

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 7, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Megan Privett
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RSE for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replacement of Bridge 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek, PA 13-08-0018, Burke County, ER 14-0544

Thank you for your letter of March 18, 2014, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the **Rhoney-Sain House is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation: Rhoney-Sain House**

**Replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek
Burke County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.13.R.143**

**Prepared for:
Human Environment Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583**

**Prepared by:
Acme Preservation Services, LLC
825C Merrimon Avenue, #345
Asheville, NC 28804
828-281-3852**

March 2014

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March 2014

Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek, Burke County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.13.R.143**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 (Rhoney Road) over Rock Creek in Burke County. The project area is located in the southeastern section of the county near the Catawba County line. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is delineated as 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet on either side of the center line.

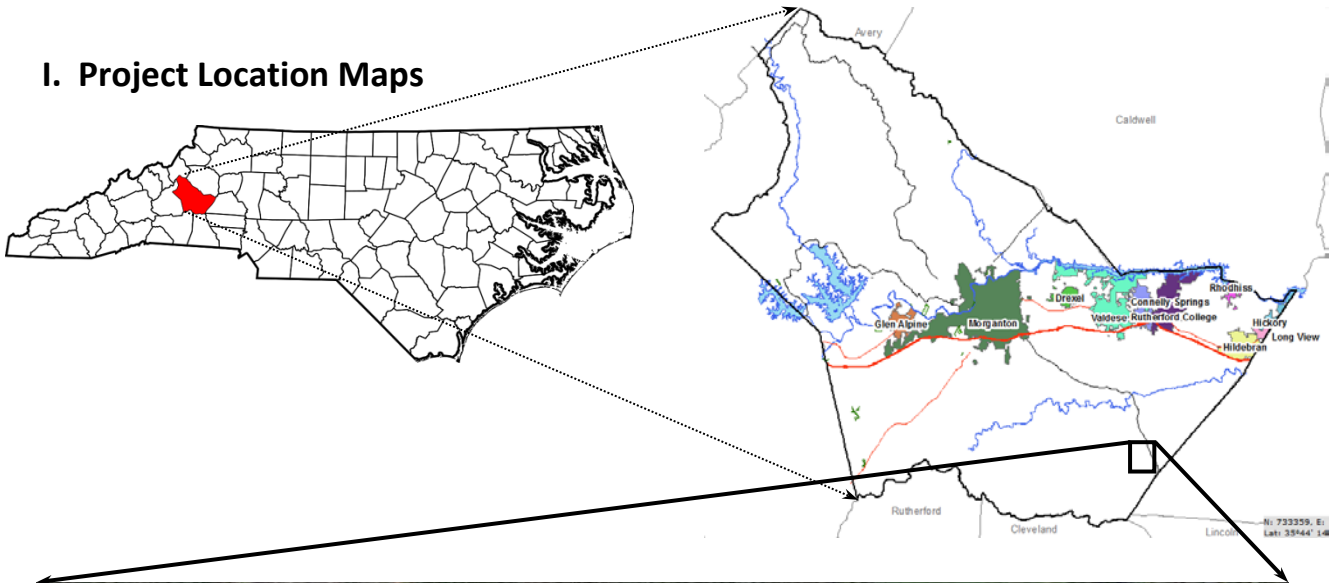
NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in December 2013 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the Rhoney-Sain House at 6967 Rhoney Road. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork in January 2014, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Burke County Courthouse, Burke County Public Library, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's Burke County survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, the Rhoney-Sain House was found to be not eligible due to a lack of any special historic and architectural significance and compromised integrity.

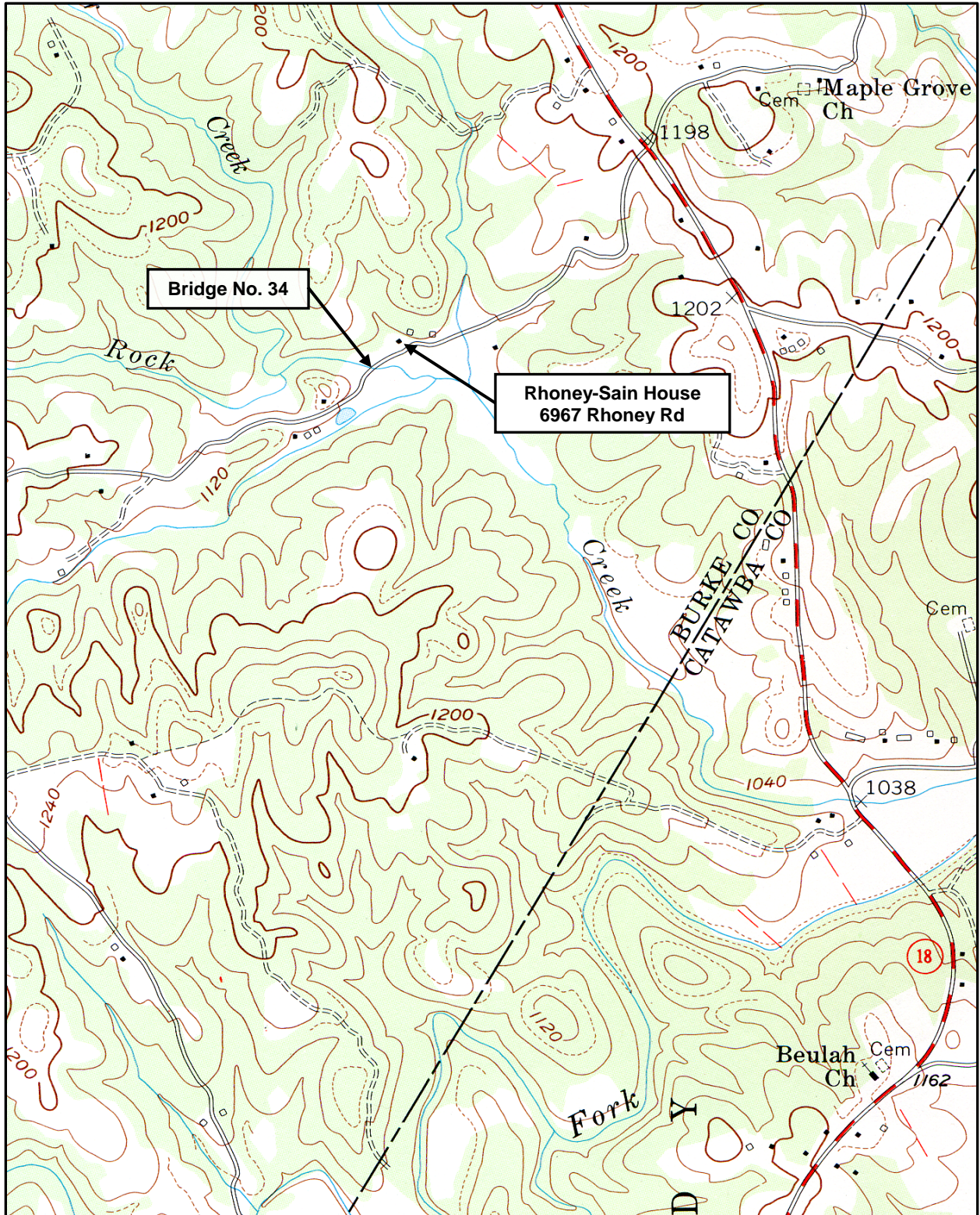
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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I. Project Location Maps





Location Map – Casar, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map (1956)

II. Introduction

The project area is located in Lower Fork township in the southeastern section of Burke County. Bridge No. 34 is located on Rhoney Road (SR 1907) approximately 0.6-mile southwest of its intersection with NC 18 and approximately sixteen miles southeast of Morganton, the county seat. The bridge is located amidst rolling topography with wooded hillsides rising on the north side of the road and low-lying fields bordering the south side of the road near the bridge and along Rock Creek.

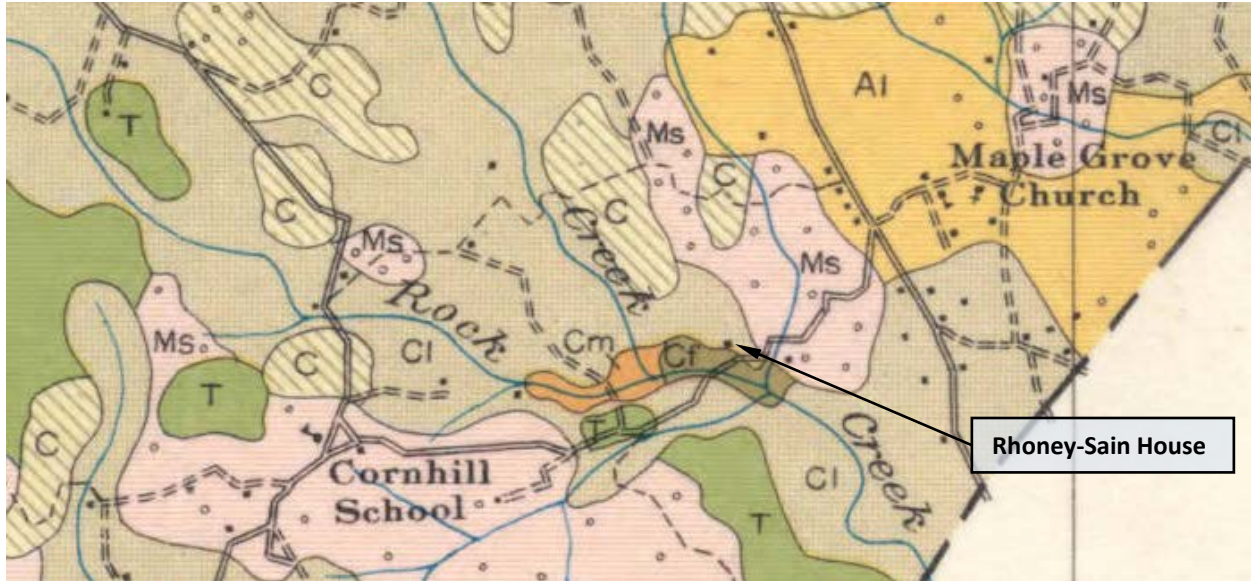
The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed bridge replacement project is delineated as 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet to either side of the center line of the road. The 4.5-acre parcel containing the Rhoney-Sain House and related outbuildings is located on the north side of Rhoney Road to the east of the bridge. The property owner, David Chapman, owns a separate 4.6-acre parcel on the south of the road opposite the home site.

The general project area is characterized by gentle rolling terrain with large areas of agricultural land and open pastures. The South Mountains lie several miles northwest of the project area, which is located in the far southeastern portion of the county near the Catawba County line. A number of large chicken farms are located within the general area, including the Byrd Ridge Farm and Blue Byrd Farms found approximately one-quarter mile to the southwest on Byrd Ridge Road.

III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on January 31, 2014, and the property containing the Rhoney-Sain House and associated buildings was photographed and recorded. Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with the Burke County GIS and tax records, Register of Deeds office, Burke County Public Library, and at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The project area is not covered by Sanborn maps, and the earliest USGS topographic quadrangle map dates to 1956.

Randy Cotton conducted a comprehensive county-wide survey of historic architectural resources in 1983, and following the survey co-authored a book entitled *Historic Burke: An Architectural Sites Inventory of Burke County* (1987). A search of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) records revealed that no properties were recorded in the general project area, but a good number of resources were recorded along Old NC 18 three miles to the west.



Detail of Soil Map, North Carolina, Burke County Sheet (1926)



Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 (Rhoney Road) over Rock Creek, view to southwest



View northeast along Rhoney Road (SR 1907) toward Bridge No. 34 from intersection with Byrd Ridge Drive



View east along Rhoney Road (SR 1907) from east of Bridge No. 34 over Rock Creek

IV. Rhoney-Sain House (BK 397)

6967 Rhoney Road, Connelly Springs vic., Burke County
PIN 2658-17-6198



Rhoney-Sain House, 6967 Rhoney Road, façade, view to west

The Rhoney-Sain House is believed to date from around the turn of the twentieth century and its construction is attributed to the Rhoney family although the original ownership is unclear at this time. The dwelling is a typical frame I-house—two story, three bay, single pile—with a side gable roof and wavy-edge wood siding. Based on a small section at the rear where a chimney flue has been removed, it appears that the wavy-edge wood siding has been applied over original weatherboards. The house features a stuccoed interior chimney, boxed eaves, one-story rear ell, and an attached shed-roof rear porch. An attached one-story shed-roof front porch carries across the façade and wraps around and extends the full length of the south side elevation, including the rear ell. The porch is supported by square wood posts with a simple wood balustrade. The foundation, which appears to be stone, has been stuccoed. The façade contains a central entrance with a replacement single-leaf paneled wood door that is flanked by large, sixteen-light fixed-sash windows. Two additional sixteen-light windows are located on the first story on the south side—one on the south elevation of the main block and one in the ell. The first-story window on the north elevation of the main block is an original four-over-four double-hung sash. The second-story windows, along with those on the ell, are one-over-one sash. The interior was not available for inspection.

The house, which is oriented to the east, stands on the north side of the road and is screened by a row of mature hemlocks and shrubs. The house overlooks a wedge-shaped grass lawn with two agricultural buildings located along the edge of the grass area. An unpaved driveway gently bears off the road and onto the property, passes to the north and rear of the house, and reconnects with Rhoney Road beyond the vegetative screen to the west.

While the early history of the Rhoney-Sain House is unclear, it seems likely that the house may have been built for John B. and Ella Rhoney around the turn of the twentieth century. John Bulow Rhoney (1874-1950), the son of William Pinckney Rhoney and Mary Mull, married Mary Ella Wagner in 1897, and together they raised at least eight children on their farm in the Lower Fork township of Burke County. John and Ella Rhoney later sold a 43-acre tract on the north side of the creek to their son Eddie and his wife, Taltha, in March 1932 (Deed 12/334). Two months later, Eddie and Taltha Rhoney sold the same tract to Andrew P. Sain, a grocer and former county commissioner from Morganton (Deed 12/335). Sain also purchased a second 43-acre tract further up the creek from Rhoney's brother, Ernest, at the same time (Deed 12/265).¹

Following the deaths of Andrew Sain in 1935 and his wife, Mary Catherine, in 1943, the property passed to their children. A daughter, Maudie Jane (1885-1965), bought out the interests of her siblings and acquired the property along with her husband, Henry Ellis Hartman (Deed 57/203). In 1949, the Hartmans conveyed the property to their son, Loy L. Hartman, while retaining a life estate in the property. Ellis Hartman died in 1969, and the property may have remained vacant for the next ten years, when the 43-acre home tract was sold at auction to William and Betty Chapman (Deed 565/959), who transferred the property directly to their son, David William Chapman (Deed 565/977). In 2003, David W. Chapman conveyed the present 4.5-acre home tract to his son, David B. Chapman, while retaining a 32.5-acre parcel to the northwest (Deed 1257/141). The elder David Chapman has erected a new house, which is located approximately 1,400 feet off of the road, on his portion of the property. The new house is accessed by an unpaved driveway that connects at the east end of Bridge No. 34.²

¹ United States Census and genealogical records accessed from Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed March 2014). Register of Deeds Office, Burke County Courthouse, Morganton, NC. Edward William Phifer, Jr., *Burke: The History of a North Carolina County, 1777-1920*, revised edition (Morganton, NC: Edward William Phifer, Jr., 1982), 433.

² Ibid.



Rhoney-Sain House, facade, view to west



Rhoney-Sain House, oblique front view to northwest



Rhoney-Sain House, oblique rear view to southeast



Rhoney-Sain House, siding detail, west elevation of rear ell



Rhoney-Sain House, oblique rear view to northeast



Rhoney-Sain House, south elevation of rear ell, view to northwest



Barn, west elevation, view to east

The two agricultural outbuildings situated to the east of the house include a large barn and a crib. The one-and-a-half-story front-gable frame barn stands near the north side of Rhoney Road. The center-passage structure is badly deteriorated and overgrown. It is capped by a metal roof and covered with vertical wood siding on the lower story and weatherboards in the gable ends. The gable ends were vented with wood slats located below the eaves.

The crib is a one-story front-gable frame building that is covered with weatherboards. It stands on a stone foundation and is capped by a metal roof. A single-leaf entry door is located at the north end of the west elevation; the other elevations have single window openings. The crib is tightly ringed by small pine trees growing close to the structure.

A small well house located immediately northwest of the main house is constructed of ashlar-face concrete blocks. The unusual structure features a concrete watertable, front-gable roof, weatherboards in the gable ends, and two square door openings with wood doors on the south elevation.

Two additional storage sheds are located to the northwest of the well house. They are set close to the wooded edge of the property and stand on the opposite side of the driveway. One shed is enclosed with vertical wood siding and is capped by a metal roof. The other shed, which is partially collapsed, contains two open bays, wood support posts, and a metal roof.



Barn, east elevation, view to northwest from Rhoney Road



Crib, oblique front view to northeast



Well house, south elevation, view to north



Sheds, view to west



Site plan – Rhoney-Sain House, 6967 Rhoney Road, aerial view
(Source: Google Maps, February 2014)

V. Architectural Context

Located in the western Piedmont section of North Carolina, the architectural development of Burke County displays a wide range of stylistic influences. The fertile valley of the upper Catawba River was settled beginning in the mid-eighteenth century as families moved from the eastern parts of the state and as immigrants poured into Piedmont North Carolina from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, traveling along the Great Wagon Road through the Shenandoah Valley. By the early nineteenth century, the area around Morganton had evolved into a prosperous farming region, with stylish brick plantation houses representing the wealth and taste of the prominent Burke County planter families, who had established trade connections with low country of South Carolina. While Morganton became an important trading and political center, the rural parts of the county reflected more regional building patterns.³

Following the Civil War, frame construction became prevalent with the increased availability of factory-sawn lumber, either locally sawn or brought into the county by the railroad. Rural frame dwellings, however, typically followed traditional building patterns and were modeled on the plans of one- and two-room log houses. Toward the beginning of the twentieth century, two-story, single-pile houses became the most common house type owing, in part, to their versatility. They frequently included an attached one-story porch, exterior chimneys, and rear kitchen ells. These structures often lacked stylistic expression, but some modest decoration was frequently applied on larger houses and the homes of more prosperous families. Decorative elements were typically limited to exterior and interior woodwork, which could be added according to the taste and budget of the family. Rural vernacular houses from this period are representative of an agricultural lifestyle and are important as continuations of the farming and folk traditions.⁴

A cursory review of the Burke County's survey publication, *Historic Burke: An Architectural Inventory of Burke County, North Carolina* (1987), indicates that Lower Fork township, where the Rhoney-Sain House is located, was dotted with one- and two-story log and frame dwellings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁵ The visual evidence accrued while driving to and from the project area supports this assumption. A wide range of properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and on the state Study List in Burke County, although few National Register-listed or eligible resources are located in the southern part of the county.

³ William S. Powell, *North Carolina Through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1954), 108-111. Milton Ready, *The Tar Heel State: A History of North Carolina* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2005), 160-162. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide To The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 148 and 155-157.

⁴ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 287-291.

⁵ J. Randall Cotton and Suzanne Pickens Wylie, *Historic Burke: An Architectural Inventory of Burke County, North Carolina* (Morganton, NC: Historic Burke Foundation, Inc., 1987). The survey publication of neighboring Catawba County was also reviewed, Sidney Halma, *Catawba County: An Architectural History* (Newton, NC: Catawba County Historical Association, 1991).

Similarly, neighboring Catawba County has numerous farms and rural houses listed on the National Register in its southern and southwestern sections, which are comparable to the Lower Fork township of Burke County.

The Rhoney-Sain House survives as a good example of a turn-of-the-century frame dwelling in rural Burke County, but it is far from unique. The I-house form—two-story, three-bay, single-pile—was one of the most common house types found throughout the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to its I-house form, the Rhoney-Sain House displays a one-story gable-roof rear ell, attached one-story porch that wraps around the front and south elevations, and an attached rear porch. Resting on a stuccoed stone foundation, the house has been covered with wavy-edge wood siding and has replacement windows. Prior to its later alterations, the Rhoney-Sain House would have strongly resembled the house pictured below, an unidentified residence in Burke County.



Unidentified House (Published in H. Eugene Willard, *Morganton and Burke County*, Images of America Series, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2001, p. 90)

Among the properties previously recorded in Lower Fork township during the 1983 county survey and documented in the survey publication, the ca. 1900 Dock Huffman House is one of the best preserved and most embellished. Located at 8188 NC 18 in the George Hildebran community, the house is a two-story T-plan frame house with an attached one-story hip-roof porch supported on turned posts with scroll brackets. It is covered with weatherboards and has two interior brick

chimneys. The house is surrounded by several well maintained outbuildings, including a one-and-a-half-story barn and a smokehouse, and occupies a prominent, highly visible site at the three-way intersection of NC 18, Sugar Loaf Road, and George Hildebran School Road.

The Mull-Hoyle House, which was built around 1890, stands the intersection of Rhoney Road and Persimmon Road (5217 Persimmon Road) approximately two miles southwest of the Rhoney-Sain House. The two-story three-bay frame house has a metal-clad side-gable roof, exterior stone end chimney, and an attached one-story shed-roof porch. The front-gable bay at the center of the second-story façade projects over the porch roof. The house retains its original four-over-four double-hung sash and is connected to a garage and utility room by an open breezeway.

Two other previously recorded structures appear to be no longer standing. The ca. 1872 Amos Hoffman House stood on the west side of NC 18, but was severely deteriorated at the time it was recorded in 1983. The two-story three-bay frame house had a side-gable roof with cornice returns, exterior brick end chimney, and a one-story rear ell. An attached one-story porch had been removed before it was photographed. The York-Canipe House was a two-story three-bay frame dwelling built in the late nineteenth century in a remote part of the nearby South Mountains. The house featured a metal-clad side-gable roof, boxed cornices, exterior brick end chimney, and an attached one-story porch, which was supported on chamfered posts and sheltered paneled double-leaf entry doors. A one-story kitchen ell was attached to the rear of the structure.

The Van Horn House, located at intersection of George Hildebran School Road and Van Horn Road, was built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century for John Q. and Julia Ann Van Horn, who farmed and ran a nearby store. The two-story three-bay frame house was covered with weatherboards and capped by a metal side-gable roof. It had an exterior brick end chimney, cornice returns, attached one-story shed-roof porch. A long, one-story kitchen ell projected from the rear of the house and was flanked by attached porches.

Approximately eleven miles due east of the Rhoney-Sain House, the ca. 1850 Rhoney House is located at 3965 Hickory Lincolnton Hwy in Catawba County and is the seat of a 140-acre farm. The frame I-house features an attached hip-roof porch, two exterior end chimneys, and two off-center entry doors. The house is surrounded by a large complement of agricultural outbuildings. It is unclear how this branch of the Rhoney family relates to William Pinkney Rhoney and Mary Mull of Burke County, but a connection between the two seems almost certain.⁶

The Abel Mull House at 2735 NC 18 Hwy is located approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the Rhoney-Sain House, on the banks of Rock Creek just across the Catawba County line. Built in the 1880s, the one-and-a-half-story house is a bit smaller than usual with a narrow three-bay façade, low-pitched side-gable roof, exterior brick end chimney, and an attached hip-roof porch. The house, which is covered with weatherboards, has become overgrown and deteriorated.

⁶ According to the survey publication, the Rhoney House in Catawba County was built around 1850 by Wallis [sic] Pinkney Rhoney (1858-1934). Since Wallace Rhoney was not born until 1858, it is possible that either the construction of the house is wrongly attributed to him or the date of construction is incorrect. Halma, 186.

VI. Evaluation

The Rhoney-Sain House is a plain, frame I-house dating from around the turn of the twentieth century that has been altered with the addition of wavy-edge wood siding and replacement windows. The house is a good, if undistinguished, example of a common type with alterations that have obscured or replaced any modest decoration the structure may have once displayed. The house retains its overall form, but has lost significant integrity of materials and workmanship. While many similar properties have undergone some degree of alteration, the covering of the original exterior siding, replacement of original windows, and replacement porch elements severely compromise the historic integrity of the Rhoney-Sain House. With a number of turn-of-the-century rural frame dwellings still extant in Burke County that retain a higher degree of integrity, the Rhoney-Sain House appears to lack the requisite significance and distinguishing characteristics to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.

The Rhoney-Sain House is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register criteria. The property is typical of the small farmsteads that were common throughout the county, although Burke County experienced a sharp decline in the number of farms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as textile and furniture manufacturing lured significant numbers of families away from their farms to the commercial centers and mill villages that developed throughout the county. The substantially deteriorated state of the large barn diminishes the integrity of the property's agricultural association. Furthermore, it does not appear that the any of the early-twentieth century owners operated the small farm beyond the subsistence level. Without additional documentation or evidence of the farming operation, the Rhoney-Sain House does not appear to possess any special distinction that would allow it to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. It is unlikely that the house is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B due to its association with the original owners, John and Ella Rhoney, or any subsequent owners. Moreover, the property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

VII. Bibliography

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- Ready, Milton. *The Tar Heel State: A History of North Carolina*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2005.
- US Topo and Historical Topographic Map Collection, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/topomaps>, February 2014.

Appendix A

Professional Qualifications

CLAY GRIFFITH

President/Architectural Historian

ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES, LLC

825C Merrimon Ave, #345

Asheville, NC 28804

Tel 828 281 3852

cgriffith.acme@gmail.com

EDUCATION

- Master of Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

EXPERIENCE

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**
November 2007 – present

Formed independent firm to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

- *Riley Wall House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 261 on SR 1597 over Hickory Creek, (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *West House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek, (for NCDOT), Clay County, North Carolina*
- *Phillips & Son Texaco Station Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 293 on SR 1411 over Bald Mountain Creek, (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 11 on NC 143B over Long Creek (for NCDOT), Graham County, North Carolina*
- *Boxed House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 121 on SR 1103 over Silvermine Creek, (for NCDOT), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *Murrell House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 23 on SR 1152 over Burlingame Creek, (for NCDOT), Transylvania County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Widening NC 294 from SR 1130 to SR 1312-A, TIP No. R-3622B (for NCDOT), Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 112 on SR 1124 over Indian Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 217 on SR 1358 over Guilders Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Francis Grist Mill National Register Nomination (co-author), Waymesville vic., Haywood County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Improve Intersection NC 225/SR 1164/SR 1779, TIP No. U-5105 (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 244 on SR 1137 over Clarks Creek (for NCDOT), Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, and Polk Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 13 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties, North Carolina*
- *Tryon Country Club National Register Nomination, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina*
- *Dr. Samuel Stringfield House and Dr. Thomas Stringfield House Local Landmark Designation Reports, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina*

- Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation for SR 1419 (Old Fanning Bridge Road) Improvements and new access road, TIP No. 5524 (for NCDOT), Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina
- Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and *Chapman House Intensive Evaluation Report, US 64 Improvements, TIP No. R-2409D (for NCDOT)*, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 115 on SR 1908 over Dan River (for NCDOT)*, Stokes County, North Carolina
- *Johnson House and Store Intensive Evaluation Report (for NCDOT)*, Wilkes County, North Carolina
- *Downtown Newton Historic District National Register Nomination*, Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8 National Register Nomination and Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 11 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT)*, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT)*, Graham, Henderson, Swain and Transylvania Counties, North Carolina
- *Downtown Asheville Historic District Boundary Increase III, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Sunnydale National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application* Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Supply & Foundry Company Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Spread Out Historic District National Register Nomination*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Dougherty Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina
- *Lyncote National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *South Montreat Road Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Pink Beds Picnic Shelters and Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Biltmore High School National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina

- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Monte Vista Hotel National Register Nomination and Local Landmark Designation Report*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Bank of Tryon National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Wilson Lick Ranger Station Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina (co-authored with Lynn Marie Pietak, Ph.D., Archaeologist)
- *Graham County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, Robbinsville, Graham County, North Carolina
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- *Lookout Towers Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, North Carolina
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