of white-tailed deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles, and fish (Hanson and DePratter 1985; Marrinan 1975). One major difference, however, is that shellfish do not appear to have been an important part of the diet. Early Woodland sites tend to be small, seasonal camps located away from the marshes where shellfish are found. This may be a result of rising sea levels, which inundated the shellfish beds and possibly any sites located along the coast and tidal marshes (Trinkley 1990:12).

### **Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)**

In North Carolina, the Middle Woodland Period is defined by a variety of ceramic types. In the Piedmont, the Middle Woodland is represented by the Yadkin Phase, which seems to be a continuation of the previous Badin Phase (Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin ceramics are tempered with crushed quartz, and the surfaces are cordmarked or fabric-impressed.

Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland Period (Coe 1964). Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and shark tooth pendants (Sassaman et al. 1990:96, Waring and Holder 1968). Middle Woodland burials are often cremations, or flexed or semi-flexed inhumations. Low sand burial mounds from this period are distributed throughout the southern Coastal Plain and Sand Hills and into South Carolina (Keel 1970; Trinkley 1989). Several similar mounds have also been found in the Piedmont, including one in Wake County (Holm et al. 2001).

### **Late Woodland (1500–350 B.P.)**

Late Woodland societies tend to be marked by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies. Although both corn and squash were used in the region at this time, they did not comprise a significant part of the diet. Pottery of the Late Woodland period, throughout most of the Piedmont, is characterized by the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include plain, brushed, cordmarked, textile-impressed (including net and fabric), simple stamped, and

curvilinear complicated-stamped types that are tempered with sand, quartz, and sometimes other crushed minerals (Anderson et al. 1996).

The Protohistoric period refers to the first contact between Native Americans and Europeans. The Protohistoric Caraway tradition developed in the Piedmont from the preceding Uwharrie and Dan River traditions (Ward and Davis 1999). Ceramics of this period are burnished and stamped wares with a compact fine sandy paste (Coe 1964). Another type of protohistoric pottery, found primarily in the Upper Catawba River drainage, is Burke series pottery first described by Holmes (1903) from the Jones Mound. This series contained vessels that were more modern in appearance in terms of shape and finish than other pre-contact pottery and looked decidedly like modern Catawba wares (Moore 2002:257). Keeler (1971) refined the definition of Burke ceramics, remarking on its similarity to Lamar pottery of Georgia and noting that the stamped designs, rim treatments, and vessel forms of the Burke series and historic Catawba ceramics closely resembled historic Cherokee Qualla pottery. The core area of Burke pottery is found in Burke County, North Carolina, east of the Linville River (Moore 2002).

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The project is located within Lincoln County, east of Lincolnton and north of the town of Iron Station. This area is in the southern portion of the North Carolina Piedmont. The Piedmont region of North Carolina, between the forks of the Catawba River, has long been the site of human habitation. European explorers first visited the area in the sixteenth century and these early forays were followed by further expeditions into the area, particularly after the English established permanent settlements along the North and South Carolina coast in the late 1600s. Although the population of the Carolina colony grew through the end of the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century, even after South Carolina and North Carolina were made into separate colonies and seven out of eight of the Lords Proprietors sold their land rights back to the British crown, settlement remained concentrated near the coast. The central areas of the colony were considered backcountry wilderness; besides fur trappers and deerskin traders, European colonists rarely ventured into the Piedmont.

Settlement in central North Carolina began in the 1740s, and by the end of the century European settlers had begun to encroach on the lands traditionally occupied by Native Americans. This infringement would continue through the 1800s, as Indian groups became more marginalized as a result of the growing wealth and influence of white settlers.

### **Eighteenth Century**

The project area occupies a unique location, which affected its growth and development during the Colonial and Early National periods. Located near the border of North and South Carolina, the area developed ties to the Piedmont region of South Carolina and, instead of following the patterns set in coastal North Carolina, the region's development generally mirrored that of central South Carolina (Bishir and Southern 2003:3). This was partially because of the relatively ambiguous border between North Carolina and South Carolina during the mid-1700s,

particularly in the central and western regions near the landholdings of Native American tribes (Connor et al. 1919:242).

European colonists began settling in the North Carolina Piedmont during the 1740s, with some moving north from coastal South Carolina. This was spurred on by the increased inland settlement to the south that was the result of the 1730s establishment of townships (Edgar 1998:53–60). During the early period of settlement, water was the most reliable means of transportation and rivers were an integral part of the settlement system. The project area is located between the north and south forks of the Catawba River, which are part of river systems that drain through South Carolina. During the 1700s, settlers looking for land moved up the Broad and Pee Dee River basins and settled along the creeks that flowed through the land (Bishir and Southern 2003:4–6). More settlers came from the north, with a large number of immigrants of Scots-Irish descent traveling overland along the Great Wagon Road and trading paths from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The North Carolina colony experienced significant growth between 1730 and 1770, with the state's population increasing from around 35,000 residents to over 250,000 in that forty year span, with the Piedmont region accounting for a large percentage of the growth (Bishir and Southern 2003:9).

The first land grants in the area west of the Catawba River date from the late 1740s and early 1750s, with the earliest recorded settlers including John Beattie, Adam Sherrill, Henry Weidner (Whitener), and Jacob Forney. The encroachment by European colonists on Native American land caused increased conflict along the settlement frontiers. There were raids by Indian groups on homesteads in the western and central parts of the Carolina colonies, and the French and Indian War exacerbated the situation and created feelings of unease and concern for safety among the frontier residents. Following the conclusion of the war, some of the tensions between Piedmont residents and the government over taxation and safety remained. This led to the organization of the Regulator movement and the ultimate defeat of the Regulators at Alamance (Sherrill 1937:8; Alexander 1902:26–27; Bishir and Southern 2003:11–13). By 1765, there were at least 10,000 settlers residing in the Piedmont, although the portion containing Lincoln County was still relatively rural (Figure 5). With the increase in population in the central region of the colony, additional governmental entities were needed to provide services to the residents. Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762 from Anson County, and in 1768 Tryon County was created to encompass the entire southern portion of the county west of Mecklenburg. In 1779, Lincoln County was created from Tryon County and it contained a large amount of territory that was later broken up into several other counties. Lincolnton was established as the county seat in 1785 (Sherrill 1937:29).

At the outbreak of the American Revolution, population increases had made the European settlements in the area significant strategic points. When Charleston fell to the British army in May 1780, the reality of the war became much more immediate to area residents as the British looked to solidify their control of the area by establishing backcountry outposts (Gordon 2006:96–97). By August 1780, the war had become an imminent reality for residents of the Piedmont, as General Thomas Sumter engaged British forces under Colonel Banastre Tarleton in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Also in mid-August 1780, the British were victorious at Camden, and subsequently built a fort that would be used to store important supplies for the army, effectively establishing themselves as a presence in the backcountry (Kershaw County

Historical Society 1992). The residents of Lincoln County were split between the Loyalist and the Patriot causes, although many of them remained loyal to the British throughout the war. This included Lieutenant Colonel John Moore and Major Nicholas Welch, who fought Patriot forces from the surrounding counties at Ramsour's Mill, near Lincolnton, in June 1780. The short battle resulted in a win for the Patriot militia against about 1,000 Loyalists (Sherrill 1937:37)

In September 1780, British General Charles Cornwallis marched into Charlotte and was confronted by Major William Davie and 150 of his soldiers. The Americans soon dispersed, but Cornwallis was disappointed that the citizens of Charlotte would not rise to support the loyalist cause. Davie's men, along with parties sent out by Major George Davidson along the Rocky River, harassed the British soldiers; nearby battles and skirmishes stalled the momentum of the British. The American victory at King's Mountain in nearby York County in October 1780 significantly hindered British attempts to recruit more loyalist soldiers in the North and South Carolina interior (Figure 6). It also caused General Cornwallis to delay his march further into North Carolina and, ultimately, proved to be a considerable blow to British confidence (Gordon 2003:116; Edgar 1998:235). After 16 days in Charlotte, Cornwallis and his army departed on October 12, 1780 (Blythe and Brockmann 1961). Eventually, the British were forced to abandon their inland outposts, and subsequently Charleston, in December 1782 (Edgar 1998:240).

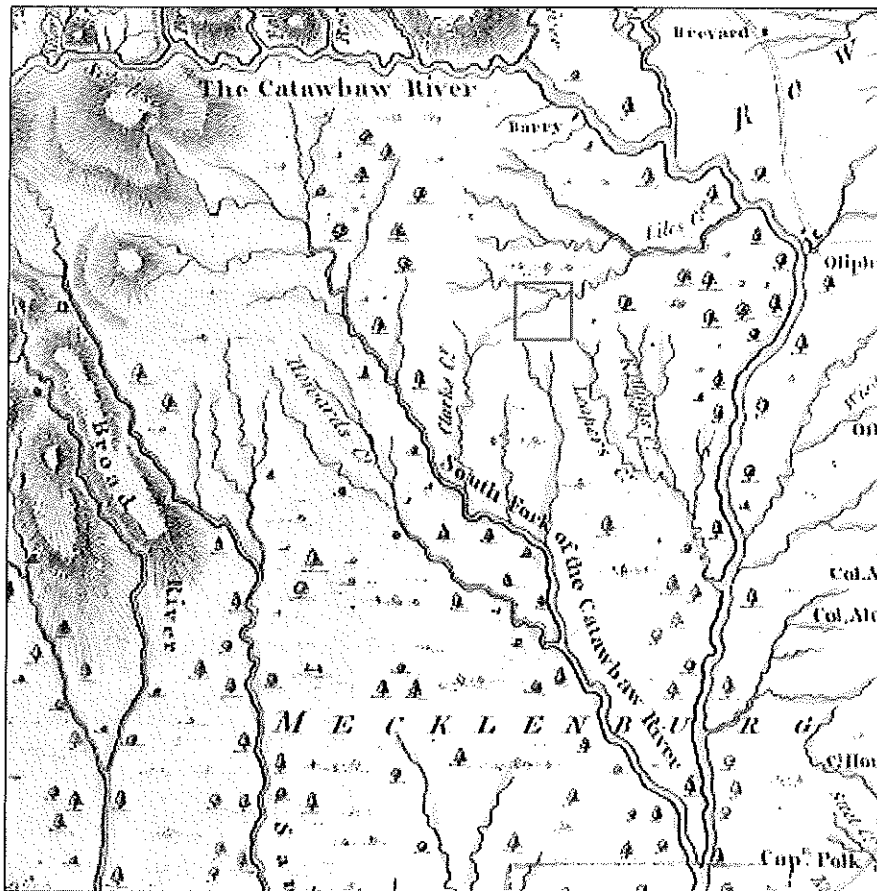


Figure 5. Portion of Collet's map (1770), showing the approximate location of the project area.

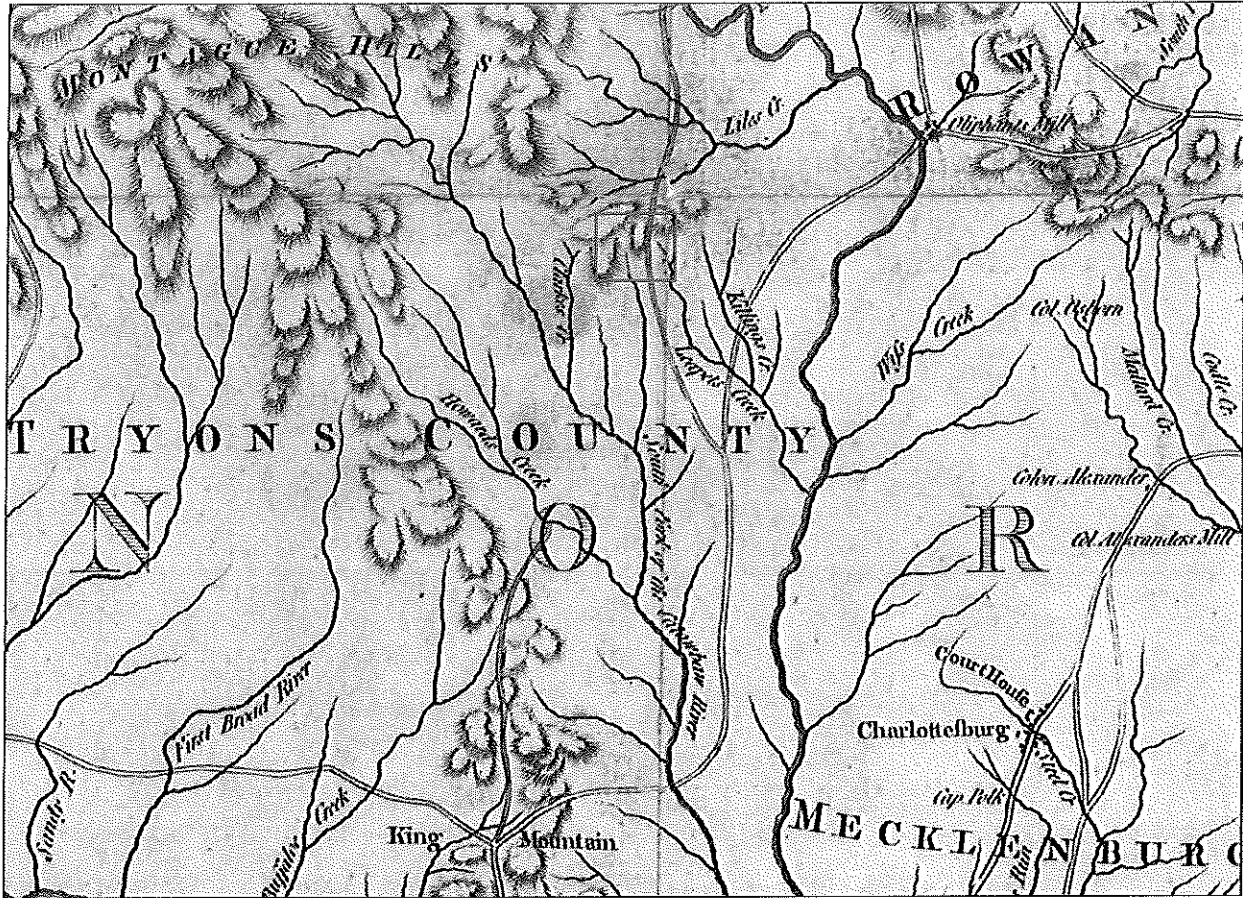


Figure 6. Portion of 1775 Mouzon Map, showing the approximate location of the project area.

### Antebellum Period and Civil War

The original motives behind the colonization of both North and South Carolina were economic, as the Lords Proprietors wished for early settlers to develop a successful cash crop. In the Lowcountry of South Carolina, settlers found their agricultural windfall in rice, and to a lesser extent indigo, which could be profitably grown along tidal rivers; coastal North Carolina relied more upon timber products and tobacco (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:72–75). The early settlers in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, however, were primarily subsistence farmers. The most profitable crop for the Piedmont region, cotton, would not be brought into widespread cultivation until after American Revolution.

With Eli Whitney's cotton gin patented in 1793, the effort needed to separate the seeds from the fibers of short-staple cotton was significantly reduced, allowing backcountry farmers to profitably grow and harvest this crop. The result was a change in Piedmont agriculture, from primarily subsistence based farming in the 1700s to the development of large inland cotton-producing plantations during the early 1800s (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:85–89). The development of a profitable staple crop allowed the Piedmont to recover from the devastating effects of the American Revolution, which had ravaged a large percentage of agricultural lands

in the area (Shankman et al. 1983:11–18; Edgar 1998:244). The desire to acquire more land for cotton cultivation resulted in white settlers pushing further inland and bringing more land under their control (Edgar 1998:271).

Changes in agricultural and economic practices also led to demographic shifts in the area. Before 1841, Lincoln County encompassed a large portion of the North Carolina Piedmont, as well as some of the more mountainous region to the north. The southern portions of the county, which encompass the present day Lincoln County, began to develop cotton farms and utilize slave labor, however the northern portions were unsuited to cotton agriculture and continued to cultivate their small farms as subsistence based units. In 1790, less than 1,000 slaves were located within the whole of Lincoln County, accounting for only 9.2 percent of the total population (Table 2). As the county population increased, the percentage of slaves also increased, although its highest level was around 21 percent. In 1850, after the northern portion of the county was split off, the slave population topped 26 percent, which was below the statewide average of 34 percent (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research [ICPSR]). However, the significant increase that occurred during the early nineteenth century demonstrates how proliferation of cotton production had influenced the population of not only Lincoln County, but the entire Piedmont region of the state (USCB 1832).

**Table 2. Free and slave populations of Lincoln County before the Civil War**

Year	Total Population	Free Population	Slave Population
1790	9,246	8,391 (90.8%)	855 (9.2%)
1800	12,660	11,137 (88.0%)	1,523 (12.0%)
1810	16,359	13,870 (84.8%)	2,489 (15.2%)
1820	18,147	14,818 (81.7%)	3,329 (18.3%)
1830	22,455	17,573 (78.3%)	4,882 (21.7%)
1840	25,160	19,744 (78.6%)	5,386 (21.4%)
1850	7,746	5,691 (73.5%)	2,055 (26.5%)
1860	8,195	6,080 (74.2%)	2,115 (25.8%)

Source: ICPSR; USCB 1832, 1841, 1853, 1864b, 1907

The antebellum period was dominated by cotton production. The largest impediment to successful cotton plantations in the Piedmont was the lack of inexpensive transportation needed to move the raw cotton to shipping facilities located along the coast. Improvements were undertaken to the river systems, including clearing the rivers of large debris that prevented boats from passing, as well as the construction of canals to circumvent major obstructions such as shoals, waterfalls, and rapids. During the early 1800s, four canals were built on the Wateree and Catawba Rivers: Wateree Canal, Rocky Mount Canal, Catawba Canal, and Landsford Canal. Combined with Lockhart’s Canal, which was constructed on the northern portion of the Broad River, these channels allowed cotton cultivation to expand farther into the upcountry by making transport of the crop to Charleston significantly easier (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:93–95).

The expansion of the railroads, which provided a quick and relatively inexpensive method for shipping raw materials to coastal ports, was another important factor in the development of the area. The advantage that railroads held over rivers and canals was one of convenience; railroads could reach many more places than rivers could, making them a more accessible means of transport. Although railroad construction began in South Carolina during the 1830s, the

Piedmont of North Carolina had no railroad tracks until the mid 1850s. The first train, part of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, entered Charlotte in 1852, ushering in the railroad age and the growth and development it would bring. Following the first railroad, additional connections to the area were built before 1861, including the Carolina Central Railroad, which ran from Wilmington to Lincolnton (Alexander 1902:301; Tompkins 1903:178; Bishir and Southern 2003:23).

North Carolina voted to secede from the Union in 1861, a month after the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The residents of the Piedmont were affected by the Civil War, although Lincoln County did not experience any battles during the conflict. Men from the county and the surrounding areas enlisted into the Confederate army, often leaving women and children home to run the farms and households. Nearby, Charlotte was home to the Confederate Navy Yard, where a large portion of the ordnance for the Confederacy was made until its destruction in a January 1864 explosion. Charlotte was also home to the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company on the Catawba River, which produced up to 1,000 pounds of powder per day until two explosions, in 1863 and 1864, destroyed the mill. The most immediate effects of the Civil War on the area occurred during the spring of 1865, as General William T. Sherman marched northward through South Carolina and North Carolina on his way to Virginia. One of the major strategic points on this route was Columbia, and after the capture of the capital city, Sherman and his Union troops continued to march northward. Sherman's march threatened to take Charlotte, until he turned east to march on Goldsboro. Union troops occupied Lincolnton during April 1865 and a railroad trestle that crossed the Catawba River fell victim to a small skirmish between Union and Confederate troops, slightly more than a week after General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse and only days before General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina (Barrett 1956; United States Department of the Interior 2000).

### Reconstruction and the Twentieth Century

After the Civil War, the farmers of the Piedmont resumed many of the same agricultural practices they had adhered to before the war. Cotton remained the primary crop, as farmers believed that growing large crops of the white fiber would allow them to escape from the debts they had incurred during the Civil War. This practice, however, eventually led to greater debt for many small farmers, since over-planting of cotton stripped important nutrients from the soil, creating a less productive crop each successive year. The size of farms in Lincoln County, as well as in most places around the state, decreased during this period as well. Plantations were often broken up into smaller farms, which were rented on a cash-tenant or a share-tenant basis to both black and white farmers. Between 1860 and 1920, the number of farms in Lincoln County more than tripled, from 617 to 1,866, as a result of this practice. The size of these farms decreased dramatically, falling from 296.5 acres in 1860, to 126 acres in 1880, and to only 96.7 acres by 1900. Additionally, the tenancy arrangements, by which farmers worked the land of larger holders, rarely allowed the tenants to climb out of debt, and tenancy increased through the end of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century (ICPSR).

The late-nineteenth century ushered in a period of growth and development the Piedmont. Textile mills were the primary industrial ventures that were built in the Piedmont, many of which were financed by northern investors. Entrepreneurs built textile mills within and around

Charlotte, creating an industrial center and economic prosperity for the region. The first cotton mill in the area was built in 1816, by Absalom Warlick and Michael Beam, approximately a mile and a half east of Lincolnton. This small mill produced primarily cotton thread. Two years later, on the South Fork of the Catawba River, Michael Schenck, John Hoke, and Dr. James Bivens constructed a larger mill and by 1831 the mill was operating 12 looms and 1,280 spindles (Sherrill 1937:442). In 1850, the Laurel Hill Cotton Factory was constructed at the confluence of Clark's Creek and the South Fork of the Catawba River. The mill changed ownership and name multiple times before becoming the Elm Grove Cotton Mill in 1884. Although these early mills had some measure of success, it was not until 1887 that textile production became a significant industry within Lincoln County. Multiple mills were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and by 1933 the county had 16 mills. These enterprises operated nearly 130,000 spindles and employed about 2,200 workers (Sherrill 1937:444).

The twentieth century brought many changes to the area. Charlotte, located to the east, was a relatively small city at the turn of the century with a population of only 18,091; by 1940, its population had increased to more than 100,000 residents, five times its 1900 figure (ICPSR). Population growth within Charlotte led to the physical expansion of the city, which was made possible by the development of an electric streetcar system that ran from downtown to the developing suburbs from 1891 until 1938. The town of Lincolnton also grew significantly during the early twentieth century, from approximately 800 residents in 1900 to 3,390 in 1920. By the end of the twentieth century, it had increased its population to over 10,000 and annexed the nearby town of Boger City, increasing its size significantly (Bishir and Southern 2003:72; Blythe and Brockmann 1961).

Beginning in 1904, the Catawba Power Company began operation of a hydroelectric facility along the Catawba River. The success of this early development paved the way for other dams and hydroelectric complexes along the area's rivers and spurred the founding of the Southern Power Company (later Duke Power) in 1927. Before 1960, Duke Power Company and its subsidiaries had built 14 hydroelectric plants; the largest dam was begun in 1959 and created Lake Norman, which currently contains a hydroelectric generating station, a coal-burning steam station, and a nuclear facility (Shankman et al. 1983:145–149). The lake has created a desirable residential location and is a recreational destination for many people living in the surrounding area.

## **PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES IN THE VICINITY OF PROJECT AREA**

On August 25, 2011, e-mail communication between Susan Myers of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh and Kimberly Nagle of S&ME indicated that due to unexpected maintenance at the OSA, the site files and report storage rooms were closed. Because of this, Ms. Myers provided the previously recorded site information via e-mail to Ms. Nagle. In addition to this information, S&ME conducted a review of National Register and survey files for properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This entailed a review of HPOWEB, an online GIS-based program containing information about aboveground historic resources in North Carolina. The area examined for both archaeological sites and aboveground resources was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 1).



The information obtained from the OSA indicated there are four previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 1, Table 3). In addition, there have been three prior archaeological surveys conducted in the vicinity of the project area (Garrow and Gheesling 1977; Barr and Campo 1997; Jenkins 2005). A review of HPOWEB showed that there are no previously recorded above ground structures within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

**Table 3. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.**

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	References
31LN182	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not Eligible	OSA
31LN183**	Historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	OSA
31LN184**	Historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	OSA
31LN185	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not Eligible	OSA

An archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 150 acres at the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Airport site identified two archaeological sites, 31LN182 and 31LN183\*\* (Garrow and Gheesling 1977). A Phase I survey of approximately 283 acres was conducted for the proposed airport expansion, which identified two archaeological sites, 31LN184\*\* and 31LN185 (Barr and Campo 1997). An archaeological resource survey was conducted in 2005 on 77 acres for airport improvement projects and did not locate any cultural resources (Jenkins 2005). The four archaeological sites, 31LN182, 31LN183\*\*, 31LN184\*\*, and 31LN185, were all determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

## IV. METHODS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Phase I archaeological investigations of the project area were conducted on August 25, 2011. The survey was conducted in two separate parcels; an approximate one acre parcel along Airport Road and an approximate five acre parcel located roughly 100 m to the north of the first parcel (Figure 1). Shovel test pits were excavated at 30-m intervals across most of the project areas. Shovel testing was increased to 60-m intervals in areas where the surface visibility exceeds 50 percent, in areas of hydric soils, or in heavily disturbed areas. In areas containing standing water or steep slope (i.e., greater than 15 percent), shovel testing was replaced by pedestrian survey.

Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or at least 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from shovel test pits was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh. Sites, if found, were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 76 receiver (capable of up to 5 m accuracy with WAAS correction) and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were determined by excavating shovel test pits at 15-m intervals radiating out in a cruciform pattern from positive shovel test pits or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using field journals and standard S&ME site forms, and documented using high resolution digital photographs (six megapixel or higher resolution) and detailed site maps.

For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding four or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-m radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc). An isolated find is defined as no more than three historic or prehistoric artifacts.

### LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during the investigations were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the techniques summarized below. Following analysis, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and specimen number. Four millimeter acid-free plastic bags and acid-free artifact tags were used for curation purposes. For labeling, Acryloid B-72 was used as a base coat and archival pigment pens were used to write the accession numbers on artifacts greater than one inch in size. Once the numbers were dry, Acryloid B-67 was used as a top coat/sealant.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964), Justice (1987), and Oliver (1985).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm<sup>2</sup> were sorted first by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area was derived primarily from Coe (1964), Herbert (2003), Keel (1976), Moore (2002), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm<sup>2</sup> were classified as “residual sherds” and only their count and weight were recorded.

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker’s marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977) and Miller (1991).

The artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia, South Carolina. Upon conclusion of the project, S&ME will transfer the artifacts and relevant notes to a curation facility meeting the standards established in *36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties within the proposed APE. Accessible roads within the APE were driven, and existing aboveground structures were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. Previously recorded historic structures were photographed and their condition was recorded. Structures that were 50 years old or older and visually connected to the proposed project area were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle map. Photographs were also taken from the property toward the project area to help assess possible visual effects caused by the undertaking. Structures that were highly deteriorated were excluded, as well as structures whose original form had been significantly modified.

## **NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT**

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;  
or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered significant, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). All of these factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

## **V. RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS**

Cultural resource investigations were conducted on August 25, 2011. For the archaeological survey, 14 shovel test pits were excavated in two parcels totaling approximately six acres. The majority of the project area is steeply sloped and shovel test pits were excavated at 60-m intervals. In undisturbed, relatively level areas, the shovel test pit interval was decreased to 30 m. Soils in the project area generally consisted of 10 cm of red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay, followed by 10 cm (10–20 cmbs) of red (2.5YR 4/8) clay subsoil. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified during the archaeological survey.

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey of the APE was conducted. As a result of the architectural investigations, three previously unrecorded structures, LC-1, LC-2, and LC-3, were identified.

### **Structure LC-1**

Structure LC-1 is located approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the proposed project area, south of NC 73, approximately 0.35-mile from its intersection with North Carolina 27 (Figure 1). It is a two-story, frame residence dating to around 1905 (Figure 7). The form, which is essentially rectangular with a steeply hipped roof, suggests a Foursquare style, although a square tower with pyramidal roof along at the northeast corner is an element of the late Folk Victorian style. The front elevation features three bays, with a central doorway, as well as a doorway in the tower. The western bay on the first story contains a double one-over-one window, while the fenestration on the second story consists of single one-over-one windows. A full-width, hipped roof porch spans the front elevation, supported by single and double Tuscan columns; at the eastern corner the roof extends to form a breezeway connecting to a garage. The roof of the house, porch, and garage are all covered with standing seam metal. The house has some modern alterations, including vinyl siding, replacement windows, and additions to both the east elevation and to the rear of the structure. These alterations have compromised the integrity of the structure and S&ME recommends LC-1 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

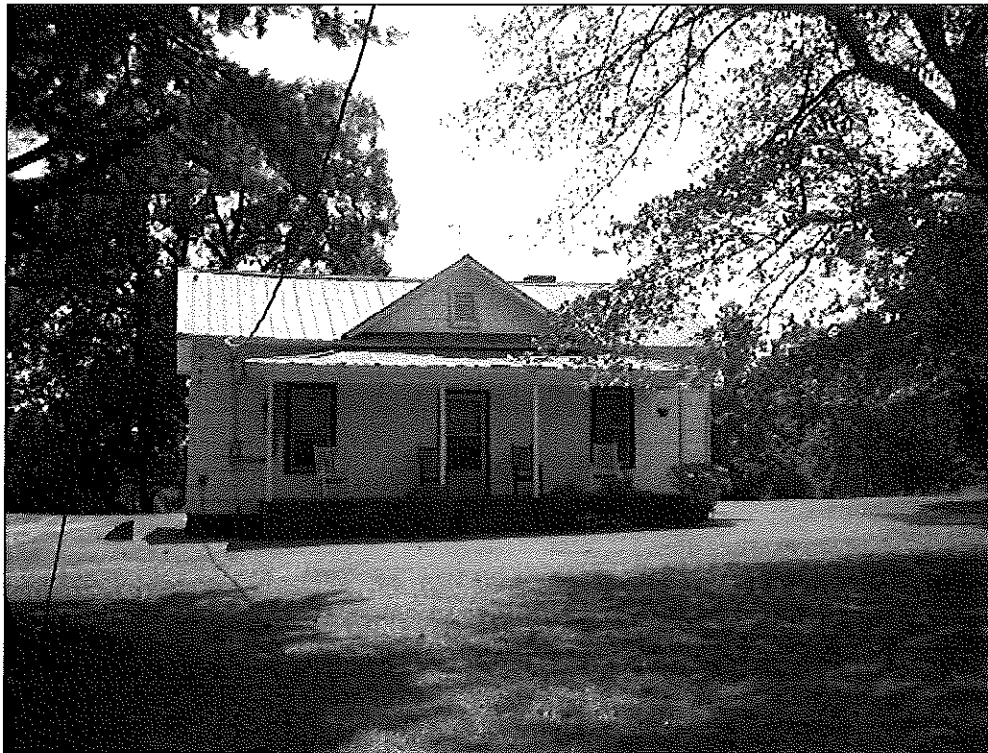
### **Structure LC-2**

Structure LC-2 is located approximately 0.25-mile north of the proposed project area, south of Bridgeport Lane, approximately 0.4-mile from its intersection with Asbury Church Road (Figure 1). It is a single story frame residence dating to around 1900 (Figure 8). The vernacular style structure has a rectangular form and a lateral gabled roof. The front elevation features three symmetrical bays, with a central doorway flanked by single six-over-one windows. A partial width, hipped roof porch supported by simple square posts is centered along the front elevation, and a large centered gable, containing an attic vent, projects above the roofline. A rear ell is visible along the southern elevation; it has a gabled roof, enclosed shed roofed porch, and doorway located beneath a flat roofed portico. The roof of the entire structure is covered with standing seam metal. This structure is a typical rural vernacular style in North Carolina. Since its construction it has undergone some alterations, including installation of vinyl siding. The house is an example of a common style of vernacular architecture and there are many others like it



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Figure 7. Structure LC-1, facing southwest.



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Figure 8. Structure LC-2, facing southeast.

within Lincoln County. Therefore, S&ME recommends LC-2 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### **Structure LC-3**

Structure LC-3 is located approximately 0.3-mile north of the proposed project area, north of Bridgeport Lane, approximately 0.4-mile from its intersection with Asbury Church Road (Figure 1). It is a single story frame cottage dating to the mid-1950s and is associated with Structure LC-2 (Figure 9). The vernacular style structure has a square form and a pyramidal roof, with a central chimney visible at its apex. The front elevation features three bays, with a doorway that is slightly off center flanked by single six-over-six windows. A partial width, shed roof porch, supported by simple round posts, is centered along the front elevation. The roof of the structure is covered with composite shingles and the structure is sheathed in vinyl siding. This structure is a typical rural vernacular style in North Carolina and there are many other better examples within Lincoln County. Therefore, S&ME recommends LC-3 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 9. Structure LC-3, facing east.

## **VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

S&ME has completed Phase I cultural resource investigations for the Lincolnton-Lincoln County airport Runway 23 safety area improvement project in Lincoln County, North Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). As a result of the survey, three previously unrecorded structures, LC-1, LC-2 and LC-3 were identified; no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded.

Structure LC-1 is an early twentieth century, two-story frame residence. Structure LC-2 is a simple, single story vernacular frame residence that also dates to around 1900. Structure LC-3 is a single story frame cottage that dates to the mid-1950s. All three structures are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on these results, it is S&ME's opinion that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project and that no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for this undertaking.



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## **APPENDIX A: STRUCTURE CARDS**

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

HISTORIC PROPERTY FIELD DATA FORM

Circle your responses or write custom responses.

County Lincoln Survey Site Number: LC-1 ER: GIS: E484155 N3924996 (UTM 17N)

Property Name: Carpenter House

Street Address / location description: 1462 North Carolina 73 Highway

Town: Iron Station vicinity Ownership: fed state local private non-profit unknown

District / Neighborhood Association: N/A contrib non-contrib

Surveyor: Heather C. Jones Date: August 25, 2011

For Survey Update: No substantial change | change by alteration | change by deterioration | outbuilding loss | rehabilitated | removed or destroyed | not found | no access | file missing | newly identified | needs research

Study List / DOE recommendation: eligible | not eligible Criteria: A B C D

Material Integrity: High | Medium | Low | N/A Gone

Condition: Good | Fair | Deteriorated | Ruinous | N/A Gone Location: Original | Moved (year if known) | Uncertain

Const. Date: ca. 1905 Major Style Group: Georgian | Geo/Fed | Federal | Fed/GkRev | Greek Revival | Italianate | Gothic Revival | Queen Anne | Victorian - Other | 19th-20th c. traditional-vernacular | Neoclassical Revival | Colonial Revival | Southern Colonial | Beaux Arts | Spanish Mission | Tudor Revival | Rustic Revival | Craftsman/Bungalow | Period Cottage | Minimal Traditional | International | Moderne | Art Deco | Misc. Modernist Standard Commercial/Industrial | Ranch | Split Level | Other

Construction: Timber frame | Balloon frame | Load bearing masonry | Masonry veneer | Log | Steel frame | Concrete | Unknown | Other

Primary Original Ext. Material: Weatherboard | plain beaded molded novelty | type unk | Batten | Wood shingles | Exposed logs | Brick | Stone | Stucco | Pebbledash | Other

Covering: None | Aluminum | Vinyl | Asbestos Shingle | Later brick veneer | Metal | Paper | Undetermined

Height (stories): 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | more than 3 (enter)

Roof: Side gable | Front gable | Triple A | Cross gable | Hip | Gambrel | Pyramidal | Mansard | Parapet | Flat | Other

Plan: Not Known | 1-room | Hall-parlor | 3 room | Side passage | Center passage | Saddlebag | Dogtrot | Irregular Shotgun | Other

Core Form (domestic): I-house | Single pile | Double pile | Foursquare | other

Design Source: N/A attributed | documented

Special Associations / Themes: N/A

Outbuildings and landscape features (continue on back if necessary)

Page 2. Use this side for written summary, notes, and sketches of floor plans and/or site plans. Use additional blank sheets if necessary. Address primary features like porches and chimneys when appropriate; make note of exceptional items such as high quality woodwork, masonry work, decorative painting, original storefronts, and special architectural materials.

Two-story, frame residence.

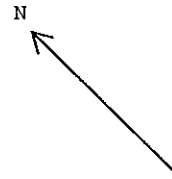
Rectangular/Foursquare form, steeply hipped roof

Tower at front corner, pyramidal roof

Hipped roof, full width porch, with Tuscan column supports

Garage



Vinyl siding and newer standing seam metal roof

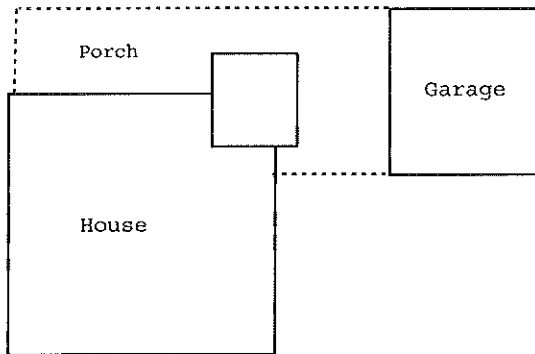


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NC 73 Hwy

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 Gate 



North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

HISTORIC PROPERTY FIELD DATA FORM

Circle your responses or write custom responses.

County Lincoln Survey Site Number: LC-2 ER: GIS: E484798 N3926500 (UTM 17N)

Property Name: McDowell House

Street Address / location description: 3500 Bridgeport Lane

Town: Iron Station vicinity Ownership: fed state local private non-profit unknown

District / Neighborhood Association: N/A contrib non-contrib

Surveyor: Heather C. Jones Date: August 25, 2011

For Survey Update: No substantial change | change by alteration | change by deterioration | outbuilding loss | rehabilitated | removed or destroyed | not found | no access | file missing | newly identified | needs research

Study List / DOE recommendation: eligible | not eligible Criteria: A B C D

Material Integrity: High | Medium | Low | N/A Gone

Condition: Good | Fair | Deteriorated | Ruinous | N/A Gone Location: Original | Moved (year if known) | Uncertain

Const. Date: ca. 1900 Major Style Group: Georgian | Geo/Fed | Federal | Fed/GkRev | Greek Revival | Italianate | Gothic Revival | Queen Anne | Victorian - Other | 19th-20th c. traditional-vernacular | Neoclassical Revival | Colonial Revival | Southern Colonial | Beaux Arts | Spanish Mission | Tudor Revival | Rustic Revival | Craftsman/Bungalow | Period Cottage | Minimal Traditional | International | Moderne | Art Deco | Misc. Modernist Standard Commercial/Industrial | Ranch | Split Level | Other

Construction: Timber frame | Balloon frame | Load bearing masonry | Masonry veneer | Log | Steel frame | Concrete | Unknown | Other

Primary Original Ext. Material: Weatherboard | plain beaded molded novelty | type unk | Batten | Wood shingles | Exposed logs | Brick | Stone | Stucco | Pebbledash | Other

Covering: None | Aluminum | Vinyl | Asbestos Shingle | Later brick veneer | Metal | Paper | Undetermined

Height (stories): 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | more than 3 (enter)

Roof: Side gable | Front gable | Triple A | Cross gable | Hip | Gambrel | Pyramidal | Mansard | Parapet | Flat | Other

Plan: Not Known | 1-room | Hall-parlor | 3 room | Side passage | Center passage | Saddlebag | Dogtrot | Irregular Shotgun | Other

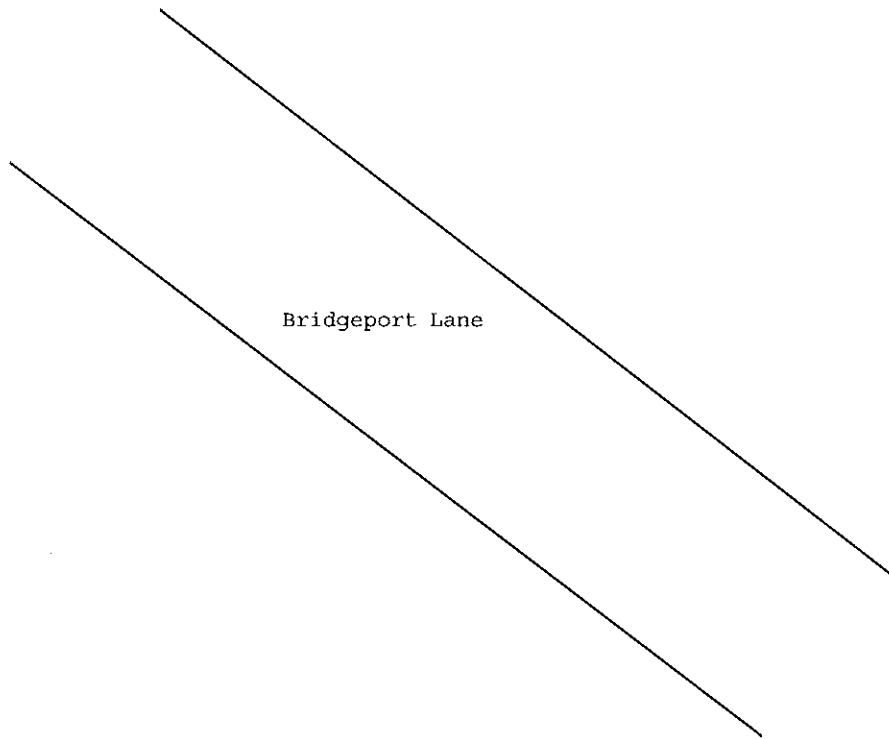
Core Form (domestic): 1-house | Single pile | Double pile | Foursquare | other

Design Source: N/A attributed | documented

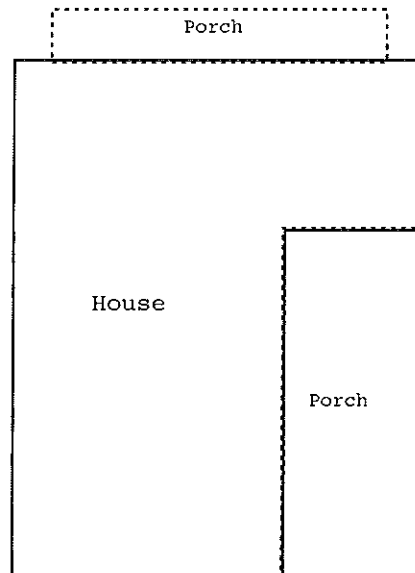
Special Associations / Themes: N/A

Outbuildings and landscape features (continue on back if necessary)

Page 2. Use this side for written summary, notes, and sketches of floor plans and/or site plans. Use additional blank sheets if necessary. Address primary features like porches and chimneys when appropriate; make note of exceptional items such as high quality woodwork, masonry work, decorative painting, original storefronts, and special architectural materials.



Singe story, frame residence  
Side gabled roof, rear ell  
partial width front porch, square posts  
Large centered gable  
Vinyl siding



North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

HISTORIC PROPERTY FIELD DATA FORM

Circle your responses or write custom responses.

County Lincoln Survey Site Number: LC-3 ER: GIS: E484819 N3926552 (UTM 17N)

Property Name: Carpenter Cottage

Street Address / location description: 3501 Bridgeport Lane

Town: Iron Station vicinity Ownership: fed state local private non-profit unknown

District / Neighborhood Association: N/A contrib non-contrib

Surveyor: Heather C. Jones Date: August 25, 2011

For Survey Update: No substantial change | change by alteration | change by deterioration | outbuilding loss | rehabilitated | removed or destroyed | not found | no access | file missing | newly identified | needs research

Study List / DOE recommendation: eligible | not eligible Criteria: A B C D

Material Integrity: High | Medium | Low | N/A Gone

Condition: Good | Fair | Deteriorated | Ruinous | N/A Gone Location: Original | Moved (year if known) | Uncertain

Const. Date: ca. 1955 Major Style Group: Georgian | Geo/Fed | Federal | Fed/GkRev | Greek Revival | Italianate | Gothic Revival | Queen Anne | Victorian - Other | 19th-20th c. traditional-vernacular | Neoclassical Revival | Colonial Revival | Southern Colonial | Beaux Arts | Spanish Mission | Tudor Revival | Rustic Revival | Craftsman/Bungalow | Period Cottage | Minimal Traditional | International | Moderne | Art Deco | Misc. Modernist Standard Commercial/Industrial | Ranch | Split Level | Other

Construction: Timber frame | Balloon frame | Load bearing masonry | Masonry veneer | Log | Steel frame | Concrete | Unknown | Other

Primary Original Ext. Material: Weatherboard | plain beaded molded novelty | type unk | Batten | Wood shingles | Exposed logs | Brick | Stone | Stucco | Pebbledash | Other

Covering: None | Aluminum | Vinyl | Asbestos Shingle | Later brick veneer | Metal | Paper | Undetermined

Height (stories): 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | more than 3 (enter)

Roof: Side gable | Front gable | Triple A | Cross gable | Hip | Gambrel | Pyramidal | Mansard | Parapet | Flat | Other

Plan: Not Known | 1-room | Hall-parlor | 3 room | Side passage | Center passage | Saddlebag | Dogtrot | Irregular Shotgun | Other

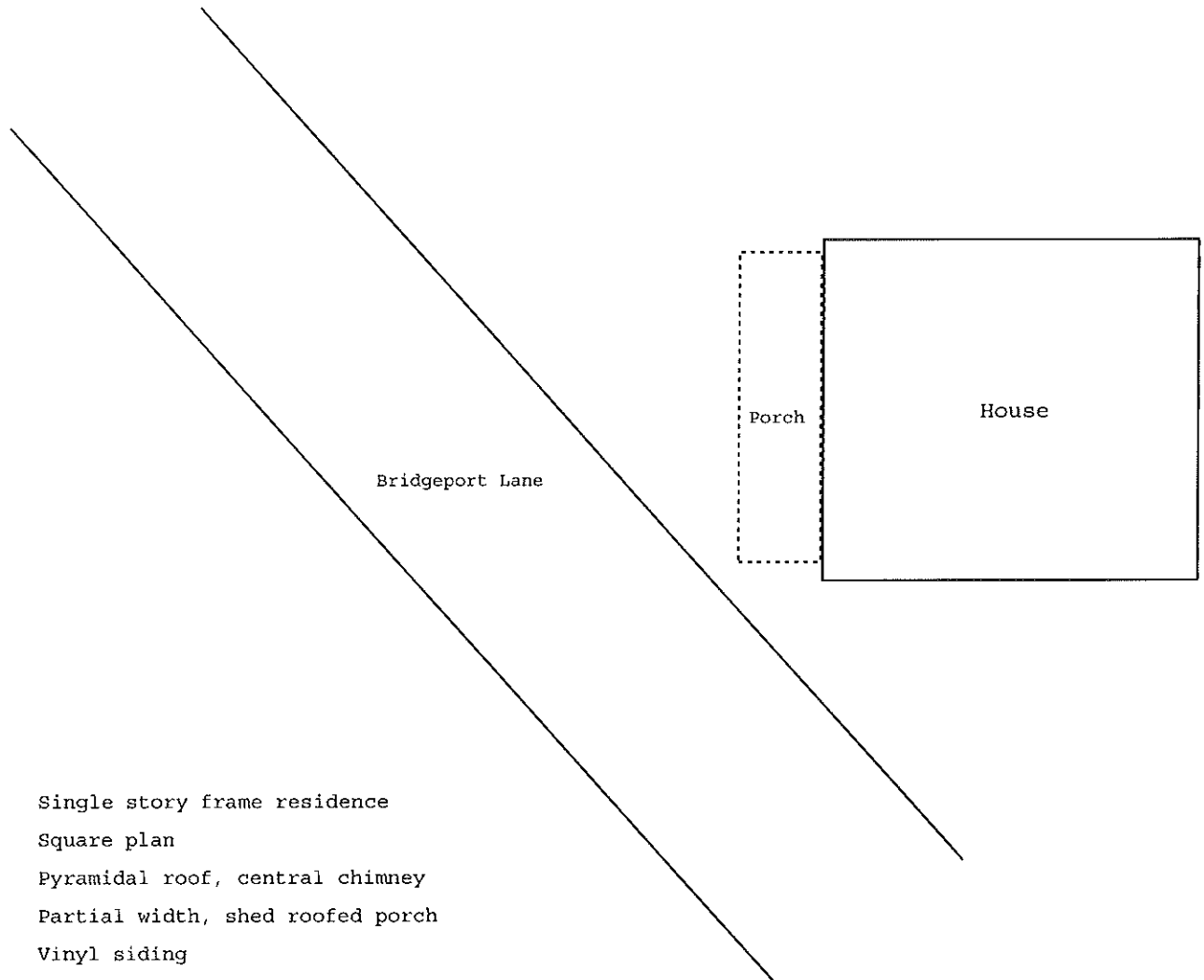
Core Form (domestic): 1-house | Single pile | Double pile | Foursquare | other

Design Source: N/A attributed | documented

Special Associations / Themes: N/A

Outbuildings and landscape features (continue on back if necessary)

Page 2. Use this side for written summary, notes, and sketches of floor plans and/or site plans. Use additional blank sheets if necessary. Address primary features like porches and chimneys when appropriate; make note of exceptional items such as high quality woodwork, masonry work, decorative painting, original storefronts, and special architectural materials.



Single story frame residence  
Square plan  
Pyramidal roof, central chimney  
Partial width, shed roofed porch  
Vinyl siding