



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 16, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Replacement of Bridge 76 on NC 150 over
Buffalo Creek, B-5531, Cleveland County, ER 15-0833

Thank you for your April 13, 2015, memorandum transmitting the above referenced report. We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Buffalo Baptist Church (CL0318) is not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined.

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 environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov



HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF
THE BUFFALO BAPTIST CHURCH (CL318)
B-5531 REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 76
ON NC 150 OVER BUFFALO CREEK
CLEVELAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAFT REPORT
TIP No. B-5531; WBS No. 55031.1.1

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699-1598

Prepared by:

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S&ME Project No. 4261-15-017

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Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

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

Date

March 2015

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318), located at 108 Buffalo Church Road, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 76 on NC 150 over Buffalo Creek, in Cleveland County (TIP No. B-5531; WBS No. 55031.1.1) (Figures 1 and 2). As part of background investigations, NCDOT identified the previously recorded Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318) within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), as potentially being affected by the undertaking. The APE is approximately 700 feet from each end of existing Bridge No. 76 and 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of NC 150.

Based on the results of the historic architectural analysis and background research, S&ME recommends the Buffalo Baptist Church, located at 108 Buffalo Church Road (PIN: 2568229598), as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The church is a front gabled, brick veneer structure with elements of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical architectural styles; it is a common type of church building within Cleveland County and the Buffalo Baptist Church building has undergone alterations, compromising its integrity. It has no significant historical associations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Site Description.....	4
Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318)	4
Associated Structures.....	10
3. Context.....	15
Buffalo Baptist Church	15
Architectural Context.....	16
4. National Register Eligibility Assessment	21
5. References.....	23
Appendix A: Professional Qualifications	25

1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318), located at 108 Buffalo Church Road, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 76 on NC 150 over Buffalo Creek, in Cleveland County (TIP No. B-5531; WBS No. 55031.1.1) (Figures 1 and 2). As part of background investigations, NCDOT identified the previously recorded Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318) within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), as potentially being affected by the undertaking. The APE is approximately 700 feet from each end of existing Bridge No. 76 and 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of NC 150.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted between February 18 and February 20, 2015, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Cleveland County Courthouse, the Cleveland County Library, and the Historic Shelby Foundation in Shelby, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) survey files. Attempts to contact staff at Buffalo Baptist Church, via phone and e-mail, for additional information and interior access to the church were unsuccessful. Additional research was conducted using online records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CRF 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; the Programmatic Agreement Manual for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina, dated 2009; and NCDOT's *Guidelines for Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.

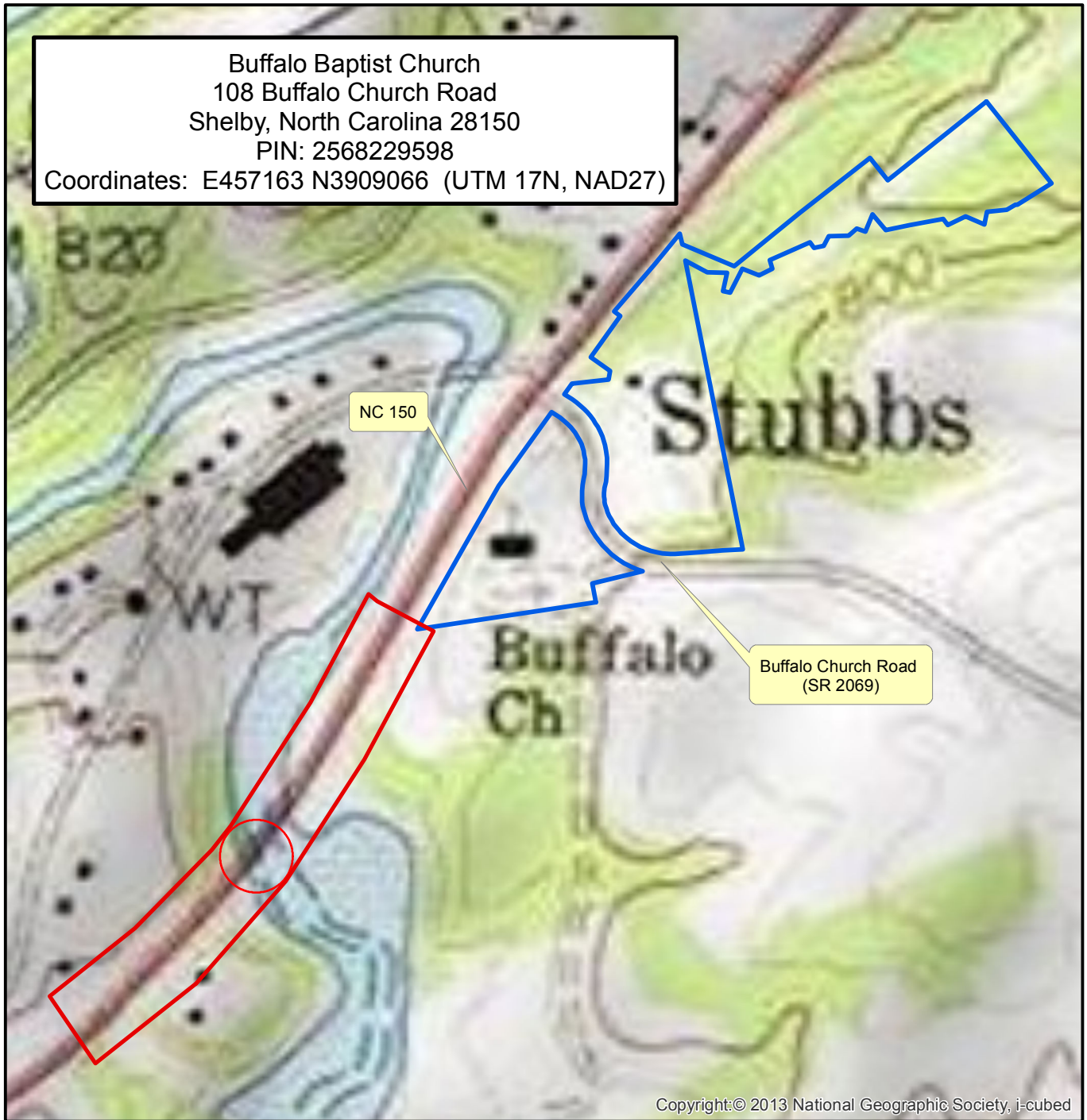
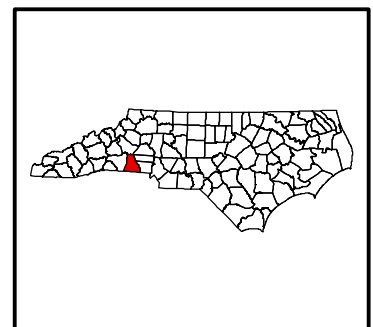
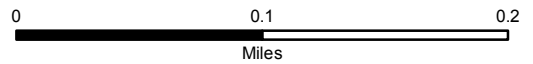


Figure 1. Topographic map showing location of Buffalo Baptist Church and Bridge No. 76, Cleveland County, NC.

Base Map: Waco 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



- Buffalo Baptist Church Parcel
- Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Bridge No. 76 Replacement



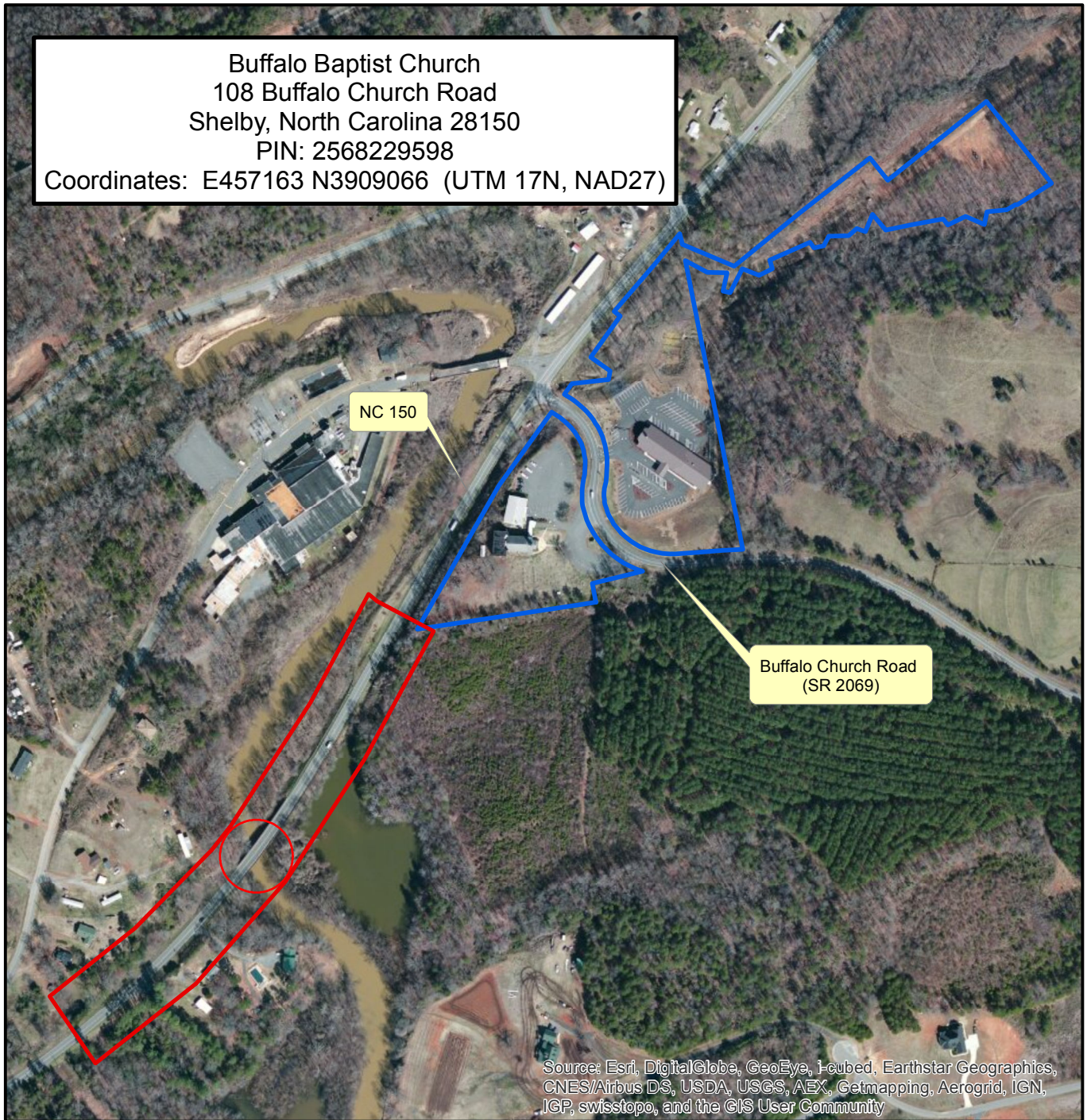
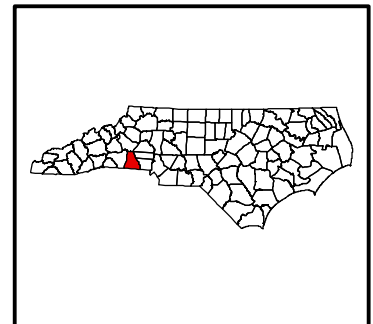
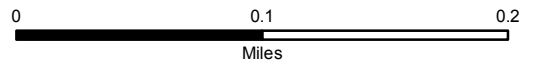


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing location of Buffalo Baptist Church and Bridge No. 76, Cleveland County, NC.

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery.



- Buffalo Baptist Church Parcel
- Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Bridge No. 76 Replacement



2. SITE DESCRIPTION

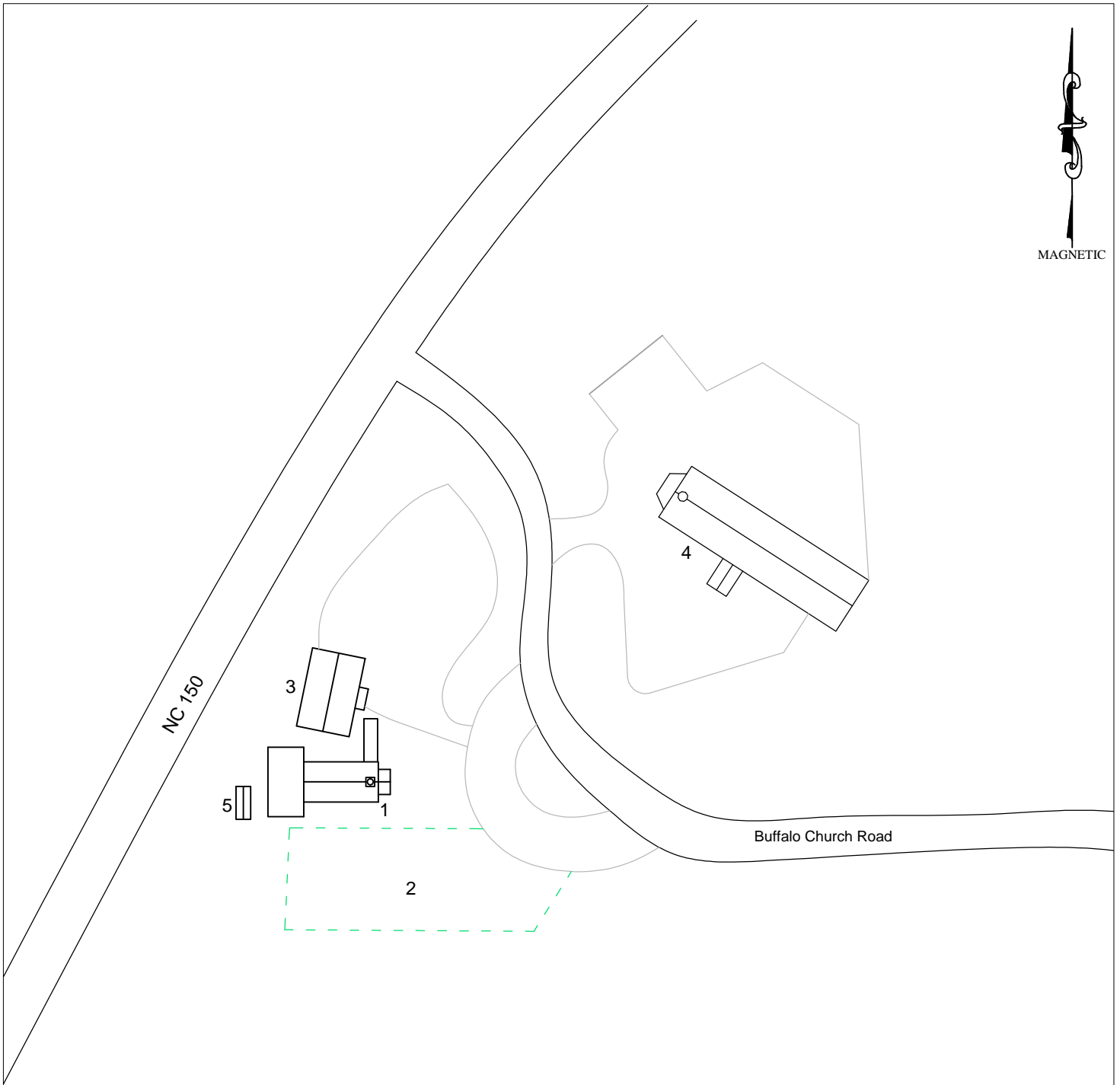
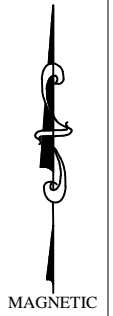
The Buffalo Baptist Church, located northeast of the town of Shelby, North Carolina, is a mid-twentieth century church building in the rural portion of Cleveland County (Figures 1 and 3). The property is located at 108 Buffalo Church Road (SR 2069), approximately 0.1-mile southeast of its intersection with Cherryville Road (NC 150). The current parcel (PIN: 2568229598) spans both sides of Buffalo Church Road and encompasses approximately 12 acres. Located on the property is the church building, as well as a cemetery, a storage building, an educational building, and a fellowship hall (Figure 4). Buffalo Creek, from which the church gets its name, has been dammed to form King's Mountain Reservoir south of the church; the creek flows generally southward before passing by Buffalo Baptist Church to the west and Cherryville Road crosses the creek at Bridge No. 76, about 900 feet southwest of the church (Figures 2 and 4).

Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318)

Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318) is a 1953 frame church structure covered with brick veneer, influenced by the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival architectural styles (Figure 3). It was recorded in 1997, as part of the historic architecture survey of Cleveland County. The church sits on a high bluff above North Carolina Highway 150 (Cherryville Road), east of Buffalo Creek and across the highway from the former Shelby Yarn Company's mill (Figure 1). The main block of the church is a two-story, gable-front building that spans three bays wide by six bays deep (Figure 5). The church also has a basement level, which is visible on the sides and the rear of the building because of the slope of the lot. The rear of the church has a three-story rectangular brick annex, with a flat roof, that was built in 1965 (Figure 6). A cemetery, which predates the church building, and additional buildings, which have been constructed on the site since the 1950s, are part of the Buffalo Baptist Church property (Figure 4).



Figure 3. View of Buffalo Baptist Church, facing west.



Key

- 1. Buffalo Baptist Church, 1953 (with 1965 annex)
- 2. Buffalo Baptist Church Cemetery, ca. 1915-present
- 3. Fellowship Hall I, ca. 1994
- 4. Fellowship Hall II, ca. 2009
- 5. Storage Building, late-20th century

SCALE:	NOT TO SCALE
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HLC
DATE:	3-16-2015



SKETCH MAP Buffalo Baptist Church Property Replacement of Bridge No. 76 on NC 150 Cleveland County, North Carolina
JOB NO: 4261-15-017

FIGURE NO: 4



Figure 5. View of the Buffalo Baptist Church from Buffalo Church Road, facing southwest.



Figure 6. Rear oblique of the Buffalo Baptist Church, showing annex, facing northeast.

The front gabled façade features a full enclosed pediment and a prominent gable-front frame portico, which is supported by four wooden, fluted, Doric columns (Figure 7). An arched doorway, with double door and fanlight, is centered in the front elevation, flanked by a single, double-hung, sash stained glass window on either side; the upper story has three square stained glass casement windows that have been divided into four panels (Figures 7 and 8). The front gable has a raking cornice, with wooden denticulate molding above newer grooved horizontal molding; the same molding configuration has been applied along the eaves of the roofline and the frieze of the portico. The portico's pediment is sheathed in vinyl siding, with a fan-shaped vent centered within it; the wooden beadboard covering the portico ceiling remains, but the soffit along the eaves has been replaced with vinyl (Figure 7). Centered above the gable is an octagonal steeple, set on a square base, of frame construction. The base is covered with vinyl siding and has a circular vent; the steeple has a pyramidal roof and vents on the four cardinal direction sides.

The side elevations of the church have five arched stained glass casement windows in the rear five bays (Figures 8 and 9). The south elevation features two square stained glass casement windows, one on each level, in the front bay, while the northern bay has only a single square stained glass casement window in the upper story and a wooden entry door at the basement level. Both the north and south elevations have glass block windows at the basement level, although the southern windows are obscured beneath a metal handicap access ramp. An exterior brick chimney is visible on the south elevation, at the junction of the church and the annex (Figure 8).

The rear annex, which is seven bays wide and three bays deep, has a flat roof and unadorned cornice (Figures 6 and 10). Both the north and south elevations have a doorway in the front bay, with two bays of windows behind it; the northern elevation has a three-story fire escape, with doors at each level. The rear elevation has seven bays of windows; fenestration throughout this section is six-over-six, double hung, wooden sash windows (Figure 10). The construction of this annex differs from that of the front gabled church section, which is frame with brick veneer; the annex has a variation of American common bond brick, with rows of alternating headers and stretchers separated by five rows of stretchers. The roof of the annex joins the gabled church building slightly above the horizontal trim that creates the pediment (Figure 9).



Figure 7. View of portico and steeple of the Buffalo Baptist Church, facing southwest.



Figure 8. Oblique view of the Buffalo Baptist Church, facing northwest.



Figure 9. Oblique view of Buffalo Baptist Church, facing southwest.



Figure 10. Rear elevation of the Buffalo Baptist Church, showing annex, facing north.

Associated Structures

Cemetery, ca. 1915 to Present

South of the mid-twentieth century church building is the Buffalo Baptist Church Cemetery, which predates the current church (Figure 11). The cemetery is approximately 0.75-acre, with the earliest locatable burial dating from 1915 and interments continuing until the present (Figure 12). The cemetery contains a variety of early through late-twentieth century gravestones and markers, including obelisks, die-on-base, and flat markers (Figures 11 and 12).



Figure 11. View of Buffalo Baptist Church and cemetery, facing northwest.



Figure 12. View of Buffalo Baptist Church cemetery, facing south.

Fellowship Hall I, ca. 1994

To the north of the mid-twentieth century church building is a single story educational building, built around 1994 (Figure 13). The structure, which is wooden frame construction, has a shallow side gabled roof (Figure 14). The south and east (front) elevations are covered with brick veneer, while the north and west elevations are sheathed in vertical corrugated metal (Figures 14 and 15). It has a central metal doorway, with sidelights, flanked by two tall metal casement windows on either side. A slight roof overhang projects above the doorway. The building is accessed by a brick stoop, which is connected to the church through a concrete walkway and covered metal breezeway; it is also accessible via a set of brick stairs from the parking lot (Figures 9 and 13).



Figure 13. Front elevation of Fellowship Hall I building associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing west.



Figure 14. Oblique view of Fellowship Hall I building associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing northwest.



Figure 15. Oblique view of Fellowship Hall I building associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing southwest.

Fellowship Hall II, ca. 2009

East of the mid-twentieth century church building, located across Buffalo Church Road and down a hill, is the late-twentieth century Fellowship Hall building. This structure is a single story, rectangular building of frame construction, with vertical cement board and faux stone exterior treatments. The front elevation has a gabled front section that steps backward to create a projecting appearance; the remainder of the building is also front gabled. A tall steeple rises above the front gable. The south elevation features a gabled projection, which covers a side entry door; the north elevation has a playground at the rear of the structure (Figures 16–17).



Figure 16. Front elevation of Fellowship Hall II building associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing southeast.



Figure 17. Side elevation of Fellowship Hall II associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing northeast.

Storage Building, Late-Twentieth Century

Directly west of the mid-twentieth century church building, behind the attached annex, is a prefabricated, movable, wooden storage building. The structure has a side gabled roof and a central doorway. It is covered with vinyl siding and has a composition shingle (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Mid-twentieth century storage building associated with Buffalo Baptist Church, facing north.

3. CONTEXT

Buffalo Baptist Church

The Buffalo Baptist Church (CL318) is the home of a rural Baptist congregation in eastern Cleveland County, between the town of Shelby and the community of Waco. Although the 1997 survey file indicates that the church was founded in 1872, other articles place the organization of the congregation in 1902, as does the cornerstone on the church building (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001; *The Star* 2001). The congregation officially joined the King's Mountain Baptist association in 1903 (Jolley 2001). The first services at the Buffalo Baptist Church were held in a brush arbor, as no building had been secured for worship services. Throughout the early twentieth century, worship services were held when the services of an itinerant preacher could be utilized; initially this was once per month, on the fourth Saturday and Sunday, although by the mid-1930s, there were two services held per month. At some point between 1902 and 1913, the congregation acquired an old wooden school building to hold worship service in (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001).

Eleven years after the founding of Buffalo Baptist Church, in 1913, the Buffalo Manufacturing Company deeded 1.125 acres of land, known as the Hill Tract, to the Trustees of the Buffalo Baptist Church for the construction of a church building, "so that the surrounding community may be benefitted by the Religious spirit fostered thereby" (Cleveland County Register of Deeds Book 3B:55-56). The deed, which was authorized by company owner Tom Lattimore, contained a specific clause that the property was to be used "as a site and location of a Church or House of Worship...and such uses as are reasonably incident thereto, and for no other purpose or object", with the stipulation that "in case the said land should cease to be used for said purpose continuously for as much as a year, then this conveyance is to be void and the said land is to revert to" the Buffalo Manufacturing Company or its successor (Cleveland County Register of Deeds Book 3B:55-56). The conveyance also reserved the right of the Buffalo Manufacturing Company to construct a dam on the creek, below the church property, for the purposes of harnessing water power and released the company from any liability claims on damage to the church property stemming from such dam and the resulting pond (Cleveland County Register of Deeds Book 3B:55-56). Even after the 1913 donation of the land, on which the wooden school building was located, the Buffalo Baptist Church congregation continued to meet in this original building, with a room added in 1922 to expand the capacity of the church, for the next four decades (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001).

The first full time pastor at the church was Reverend O. B. Williams, who began his tenure in 1950; it was under the pastorate of Williams that the current brick church building was constructed in 1953. The previous year, the wooden school building was moved from its original site and construction began on the new church; the church building was completed and opened the following year (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001). Also in 1953, the Buffalo Baptist Church acquired a small parcel of land, adjoining their original 1.125 acre tract, from the O. E. Ford Company (Cleveland County Register of Deeds Book 6G:204).

The construction of this church building was primarily financed by the Dover family through the Dover Foundation (Tarpley 2000). The Dover Foundation is a non-profit organization, begun in 1944 by Charles and Jack Dover, sons of John Randolph Dover. John Dover was the founder and owner of the Ella Manufacturing Company, from 1907 until its sale in 1921, as well as the Dover

and Ora Mills, all part of the burgeoning early twentieth century textile industry in Cleveland County. Dover and his sons were active members of the Baptist church community in Cleveland County and were known for their philanthropy and role in community development; John Dover was active in the building of at least three Baptist churches in the county, Second Baptist Church, Eastside Baptist Church, and Cover Baptist Church, before his death in 1931. After the death of their father, Charles and Jack Dover expanded the Dover family business ventures, including the acquisition of the plant that became the Dover Yarn Company (later the Shelby Yarn Company's Dover plant) along Buffalo Creek, across NC 150 from Buffalo Baptist Church; along with the mills themselves, the Dover family was known to build schools, clubhouses, and churches for the workers at their establishments (The Cleveland County Historical Association 1982:190–193; Cleveland County Historical Museum 1991:15; *The Star* 2000:150–151).

As the Buffalo Baptist Church congregation grew, during the mid- to late-twentieth century, so did the need for additional facilities for the congregation. As part of the expansion process, the church built the three story educational annex on the rear of the sanctuary building, in 1965. With the construction of this building, the original wooden schoolhouse building was sold and moved off the property (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001). Along with the construction of an additional building, the Trustees of Buffalo Baptist Church expanded the church's landholdings through the 1960s and 1970s, including acquiring 0.25-acre in 1960 from J. Carver and Dee Wood, 1.24 acres from Dover Yarn Mill, Incorporated in 1962, and two parcels, totaling 6.77 acres, in 1971 from Dover Yarn Mill, Incorporated (Cleveland County Register of Deeds Book 8S:72; Book 9O:273; Book 13S:416). In 1994, a single story, brick veneer Fellowship Hall building (Fellowship Hall I), was constructed directly to the north of the church building. In 2009, the church added a large new Fellowship Hall building (Fellowship Hall II), across Buffalo Church Road, designed by the Patterson Design Group. The current pastor, Max Turner, has served the Buffalo Baptist Church congregation since 1989 (Tarpley 2000; Jolley 2001).

Architectural Context

Cleveland County has had three historic architectural surveys within its boundaries: King's Mountain in 1979, Shelby in 1982, and the remainder of the county in 1996–1998. There are survey files for more than 40 churches within the county; in the publication based on the 1990s survey alone, there are profiles of 21 churches (Eades 2003). Although the earliest settlers in Cleveland County were Presbyterian, with Shiloh Presbyterian Church being the first established church within the county boundaries, in 1770, they were followed shortly afterward by Baptist and Methodist settlers in the 1780s (Weathers 1956:108–109). Sandy Run Baptist Church was the first Baptist congregation within the county, organized in 1788; during the nineteenth century, Baptist churches became the predominant denomination within the county (Weathers 1956:108). The twentieth century saw significant growth in the number of church congregations within Cleveland County, and in 1956, the county was cited as having “the highest ratio of churches per population of any county in North Carolina” with 126 different churches (Weathers 1956:114); within twenty years that number had grown to 204, with 111 of the churches being Baptist, and by 1991, there were over 230 churches within the county (Weathers 1956:108; *Shelby Daily Star* 1976:212; Cleveland County Historical Museum 1991:23).

The number of churches within the county can be attributed to the small, rural communities in the area; with travel between communities difficult during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth

centuries, each community developed its own church congregations. As the number of county residents grew, so did the number of churches; “as congregations grew in size and affluence, frame and brick buildings were erected” (Eades 2003:12). Generally, the rural community churches were “gable fronted, an arrangement that focused the interior space on the altar and pulpit at one end” (Eades 12–13). Various architectural styles influenced the church buildings within Cleveland County, depending on their date of construction. By the early-twentieth century, “the Colonial Revival style largely replaced the Gothic Revival, and some churches added multistory educational, office, and fellowship hall wings to their rear or side elevations” (Eades 2003:13). By the mid-twentieth century, a combination of Colonial Revival and Neoclassical details on church buildings was common within the county. Buffalo Baptist Church conforms to this pattern of building, with elements of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical architectural styles and the added educational building at the rear of the church. Mid-twentieth century observations indicate that “there are scores of commodious brick churches complete with educational buildings throughout the county,” and a church of similar design, the Zion Baptist Church, located south of West Zion Church Road (SR 1337), north of Shelby, was described as a “typical rural church...in Cleveland County” (Weathers 1956:114).

A windshield survey of churches revealed that a number of mid-twentieth century churches of similar design and construction remain extant within Cleveland County. Both Fallston Baptist Church and Friendship Methodist Church, located within sight of each other in the community of Fallston, in the northern part of the county, have similar construction and styling as Buffalo Baptist Church. Fallston Baptist Church (CL588), which, like Buffalo Baptist Church, was founded in 1902, was constructed in 1940 and exhibits a gable-front form, with Colonial Revival and Neoclassical details, and a rear education building annex (Figure 18); the church is located northwest of the corner of East Stagecoach Trail (NC 182) and Fallston Road (NC 18). Friendship United Methodist Church, also located northwest of the corner of East Stagecoach Trail (NC 182) and Fallston Road (NC 18), was organized in the mid-nineteenth century, but the current building, which is a gable-front, brick veneer structure with Colonial Revival detailing and a rear annex, was constructed in 1935 (Figure 19). Other churches observed during the windshield survey that fit into the same the construction and architectural style as Buffalo Baptist Church include: First Methodist Church of Lawndale (no survey number), built in 1952 (Figure 20); Lawndale Baptist Church (no survey number), built in 1951 (Figure 21); Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church (no survey number) in King’s Mountain, built in 1972 (Figure 22); and Sandy Run Baptist Church (CL114), in Mooresboro, built in 1950 (Figure 23). Of the above-referenced churches, only Sandy Run Baptist Church (CL114) has been evaluated for National Register eligibility; it was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2006 (David 2006; Sendbeck 2006).



Figure 18. View of Fallston Baptist Church, facing south.



Figure 19. View of the Friendship United Methodist Church, facing northwest.



Figure 20. View of First Methodist Church of Lawndale, facing northeast.



Figure 21. View of the Lawndale Baptist Church, facing southwest.



Figure 22. View of Mount Zion Baptist Church, in King's Mountain, facing east.



Figure 23. View of Sandy Run Baptist Church, facing southwest.

4. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Overall, the Buffalo Baptist Church conveys its history as a mid-twentieth century rural church building; however, it has a common history and architectural style shared by many rural churches throughout Cleveland County and is considered *ineligible* for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows.

- Location: Medium to High

The Buffalo Baptist Church remains in the same location that it has been since its founding, with the current building dating to the mid-twentieth century located at its original location, with changes to the property and surroundings consisting of the construction of additional buildings for church purposes.

- Design: Medium

The Buffalo Baptist Church retains its original two-story, front gabled plan; however, there has been an addition to the rear of the original church building.

- Setting: Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, although Cherryville Road (NC 150) has become a more main thoroughfare since the church was originally founded at the turn of the twentieth century. However, the church building is sheltered from the road below by the topography of the lot and the wooded tract it is located on. The closing of the nearby Shelby Yarn Company mill has altered the setting of the area somewhat.

- Materials: Medium

The Buffalo Baptist Church retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing. There have been changes to many of the original exterior materials, including a replacement roof, vinyl siding on the portico and steeple, and vinyl on the eaves and soffits. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

- Workmanship: Medium

The Buffalo Baptist Church building retains original mid-twentieth century workmanship throughout most of the structure. The exterior alterations that have occurred have not compromised much of the detail, including the denticulate molding at the eaves and the stain glass windows, which remain intact. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

- Feeling: Medium

The Buffalo Baptist Church retains the feeling of a mid-twentieth century rural church building within Cleveland County.

- Association: Medium

The church retains its association with the Buffalo Baptist Church congregation and the Dover family, which provided funding for its construction.

The Buffalo Baptist Church is recommended *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places.

- The church is considered *ineligible* under Criterion A, as there are no events associated with the Buffalo Baptist Church that have National Register-level significance.
- The church is considered *not eligible* under Criterion B, as it does not have an association with a particular notable person that has National Register significance; although the locally significant Dover family helped fund the construction of the current church building, through the Dover Foundation, this funding mechanism was utilized for a number of rural churches in Cleveland County and is not unique to the Buffalo Baptist Church.
- The church is considered *not eligible* under Criterion C for architecture; although the church building is an example of a Neoclassical and Colonial Revival-influenced church structure from the mid-twentieth century, there have been some alterations, including the addition of vinyl siding and soffits, which have compromised some elements of the integrity. Additionally, this style and construction technique were popular for rural churches in Cleveland County during the mid-twentieth century, with multiple comparable examples observed during fieldwork; therefore, the Buffalo Baptist Church is not a particularly unique or illustrative example of its style or type.
- Neither the church nor any of the associated structures, including the cemetery, are likely to yield any important historical information on building technology or design, so they are considered *ineligible* under Criterion D.

The Buffalo Baptist Church *does not meet* National Register Criterion Consideration A, which is applied to religious properties, because its primary significance is not from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

5. REFERENCES

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The Cleveland County Historical Association

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APPENDIX A: PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

**Title**

Senior Historian / Architectural Historian

Company

S&ME, Inc. - Columbia, SC

Education

M.A., Public History / Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005

B.A., History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

Years of Experience

7 years with S&ME, Inc.
11 years professional experience

Professional Memberships

National Trust for Historic Preservation

National Council on Public History

American Association of State and Local History

Organization of American Historians

South Carolina Historical Society

HEATHER CARPINI, M.A.**SENIOR HISTORIAN / ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

Ms. Carpini (formerly Heather Jones) is the Historian / Architectural Historian for S&ME's Cultural Resources Department. She has been working in the historic preservation field for ten years, previously holding positions at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Historic Columbia Foundation, and with the City of Independence, Missouri. Ms. Carpini has experience providing the following services: Historic and Archival Research; Historic and Architectural Surveys; National Register of Historic Places Nominations; Historic Tax Credit Applications; Historic Preservation Planning; HABS / HAER Documentation; Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and AutoCAD. As a former Historic Preservation Manager for a City, overseeing a large historic district, National Historic Landmark District, and numerous individually designated historic properties, she has worked with design guidelines, rehabilitation projects, tax credit projects, historic preservation commissions, reviewing compatible new construction in historic districts, and zoning and redevelopment within cities.

KEY PROJECTS AND ASSIGNMENTS**FERC PROJECTS****Parr Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 1894)**

Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina (2013-2014)

Historian and architectural historian for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. S&M# conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey for the SCE&G relicensing of the Parr Hydroelectric Project; the project area included 70 separate areas (3,375 acres) along the Broad River and Monticello Reservoir. Surveyed historic architectural resources within the project area, evaluated National Register eligibility, developed a comprehensive historic context for the project area, completed historic and archival research on areas containing historic archaeological sites, wrote historic context for these areas, compiled information pertaining to historical archaeological sites, and correlated research with archaeological findings. (1616-13-405)

Tygert Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 12613)

Taylor County, West Virginia (2011)

Architectural historian/historian for Phase I investigations of a proposed powerhouse and transmission line at the US Army Corps of Engineers Tygart Dam. The dam and associated structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase I investigations identifying cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the project, assessing the potential impacts of new construction on the dam and associated structures, and assessing the impact of the transmission line on the viewshed of National Register eligible properties. Completed historic and archival research for the project, surveyed and photographed historic structures, and evaluated National Register eligibility. (1616-10-238)

London/Marmet (FERC Project No. 1175) and Windfield Hydroelectric Projects (FERC Project No. 1290)

Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia (2009)

Historian/architectural historian for Phase I investigations of three of Appalachian Power Company's hydroelectric power facilities along the Kanawha River. All three facilities are part of a National Register Historic District, the Kanawha River Navigation System. The Phase I investigations involved identifying the historically significant components at each of the facilities; identifying and evaluating archaeological resources within the area of potential effects; and assessing project related effects on any significant resources. Completed historic and archival research for the project, wrote historic contexts for the power facilities, and evaluated National Register eligibility. (1616-09-348)

Claytor Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 739)

Pulaski County, Virginia (2007-2009)

Historian for Phase I and Phase II investigations of Appalachian Power Company's Claytor Hydroelectric Project. Investigation included 101 miles of shoreline and eight islands in Claytor Lake. Completed historic and archival research on areas containing historic archaeological sites, wrote historic context for these areas, compiled information pertaining to historical archaeological sites, and correlated research with archaeological findings. Also produced graphics for the report. (1616-07-033 and 1616-08-410)

Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516), Stage II Survey

Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina (2006-2010)

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Stage II survey. Developed a comprehensive historic context for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project and assessed the eligibility of historic properties and sites at multiple locations throughout the project area. Project area included approximately 620 miles of shoreline and 125 islands in Lake Murray. (1619-06-111)

PIPELINE PROJECTS

Ohio River Pipeline

Belmont, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties, Ohio (2014)

Historian/Architectural Historian for the Ohio River Pipeline project. Surveyed historic structures along 55 miles of pipeline, as well as numerous reroutes, access roads, and compressor station locations. Researched history of inventoried structures and evaluated National Register eligibility. Also developed a historic context for the pipeline project area. (1176-13-001).

PNG Huntersville Strengthening

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (2011-2012)

Historian/architectural historian for the Huntersville Strengthening Pipeline project. Surveyed aboveground historic resources along approximately two miles of pipeline, assessed impacts two National Register listed/eligible properties, helped PNG obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness for construction from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission, and monitored the use of heavy equipment for construction near a local historic landmark and National Register listed site (1357-11-005).

PNG Davidson to Concord Pipeline

Cabarrus, Iredell, and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina (2011)

Historian/architectural historian for the Davidson to Concord Pipeline project. Conducted survey of historic architectural resources along approximately 15 miles of pipeline, evaluated National Register eligibility, and wrote historic context for project area (1357-10-022).

PNG Sutton Pipeline Project

Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina (2010-2011)

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report for the Sutton Pipeline Project. Researched and wrote a historic context for Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland Counties. Identified and evaluated historic structures along the proposed pipeline route. (1357-10-022)

PNG Concord Mills Pipeline Corridor

Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina (2010)

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report on the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3.5 Miles Along the Proposed PNG Concord Mills Pipeline Corridor in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties, North Carolina. Researched and wrote a historic context for Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties. (1357-09-032)

DOT PROJECTS

Historic Architectural Analysis of Three Historic Properties, TIP W-5314

Rowan County, North Carolina (2014)

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for three historic properties in Rowan County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the US 801 intersection realignment, in the vicinity of the community of Woodleaf.

Project included documentation of the structures and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-061)

Historic Architectural Analysis of Five Properties in the W-5600 Project Area

Johnston County, North Carolina (2014)

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for five historic properties in Johnston County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the improvements along US 71, near the town of Wilson's Mills. Project included documentation of the structures and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-093)

Section 106 Request for Review, TRU-CH122, Warren #2 Bridge Replacement Project

Trumbull County, Ohio (2014)

Senior Architectural Historian for a bridge replacement project in Trumbull County, Ohio. The project was completed for Ohio DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Warren #2 Bridge on CR 122 (Nelson Moser Road), over Mahoning River. Project included documentation of the bridge and three adjacent parcels, background research, and historic map research. (4261-14-046)

Historic and Architectural Analysis of the Tipton-Hughes House

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project of a 1880s farmhouse in Mitchell County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 5 on SR 1349 (Pigeon Roost Road), over Pigeon Roost Creek. Project included documentation of the structure and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (1616-13-657)

Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

Principal Investigator and author of the historic architectural resources survey and reconnaissance report, completed for North Carolina DOT. The project involved the replacement of three bridges in Mitchell County, under the State Funded Bridge Replacement Program. The survey identified structures over 50 years old within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project; each resource was photographed and mapped, research was conducted on the history of the property, and evaluations were made for National Register of Historic eligibility. (1616-13-658)

Batesville Road Widening

Greenville County, South Carolina (2009)

Project Manager, Architectural Historian and co-author of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Batesville Road Widening Project, Greenville County, South Carolina. Conducted historic research, completed a field survey, documented historic structures within the project's area of potential effect (APE), made recommendations concerning National Register

of Historic Places eligibility, and assessed potential effects of the project on historic cemeteries within the 1.5 mile project corridor. (1265-09-393)

Historic Resource Survey for the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements

Knoxville, Tennessee (2009)

Historian/architectural historian for survey of historic resources to complete Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements. Surveyed 15 historic structures and revisited a National Register of Historic Places listed historic district to determine potential effects of two road improvement projects to be performed by the City of Knoxville, under review by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Completed background research on surveyed structures, updated information on previously listed historic properties, and developed a historic context for Knoxville and the surveyed historic structures. (1434-08-516)

OTHER: ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION PROJECTS

Bamberg County Courthouse Complex

Bamberg County, South Carolina (2013)

Senior historian/architectural historian for the proposed Bamberg County Courthouse Complex, which included renovations to the existing courthouse, the construction of a new County Services Building, and the construction of a parking lot. Surveyed aboveground historic resources within the project area and one block radius, photographed structures, conducted historic research, evaluated National Register eligibility, and evaluated the potential of the project to have adverse effects on historic structures. (1616-13-293)

Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham

Windham County, Connecticut (2010)

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham, Connecticut. The survey documented more than 300 historic properties located within the boundaries of the town and made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility and further survey work. Completed historical research, photographed surveyed structures, completed Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism structure forms for surveyed buildings, completed a GIS file and map for the surveyed areas, and compiled information into a comprehensive survey report. (1616-10-043)

Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull

Fairfield County, Connecticut (2010)

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull, Connecticut. The survey documented more than 150 historic properties located within the boundaries of the town and made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility and further survey work. Completed historical research, photographed surveyed structures, completed Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism structure forms for surveyed buildings, completed a

GIS file and map for the surveyed areas, and compiled information into a comprehensive survey report. (1616-10-003)

Manufacturing/Warehousing Site at Union Cross Road and Temple School Road

Forsyth County, North Carolina (2008)

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Architectural Documentation of the Smith Tenant Complex, located on the Proposed Manufacturing/Warehousing Site at Union Cross Road and Temple School Road, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Completed historical research, produced measured drawings and floorplans, and photographed all structures included within the Smith Tenant Complex, as required by Forsyth County as part of the rezoning process for the property. Documentation was completed in accordance with guidelines stipulated by the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission. (1616-08-076)

Bucksport Elementary School

Horry County, South Carolina (2007)

Architectural Historian and author of the Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bucksport Elementary School, Horry County, South Carolina. Completed photographic and historic documentation of Bucksport Elementary School as required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Documentation included photographing the buildings, conducting archival research, conducting oral interviews, and writing a comprehensive report containing the research. (1634-06-430)

OTHER: PUBLIC INFORMATION

Mitigation of Adverse Effects, 44PU164, Claytor Hydroelectric Project

Pulaski County, Virginia (2012)

Historian and co-author of Public Information booklet, brochures, and panels developed for the mitigation of the adverse effects of the Claytor Hydroelectric Project on National Register eligible archaeological site 44PU164. Traditional mitigation methods were not feasible for site 44PU164, as the site is located on the west bank of Claytor Lake and is almost completely underwater a majority of the time. The site consists of historic components dating from the 1740s through the 1930s and has historic associations with the earliest settlers in the area, a notable Revolutionary soldier and statesman, and one of Pulaski County's most prominent families. As part of this project, S&ME conducted extensive research into the history of the land, its usage, and the three primary landowners from 1745 to the 1930s. This information was compiled into an educational packet; it was condensed into two display panels and a tri-fold brochure for the Claytor Lake State Park. The panels and the brochure each utilize QR code technology to link interested viewers to a website containing more in-depth information. Public presentations were also given on the findings at site 44PU164. (1616-11-104)

Saluda Hydroelectric Project and the Tree House Site (38LX531)

*Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina
(2011)*

Historian and co-author of Public Information booklet, brochures, and panels developed for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project and the Tree House Site (38LX531). In addition to the traditional mitigation of data recovery at the Tree House Site, SCE&C (the client) also contracted with S&ME to develop an informational brochure about the prehistory and history of the project area, as well as museum displays and panels. The displays were installed at the Lake Murray Visitors Center, Saluda Shoals Park, and SCANA Corporate Headquarters and the booklet was made available to the public at these sites. (1616-10-337)

OTHER: HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLANS

Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516), Historic Properties Management Plan

*Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina
(2010)*

Architectural Historian and co-author of the Historic Properties Management Plan for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516). Developed a plan for the management of National Register of Historic Places eligible structures within the survey area that will potentially be affected by the relicensing of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project. Researched specific treatment options, wrote a comprehensive plan for maintenance procedures, and made recommendations about the particular historic properties. (1616-07-092)

Fort Fremont

Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (2006)

Manager and co-author of the final preservation plan for the management of the Fort Fremont County Park, Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Researched and wrote the sections that addressed the historic resources located within the park and the treatment of those resources. (1616-06-240)

OTHER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROJECTS

John O'Hear Brickyard, O'Hear Pointe Tract

Berkeley County, South Carolina (2006-2007)

Historian and co-author of the report on the Data Recovery Excavation of 38BK1621, the John O'Hear Brickyard at the O'Hear Pointe Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Developed a comprehensive historic context for the O'Hear Pointe Site, including chain of title search and extensive archives research. (1616-06-166)

OTHER: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960

National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Document Nomination. Listed September 2005. Team Member to develop an historic context for segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, and write nominations for buildings which displayed characteristics of this context.

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff, Woodruff, South Carolina

National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff. Listed January 2005. Researched the history and architecture of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff and wrote a National Register of Historic Places nomination detailing the results of that research. Presented the nomination to the South Carolina Review Board for the National Register.

University Neighborhood Historic District, Columbia, South Carolina.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the University Neighborhood Historic District, Columbia, South Carolina. Listed October 2004. Worked as part of a four member team to complete a National Register nomination for a district containing over 150 contributing properties. Described the architectural significance of individual properties, researched and wrote the histories' of individual properties, and researched and wrote a historical context for the city of Columbia, South Carolina, and the neighborhood contained within the district.

RECENT TECHNICAL REPORTS

2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Blackburg Pipeline, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed YCNGA Fort Mill Lateral Pipeline, Lancaster and York Counties, South Carolina*. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Replacement of Structure 8A Lyles-Williams Street 115kV Line, Richland County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for South Carolina Electric and Gas, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Approximately 38-Mile Ohio River Pipeline Project, Belmont, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties, Ohio*. Report prepared for Regency Utica Gas Gathering, LLC, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.

2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Parr Hydroelectric Project, Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina*. Report prepared for South Carolina Electric and

Gas, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2013 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 540 Acres at the New Hope Industrial Campus, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for MeadWestvaco, Inc., by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2013 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 23.7 Acres for Project PMC, Lancaster, County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Plains Midstream Canada, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

2013 – Jennifer Betsworth and Heather L. Carpini. *Architectural Survey of the Proposed Bamberg County Courthouse Complex (Revised), Bamberg County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Columbia, and Bamberg County, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 – Heather L. Carpini and Kimberly Nagle. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 23.7 Acres for Project PMC, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for Plains Midstream Canada by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Dunkard's Bottom: Memories on the Virginia Landscape, 1745 to 1940*. Historical Investigations for Site 44PU164 at the Claytor Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia, FERC Project No. 739. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, and Kleinschmidt Associates, Inc., Strasburg, Pennsylvania by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 – Heather C. Jones. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Proposed First Creek Greenway, Edgewood Park and Environs Project, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Report prepared for the City of Knoxville and Cannon and Cannon, Inc., Knoxville, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 – Jason Moser and Heather Jones. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Widening project, Greenville County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) format letter report prepared for SCDOT and Vaughn and Melton, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 – Heather Jones and Kimberly Nagle. *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed PNG Huntersville Strengthening Project, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc., Charlotte by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham, Windham County, Connecticut*. Report prepared for the Town of Windham, Planning Department, Windham,

Connecticut, and the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Hartford, Connecticut by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull, Fairfield County, Connecticut*. Report prepared for the Trumbull Historical Society, Trumbull, Connecticut, and the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Hartford, Connecticut by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 – Jean-Marie Carta and Heather Jones. *Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Black Family Residence in Rock Hill (Revised), York County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for the City of Rock Hill, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 – Jason Moser and Heather Jones. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Widening project, Greenville County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) format letter report prepared for SCDOT and Vaughn and Melton, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 – Heather C. Jones. *Historic Resources Survey of the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Report prepared for the City of Knoxville and Vaughn and Melton, Knoxville, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 – William Green and Heather Jones. *Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites and the Results of a Drawdown Survey Conducted for the Claytor Lake Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia*. FERC Project No. 739. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, and Kleinschmidt Associates, Inc., Liverpool, New York, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 – William Green and Heather Jones. *Historic Properties Management Plan, Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina*. FERC Project No. 516. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 – John Molenda, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 31ON89 and 31ON322/322** at the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, by S&ME, Inc.

2007 – Heather Jones, Heather Bartley, and William Green. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 20 Acres at the Kelly Heirs Tract, Iredell County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for Crosland, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 – Michael Nelson, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Site 38BK2088 at the*

Newell Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for VM Enterprises, Summerville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 – Jason Moser, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 56 Acres at the Yauhannah Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Report prepared for Yauhannah Land Development, LLC, Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 – William Green, Heather Jones, and Kenneth Styer. *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of approximately 465 Acres at the Project Y Tract, Richland County, South Carolina.* Report prepared for Central South Carolina Alliance, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 – Heather Jones and William Green. *Historic Property Management Plan for the Fort Fremont County Park, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Plan prepared for the Beaufort County Planning Department, Beaufort, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.