


March 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: J. M. Greenhill, Manager
Planning and Research Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook, Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer 

SUBJECT: US 421 from NC 194 in Boone to west of South
Fork New River, No. 6.751008, CH 89-E-4220-0696
Watauga County

We have received notification from the State Clearinghouse concerning the above project.

One archaeological site, 31Wt13, is located within the project area. However, the site has not been evaluated for significance nor has a systematic survey been conducted within the project area to identify additional significant archaeological resources. We recommend that a comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted if Alternate B is selected. If Alternate A is selected, a survey is recommended for the eastern end only.

We understand that HensleySchmidt, Inc., the project consultant, will conduct a cultural resources survey to identify and evaluate significant historic and prehistoric resources. Since a historic structures survey of Watauga County is currently under way, we suggest that the project consultant contact Deborah Thompson, Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, at 704/262-4089 (Tuesday or Thursday only) for information on any structures surveyed within the area of potential environmental effect. Our office looks forward to reviewing the survey results in the near future.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800, and to Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

J. M. Greenhill
March 16, 1989, Page Two

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

DB:slw

cc: State Clearinghouse
T. Padgett
B. Church/E. Kirkland
Deborah Thompson

bc: Cliggett/Myers/Moore
Southern/RBrown
County
RF



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 25201
RALEIGH 27611-5201

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

JAMES G. MARTIN
GOVERNOR

September 15, 1989

JAMES E. HARRINGTON
SECRETARY

GEORGE E. WELLS, P.E.
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR

Dr. William Price
State Historic Preservation Officer
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

SEP 20 1989

Dear Dr. Price:

SUBJECT: US 421 Watauga County, R-529A.

The Department of Transportation is completing environmental studies associated with the subject project which will be funded with state monies. As part of these studies, Ms. Margaret Stevenson conducted a study of the project area and presented her findings in the accompanying Survey Report.

She concluded that there were no properties listed in or eligible for the National Register located in the area of potential effect of this undertaking.

Would you please review the accompanying Survey Report and send us a letter documenting your findings pursuant to GS 121-12(a).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. M. Greenhill".

J. M. Greenhill, P. E.
Manager of Planning and Research

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
US 421
FROM NC 194 IN BOONE
TO EAST OF SOUTH FORK NEW RIVER
(PART A)**

**Margaret Long Stephenson
Architectural Conservation Associates
301 East Broad Street
Murfreesboro, North Carolina 27855**

August 1989

WT
CR.28
1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
Title Page	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of maps, illustrations, and figures	iii
List of appendices	iv
Management Summary	2
Introduction	6
Physical Environment	8
Architectural and Historical Background	10
Methodology	30
Property Inventory and Evaluations	34
A. List of recorded properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register	34
B. List of recorded properties <u>not</u> eligible for the National Register	34
Potential Effects on Properties	43
Bibliography	44
Appendices	47

LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND FIGURES

	<u>Page Number</u>
Fig. 1 Map of Study Area	1
Fig. 2 Map illustrating the area of potential effect with all eligible and listed site boundaries shown and labeled	5
Fig. 3 Photographs of Hartley Farm	37
Fig. 4 Site plan of Hartley Farm	38
Fig. 5 Photographs of Perkinsville Community	41
Fig. 6 Site plan of Perkinsville Community	42

LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page Number</u>
App. 1 Contract Specifications	47

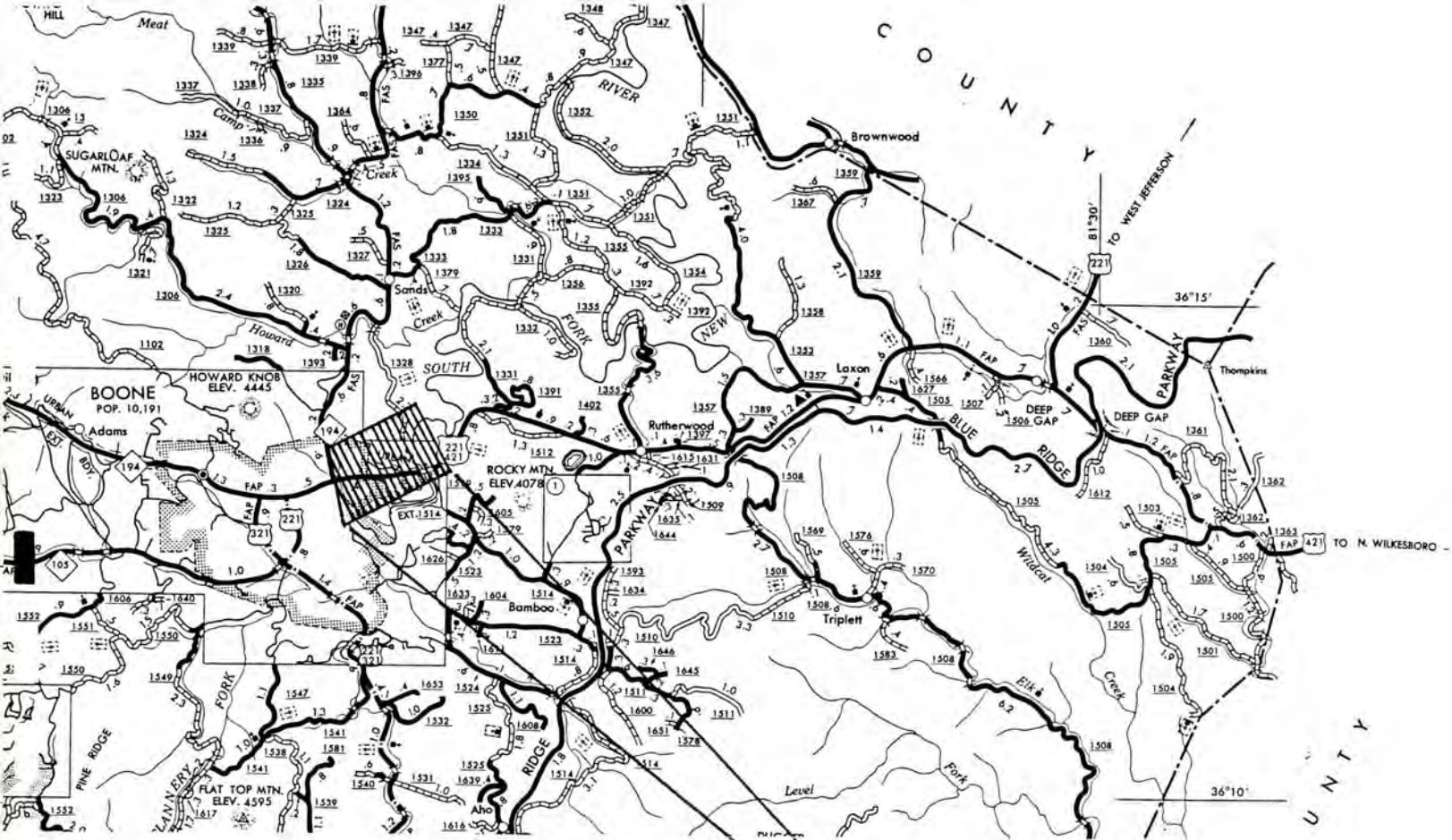


Fig. 1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project name and summary

North Carolina Department of Transportation US 421 from NC 194 in Boone to east of South Fork New River, No. 6.751008, Watauga County.

State Clearinghouse number

CH 89-E-4220-0696.

Brief statement of project purposes

The project consists of planning/engineering studies for the proposed improvements to US 421 from NC 194 in Boone to east of South Fork New River. This contract is for the survey to determine the nature, extent, and significance of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance within the area of potential environmental impact for the alternate alignment corridors and for widening the existing route.

Summary of survey methodology

All structures located within the project area were looked at and evaluated for significance in American architecture and culture to determine if they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were consulted and literature pertaining to the project area was searched.

Description of area of potential effect

The entire length of present US 421 from NC 194 eastward to east of South Fork New River and the entire length of the proposed alternates (to the north and south of present US 421) and all of the area surrounding and within sight of these corridors, that is within the viewshed of these corridors, comprise the area of potential effect.

Estimate of percentage or amount of project area covered by survey and description of factors limiting intensity of coverage of survey

100 percent of the area of potential effect was surveyed. Due to mountain topography the actual width of the area of potential effect varied drastically along the length of the corridors.

Summary of results

1. Summary of information derived from investigations:

A total of two (2) sites were recorded during the project, representing one (1) last-half of the nineteenth century farmstead and one (1) 1920s-1930s community. Neither site is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. List of properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register, with page number in text where described:

NO PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO PROPERTIES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

3. List of all properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in text where described:

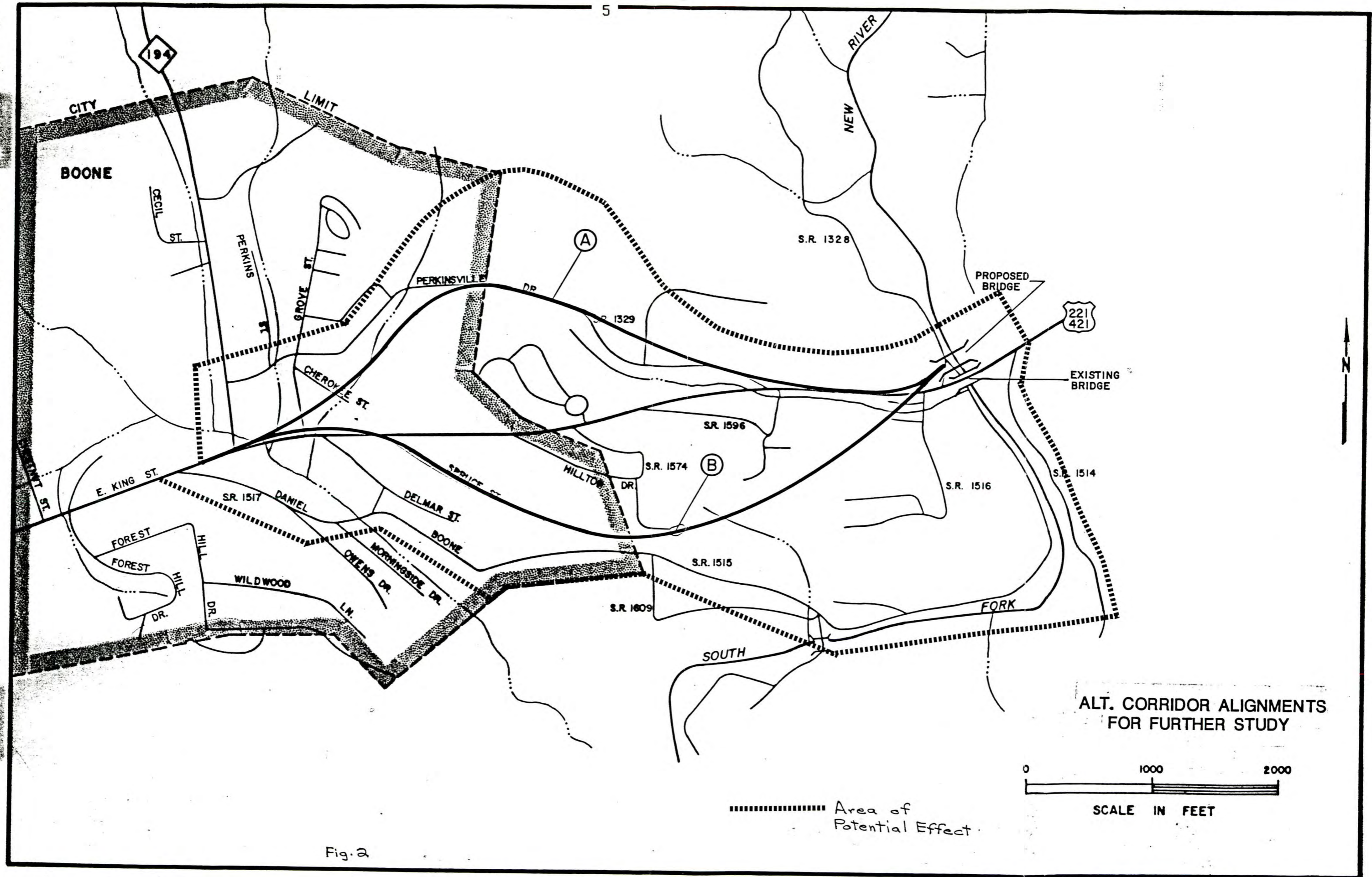
<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1	Perkinsville Community	
2	Hartley Farm	

4. Map illustrating the area of potential effect for the project with all eligible and listed site boundaries shown and labeled:

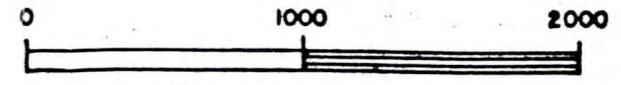
See Fig. 2, page 5.

Summary discussion of potential effects:

Since there are no properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, there is no effect.



ALT. CORRIDOR ALIGNMENTS
FOR FURTHER STUDY



SCALE IN FEET

..... Area of Potential Effect

Fig. 2

INTRODUCTION

Name of project and State Clearinghouse number

North Carolina Department of Transportation US 421 from NC 194 in Boone to east of South Fork New River, No. 6.751008, CH 89-E-4220-0696, Watauga County.

Verbal description of location of project, including county(ies)

The project area is located along US 421 from NC 194, near the eastern city limit of Boone, eastward to just east of the South Fork New River. The entire project area is within Watauga County.

Map showing general location of project

See Fig. 1, page 1.

Map showing boundaries of project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks

See Fig. 2, page 5.

Map of area of potential effect (i.e., area surveyed) and discussion of how APE was determined

See Fig. 2, page 5. The area of potential effect (APE) is the area adjacent to, surrounding, and within sight and sound of the corridors. The corridors are the entire length of present US 421 from NC 194 in Boone eastward to east of South Fork New River and the entire length of the proposed alternates (to the north and the south of present US 421). The width of the APE varies drastically and rapidly due to the mountainous topography.

Sponsoring agency

North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Principal Investigator and survey team

The principal investigator for the survey of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance was Margaret Long Stephenson, who holds a Master of Architectural History degree from the University of Virginia, of Architectural Conservation Associates, 301 East Broad Street, Murfreesboro, North Carolina 27855. Field assistant was E. Frank Stephenson, Jr.

Dates of survey

Winter and spring 1989.

Contract specifications, scope of work, or description of project requirements

The project consists of planning/engineering studies for the proposed improvements to US 421 between NC 194 and just east of South Fork New River. This contract is for the survey to determine the nature, extent, and significance of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance within the area of potential environmental impact for the alternate alignment corridors. The corridors extend on each side of the center line by 200 to 300 feet. In addition to the alternative routes is the alternative for widening the existing route. The contract specifications are attached as Appendix A, pp. xx-yy.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Total acreage (or square miles) of project area

The total acreage of the project area is 250 acres.

Effective Environment: Geographic description of project area

US 421 runs approximately east from Boone to the Watauga County line.

Watauga County was formed in 1849 from Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Avery counties. Located in the northwest section of the state, it is bounded by the state of Tennessee, and by Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Avery counties in North Carolina. Watauga County was named for the Watauga River, which is in the southwest portion of the county and flows into Tennessee where it enters the Holston River. Watauga County's area is 320 square miles and its county seat is Boone, which has an elevation of 3,266 feet. Its townships are Bald Mountain, Beaverdam, Blowing Rock, Blue Ridge, Boone, Brushy Fork, Cove Creek, Elk, Laurel Creek, Meat Camp, New River, North Fork, Shawneehaw, Stony Fork, and Watauga. Tobacco, corn, dairy products, livestock, electronics, apparel, and gravel are products of the county.¹

Boone is located in central Watauga County. The town was incorporated in 1871 and is named for Daniel Boone (1734-1820), who, according to tradition, camped there while on a hunting trip. It is the home of Appalachian State University. The outdoor drama, "Horne in the West", by Kermit Hunter, has been produced there every summer since 1952. Electronics components, apparel, canned foods, wood products, and shoes are produced there. Its altitude is 3,266 feet. Its post office has been called Boone since 1850. Before that, from 1820 to 1850, it was known as Councill's Store.²

¹William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 519.

²Powell, 58 and G. P. Stout, "Watauga Co., N. C. 1974" (Greensboro: Stout Map Co., 1974).

Perkinsville is a community in central Watauga County on Perkins Branch and Hardin Creek.³ It is on the eastern edge of Boone within the present city limits.

Perkins Branch flows south into Hardin Creek, which in turn flows southeast into South Fork New River.⁴

South Fork New River is formed in south Watauga County approximately two miles southeast of the town of Boone by the confluence of East Fork, Flannery Fork, and Middle Fork. It meanders northeast to join North Fork New River on the Ashe-Alleghany County line.⁵

Blue Ridge is the name applied to the portion of the Appalachian Mountains extending from just north of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to north Georgia. The average elevation is from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The name comes from the hazy blue appearance of the mountains.⁶

The topography of Watauga County is dominated by mountains, rolling hills, narrow valleys formed by creeks, and nearly level bottom land. The Eastern Continental Divide runs along the crest of the Blue Ridge, across the southeast portion of the county. The majority of the county lies north of the divide and is drained by the New and Watauga rivers, which flow north and west respectively. The soil is coarse, porous, and loamy, and the average of results in the lush vegetation common to the region.⁷

³Powell, 378.

⁴Powell, 377, 213.

⁵Powell, 465.

⁶Powell, 55.

⁷Elizabeth Stevens and Deborah Thompson, "Preliminary Report, Watauga County Historic Sites Survey" (unpublished typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society, [1988]), [1]-2.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

General overview of history and development of project area

INHABITANTS

Aboriginal

The original inhabitants of eastern Watauga County were the Cherokee, who were Iroquois. They were agriculturalists, growing corn, beans, squash and tobacco and supplementing their food crops by hunting and fishing. Late in the seventeenth century, if not before, colonial traders from Virginia and South Carolina had penetrated the transmontane region of North Carolina bringing manufactured commodities. The Cherokee soon wanted guns, ammunition, cloth, blankets, kettles, knives, axes, scissors, combs, jew's harps, and other manufactured articles. In the early years the Cherokee numbered perhaps twenty to thirty thousand. As late as 1735 they had sixty-four towns and villages, "populous and full of children". Disease, war, and being sold into slavery were the primary causes of the near-extinction of the native Americans in North Carolina, as elsewhere. A smallpox epidemic in 1738 killed almost seventy percent of the Cherokee. The Cherokee kept an uneasy peace during the French and Indian War, 1754-1763, because of colonial promises of forts against the French, better trade relations, and two punitive expeditions that destroyed several of their settlements. The Cherokee nation sided with the forces of King George during the American Revolution and were retaliated against with a combined assault by North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina militia. In the summer of 1776 Griffith Rutherford, with approximately 2,400 men, including forces from South Carolina and Virginia, marched into Cherokee country and destroyed thirty-six of their towns. With the Treaty of Long Island (in the Holston River, now in Tennessee), in 1777, the Cherokee ceded all lands east of the Blue Ridge and some lands along the New River. Finally, in

1836, all lands east of the Mississippi River were ceded by the Cherokee.⁸

First Recorded Exploration

In the fall of 1752 Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg of Germany with a party of Moravians from Pennsylvania, visited North Carolina at the invitation of Lord Granville to select a site for a settlement. They traveled through eastern Watauga County before heading east and finding the first site that they would settle in North Carolina, Bethabara ("Old Town").⁹ On December 5, 1752 the bishop wrote in his diary that they had found either the head or a branch of New River, which flows from North Carolina into Virginia, and finally into the Mississippi. They had missed Mulberry Gap and instead followed the main branch of Johns River up through the Globe to its head at Blowing Rock, in Watauga County. After much difficulty traversing the terrain, they finally reached a meadow that included the site of the present town of Boone. They rode over the tract and estimated that it contained about 5,000 acres. Much of it was already clear; long grass grew there; and it was all low land. Three creeks united there in a river that flows into the Ohio, and with the Ohio into the Mississippi. These three creeks form the South Fork New River.¹⁰

The bishop described the area and what he thought it could be. There were no canes, nor any sign of them, but plenty of grassland. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, hemp, etc., would grow there. There was plenty of wood. He included in his surveyed tract a beautiful chestnut forest and a fine white pine forest. The water was clear

11_____

⁸Bennie C. Keel, "Aboriginal North Carolina", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 33-34; James H. O'Donnell III, The Cherokees of North Carolina in the American Revolution (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976), 5; and Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, 3rd ed. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 27, 243.

⁹Lefler and Newsome, 86-87.

¹⁰Adelaide L. Fries, ed., Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 1 (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922), 55-56.

and delicious. There were various stones, including a variety that they thought were the best millstones they had seen in America. Many hundreds, or thousands, of crabapple trees grew there from which vinegar and spirits could probably be made. He commented that the land was also admirably suited for raising cattle.¹¹

On December 14, 1752 the bishop had reached the Yadkin River and wrote that they had been completely lost and whichever way they had turned they were walled in. There were no trails or paths. They crossed only dry mountains and dry valleys and when they followed the river for several days they found themselves deeper in the wilderness. Finally they decided to leave the river and take a course between east and south and cross the mountains as best they could.¹²

It has been written that Ben Howard, for whom Howard's Knob, just north of Boone, was named, frequently visited this area during 1739-1769, not to settle but to herd cattle and to escape the pressure put on him by the Whigs.¹³

Immigrants

The royal period of North Carolina history, 1729-1775, was a period of rapid growth and expansion of population. In 1729 there were only about 30,000 whites and fewer than 6,000 African-Americans in the province of North Carolina. By 1746 there were a few settlers west of the Yadkin River. In 1751 the governor reported that "inhabitants flock here daily, mostly from Pennsylvania and other parts of America, and some directly from Europe. They commonly seat themselves toward the West and have got near the mountains." By 1752 the population of the colony was over 50,000; by 1755 it was 80,000; and by 1765 it was 120,000. By 1775 white population is estimated at 265,000 and African-American population

12_____

¹¹Fries, 56-57.

¹²Fries, 57.

¹³Ben Horton, "Glimpses of Yesteryear in Watauga County", (typescript in Watauga County Public Library, December 1975), [3].

at 80,000.¹⁴

During this period there were many causes for this immigration, but the primary cause was the phenomenal emigration from Europe. Scotch-Irish, Germans, Scottish Highlanders, Welsh, English, and a few other nationalities poured into the backcountry. Settlements reached the foot of the mountains by 1760 and soon pushed across the mountains.¹⁵

The name Carolina was not attached to this region of the North American continent until 1663 when England's King Charles II granted a huge tract of land to eight of his loyal supporters. The western limit of this proprietorship was the Pacific Ocean. Little thought was given to the establishment of a western boundary for what had become North Carolina until the mid-eighteenth century when white settlers began to threaten the hunting grounds of the Cherokee. The first formal western boundary of North Carolina was the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, in which King George III decreed that no white settlement would be allowed on the Indians' land, which lay "beyond the heads or sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean". In effect this made the watershed of the Blue Ridge the western limit of the colony of North Carolina. The proclamation line was, however, only a temporary measure. It was followed in a few years by the more carefully negotiated Cherokee Boundary Line of 1767.¹⁶ Nevertheless, white settlers had already begun to move into the New River area at least eight years prior to King George III's Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763.

First New River Settlement

In the Bethabara Diary of 1755 it was recorded that a so-called Dunkard [a religious sect which believes in complete submersion baptism] or Bearded Man had just come from the New River

13_____

¹⁴Lefler and Newsome, 77-78.

¹⁵Lefler and Newsome, 78.

¹⁶Louis De Vorsey, Jr., "Formation of Boundaries", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 41-42.

with his entire family, fearing to remain there because of the Indians who were wandering about. His home was only about seventy miles from Bethabara, but the journey had taken them three weeks because there was no other road except the road to the Roanoke River. A few days before the Dunkard had left, several families had been attacked, and part murdered, part captured. The last night before he fled, the family of one of his nearest neighbors had been murdered, only three miles from him. So far as the man knew twenty-eight persons had been killed or taken prisoner. When he reached the Roanoke River he found other refugees from the New River.¹⁷ Obviously, settlers had begun moving into the New River valley soon after Bishop Spangenberg's explorations there.

In 1761 it was recorded in the Wachovia Church Book, at Salem, and in the Bethabara Diary that there was much passing to and fro through Bethabara by the North Carolina troops that were fighting the Cherokee in the New River area and that the Moravians provided much meal to the troops. That year work was begun on the Moravians' lead and silver mine on New River, about eighty miles from Bethabara.¹⁸ It was recorded in the 1763 Bethabara Diary that many were settling the New River.¹⁹ Although on June 30 of that year it was recorded that on New River the settlers were building forts for protection from the Indians.²⁰ By late July several families from New River had fled and arrived in or passed through Bethabara. Among the refugees were a man named Hamilton, with his family; George Loesch and his family; and Peter Hermann, who said that he had been in a fight with the Indians at Trappers Meadow. The Moravians decided that if more refugee families should come to Bethabara and build cabins, they should be built so as to make a stockade at the mill. On August 22 a man from New River came to Bethabara for treatment of a wound received from an Indian. He brought a letter from Peter Hermann which said they had built a fort, where the

¹⁷Fries, 133.

¹⁸Fries, [234], 237.

¹⁹Fries, 269.

²⁰Fries, 272.

Hermanns and several other families were living together.²¹

The February 10 entry in the 1764 Bethabara Diary recorded that Peter Hermann and his son Adam arrived and said that by spring there would be no families left on New River for by the King's Declaration the land must be returned to the Cherokee.²² On June 4 George Loesch brought three hundred pounds of lead for the store from the mine on New River. On July 6 Henry Hermann arrived at Bethabara and told of a party of Delawares and Shawanos who were at New River and threatening the forts there. On August 10, Mr. Wiltshire and others arrived from New River They reported that Little Carpenter and his Cherokees had left New River and returned to their nation. It was generally believed that the Indians would not make claim to that section, much less take possession of it.²³

On February 24, 1767 it was reported from the New River that a party of Indians (probably Northern) had shot cattle belonging to settlers. On March 2 Capt. English from New River was in Bethabara and told that Adam Hermann had died there four weeks prior.²⁴

On September 20, 1770 Col. Donaldson, of Virginia, spent the night in Bethabara. He informed the Moravians that the King of England had bought all of New River from the Cherokees and according to the treaty he was to run the new line between the Indians in South Carolina and the province of Virginia. According to this agreement the whole of New River would belong to Virginia.²⁵

The Salem Diary of 1773 recorded on June 22 that George Frey, from New River, who once lived in Lititz, went to Salem to ask for a visit, as they would like to have a pastor and a schoolteacher. He said the people lived like Indians.²⁶

In the latter part of October 1773 Br. Uttley, of Bethabara,

15_____

²¹Fries, 273-74.

²²Fries, 285.

²³Fries, 288, 289-90.

²⁴Fries, 357-58.

²⁵Fries, 415; and Adelaide L. Fries, Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 2 (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1925), 614-15.

²⁶Fries, 758.

made a journey to New River, having been invited by residents to visit and preach there. The path was almost impassable, the land very rough, with a little farm here and there between high rocks and steep mountains. Here and there between the mountains there was a little plantation, with fertile fields and meadows. He had an opportunity to preach to the Germans and also preached to the English.²⁷

On June 2, 1774 travelers passed through Bethabara coming from New River and Clinch River. New River had a heavy freeze, and at Clinch River the Indians would not tolerate the presence of white settlers; there had been killing on both sides. On November 23, 1774 three Indians accompanied by several white men stopped at Bethabara. They said that Col. Henderson had bought some three hundred miles square from the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee nation was not at war, but was quiet and peaceful.²⁸ The frontier had moved further west and the New River could be safely settled from 1775 forward.

Revolutionary War

Tory Captain Jack Riddle ambushed Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, the commander of the Wilkes' militia, at Old Fields (near Idlewild) in what is now Ashe County on South Fork New River. Cleveland was taken to Wolf's Den at Riddle's Knob, located north of Boone, where he was rescued by his brother Captain Robert Cleveland during a skirmish that was the only Revolutionary War skirmish within Watauga County.²⁹

1790-1860

The 1790 census of the United States listed some fifty family names of people living in what would become Watauga County. In

16_____

²⁷Fries, 752-53, 761.

²⁸Fries, 834, 835-36.

²⁹E. W. Wadsworth, "Buffalo Trail Once Served Both Indian and White Man", Watauga Democrat (Boone, N. C.), Sept. 19, 1977, 3A, and "Watauga County Historical Trails" (Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial Commission, 1976), [3].

1850, the year after the formation of Watauga County, the census indicates that 3,348 people lived in the county. By 1860 the population had increased to 4,957,^{30a} a 48 percent increase

Civil War

During March and April of 1865, General George Stoneman of the Union forces engaged in a raid through western North Carolina, entering the state from Tennessee, proceeding through Boone and going on to Wilkesboro, Mount Airy, Salem, Mocksville, Salisbury, Statesville, and other towns and communities. The Federal forces erected a palisaded fort at Deep Gap in April 1865.³¹

1865-1940

The population growth from 1860 to 1940 is shown in the following table:

1860	4,957
1870	5,287
1880	8,160
1890	10,611
1900	13,417
1910	13,556
1920	13,477
1930	15,165
1940	18,114 ³²

As can be seen, the population increased dramatically by 48.1 percent between 1850 and 1860, but fell to a 6.7 percent increase during the decade of the Civil War, between 1860 and 1870. However, following the Civil War in the decade between 1870 and 1880 the rate of increase jumped to 54.3 percent; between 1880 and 1890 it was 30.0 percent; and between 1890 and 1900 it was 26.4 percent, all

17_____

³⁰Stevens and Thompson, 3,4, n. p. [Table1].

³¹William S. Powell, "The Civil War", Atlas of North Carolina, 51; and Guide to North Carolina Historical Markers, 7th ed. (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1979), 161.

³²Stevens and Thompson, n. p. [Table 1].

substantial increases. This rapid increase in population brought about an increased demand for housing.

From 1900 until 1920 the population remained virtually the same, increasing by 1.0 percent from 1900 to 1910 and then decreasing by 0.6 percent between 1910 and 1920. But the population did not remain stagnant; from 1920 to 1930 it increased by 12.5 percent and from 1920 to 1930 by 19.5 percent. These increases reflect improved transportation into the area, by train and by automobile. Again, with a significant increase in population the demand for housing increased.

TRAILS, ROADS, AND RAILROADS

Buffalo Trails

Herds of buffalo, or bison, once crossed the Blue Ridge to winter along the coast from Virginia to Georgia. In the mountains they followed the ridges and high valleys to avoid the dense growths of laurel. They made deep cuts along some of the high ridges and river banks. These trails became the footpaths used by the Indians. The Indians were followed by the hunters, who according to tradition built a depository for storing furs, dried venison, and other game at Meat Camp, north of Boone. These hunters were followed by settlers, so the footpaths became pack-horse trails and eventually wagon roads.³³

From North Wilkesboro the buffalo trail ran to Deep Gap and on across the ridge to Wildcat Mountain. It then went from US 421 where old state highway number 60 leaves the main highway at Laxon and followed Laurel Creek. The trail followed the creek to Shallow Ford, located at a big bend on South Fork New River and known for many years as the Sammons Place, and crossed the river at Shallow Ford.³⁴

18_____

³³Wadsworth.

³⁴Wadsworth; "Watauga County Historical Trails", [1-3]; and Clyde C. Miller, "The Old Buffalo Trail of Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial, 1976", [1-3]. The last two publications cited contain information about the location of the buffalo trail north and west of Boone. They are in the "Trails" vertical

Indian Trails

There were two principal types of Indian trails: one followed along the crest of a ridge between the headwaters of streams, the other along a watercourse itself. The Indian preferred the ridge path because it gave him a better view of game or his enemy.³⁵

The old Cherokee path to Virginia, shown on Mouzon's map of North Carolina, 1775, ran through Watauga County passing through what came to be known as Boone's Gap, near Zionville.³⁶

Settlers Trails

By the late 1700s the site of Boone had become the point at which a trail which crossed the Blue Ridge at Deep Gap and a trail from the Valley of Virginia which went across the corner of present-day Ashe County intersected.³⁷

In the nineteenth century, there are references which indicate that a road named Horton's Turnpike crossed the Blue Ridge at Deep Gap and then ran through the southwest part of Ashe County on to Jonesboro, Tennessee.³⁸

Twentieth Century Roads and Railroads

Until the 1920s Watauga County belonged to the area, in northwest North Carolina, known as the "Lost Provinces". This area included Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga counties. These counties were politically a part of North Carolina, but because of the terrain, they traded with and were economically more a part of Tennessee and Virginia than North Carolina. The roads to Tennessee were not good, but those to the east were worse because of the steep climb up the Blue Ridge. In 1917 the Eastern Tennessee and Northwestern North Carolina Railroad was completed connecting Boone with Johnson City.

file in the William Leonard Eury Appalachian Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone.

³⁵John L. Humber, "Transportation in 1775", Atlas of North Carolina, 39-40.

³⁶"Early Trails in Watauga", The Heritage of Watauga County, North Carolina, vol. 1 (Winston-Salem: The Heritage of Watauga County Book Committee, 1984), 9.

³⁷Wadsworth.

³⁸Horton, [1].

Tennessee. The narrow-gauge train continued in operation until 1940, when the great flood destroyed sections of the track. During a busy season there were as many as four freight trains and one passenger train in operation in a day. Engine Number 12 of that line is now owned and operated by The Tweetsie Corporation.³⁹

The era of the automobile began in earnest when Henry Ford made an affordable car. In 1921, in his inaugural address Cameron Morrison, the "Good Roads Governor", placed particular stress on highway development. Under his leadership the Highway Act of 1921 directed the building and maintenance of a statewide system of almost six thousand miles of improved roads that would connect all county seats (of which Boone was one), state institutions, and leading towns; authorized a bond issue of \$50 million for highway construction; and, enlarged the personnel and powers of the Highway Commission to carry out the program. An era of unprecedented construction of asphalt, concrete, sand-clay, and gravel roads began in North Carolina.⁴⁰ Good roads were not just a matter of personal convenience and comfort. More importantly, improved roads allowed for the expansion of commerce, with the accompanying increases in jobs, income, population, and demand for housing. The resulting increase in population in Watauga County has been shown above.

The road that went from North Wilkesboro to Boone and on to the Tennessee state line, through Cove Creek, was known as Highway No. 60. Alfred Adams described the road-building technology used to build Highway No. 60. It was built with steam shovels, dump wagons drawn by horses or mules, and slip pans. This method was used in the late nineteen-teens and very early twenties. For some years the road only had a mud surface and could not be traveled by car in bad weather or in winter. Soon they began hauling sand and gravel from creeks and rivers and putting what they called a sand top on the road. For areas not close to rocks, they were hauled in and unloaded along the road and a portable rock crusher run by a big

20_____

³⁹Horton, [1-2]; and Stevens and Thompson, 5-6.

⁴⁰Lefler and Newsome, 600.

engine was pulled along by a team to crush the rock. In this way they made a gravel base for a road topped by sand and made the road useable on a year-round basis. The road was full of potholes and anyone walking along the road in wet weather was sure to get splattered by passing vehicles. An asphalt surface was put on the highway in 1929. This was done by spreading a tar substance on the road and then spreading fine ground rock over the tar. The rock was bought elsewhere and shipped to Tennessee by rail and trucked to the site. The truck would turn around and back toward the tar. Then men wearing boots and using coal shovels would take a shovelful of rock at a time and spread it thinly on the tar. The road was not too smooth, but it was the best they had had to that time according to Adams. Later, the highway was made into a federal highway and designated as US 421.⁴¹

Blue Ridge Parkway

In the 1930s, during the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway. The parkway connects the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in North Carolina, with the Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia, a distance of about 480 miles. The parkway was mapped by R. Gatty Browning, former chief locating engineer for the North Carolina State Highway Commission. Browning came to North Carolina as a district engineer in 1922 attracted by the big highway construction program of Governor Cameron Morrison. He became chief locating engineer in 1925. As chief locating engineer, Browning was responsible for the routes which many North Carolina highways follow. As chief architect of the the Blue Ridge Parkway, he persuaded then-Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, to route the parkway through North Carolina instead of cutting through a corner of the state and then following a route through Tennessee.⁴²

21_____

⁴¹Alfred Adams, "Old Highway 60 Boone to State Line", Heritage of Watauga County, 11.

⁴²Lefler and Newsome, 681; and "Man Who Mapped Parkway Is Dead", Jan. 31, 1966, newspaper article in "Blue Ridge Parkway" vertical file in the William

The parkway was completed in sections, and for a while, until after 1947, Deep Gap, located at mile post 276.5, was the southern terminus for a 140-mile paved section to Adney Gap, Virginia. This forced parkway travelers to use US 421 from the parkway eleven miles to Boone and then go on to Blowing Rock for the connection.⁴³ The tourist industry, which had begun before the Great Depression, came into its own in the post-World War II economic boom, with readily available and affordable automobiles and cheap gasoline.

The Blue Ridge Parkway passes over Deep Gap, which was the site of Stoneman's Civil War raid.

SINCE 1940

The early 1940s, during World War II, was a period of stability in the Appalachian region. By the 1950s the post-war boom was beginning. However, it was not until the late 1960s and the 1970s that the area saw significant growth. This growth was brought about by two major factors. During this period Appalachian State College became a part of the University of North Carolina system and became Appalachian State University. As such, it grew and attracted more students and created more jobs. Also during this period the western part of Watauga County developed as a resort area with ski slopes, theme amusement parks, and more resort communities and campgrounds.⁴⁴ The rate of growth slowed in the 1980s, but the economy remained healthy.

Leonard Eury Appalachian Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone.

⁴³"Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina" (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, G. P. O. O-F--738355, 1947), 12.

⁴⁴Stevens and Thompson, 8.

**Discussion of architectural history of project area,
including evolution of building types, functions and
architectural patterns (past and present)**

Aboriginal

The Cherokee, who were a tribal society, lived in the mountains of what is today western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, northwest South Carolina, and northeast Georgia. They believed that their forebearers had come out of the earth in the mountains and that they were supposed to stay there. Their villages were laid out at convenient locations in river valleys and the adjacent alluvial lands were cultivated by the women of the tribe. The warriors hunted game and fished, which supplemented corn, which was the staple of the Cherokees. The Cherokee cultivated large crops of corn, and stored it for use until the next harvest.⁴⁵

By mid-eighteenth century the dwellings of the Cherokee were log lodges which were closely akin to the cabins in which earliest white pioneers lived. Near the family dwelling was a sweat house, the eighteenth century equivalent of a sauna, used largely for ceremonial purifications. Within walking distance of the family dwelling was a central council house, the size of which was determined by the population of the village. The council houses, according to a British traveler in 1758, were built in the form of a sugar loaf and held four hundred to five hundred people. They were supported by pillars.⁴⁶

Spangenberg's References

During Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg's journey through North Carolina during the fall of 1752, he recorded in his diary while in the Brushy Mountains that there was not much timber there but there was stone which could be used for building and also sand. However, there was no limestone, which he reported was very

⁴⁵James H. O'Donnell III, The Cherokees of North Carolina in the American Revolution (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976), [1].

⁴⁶O'Donnell, [1]-2.

rare in North Carolina. Indeed he said there was hardly any east of the Alleghanies and that was the reason for the poorly built wooden houses one found everywhere.⁴⁷

While camped not far from Quaker Meadows, east of the Blue Ridge below Blowing Rock, Bishop Spangenberg reported that there was an abundance of wood, but there was no stone except in the hills. He wrote that in fact in North Carolina there were stretches of hundreds of miles or more where enough stone could not be found to build a foundation for a log house.⁴⁸

Oldest Residence in Watauga County

The Wilkinson Home, located on the Daniel Boone Wilderness Trail at the North Carolina-Tennessee line on US 421, was supposedly built in 1760 and is said to be the oldest residence in Watauga County. It was built of poplar logs with a double rock chimney. The Wilkinson cabin is said to have been fired upon by the Cherokee. The wall and outside door on the porch opening to the stairs that lead to the second floor show the impact of musketballs.⁴⁹

Oldest Residence in Wilkes County: Capt. Robert Cleveland Home

The home of Capt. Robert Cleveland, who skirmished with the Tories at Riddle's Knob to rescue his brother Col. Benjamin Cleveland during the Revolutionary War, was still standing in 1977 on the old road between Wilkesboro and Boone. The house appears, from a photograph, to have been a double-pen log house with narrow front doors and a few small window openings. It had a habitable attic; the ends of the second-floor floor joists rest about halfway between the top of the door and the roofline. There was a field-stone chimney at each end of the house, and it had a modern galvanized sheet-metal roof. The house had the solid, tall mass of the simple, earlier, German houses still found at Old Salem and in

⁴⁷Adelaide L. Fries, Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 1 (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922), 45.

⁴⁸Fries, 55.

⁴⁹E. W. Wadsworth, "Buffalo Trail Once Served Both Indian and White Man", Watauga Democrat, Sept. 19, 1977, 3A.

Wilkes County.⁵⁰

Early Inns and Taverns

Soloman Green's place was located near Deep Gap. This was enroute from Wilkesboro to Boone, and on to Tennessee. Its exact location is unknown. Jonathan Horton's place was on New River, one mile below Three Forks Baptist Church. Rudy Vannoy later lived here.⁵¹ The approximate location of this is known.

Settlement Patterns

As has been seen in the discussion of the history of the area, the earliest settlement was in the New River valley and by extension the valleys of its tributaries. This is where crops could be raised, game could be hunted, and fish could be caught. Houses were built just above the line of the flood plain, on the rise of the river valley walls. Only since well-digging has become the common practice, in the twentieth century, have houses been built away from the rivers, streams, and springs which previously provided households with all the clean water they needed. The mechanization which allowed wells to be drilled also produced the mechanized, gasoline-powered farm equipment which produced more water run-off and erosion and the use of commercial chemical fertilizer. By 1920 the tradition of subsistence farming and living close to the land came to a close, and a new era of working away from the land was beginning. The development patterns and styles of architecture show this change in the way of life in the area. The road building program of the 1920s was a major factor in this change. People could now earn a living away from the land; they could easily travel to work and return home at the end of the day.

Summary of "Watauga County Historic Sites Survey" as it relates to the Project Area

In the spring of 1988 Elizabeth Stevens and Deborah Thompson

⁵⁰Wadsworth.

⁵¹Horton, [2].

conducted a windshield survey of the historic architectural resources of Watauga County. They identified approximately 1340 structures of significance in the county. Eighty-four percent were domestic buildings. About one hundred commercial buildings were identified, mostly in downtown Boone and Blowing Rock. Fifty-six churches, fourteen schools, forty-one agricultural structures (not affiliated with farmhouses), and about ten miscellaneous structures were also identified. They found very few structures of any kind constructed before 1850. No pre-Civil War frame structures were found.⁵²

According to their report, structures built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century form the most important part of the county's historic domestic architecture.⁵³

Thirteen percent of all of the houses surveyed were two-story, center-hall, single-pile houses usually with a rear ell, T, or shed addition. These houses were in a prominent location near a grade-break. The site was usually close to or visible from a nearby nineteenth century roadbed.

Twenty-five percent were one and one-and-a-half story with gables at the sides. Many had center-hall plans; others were saddlebag.

Eight percent were large, two-story, double-pile. These dated from 1900-1920 and were built by significant families in each local area.

Thirty-eight percent, the largest percentage, were bungalows or some version of the one-and-a-half story attached or engaged porch dwelling with front shed or gable dormers. Porch roof supports consisted of battered (sloping) posts above rock or brick piers. The largest concentration of this 1920s style was in Boone, nearby Perkinsville, and northeast into the Meat Camp area.

Twelve percent were small, one-story, gables at the sides.

⁵²Elizabeth Stevens and Deborah Thompson, "Preliminary Report: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey", typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society, 1988, 9-10.

⁵³Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 10.

Some of these may be log covered with weatherboards.

The final fifteen percent were one and one-and-a-half story ^{houses with} gables at the front. These small, tenant style houses were most common in the steeper southern and eastern areas of the county.⁵⁴

Stevens and Thompson divided Watauga County into ten working parcels. Eight parcels divide the county into geographic units. The final two parcels are defined by the city limits of Boone and Blowing Rock. Each of the parcels was assigned an identification number and individual sites were numbered and were identified by parcel number followed by site number, e.g. 1-32 indicates Parcel 1, Site 32. An inventory list which provided a brief description of each site was prepared for each parcel.⁵⁵ The project area includes parts of Boone and Parcels 5 and 7. Descriptions of these parcels and their historic architectural resources follow.

Boone

This parcel includes all structures within the present (October 1988) city limits of Boone. About two hundred structures were identified which appeared to meet the criteria of the study. The objectives of the survey were to locate and document structures built prior to 1941, which maintained their historic integrity, and which had some significance in the history and growth of Boone and Watauga County. However, upon closer inspection, fully half of the buildings were found to be unacceptable because of structural changes and modernization.⁵⁶ ? negligible for the NR?

The bungalow was the popular style of house around Boone in the 1920s and 1930s. The bungalow is found in every neighborhood in Boone. Its popularity as an architectural style coincided with a period of rapid growth for Boone.⁵⁷

⁵⁴Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 10-11.

⁵⁵Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 12-13.

⁵⁶Elizabeth Stevens and Deborah Thompson, "Boone History and Architecture: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey", typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society, 1988, 1.

⁵⁷Stevens and Thompson, "Boone History and Architecture", 10.

Parcel 5

This parcel includes the New River valley. The area is mostly cleared of its original forest and many secondary roads run between waterways and steep hillsides. Todd, on the northern border of this parcel and mostly in Ashe County, is far outside the project area, but it was once a commercial center for this area being at the end of a train line from Abingdon, Virginia. Settlement is widely but fairly evenly spaced throughout the area.⁵⁸

There are many large, two-story, central-hall farmhouses along the rivers and streams. These make up eighteen percent of the seventy-six dwellings in this parcel. There are forty-seven one and one-and-a-half story houses in this parcel. Fourteen percent of the dwellings are bungalows, or variations; sixteen percent of the dwellings are small and have one story. A few churches, commercial buildings, and barns not with houses complete the structures in Parcel 5. In summary, the New River parcel is an old, prosperous farming section with historic architectural integrity.⁵⁹

Parcel 7

This parcel includes a large part of the southern portion of the county. The land is some of the most rugged in the county and includes thousands of acres of forest along the Blue Ridge Parkway and Grandfather Mountain. The city limit of Boone and US 421/221 east of Boone to Rutherwood form the north boundary of the parcel. The area is characterized by rolling hills and high meadows. A network of creeks which are the headwaters of South Fork New River drain the eastern half of the parcel.⁶⁰

The historic architectural resources of the parcel are scattered throughout it. Sixteen percent are one-story and a few may be log. Two-story, center-hall dwellings occur along the New River drainage. Twenty-five percent of the structures are 1920s and 1930s bungalows and variations. Over thirty-three percent of the houses are other one-and-a-half story houses. Churches, schools,

⁵⁸Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 17.

⁵⁹Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 18.

⁶⁰Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 19.

and commercial buildings make up seven percent of the structures.⁶¹

⁶¹Stevens and Thompson, "Preliminary Report", 19-20.

METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary sources reviewed

PRIMARY SOURCES

None.

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Adams, Alfred. "Old Highway 60 Boone to State Line", The Heritage of Watauga County, North Carolina, vol. 1. Winston-Salem: The Heritage of Watauga County Book Committee, 1984.
- "Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina" (G.P.O.O-F--738355). n.p.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1947.
- Cheney, John L., Jr., ed. North Carolina Government 1585-1979: A Narrative and Statistical History. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1981.
- De Vorsey, Louis, Jr. "County Division", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 43-46.
- "Early Trails in Watauga", The Heritage of Watauga County, North Carolina, vol. 1. Winston-Salem: The Heritage of Watauga County Book Committee, 1984.
- Fries, Adelaide L., ed. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 1. Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922.
- Fries, Adelaide L., ed. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 2. Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1925.
- Guide to North Carolina Historical Markers, 7th ed. Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1979.
- Horton, Ben. "Glimpses of Yesteryear in Watauga County". Typescript in Watauga County Public Library, December 1975.

- Humber, John L. "Transportation in 1775", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 39-40.
- Keel, Bennie C. "Aboriginal North Carolina", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 33-34.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Albert Ray Newsome. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, 3rd ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- "Man Who Mapped Parkway Is Dead". Jan. 31, 1966 newspaper article in "Blue Ridge Parkway" vertical file in the William Leonary Eury Appalcahain Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone, N. C.
- Miller, Clyde C. "The Old Buffalo Trail of Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial, 1976". Booklet in "Trails" vertical file in the William Leonard Eury Appalachian Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone, N. C.
- O'Donnell, James H. III. The Cherokees of North Carolina in the American Revolution. Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976.
- Powell, William S. "The Civil War", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 49-51.
- Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
- Stevens, Elizabeth and Deborah Thompson. "Boone History and Architecture: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey". Typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society, [1988].
- Stevens, Elizabeth and Deborah Thompson. "Preliminary Report: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey". Typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society, [1988].

- Stout, G. P. "Watauga Co., N. C. 1974". Greensboro: Stout Map Co., 1974.
- Wadsworth, E. W. "Buffalo Trail Once Served Both Indian and White Man", Watauga Democrat (Boone, N. C.), Sept. 19, 1977, 3A.
- "Watauga County Historical Trails". Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

Previous architectural or historic structures surveys and results

The "Preliminary Report: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey" and "Boone History and Architecture: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey" were completed in 1988 by Elizabeth Stevens and Deborah Thompson, principal researchers. The report was the result of the Watauga County Historic Architecture Survey, a project sponsored by the Watauga County Historical Society in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The "Preliminary Report" is the result of a windshield survey of the historic architectural resources of Watauga County by Stevens and Thompson in the spring of 1988.

The "Preliminary Report" is just that -- a preliminary report. The final results of the survey have not been published yet.

Local authorities and historical groups contacted

In December 1988, Margaret Long Stephenson, the principal investigator for this historic structures survey and evaluation report, met with Elizabeth Stevens, who was one of the principal researchers for the Watauga County Historical Society for the Watauga County Historic Architecture Survey, and discussed the "Preliminary Report" with her to gain general knowledge about the development patterns and architecture of the county and to put the US 421 project into a county-wide perspective.

In the spring of 1989 Ms. Stephenson met twice with Deborah Thompson, the other principal researcher for the Watauga County Historical Society for the Watauga County Historic Architecture Survey, to discuss specific properties and areas within the US 421 project area.

Description of survey techniques and intensity (including interiors, if recorded)

Survey techniques consisted of having a field crew composed of Ms. Stephenson, sometimes accompanied by E. Frank Stephenson, Jr., driving existing US 421 and all other US and NC highways and all secondary roads and city streets with maps looking at all structures, domestic and non-domestic, to determine if the structures appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The field crew carried with them a 9-sheet set of topographic drawings at 1" (inch) equals 200' (feet) scale provided by Hensley-Schmidt, United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey quadrangle (USGS quad) maps, and photocopies of the USGS quad maps that accompany the "Preliminary Report: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey" by Stevens and Thompson. The site of all structures shown on the maps within sight or hearing of the alternatives were located and evaluated regarding the potential effect of the alternative on the site.

Structures deemed potentially eligible for the National Register were photographed and recorded on North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet (blue), North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheet (yellow), and/or North Carolina Multiple Structures Form (green), as appropriate.

Interiors were recorded for properties thought to be eligible when it was possible to gain entry.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Two (2) total properties -- individually and alphabetically listed:

- 1 Hartley Farm
- 2 Perkinsville Community

Individual property descriptions and evaluations

Individual property descriptions and evaluations are on the following pages.

NO PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO properties appear to be eligible for the National Register.

TWO (2) properties appear to be not eligible for the National Register.

Properties recorded that appear not to be eligible for the National Register

ENTRY 1

Name: Hartley Farm

Location: N side SR 1329 0.3 mi W of jct w/US 421

Summary of physical description: Two-story frame dwelling with several additions. The front (south) block is the earliest portion of the house. There is a two-story ell at the west rear with a one story wing at its west rear. All of these sections of the house have gable roofs. The framing of a one-story shed addition are at the east rear of the front block. The front porch has a hip roof. The original brick chimneys, with fieldstone footings, survive on the front section of the house. Although the ell is the same height as the front block and is a full two stories, the front block has a deep roof and only has windows in its gable ends. The front block is set on fieldstone piers and has a wide, flush skirtboard running around the block below a rounded molding and the siding, creating in effect a watertable. It has relatively wide, flush cornerboards and window and door surrounds. The front entrance consists of a doorway flanked by sidelights with panels beneath them. The cornerboards and surrounds on the ell are similar. Some two-over-two and four-over-four sash survive on the ell. The roofing on the ell and its wing is pressed tin plates imitating shingles. The main block has diamond patterned shingles on its rear slope and recent replacement 5-V tin on the front slope.

The interior of the house has been drastically altered. Walls have been removed and fake wood paneling has been installed in the first story front block and into the ell. Other parts of the interior are in deteriorated condition.

A large, one-and-a-half story frame barn is located to

the west of the house. It has vertical board-and-batten siding with spaced, diagonal boards in its front gable which form a V as they come together in the center. The barn has a one-story board-and-batten shed along its east side with a horizontal-slat crib to the east of the shed.

A shed-roof shed is located near the house at its northwest corner. This has flush, vertical-board siding.

Date of construction: House 1865-85; barn 1870-85; shed 1910-20.

Style: remotely Gothic Revival.

Associated outbuildings: The frame barn and shed were described above.

Setting and landscape: The house is sited away from the road. The terrain rises from the road. A stone wall separates the house site from the road west of the house, creating an enclosed side yard in which an asphalt parking lot is located. Then the land rises behind the house site proper. The area around the house, especially west of it, is used in conjunction with Christmas tree sales. Several mature shade trees are located around the house and site. The drive to the house enters the property to the west of the house, through an entrance in the stone wall.

Integrity: The house and site have both lost their integrity.

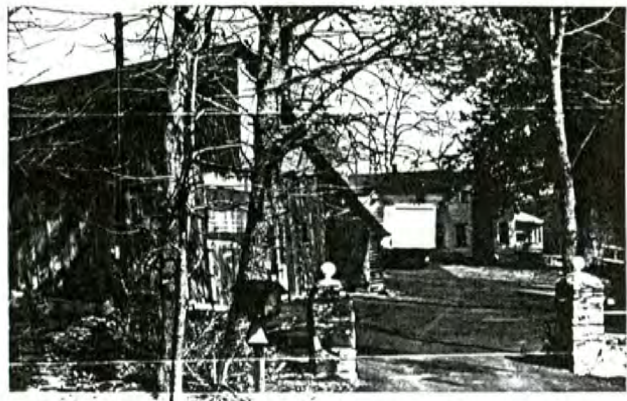
Historical background: Not known.

Evaluation: The house and site are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Photographs: See page 37.

Site Plan: See page 38.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HARTLEY FARM



Properties recorded that appear not to be eligible for the National Register

ENTRY 2

Name: Perkinsville Community

Location: N side US 421 both sides of Grove St., Cherokee St., and Perkinsville Dr.

Summary of physical description: A 1920s-1930s community comprised primarily of bungalows with some post-1945 infill.

Date of construction: 1920s and 1930s.

Style: Bungalow.

Associated outbuildings: Some.

Setting and landscape: The community is sited on the land as it rises gently from the creek. The land is relatively flat for this area.

Integrity: The community is hemmed in by present US 421 and its commercial development on the south, by NC 194 and its commercial development on the west, and by recent residential development on the north. The residential development to the east has been on a parcel-by-parcel basis and is more sympathetic to the older community.

Historical background: Apparently Perkins was an old man in the 1930s and he, and later his widow, sold off lots to individuals. He apparently owned a large tract of land and was not originally from Watauga County.⁶²

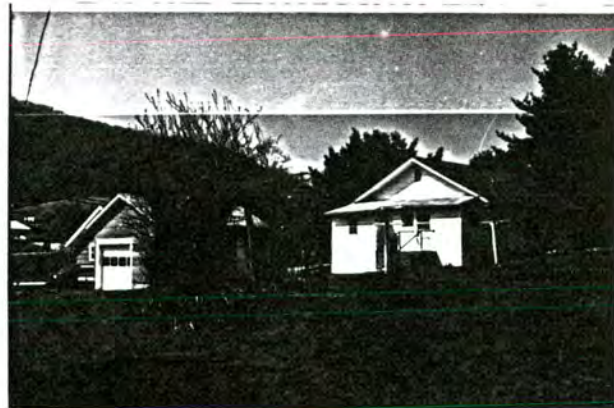
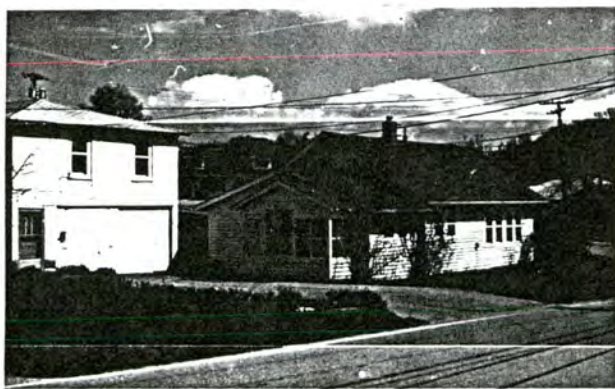
⁶²Correspondence from Deborah Thompson to Margaret Stephenson, 17 May

Evaluation: The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Photographs: See page 41.

Site Plan: See page 42.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERKINSVILLE COMMUNITY



POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON PROPERTIES

Since there are no properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, there is no effect.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

None.

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Adams, Alfred. "Old Highway 60 Boone to State Line", The Heritage of Watauga County, North Carolina, vol. 1. Winston-Salem: The Heritage of Watauga County Book Committee, 1984.
- "Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina" (G.P.O.O-F--738355). n.p.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1947.
- Cheney, John L., Jr., ed. North Carolina Government 1585-1979: A Narrative and Statistical History. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1981.
- De Vorse, Louis, Jr. "County Division", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 43-46.
- "Early Trails in Watauga", The Heritage of Watauga County, North Carolina, vol. 1. Winston-Salem: The Heritage of Watauga County Book Committee, 1984.
- Fries, Adelaide L., ed. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 1. Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922.
- Fries, Adelaide L., ed. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, vol. 2. Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1925.
- Guide to North Carolina Historical Markers, 7th ed. Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1979.
- Horton, Ben. "Glimpses of Yesteryear in Watauga County". Typescript in Watauga County Public Library, December 1975.

- Humber, John L. "Transportation in 1775", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 39-40.
- Keel, Bennie C. "Aboriginal North Carolina", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 33-34.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Albert Ray Newsome. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, 3rd ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- "Man Who Mapped Parkway Is Dead". Jan. 31, 1966 newspaper article in "Blue Ridge Parkway" vertical file in the William Leonard Eury Appalachian Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone, N. C.
- Miller, Clyde C. "The Old Buffalo Trail of Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial, 1976". Booklet in "Trails" vertical file in the William Leonard Eury Appalachian Collection at the Center for Appalachian Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone, N. C.
- O'Donnell, James H. III. The Cherokees of North Carolina in the American Revolution. Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976.
- Powell, William S. "The Civil War", Atlas of North Carolina, Richard E. Lonsdale, ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967, 49-51.
- Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
- Stevens, Elizabeth and Deborah Thompson. "Boone History and Architecture: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey". Typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society. [1988].
- Stevens, Elizabeth and Deborah Thompson. "Preliminary Report: Watauga County Historic Sites Survey". Typescript of architectural survey report sponsored by Watauga County Historical Society. [1988].

Stout, G. P. "Watauga Co., N. C. 1974". Greensboro: Stout Map Co., 1974.

Wadsworth, E. W. "Buffalo Trail Once Served Both Indian and White Man", Watauga Democrat (Boone, N. C.), Sept. 19, 1977, 3A.

"Watauga County Historical Trails". Watauga County, N. C. Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

APPENDIX 1

SUBCONTRACTOR SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Agreement is by and between:

Name Architectural Conservation Associates Employer I.D. or
Margaret Long Stephenson, Principal Soc. Sec. No. 243-72-8084

Address 301 East Broad St. Murfreesboro, NC 27855 (919) 398-3554
(Street) (City & State) (Zip) (Phone No.)

hereinafter called SUBCONTRACTOR and HENSLEY-SCHMIDT, INC., a Tennessee corporation, hereinafter called H-S who agree as follows:

H-S hereby engages the SUBCONTRACTOR to provide the services set forth in Part I and the SUBCONTRACTOR agrees to perform the services for the compensation set forth in Part II and also agrees to be bound by the provisions of Parts III and IV (if applicable).

Check categories that are applicable to SUBCONTRACTOR'S business as defined by Federal Procurement Regulations:

- Large Business
- Small Business
- No. of Employees _____
- Minority Owned Business
- Non Profit Entity
- Proprietorship
- Partnership
- Corporation

PROJECT (H-S Client Name and Project Number)
N.C.D.O.T. Planning & Research Branch
Project No. 8.1750601
H-S Project No. 9433

PART I - Scope of Services (Attach Scope of Work if more space required)
Per your proposal of August 15, 1988 (see Attachment B).

PART II - Compensation (Attach details if more space required)
Hourly rates per your proposal, plus direct costs with a total amount not to exceed \$2,585.20 (see Attachment A).

PART III - Standard Provisions (See reverse side)
Completion of work per schedule (see Attachment C).

PART IV - Special Provisions (If not applicable, type NONE)
NONE

APPROVED FOR SUBCONTRACTOR

By Margaret Long Stephenson
Title Principal/Architectural Historian
Date 17 Nov 88

APPROVED FOR H-S

By Paul Huggins
Title Vice President
Date 10-27-88

Distribution:

Original - Subcontractor / 2nd Original - H-S Contract File / Copies - Project File

PART III

1. PERIOD OF SERVICE -- Work shall be initiated upon written authorization from H-S and completed by the SUBCONTRACTOR within () days from the date of Authorization unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties.

2. PAYMENTS TO THE SUBCONTRACTOR -- SUBCONTRACTOR may invoice H-S on a single invoice basis for work completed under the terms of this Agreement or not more frequently than monthly. Payment will be made promptly upon receipt of payment by H-S from its CLIENT on account of the SUBCONTRACTOR's work and invoice. Invoices should be mailed to:

3. INSURANCE -- SUBCONTRACTOR shall procure and maintain for the same period of time H-S is required to maintain insurance under H-S' Agreement with its CLIENT, or for two years following termination or completion of services under this Agreement, whichever is longer, the following minimum insurance applicable to the project and SUBCONTRACTOR's services hereunder:

Type of Insurance	Limits of Liability
Worker's Compensation and Employer's Liability	Statutory Workers Compensation \$500,000 Employers Liability
Comprehensive General Liability Personal Injury	\$500,000 (each occurrence) \$500,000 (aggregate)
Comprehensive General Liability Property Damage	\$100,000 (each occurrence) \$100,000 (aggregate)
Automobile Liability Bodily Injury and Property Damage Combined	\$500,000 All Vehicles covered Hired car and non-owned autos
Excess Liability (Umbrella Form)	\$1,000,000
Professional Liability (Errors and Omissions)	\$1,000,000

The comprehensive general liability insurance required hereunder will include contractual liability coverage, including coverage for SUBCONTRACTOR's obligations under paragraph 5 of this Agreement.

H-S shall be named as an Additional Named Insured under such policies and the same shall not be cancellable without the insurer first giving notice of thirty (30) days to H-S of its intention to cancel. Your Certificate of Insurance is to be mailed to _____.

THE SUBCONTRACTOR IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH THE WORK UNTIL THE INSURANCE CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED BY H-S.

4. WARRANTY -- SUBCONTRACTOR warrants to H-S that it possesses the expertise, capability, equipment and personnel to properly perform its services hereunder, that it is properly and legally licensed (if applicable) to perform such services, and that it shall at all times in the performance of such services comply with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations and shall perform all services in a good, workmanlike, efficient and non-negligent manner.

5. INDEMNIFICATION -- SUBCONTRACTOR shall indemnify, defend and save harmless H-S, its affiliates and subsidiaries, their officers, directors and employees and their successors, heirs and representatives from any responsibility or liability in any way for claims, losses, damages or expenses arising out of the death of, injuries to, or damages to any person or damage or destruction of any property, including loss of use, arising out of, incident to, or in connection with this Agreement caused by SUBCONTRACTOR in the performance of services hereunder.

6. SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION -- SUBCONTRACTOR shall perform all services covered by this Agreement as an independent contractor, maintaining full and complete control over SUBCONTRACTOR's employees and all of its sub-subcontractors. H-S shall have no control or right to control such employees and subcontractors, except as herein provided.

7. QUALITY -- SUBCONTRACTOR is responsible to H-S for the quality of the results and services performed or rendered hereunder, and that such results and services meet with the approval of H-S or its designated representatives. Quality Assurance provisions required by H-S' contract with its CLIENT will flow through to the SUBCONTRACTOR; these provisions may include requirements such as traceability of weights, measures and analytical services to the National Bureau of Standards, calibration of instruments and standardization of equipment. H-S reserves the right to make appropriate inspections to ensure that such provisions for quality assurance are met. H-S' failure to make such inspections or any other inspection or tests or to discover defective

or deficient workmanship or data, shall not relieve SUBCONTRACTOR from any responsibility under this Agreement, and payment of any funds by H-S shall not constitute a waiver or acceptance of defective or deficient work or services.

8. SAFETY -- Safe practices are to be considered a priority requirement in the performance of this Agreement. SUBCONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable Federal, state and local health and safety requirements and standards including but not limited to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the standards and regulations issued thereunder.

9. CONFIDENTIALITY -- H-S may disclose confidential or proprietary information of H-S or CLIENT to SUBCONTRACTOR. SUBCONTRACTOR agrees not to disclose any such information to any person unless requested in writing by H-S to do so, and to bind its employees, officers, agents, and sub-subcontractors to this same obligation.

10. TERMINATION -- This Agreement shall terminate automatically upon termination of the contract between H-S upon giving five (5) days written notice. In the event of such termination, SUBCONTRACTOR shall, upon request, transmit promptly to H-S all drawings, samples, field data, laboratory data, analyses, tests, calculations, notes and results relating to the Project and SUBCONTRACTOR's services hereunder. The SUBCONTRACTOR will be paid in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for all services properly completed through the date of termination. H-S shall not be obligated hereunder nor otherwise liable to pay SUBCONTRACTOR any other costs, losses, damages or expenses arising out of or related to such termination.

11. RECORDS -- SUBCONTRACTOR shall retain in legible form all logs, field data, laboratory data, samples, analyses, calculations, notes and other records relating to the Project and SUBCONTRACTOR's services hereunder for a period of seven (7) years following completion or termination of services under this Agreement.

12. PERMITS -- SUBCONTRACTOR shall obtain all permits and licenses and pay all fees and charges therefor necessary for the performance of SUBCONTRACTOR's services under this Agreement.

13. NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT -- SUBCONTRACTOR agrees and hereby certifies that in providing the services hereunder, it shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. SUBCONTRACTOR shall abide by provisions of all applicable governmental regulations pertaining to non-discrimination, including Executive Orders 11246 and 11141 (Equal Employment Opportunity); 41 CFR 60-741.4 (Employment of the Handicapped); 41 CFR 60-250.4 (Employment of Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam era); regulations regarding utilization of Small Business concerns and Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns; regulations regarding utilization of Labor Surplus Area Concerns; regulations regarding Women-Owned Business Concerns.

14. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WAGE TAX LIABILITY -- With respect to all persons at any time employed by, or on the payroll of the SUBCONTRACTOR in performing any services directly or indirectly under this contract, SUBCONTRACTOR accepts full and exclusive liability for the payment of all contributions or taxes for unemployment insurance and old age retirement and other benefits, pensions or annuities, and wage or income taxes for unemployment insurance and old age retirement and other benefits, pensions or annuities, and wage or income taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, and any state or political subdivision thereof, however the same be measured. SUBCONTRACTOR shall furnish H-S such payroll and employment information as H-S may require to show compliance with the above obligation. If H-S shall be required by law to pay any contribution, tax or penalty because of SUBCONTRACTOR's failure to furnish the aforementioned information, SUBCONTRACTOR shall forthwith reimburse H-S for the entire amount so paid by it.

15. FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AND SERVICE CONTRACT ACT -- SUBCONTRACTOR warrants in connection with the production of the services specified herein, its compliance with all applicable requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and of regulations and orders of the United States Department of Labor issued thereunder.

16. CHANGES -- H-S reserves the right at any time to make changes in the scope of or specifications for any service hereunder. Any difference in price or time for performance resulting from such changes shall be equitably adjusted and the Agreement and/or schedule shall be modified in writing accordingly. No changes in quality, quantity, or nature of services to be provided hereunder shall be made except by H-S Agreement signed by authorized H-S representatives.

17. APPLICABLE LAW -- This Agreement is subject to and is to be construed according to the same laws that govern the prime Agreement between H-S and its CLIENT, or in the absence of such a governing law provision in the prime Agreement then according to the laws of the State of Tennessee.

Handwritten signature
30-75-4

PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC/CULTURAL SITE EVALUATION

I, Margaret Long Stephenson, herein called the consultant, agree to provide the services described in Attachment B (attached) and summarized below for NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION US 421 FROM NC 194 (BOONE) TO SR 1361 WATAUGA COUNTY, PROJECT 6.751001,R-529 for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc. for the costs stated below.

The following summary of Attachment B was used to estimate costs.

SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT B

- I. Summary of Requirements
- II. Draft of Environmental Document
 - A. Background Research
 - 1. Shall include literature and other background research as necessary consulting with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).
 - 2. Survey files and National Register files at the Survey and Planning Branch of the Division of Archives and History will be examined for known properties of significance.
 - 3. Other sources, such as local historical societies, local historians, Appalachian State University (ASU) library and other ASU resources, Watauga County records, and Boone public library will be consulted.
 - B. Fieldwork
 - 1. Survey techniques will include a field investigation of the area of potential environmental impact of each alternative sufficient to allow determination of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
 - 2. In cases of apparent eligibility, sufficient photographs and notes will be made to make an assessment of eligibility, in consultation with the SHPO.
 - C. Report
 - 1. Documentation of all phases of the project including field notes, log and work records, collection and analysis forms, mapping, and photographs.
 - 2. Report will include:
 - 1) Management Summary - identification of the project, identification of significant sites, and a summary of potential impacts of each alternative.
 - 2) Background Information - type of project, its location and scope of investigations. Review of data presented and its relevance to field study explained.
 - 3) Research Design and Methodology - Statement of research design including explanation of field techniques.

ESTIMATED COSTS

All principal time to be billed at \$10.77 per hour. All secretarial/assistant's time to be \$5.50 per hour. All days are 8 hours.

Estimated Time

- II. A. Background Research: Consultation with SHPO prior to commencement of project, locaton of background resources in Raleigh, examination of survey and National Register files at Survey and Planning Branch of Archives and History -- 1 day.
Other sources, in Boone and Watauga County -- 1 to 2 days.
Total = 2 to 3 days.
- B. Fieldwork: Field investigaton and photographs (severe topography) -- 3 to 5 days.
- C. Report: Evaluating background research and fieldwork and writing -- 5 to 8 days.

This 10 to 16 days will be principal time with possible substitution of secretarial/assistant's time, but not both at the same time for a total estimated maximum cost range of \$861.60 to \$1378.56 for the Report.

- III. Final Environmental Document: Reevaluating information and writing required documentation in required form -- 3 to 5 days.

Total estimated maximum cost range of \$258.48 to \$430.80 for the Final Environmental Document.

All direct costs incurred by consultant to be reimbursed in full by Hensley-Schmidt, Inc. to consultant with receipts provided to Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., upon completion of Report or Final Environmental Document. Direct costs are estimated below:

Mileage: 1322 mi. at \$.22 per mi.	290.84
Food: 5 to 8 days at \$20.00 per day	160.00 max.
Lodging: 3 to 5 days at \$35.00 per day	175.00 max.
Film and processing	50.00
Maps	10.00
Photocopying	20.00
Misc. supplies	20.00
Telephone	25.00
Postage	<u>25.00</u>
Total estimated maximum <u>direct costs</u>	<u>\$ 775.84.</u>

GRAND TOTAL MAXIMUM ESTIMATED COST \$2585.20.

All costs, both time and direct costs, incurred by the time of the completion of the Report are to be paid and reimbursed at the time of the completion of the Report. All costs, both time and direct, incurred during the completion of the Final Environmental Document are to be paid upon the completion of that document.

Margaret Long Stephenson
15 August 1988

4) Results - Description of cultural resources in the project area. Basic data for significant sites will include name, location, style, approximate age, and physical description, with length of physical description proportional to significance of property. Summary of probable boundaries and brief assessment of structures potentially eligibility included.

5) Significance - Assessment of significance of each site, measured by National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the site. Each site recommended for the National Register will be assessed a level of significance according to current National Register criteria. A statement of significance shall be appended for cultural resources previously determined eligible.

6) Impacts - Information of the nature of the impacts of each alternate on each significant property shall be contained.

7) Disposition of Records and Materials - Statement will be included.

III. Final Environmental Document

1) An evaluation of historic/cultural resources within the area of potential environmental impact of the recommended alternative will be included.

2) For each property potentially eligible to the National Register, there shall be a determination of eligibility. There shall be a determination of effect from the SHPO.

3) For each eligible property affected by the project there shall be a "Determination of No Adverse Effect" or "Preliminary Case Report" and Mitigation Plan and/or other documentation as may be required for compliance with Section 106.

4) Documentation of final compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, or, if 106 not completed by the Federal Highway Administration, the status of the consultation process.

IV. Curation

All records and materials shall be property of the State of North Carolina.

V. Section 4(f) Compliance

Any required compliance with Section 4(f) documented in accordance with 23 CFR 771.135.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES REQUIRED FOR
CONSIDERATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Page 20 of GUIDANCE MATERIAL FOR THE PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS (FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8, February 24, 1982) discusses the cultural resources information to be included in the Draft and Final environmental documents for compliance with both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (23 CFR 771). Following are the minimum efforts expected to meet these requirements.

II. DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

A. Background Research Required

The Consultant shall be required to conduct such literature and background research as is necessary to acquire a familiarity with the history and prehistory of the area. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office should be consulted prior to initiation of the fieldwork. Site files at the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History should be examined for archaeological information. Both survey files and National Register files at the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History should be examined for known properties of historical/architectural significance. Other sources of data which may be consulted include local historical societies, local historians, professional archaeologists and local collectors familiar with the area, university maintained site files, courthouse records, and libraries. The State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations concerning consultation with local authorities should be complied with.

B. Fieldwork Required

The survey must be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent, and significance of cultural resources within the area of potential environmental impact of the alternatives being considered.

Survey techniques for archaeological resources should include subsurface tests, particularly in areas of low ground surface visibility. These investigations should be sufficient to determine the nature of archaeological resources and the eligibility or noneligibility of those resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Areas which exhibit an extremely low probability for locating archaeological sites may be excluded from the survey, provided the reasons for such exclusions are supported in the report.

Survey techniques for cultural resources of historical/architectural significance should include a field investigation of the area of potential environmental impact of each alternative. These investigations should be sufficient to allow the determination of the eligibility of resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In

Basic data to be included for archaeological resources are: location, physical description, size, depth of deposits, cultural identity, cultural period(s) represented, artifacts collected or known from the site, projected impact of the project upon the site, and level of significance.

For cultural resources of historical/architectural significance, the following data should be included for significant sites: name, location, style, approximate age, and physical description. The length of the physical description should be proportional to the significance of the property, with potentially eligible properties being described in the most detail. The descriptions of potentially eligible properties should include a summary of their probable boundaries and a very brief assessment of structural condition.

- 5) Significance - The investigator must make an assessment of the significance of each site, as measured by the National Register eligibility of the site. Each site that is recommended as eligible for the National Register should be assigned a level of significance (local, regional, state, or national). The criteria used to determine eligibility should be stated, and the rationale behind each assessment of eligibility must be clear and explicit.

For cultural resources which have previously been determined eligible, a statement of significance shall be appended to the data on each property.

- 6) Impacts - The report shall contain information on the nature of the impacts of each alternative on each significant property. Possible means of mitigation of these impacts should be discussed.
- 7) Disposition of Records and Materials - A statement concerning the disposition of all field records, maps, photographs, analysis records, catalog sheets, and artifacts should be included in the report.

III. FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

The final environmental document should document compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This will require the following:

- 1) The final environmental document must contain an evaluation of cultural resources within the area of potential environmental impact of the recommended alternative.
- 2) For each property or site that is assessed as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, the Consultant shall obtain a determination of eligibility. For each site determined eligible for the National Register, the Consultant shall obtain a determination of effect from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

cases where a property appears to be eligible for the National Register or where a reasonable question concerning eligibility might exist in the mind of a trained investigator, entrance onto the site and into the interior of the property should be made, if feasible. Photographs of relevant exterior and interior features should be taken and necessary notes made (including, but not limited to, boundaries associated with the site) to enable the investigator, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, to make an assessment of eligibility.

C. Report Requirements

Documentation of all phases of the project is required to be kept by the Consultant. This includes, but is not limited to: field notes, daily log or work records, collection and analysis forms, mapping, and photographs. Archaeological site forms provided by the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, must be completed for each archaeological site location. These forms should be submitted to the Department of Transportation with the cultural resources report. The Consultant's cultural resources report will be submitted through the Division of Highways to the State Historic Preservation Officer for comments. These comments shall then be included in the draft environmental document. The cultural resource report will be summarized in the draft environmental document. The State will make the determination as to whether or not it will be included as a technical appendix for circulation. (The Consultant may elect to prepare either separate Archaeological and Historic Sites reports or a single Cultural Resources Report.) Minimum report standards for the cultural resource report are as follows:

- 1) Management Summary - A management summary will be prepared to summarize information contained in the body of the report. This summary should be paginated separately from the report and should include: identification of the project, identification of significant sites and a summary of potential impacts for each alternative.
- 2) Background Information - The introduction of the report should contain pertinent information on the type of project, its location, and scope of investigations. A review of data derived from archival and literature search should be presented and its relevance to the field study data explained. Detailed information on environmental factors such as the local fauna, flora, geology, and hydrology should be omitted unless it has a direct bearing on understanding the significance of the cultural resources of that area.
- 3) Research Design and Methodology - A statement setting forth the research design, including any substantive research problems relevant to the project area, should be included. The field and laboratory techniques used in the investigations should be explained.
- 4) Results - The results should include a description of the cultural resources in the project area. If a number of sites were recorded, descriptions of each site may be presented in standardized format as an appendix to the report.

- 3) For each eligible property affected by the project the Consultant shall, in consultation with the Division of Highways staff, prepare a (1) "Determination of No Adverse Effect" or (2) "Preliminary Case Report" and Mitigation Plan as appropriate and/or other documentation as may be required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Division of Highways will submit this documentation to the Federal Highway Administration for completion of the Section 106 consultation process.
- 4) Except as noted below, in the final environmental document the Consultant will include documentation of final compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In a case where the Federal Highway Administration is unable to complete the Section 106 consultation process for the final environmental document, the document shall discuss the status of the consultation process.

IV. CURATION

The Consultant shall make the necessary arrangements for the storage and curation of all records and materials, which shall remain the sole property of the State of North Carolina; any arrangements by the Consultant must receive prior approval from the State. Publication and/or reproduction for public dissemination of the findings of the survey will be the responsibility and prerogative of the State.

V. SECTION 4(f) COMPLIANCE

The use of land from a site or property that is on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will normally require compliance with Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. This must be documented in accordance with 23 CFR 771.135.

BC/wp