



**North Carolina Department of Natural and 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

August 19, 2016

**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 Replacement of Bridge 628 on SR 1306 over  
Lake Lure Dam and Broad River, B-5871, Rutherford County, ER 16-1290

Thank you for your memorandum of July 26, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the report's finding that **Bridge 628 and Dam ((RF0650) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places** under Criteria A and C. While likely significant, the **Log Shop (RF0657) is not eligible for listing** due to an extensive loss of integrity.

We would like to clarify that while on page 26 of the report the author states that the dam and bridge are not eligible under Criterion C this is a typographical error as the paragraph continues with a justification for eligibility under Criterion C for its design and engineering. Eligibility under Criterion C is further documented in the Management Summary on pages 2 and 3. If there is no objection to this clarification, we will correct the digital and hard copies of the report.

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](mailto: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](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

for

**Replace Bridge No. 628  
on SR 1306 over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River  
Rutherford County  
TIP No. B-5871  
WBS No. 48065.1.1**

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

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

**July 2016**

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825C Merrimon Avenue, #345  
Asheville, NC 28804  
828-281-3852**

**July 2016**

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Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

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

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River, Rutherford County**  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**  
**TIP No. B-5871 | WBS No. 48065.1.1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over the Lake Lure Dam and Broad River in Rutherford County. The project area is located in the northwestern section of the county on the east side of Lake Lure, which was formed in 1927 by construction of the dam across the Broad River. At the time of the dam's construction, Bridge No. 628 was built across the top of the structure. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed bridge replacement project is delineated as approximately 1000 feet in all directions from bridge.

In April 2016, Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) completed a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE and, in consultation with NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, identified two properties over fifty years of age that warranted further investigation and evaluation. NCDOT contracted with APS in June 2016 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the two resources: the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605) and the Log Shop (RF 657). Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on June 20, 2016, photographing and mapping both properties, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Rutherford County Register of Deeds Office, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, and D. H. Ramsey Library Special Collections at the University of North Carolina Asheville. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's Rutherford 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 Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF0605), along with Bridge No. 628, was found to be eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of community planning and development and industry and for its significant engineering design. Built in 1925-1926 to create the scenic mountain lake at the center of the Lake Lure resort, the concrete dam and hydroelectric plant were critical to development of the lake and community. In addition to maintaining consistent water levels for lakefront construction and recreation, the dam and hydroelectric plant produce power from the overflow water that generates income for the town of Lake Lure. The reinforced concrete multiple-arch dam is an uncommon example of its type in the region and supports the thirteen-span tee-beam bridge across its top. The integrated dam, hydroelectric plant, and bridge structure is significant for its design and engineering.

The Log Shop (RF0657) at 454 Memorial Highway, however, was determined to be not eligible for the National Register. The small collection of building is a good example of Rustic Revival-style roadside architecture associated with automobile and lake-related tourism and recreation in the

first half of the twentieth century. The property suffers from a significant lack of integrity due to the loss of associated structures and alterations to the surviving buildings.

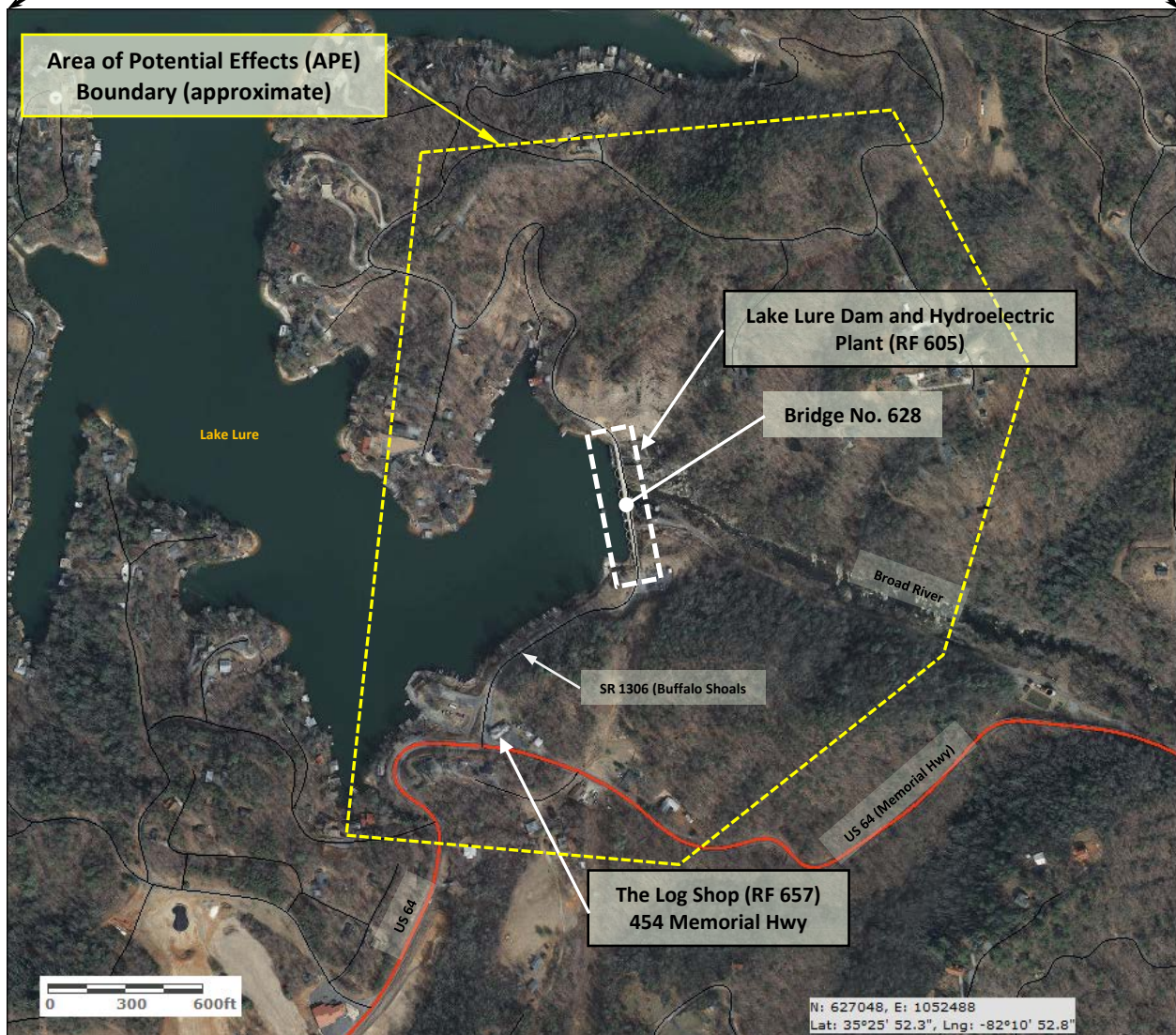
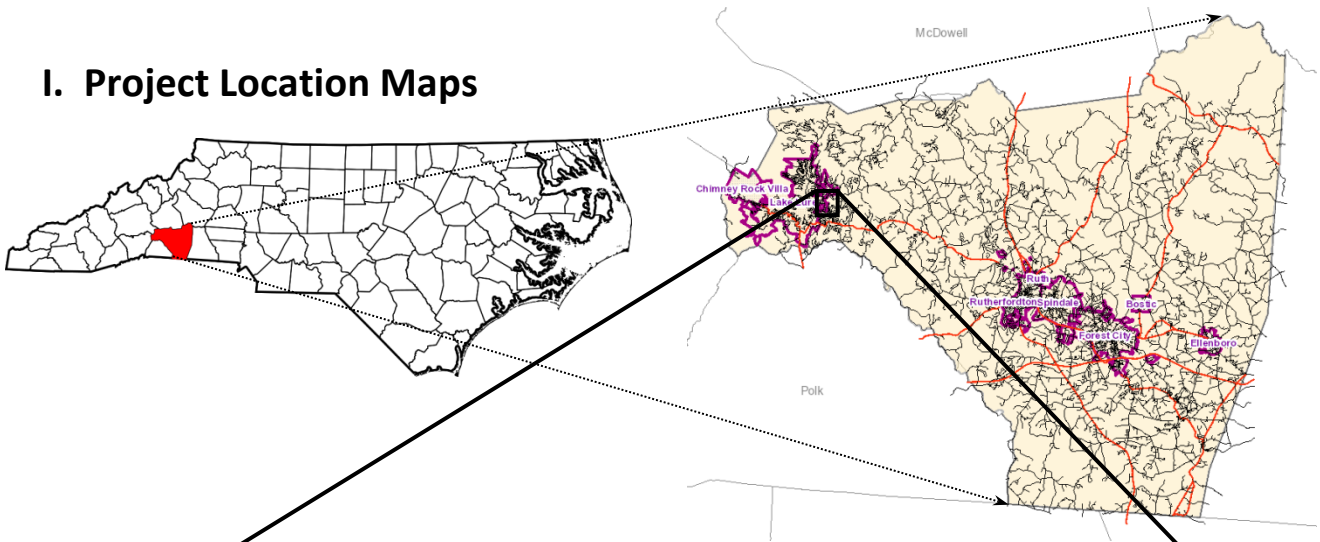
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; the HPO’s *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*; and NCDOT’s current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*. This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

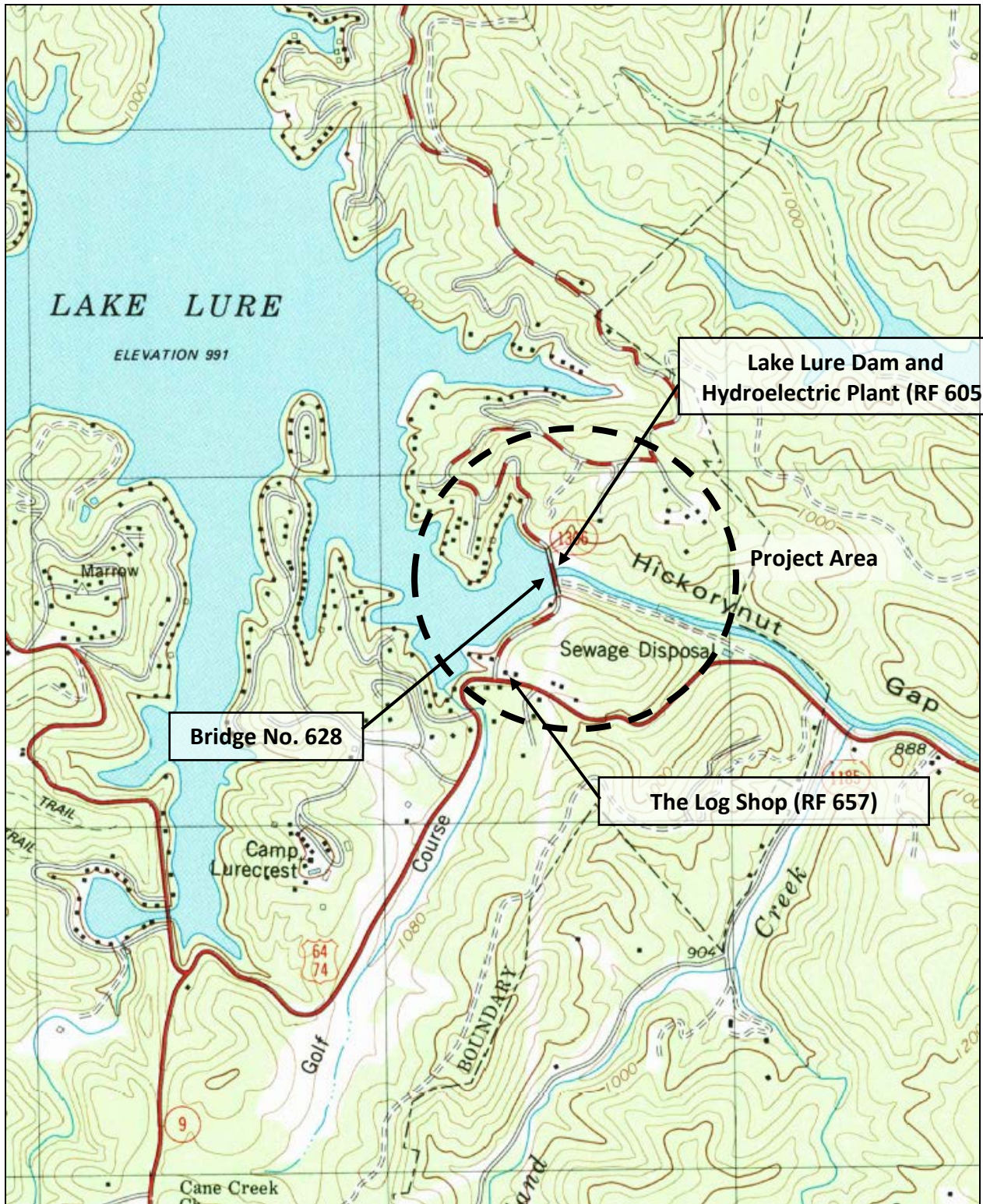
SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
RF0605	Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant	SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over Broad River	16-49749	Eligible	A, C
RF0657	The Log Shop	454 Memorial Highway	02-20786	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

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# I. Project Location Maps





Location Map – Lake Lure, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map (1982; photoinspected 1987)

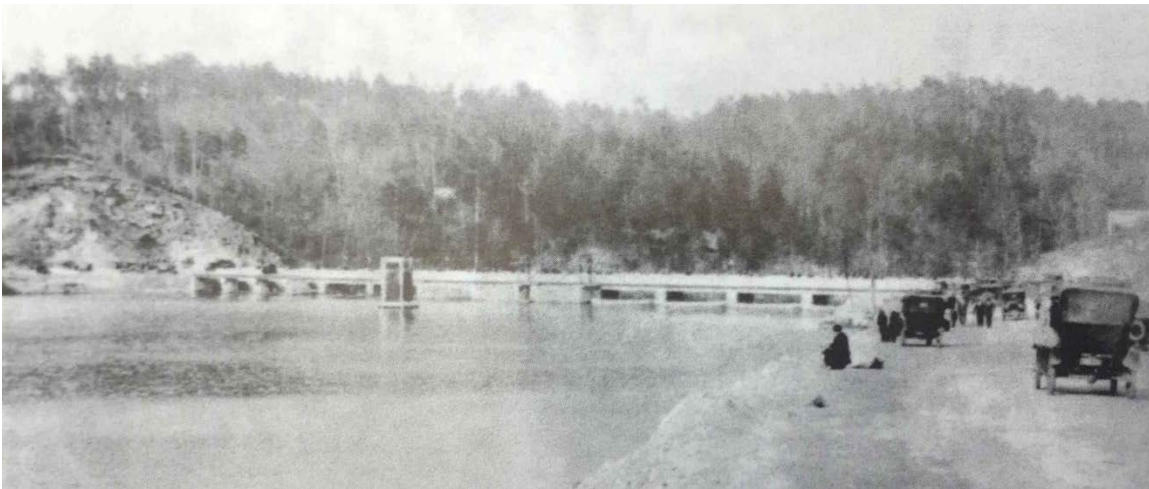


## II. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over the Lake Lure Dam and Broad River in Rutherford County. Bridge No. 628 stands approximately 0.2-mile north of the intersection of Buffalo Shoals Road (SR 1306) and Memorial Highway (US 64). The project area is located within the limits of the Town of Lake Lure in the northwestern section of Rutherford County. Completed in 1926, the concrete dam impounds the Broad River as it flows southeasterly from Hickory Nut Gorge to form Lake Lure. The dam is located at the east end of the lake. Bridge No. 628 sits atop the Lake Lure Dam and carries a single lane of traffic across the structure. The proposed replacement project may entail replacing the bridge in its existing location or possibly a new location alternative. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed bridge replacement project is delineated as approximately 1000 feet in all directions from bridge.

In April 2016, Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) completed a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE and, in consultation with NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, identified two properties over fifty years of age that warranted further investigation and evaluation. NCDOT contracted with APS in June 2016 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the two resources: the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605) and the Log Shop (RF 657). Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on June 20, 2016, photographing and mapping both properties, and authored the report.

Dr. Lucius B. Morse conceived of the cross-shaped Lake Lure as the centerpiece of a year-round resort in the early twentieth century. Dr. Morse came to western North Carolina for his health, and after enlisting the financial support of his twin brothers, he purchased approximately 400 acres, including Chimney Rock, in 1902. His development company eventually acquired more than 8,000 acres framing the lake site. Construction of the dam began in 1925, and the lake was fully impounded by 1927, when the Town of Lake Lure was incorporated. At full pool Lake Lure covers approximately 720 acres with roughly twenty-seven miles of shoreline.



**“Lake Filling Behind Dam, 1927”** (Photograph from J. Timothy Cole, *Chimney Rock Park and Hickory Nut Gorge* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 92).



**Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River, view to northeast**



**Lake Lure, view west from Bridge No. 628**



**Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River, view to north**



**Intersection of Memorial Highway (US 64) and Buffalo Shoals Road (SR 1306), view to northeast**

### III. Methodology

In April 2016, Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) completed a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE. Preliminary work for the reconnaissance survey identified 95 tax parcels circumscribed or intersected by the APE provided by NCDOT, and a field survey, conducted April 8, 2016, identified and recorded 24 properties with resources over fifty years of age located within the APE. Many of the resources identified in the reconnaissance survey were typical examples of common residential and commercial building types suitable for second homes and vacation properties. The properties frequently displayed material alterations such as synthetic siding and replacement windows, along with decks, boathouses, docks, and other additions that compromised their historic integrity.

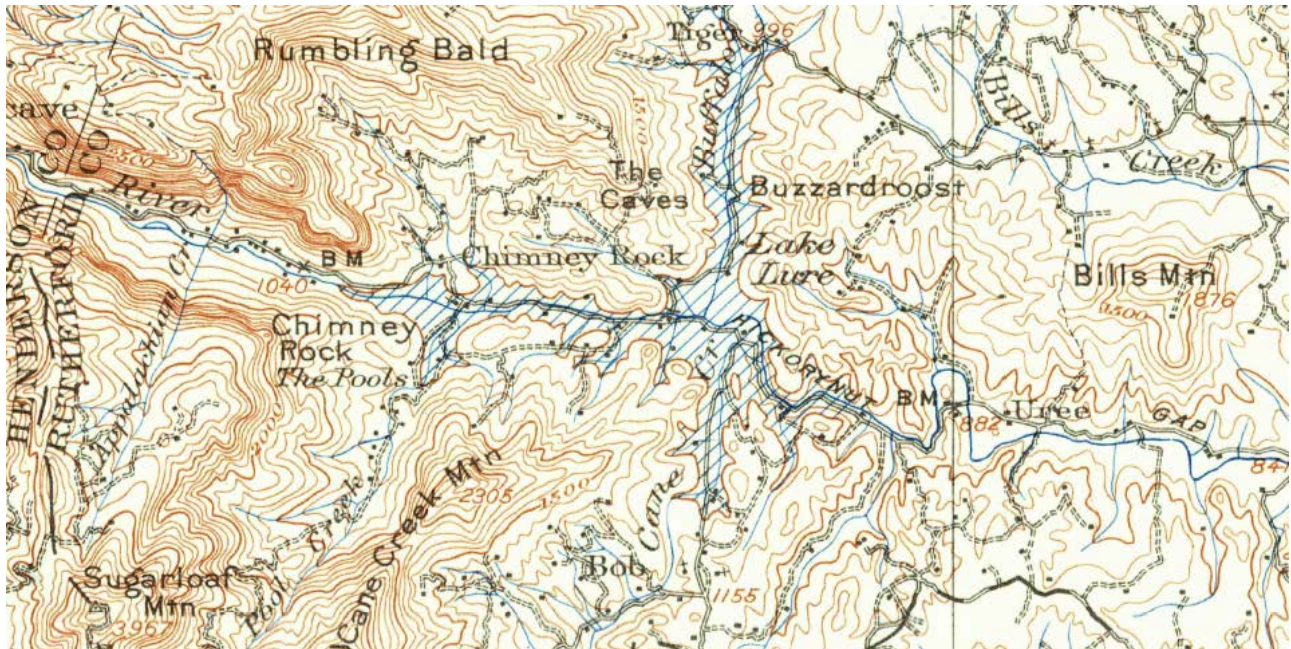
Following the reconnaissance survey and building inventory presentation, NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, in consultation with APS, identified two properties over fifty years of age that warranted further investigation and evaluation. NCDOT subsequently contracted with APS to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the two resources: the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605) and the Log Shop (RF 657). Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork for the intensive evaluation on June 20, 2016, photographing and mapping both properties, and authored the report.

Background research was conducted primarily through online sources including the Rutherford County Register of Deeds office, the Town of Lake Lure, the North Carolina Collection at Pack Memorial Library, and D. H. Ramsey Library Special Collections at the University of North Carolina Asheville. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's Rutherford County survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. Three reinforced-concrete bridges built in 1925—the Broad River Bridge (No. 7), Pool Creek Bridge (No. 34), and Lake Lure Bridge (No. 52)—over various tributaries of the lake were determined eligible in 2005 at the completion of a statewide bridge survey conducted for NCDOT. Pine Gables (RF 217), a nineteenth-century stagecoach inn located at the west end of the lake on the old road between Asheville and Rutherfordton, was placed on the National Register in 1999.

A search of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) records revealed that the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF0605) is the only previously recorded property in the general project area. The dam and hydroelectric plant were placed on the Study List for the National Register in 1979 at the completion of the county-wide historic architecture survey. According to HPOWeb, the facility was determined eligible for the National Register in 2005; the determination was based on the eligibility of Bridge No. 628 as part of a statewide bridge survey conducted by NCDOT. The survey site file for the property, however, includes only photographs from the 1979 survey.

## IV. Historical Background

Settlement of the scenic the Hickory Nut Gorge area of northwestern Rutherford and eastern Henderson counties probably began with the Cherokee, who told of the curious geological formations in their legends. The exposed rock faces of Chimney Rock and Round Top mountains frame the entrance to a rugged gorge that rises with the Rocky Broad River to a gap in the Blue Ridge escarpment. As the Broad River flowed southeast from the gorge into Rutherford County, it fed a fertile valley at the foot of the mountains and was joined by tributaries including Buffalo, Pool, and Cane creeks.<sup>1</sup>



**Saluda, N.C. USGS topographic quadrangle map (1907; reprinted 1942) - detail**

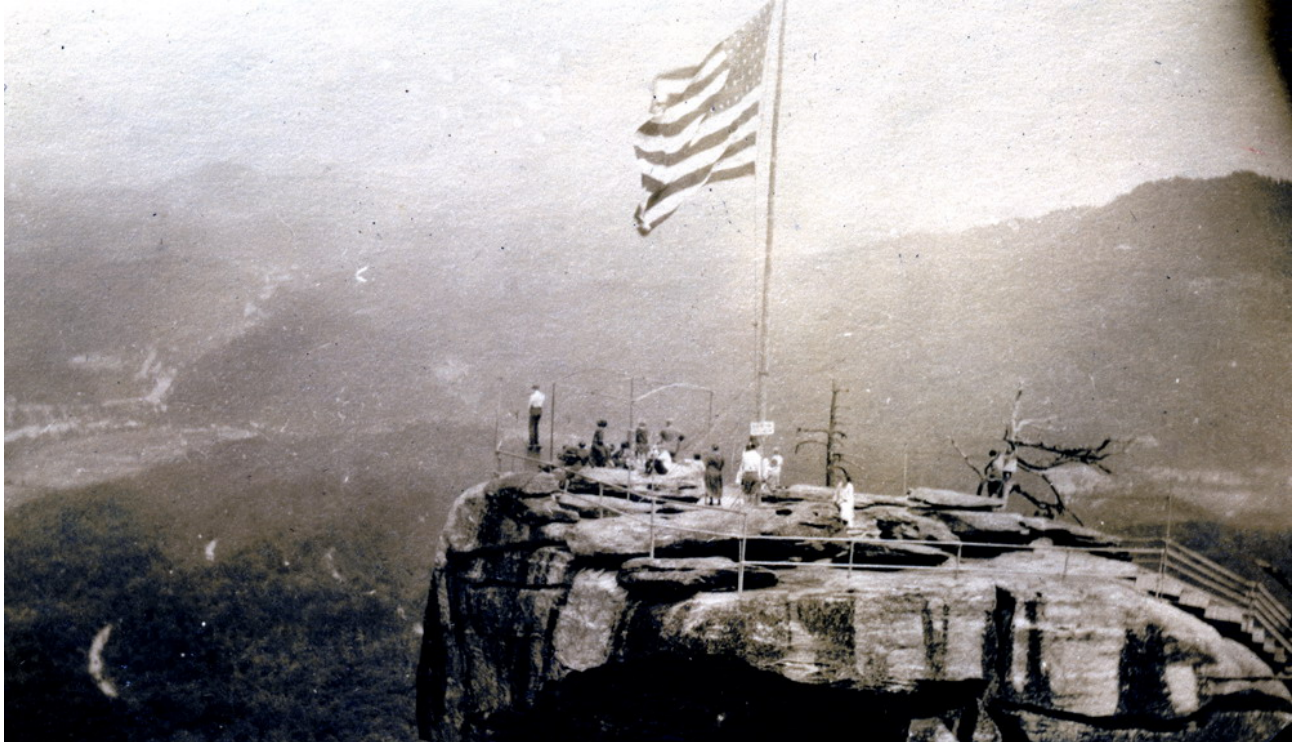
The first permanent white settlers began to arrive around the beginning of the nineteenth century. Despite its remote location and sparse settlement, Dr. John Washington Harris built an inn to serve traders and travelers through the gorge, which became the preferred route over the Blue Ridge Mountains between Asheville and Rutherfordton. Harris advocated for the construction of a toll road between Chimney Rock and Asheville that led to creation of the Hickory Nut Gap Turnpike around 1830, followed by a stagecoach line in the late 1830s. Harris Inn, or Harris Tavern, became a well-known stopping place for stagecoach traffic and served as the post office. Dr. Harris' daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Sherrill, built another inn, Sherrill's Inn (NR, 1975), just over the gap in Buncombe County ten miles to the west.<sup>2</sup>

The number of travelers to Hickory Nut Gorge gradually increased in the mid-to-late nineteenth century as writers' accounts of the strange geology and scenic beauty lured hearty

<sup>1</sup> J. Timothy Cole, *Chimney Rock Park and Hickory Nut Gorge* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 7-8.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, 8, and James Robert Proctor, "Pine Gables" National Register Nomination (1999),

souls to the area. Around 1887, Jerome Freeman of Henderson County came to the gorge to harvest timber and soon formulated an idea to develop a park and build stairs to Chimney Rock, the 300-foot monolith rising from the side of the mountain. Freeman acquired the surrounding land and in 1890 engaged Daniel “Watt” Foster to construct a stairway to the rock outcropping. Freeman also cut a trail to the Hickory Nut Falls, and by the summer of 1890 began charging a small fee for visitors willing to make the climb up Chimney Rock Mountain.<sup>3</sup>



“Chimney Rock Park 1924” [mors\_fam\_089] (Morse Family Chimney Rock Park Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, University of North Carolina Asheville)

Without improved roads or a railroad connection to deliver visitors to his park, Freeman sold 400 acres, including Chimney Rock, to Dr. Lucius B. Morse, an Illinois physician who had relocated to Asheville for his health. Morse enlisted the financial support of his brothers, Hiram and Aashel, to secure Freeman’s property. On the tide of the Good Roads Movement, the Asheville-to-Charlotte Highway was completed in the mid-1910s, with the most difficult section being the Hickory Nut Gap Road. Morse began planning improvements to Chimney Rock Park including a three-mile-long improved road to the base of the rock, a restaurant, gatehouse, and the Cliff Dwellers Inn, where Dr. Morse lived with his wife, Elizabeth “Betty” Parkenson.<sup>4</sup>

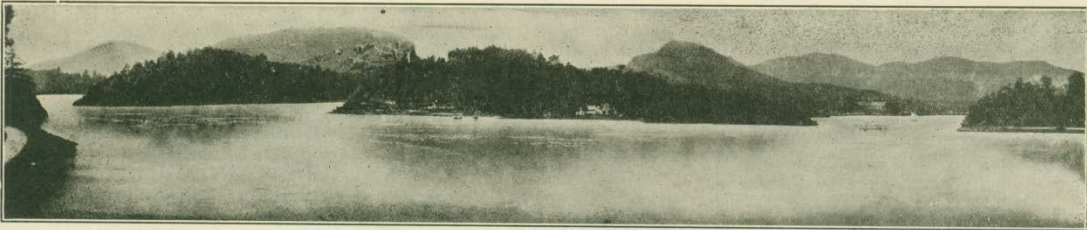
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<sup>3</sup> Cole, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 9; Jim Proctor, *Lake Lure* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2013), 20-24; 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), 181-183; and “Lake Lure Yesterday & Today,” Town of Lake Lure website (<http://www.townoflakelure.com/lake-lure-yesterday-today.php>; accessed June 20, 2016).

Dr. Morse eventually conceived of an expansive resort development lying in the valley below Chimney Rock Mountain and encircling a placid mountain lake. Morse and his brothers recruited investors, including many bankers and mill owners from Charlotte, to raise \$400,000 for the acquisition of more than 8,000 acres in the surrounding area. Incorporated as Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc. in 1923, Morse's development group engaged noted landscape architect and engineer Earle Sumner Draper to design and lay out the resort. In addition to Lake Lure, which was given its name by Mrs. Morse, Draper prepared a general plan for the development of five golf courses, eight hotels, a casino, clubhouse, amusement park, polo grounds, landing field, and residential lots. The lake would be formed by impounding the Broad River at Tumbling Shoals.<sup>5</sup>

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LAKE LURE, AT CHIMNEY ROCK, N. C.



Where the grandest of nature's handiwork will form a background for a comprehensive playground and home colonization development.

Eight thousand acres in the heart of the beautiful Southern Appalachian mountains! All known forms of sport provided! Every facility offered for comfort and entertainment of visitors as well as home seekers. Combining the lure of the water and the charm of the mountains!

Write for handsome illustrated booklet.

**CHIMNEY ROCK MOUNTAINS, Inc.**

Chamber of Commerce Building Asheville, N. C.

***The Southern Tourist* (April 1924)** (Morse Family Chimney Rock Park Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, University of North Carolina Asheville)

Construction of the dam began in 1925 and was completed in 1926, with full impoundment of lake completed by 1927. Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc. hired Philadelphia architect Robert R. McGoodwin to design the Spanish Mission style Lake Lure Inn, which was joined by the stuccoed two-story Administration Building and Lakeview Service Center filling station with arcaded bays at the west end of the lake. The company erected three nicely-detailed reinforced-concrete-arch bridges equipped with electric lights to carry new sections of NC Highway 20 (present US 64-74). Approximately five miles of the highway were rerouted on higher ground to accommodate the lake. The Town of Lake Lure was incorporated in 1927.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Cole, 9-10; Proctor 2013, 28-31; and Bishir, et al, 181-182.

<sup>6</sup> Proctor 2013, 33-47, and Bishir, et al, 181-182.

The success of Chimney Rock Park and the initial response to the Lake Lure development portended a successful future for Morse's resort. The economic failure of 1929, however, halted work on other components of the project. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore (USF&G) foreclosed on the mortgage for the resort development, which was secured by the remaining property. USF&G created the Lureland Realty Company to liquidate the resort property and hired Lee Powers to oversee land sales. By 1942, Lureland Realty had disposed of all the property formerly owned by Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc. In addition to real estate sales, Powers was a successful building contractor. He reportedly supervised the construction of several projects using Works Progress Administration labor, including the Rustic Revival-style log clubhouse at the Lake Lure Golf Course.<sup>7</sup>

While the Morse family retained ownership of Chimney Rock Park following the Depression, Lake Lure grew into a popular destination for watersports and second-home construction. The lake is especially popular for boating and fishing. A number of recreational youth summer camps were established in the area, along with marina facilities, several restaurants, lodges, and rental cabins. As a result of mortgage foreclosures, Carolina Mountain Corporation obtained the assets of the Carolina Mountain Power Company in 1931, including the dam, hydroelectric plant, and the lake itself. Lee Powers and former mayor Paul Wilson helped to engineer the acquisition of the lake and dam from the Carolina Mountain Corporation in 1965. The Town of Lake Lure had been operating recreational facilities on the lake for the previous thirty years, but since 1965, it has been able to directly manage the commercial and non-commercial use of the lake by residents and visitors.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Proctor 2013, 53; Bishir, et al, 181-182; and Carl R. McIntosh, *The Mini-History of Lake Lure, North Carolina* (Rutherfordton, NC: Liberty Press, 1993), 11.

<sup>8</sup> Proctor 2013, 10; McIntosh, 11; and "Lake Lure Yesterday & Today."



## V. Property Descriptions and Evaluations

### Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605)

Resource Name	Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant
HPO Survey Site Number	RF 605
Location	SR 1306 (Buffalo Shoals Road) over Broad River
PIN	16-49749
Date(s) of Construction	1925-1926, ca. 1938, 2000s
Eligibility Recommendation	Eligible under criteria A and C

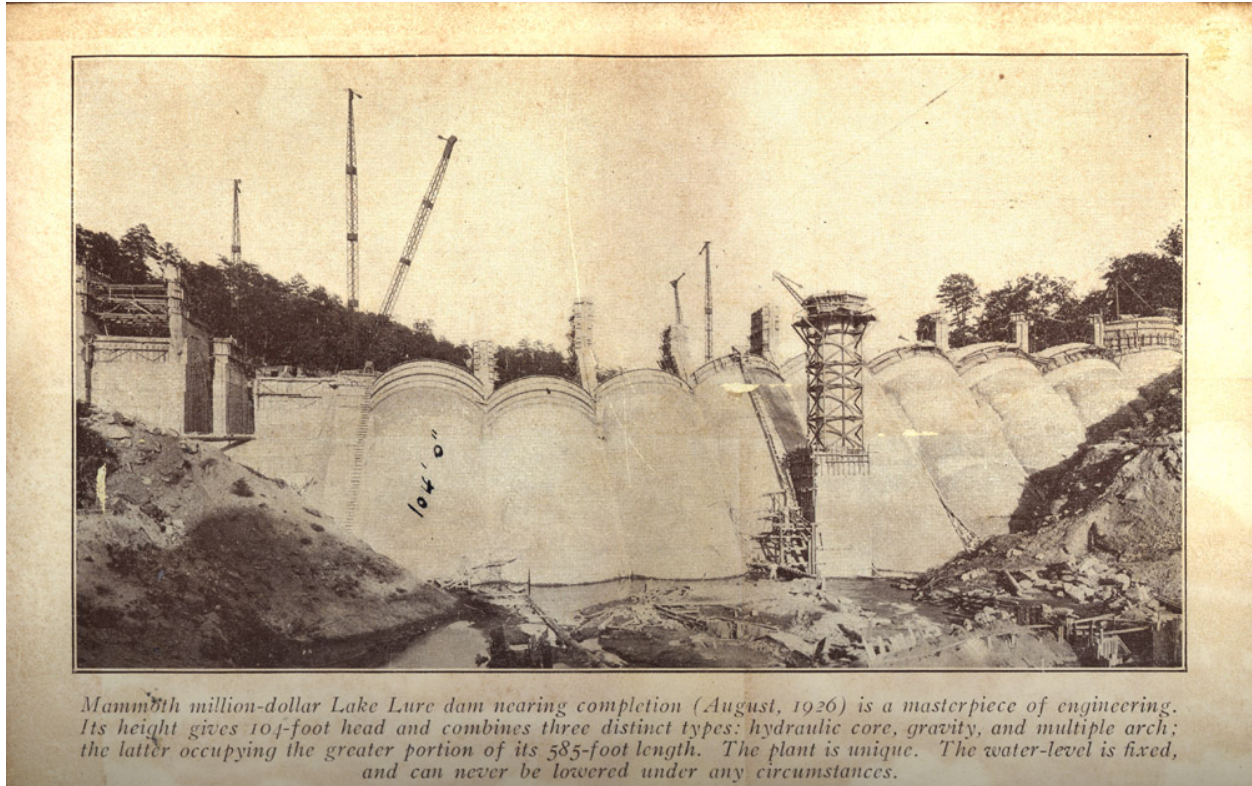


Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant, Buffalo Creek Road (SR 1306) over Broad River, oblique view to southwest

#### **Description**

The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant, begun in 1925 and completed in 1926, is a 104-foot-tall multiple-arch concrete dam designed by Mees & Mees, an engineering firm from Charlotte, North Carolina. The dam utilizes a multiple-arch buttress-type design with a series of angled arches on the upstream side of the structure supported by tall concrete buttresses. The downstream side of the thirteen-bay structure appears as a series of parallel, vertical buttresses

that distribute the water pressure exerted on the arches down to the foundation. The principal advantage of the arch-buttress dam type, which was more popular in the western United States, over concrete gravity dams was the significant reduction in the material costs. Construction of the dam impounded the Broad River to form Lake Lure, which was conceived as the centerpiece of a “national, all year, mountain lake resort” by Dr. Lucius B. Morse in the early 1920s.<sup>9</sup>



**Lake Lure Dam, August 1926** (Photograph from *Herbert D. Milles Collection*, Special Collections, D. H. Ramsey Library, University of North Carolina Asheville).

The imposing vertical buttresses primarily support the arches of the dam, but also carry the thirteen-span, 580-foot-long reinforced concrete bridge (No. 628). Despite its length, the bridge is a standard 1920s-era tee beam design with three lines of tee beams and common, flat-paneled, concrete parapets. Seven metal light standards on the west rail of the bridge are later additions. The spillway occupies the three northern bays of the dam with steel gate mechanisms. An electric substation is located at the south end of the dam and bridge. Access to the power house from below the dam is restricted.

The power house is a two-story brick structure with cast-concrete accents situated in the center arch of the dam. The three-bay façade is composed of tall double-leaf entry doors flanked by narrow, two-story, metal-frame industrial-sash windows beneath cast-concrete lintels. A

<sup>9</sup> Proctor 2013, 29-31, and “Rutherford County Bridge 628,” *Historic Bridges of North Carolina*, NCDOT website (<https://www.ncdot.gov/projects/ncbridges/historic/search/detail.html?c=80&s=628>; accessed June 20, 2016).

smaller multi-light metal-frame window is positioned above the central entry doors. Three recessed panels are located in the upper façade and the corbelled brick cornice is topped by a wide concrete coping. The interior of the power house, which was not available for inspection, was rehabilitated in the 1990s, but retains its original turbines<sup>10</sup>



**Lake Lure Hydroelectric Plant, view to southwest**

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<sup>10</sup> Proctor 2013, 107.



**Lake Lure Dam, view to southeast**



**Lake Lure Dam, spillway gates, view to south**



**Lake Lure Dam, view to north**



**Bridge No. 628 over Lake Lure Dam, view to south**



**Bridge No. 628 over Lake Lure Dam, view to north**



**Bridge No. 628, view to northeast on Buffalo Shoals Road (SR 1306)**



**Dam Operator's House and garage, view to west (April 2016)**

Located at 138 Buffalo Shoals Road at the south end of Bridge No. 628 and the Lake Lure Dam, the former Dam Operator's House was renovated and converted into the Lake Operations Office in the 2000s. Originally built in the late 1930s, the one-story side-gable frame building has been heavily altered with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. Resting on a stone foundation, the building exhibits an interior stone chimney, recessed entrance bay, attached front-gable entry porch, and a set back side wing. The interior has been converted for offices but the large stone fireplace and mantel remains prominent on the northeast side of the central room. A detached one-bay frame garage stands to the northeast of the building. It has vinyl siding, a side-gable roof, and a replacement metal overhead door.

## *Historic Background*

After purchasing Chimney Rock Park at the south end of Hickory Nut Gorge in 1902, Dr. Lucius B. Morse began to conceive a year-round resort with numerous recreational amenities centered on a scenic mountain lake. The lake would be created by impounding the Broad River at Tumbling Shoals. At an elevation of 990 feet above sea level, the full lake envisioned by Dr. Morse would have a shoreline of twenty-seven miles and cover nearly 800 acres.

Born in Warrensburg, Illinois, Lucius Boardman Morse (1871-1946), the youngest son of Lemuel and Anna Morse, studied medicine and worked as a physician in Chicago and St. Louis before contracting tuberculosis. Advised to seek a healthier climate for his ailment, Morse moved to western North Carolina to convalesce. He re-established his medical practice in Hendersonville and during his travels through the region on horseback, Morse became intrigued by the stone outcropping on Chimney Rock Mountain. He reportedly paid a local man twenty-five cents to take by donkey to the top of Chimney Rock.<sup>11</sup>

The Carolina Mountain Power Company was formed in the mid-1920s, and all of the company's common stock was owned by Morse's development company, Chimney Rock Mountains Inc. In exchange, Chimney Rock Mountains Inc. deeded to the power company the land and easements for the site of the dam and power house, all of the inundated area of the lake, and ground for a transmission line to the Turner Shoals Dam on Lake Adger in neighboring Polk County, which was owned by the Blue Ridge Power Company.<sup>12</sup>

The engineering firm of Mees & Mees from Charlotte designed the concrete arch-buttress-type dam for the Carolina Mountain Power Company and construction began in 1925. Brothers Curtis A. Mees and Erich A. Mees were born in Columbus, Ohio, and earned their engineering degrees from Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Indiana. The brothers relocated to Charlotte in the early 1910s, and Curtis worked for the Southern Power Company before starting their joining Erich to form their own consulting firm in 1917. The Mees & Mees firm specialized in in dams and hydro-and steam-power generation for industrial applications.<sup>13</sup> Curtis A. Mees delivered a well-regarded paper entitled "Economics of Water-Power Development" to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in May 1922, around the time that firm was finalizing plans for a hydroelectric development in Cumnock, North Carolina, for the Rocky River Power & Light Company.<sup>14</sup>

Earle Sumner Draper, landscape architect and engineer with offices in Charlotte, Atlanta, and New York, oversaw the large force of engineers directing the land clearing, sewer system installation, road and bridge construction, and erection of the dam. Several valley farms and farmhouses, a school, a church, and a cemetery were inundated with the creation of Lake Lure. The graves were removed and reinterred on higher ground. Although the dam utilized the most

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 9, and Cole, 44.

<sup>12</sup> "Lake Lure Yesterday & Today."

<sup>13</sup> "Rutherford County Bridge 628."

<sup>14</sup> *Engineering and Contracting*, Vol. LVIII, No. 6 (August 9, 1922), 130-134, and *Manufacturers Record* (June 22, 1922), 73.



advanced construction techniques of its time, much of the work was done by hand. Temporary roads and railroad tracks delivered laborers and materials to the site. Large sawmills were erected, and then dismantled, for clearing timber from the lake basin. Mules often pulled the train cars, human-powered cranes rose as the structure gained height, and wooden forms were used multiple times to complete the project.<sup>15</sup>

Construction of the dam ended on September 20, 1926, only a week behind schedule, and the lake reached full impoundment in 1927. Power generation began in 1928, and the Blue Ridge Power Company (and its successor Duke Power) has purchased all the power produced by Lake Lure. Since the primary purpose of the dam was to create a scenic recreational lake, it is managed at full pond (990 feet above sea level) year round and any overflow is drawn through the intake tower and past the turbines in the floor of the power house. The two original turbine generators—one rated at 1200 kilowatts and the other at 2200 kilowatts—remain in use. The plant has no means to store power, so all power generated is fed into the Duke Power transmission grid through the substation located at the south end of the dam.<sup>16</sup>

The dam and hydroelectric plan were among the first facilities built by Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc., for the development of the Lake Lure resort. The use of reinforced concrete was common for dam construction at the time, and the concrete tee-beam Bridge No. 628 on top of the dam was typical of 1920s bridge design. It is not ornamental as the three bridges constructed by Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc., to relocate sections of NC Highway 20 due to the creation of the lake. The Broad River Bridge (No. 7), Pool Creek Bridge (No. 34), and Lake Lure Bridge (No. 52) feature closed-spandrel arch construction and open balustrades with classical urn-shaped balusters. These bridges likely received greater aesthetic consideration since they were located on the principal highway through the area. The single-lane bridge over the dam served a more conventional purpose and, given its height above the shoals, discouraged pedestrian use. The solid, flat-paneled concrete parapets evoke the stylishness of the other structures during the period.

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<sup>15</sup> Federal Writers' Project, *North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939), 543-544, and Proctor, 32-39.

<sup>16</sup> Cole, 92-93; McIntosh, 8; Proctor 2013, 9; "History of the Lake Lure Dam & Hydroelectric Power," Town of Lake Lure website (<http://www.townoflakelure.com/dam-hydro-history-page.php>; accessed June 30, 2016.); and "Keeping Lake Lure on the Level," Town of Lake Lure website (<http://www.townoflakelure.com/keeping-lake-lure-on-the-level.php>; accessed June 30, 2016).



Site Plan – Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605)

## Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (RF 605), including Bridge No. 628, is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is a good example of a multifunctional 1920s reinforced concrete structure built for the creation of Lake Lure and the generation of hydroelectric power. The property retains integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. Maintenance of the principal concrete structures and power house, as well as alterations to the Dam Operator's House and garage, have minimal impact on the overall physical integrity of the facility.

The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Construction of a dam on the Broad River served as the focal point for the creation of a placid mountain lake that would be the center of an expansive resort development in northwestern Rutherford County. Dr. Lucius B. Morse, who purchased Chimney Rock Park in 1902, envisioned a scenic mountain playground for tourists and second-home buyers. Morse hired noted landscape architect and engineer to lay out the resort, which covered more than 8,000 acres and included plans for multiple hotels and golf course, numerous home sites, a casino, amusement park, polo grounds, and a landing field. Morse's development company, Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc., spent lavishly to construct the initial phases of the resort, but the plans were not fully realized due to the Depression of the 1930s. The dam was designed to form Lake Lure with twenty-seven miles of shoreline and to maintain the lake at full pond year round. As a secondary benefit, the dam and hydroelectric plant produce electricity during periods of heavy rain or high water, and the resulting power is sold to Duke Energy to generate revenue for the town of Lake Lure. The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant was critical to creation of Lake Lure and development of the community surrounding the lake. As such it is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development as well as industry.

The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant is associated with a number of individuals instrumental in the conception and design of the Lake Lure resort in the 1920s, including the developer Dr. Lucius B. Morse, landscape architect and engineer Earle Sumner Draper, and consulting engineers Curtis and Erich Mees. The facility,

therefore, is the collaborative result of several individuals' work and not the best representation of any one individual's contributions.



The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant **is eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Designed by Mees & Mees Engineers of Charlotte, the reinforced concrete multiple-arch dam is an uncommon example of its type in the region. Built at Tumbling Shoals on the Broad River, the Mees brothers utilized the multiple-arch bridge design to save on material costs for the 104-foot tall and 580-foot wide dam. The two-story brick hydroelectric power house sits within the center arch of the dam and is fed by an intake tower and penstock on the upstream side of the dam. Additionally, the top of the dam supports a thirteen-span tee-beam bridge with solid, paneled parapets. The integrated dam, hydroelectric plant, and bridge structure is significant under Criterion C for its design and engineering.

The Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Built the mid-1920s, the dam, bridge, and hydroelectric plant are unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

### ***Boundary Description and Justification***

The proposed boundary of the Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant follows the legal property line encompassing the full extent of the 8.46-acre property owned by the Town of Lake Lure (PIN 16-49749) surrounding the dam, hydroelectric plant, Bridge No. 628, and the former Dam Operator's House and Garage. The proposed boundary circumscribes the electrical substation at 197 Buffalo Shoals Road owned by Duke Energy. The substation occupies a separate parcel (PIN 16-17929) at the southeast end of the dam and bridge and contains 0.23 acres.

The proposed boundary includes property historically associated with the dam and hydroelectric plant and encompassing all of the facility's affiliated structures. The proposed boundary provides an appropriate setting for the structures on both the upstream and downstream sides of the dam. Additional parcels owned by the Town of Lake Lure on the downstream side of the dam are not included. These parcels are generally undeveloped or contain late-twentieth century structures that serve the town's wastewater treatment system.



**Lake Lure Dam and Hydroelectric Plant – Boundary Map [PINs 16-49749 and 16-17929]**  
(Source: Rutherford County GIS)

## The Log Shop (RF 657)

Resource Name	The Log Shop (Point of View Restaurant)
HPO Survey Site Number	RF 657
Location	454 Memorial Highway
PIN	02-20786
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1930, ca. 1939, ca. 1950, ca. 1990
Eligibility Recommendation	Not eligible under criteria A, B, C, D



**The Log Shop, 454 Memorial Highway, view to north**

The Log Shop consists of a small collection of commercial buildings located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Memorial Highway (US 64) and Buffalo Shoals Road (SR 1306). At least two other buildings more than fifty years of age once occupied the site, but no longer stand. The complex originally included a restaurant, store and bait shop, and several rental cottages. At present, the one-acre parcel contains a Rustic Revival-style log restaurant and cottage, a concrete block commercial building, and two storage buildings—one constructed of river rock and the other concrete block.



**The Log Shop, 442-454 Memorial Highway, overall view to northwest**

The main building, located 454 Memorial Highway, is a one-story Rustic Revival-style structure of pole log construction. Capped by a metal-clad hip roof, the polygonal southwest end of the building faces the intersection. The original polygonal northeast elevation has been incorporated into later additions that include a gable-roof wing covered with wood shingles, hip-roof side wing, and a concrete block shed addition. An attached wood deck for outdoor dining projects to the northwest from the side wing. An attached shed-roof porch supported on square wood posts wraps around the sound end of the building and has one enclosed bay that serves as the front entrance vestibule. The enclosed bay is sheathed with modern log siding. The windows and doors throughout are replacements. On the interior, the northeast and northwest log walls appear to have been partially removed to open up the main dining room into the added wings.

According to old postcard views, at least two pole-log cottages stood to the rear of the main building along with a small pyramidal-roof log shed, but none of these associated log structures remain standing. A one-story shed-roof storage building, which was likely used for cold storage, is located at the edge of the woods behind the main building. Constructed of river rock, the building, which probably dates to the 1930s, has a metal-clad shed roof with exposed wood rafters and a single-leaf plywood door. A second storage building constructed of concrete block was likely added in the 1950s. It also has a metal-clad shed roof with exposed wood rafters, but it is accessed through two single-leaf wood doors.



The Log Shop, 454 Memorial Highway, view to northwest



The Log Shop, 454 Memorial Highway, side elevation, view to southeast





**The Log Shop, dining room, view to north**



**The Log Shop, dining room, view to northwest**



**Storage building, ca. 1930s, view to southwest**



**Storage building, ca. 1950s, view to southwest**

Built around 1939, one surviving rental cottage associated with the Log Shop is located at 448 Memorial Highway. It can be seen in postcard views from the 1940s, but not the 1930s. The one-story Rustic Revival-style building features pole log construction, a hip roof, and a river rock foundation. The attached front-gable porch, which originally displayed log elements, has been enclosed with modern log siding, single-pane casement windows, and a gable end window. The windows throughout appear to be replacements.

A one-story hip-roof building located at 442 Memorial Highway was erected around 1950 and constructed of concrete block. The two-bay façade consists of a glazed-and-paneled single-leaf entry door and plate-glass display window on the east side. The west side of the façade has three multi-light wood-sash windows over paneled bases. It is unclear if the building is currently used as a dwelling or a small commercial office, but it appears to have been built as a realty office for L. M. Pearson.



**Cottage, 448 Memorial Highway, façade, view to northeast**



**Cottage, 448 Memorial Highway, oblique view to northeast**



**L. M. Pearson Realty Office, 442 Memorial Highway, façade, view to north**



Site Plan – The Log Shop (RF 657), 442-454 Memorial Highway

## Historic Background

The Log Shop, now known as Point of View Restaurant, was erected around 1930 by John Delevene. The Log Shop consisted of a small store, fishing supply, and restaurant. It is unclear when the rental cottages (or how many) were added to the property to accommodate visitors, boaters, and fishermen. A large log dwelling depicted in a 1930s postcard view to the rear of the Log Shop may have been the owner's residence.<sup>17</sup>



**The Log Shop, 1930s postcard view**

L. M. Pearson Sr., an avid fisherman in need of a retirement plan, began visiting Lake Lure during the Depression. Pearson purchased the Log Shop from Delevene in 1939, and operated a restaurant, gift shop, and grocery store. The Log Shop sold Shell gasoline. The popular restaurant drew huge Sunday crowds, with people often waiting an hour or more to get in to eat. Pearson's son, L. M. Pearson Jr., later ran the Log Shop, sold real estate, and served as mayor of Lake Lure for six years in the 1950s.<sup>18</sup>

The Log Shop advertised regularly in *The State* magazine in the 1950s. Brief mentions in the magazine delivered fishing reports and touted its hospitality. Mrs. Daisy Noblitt managed the business during the 1950s, which claimed to have "comfortable cottages overlooking the prettiest view on the lake."<sup>19</sup> The Log Shop, described as "Western North Carolina's best-known bass fishing

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<sup>17</sup> McIntosh, 26.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 25-26.

<sup>19</sup> *The State* (July 2, 1955), 28.

headquarters,” offered “both overnight and house-keeping cottages, a café, boats, motors, tackle and bait.”<sup>20</sup>

Howard and Euline Phillips purchased the Log Shop in 1967 and owned it for nearly thirty years. In 1986, the Point of View Restaurant opened in the building. Some of the significant physical alterations likely occurred around the time that the restaurant opened. John McReynolds of Houston, Texas, bought the Log Shop property in 1995 from Euline Phillips, then a widow. It continues to operate as the Point of View Restaurant.<sup>21</sup>

The Log Shop and associated buildings display elements of the Rustic Revival Style, which was popular in the region during the 1920s and 1930s and frequently associated with the tourism industry in western North Carolina. The Rustic Revival style in the early twentieth century drew upon traditional building methods and practices in tandem with the use of natural materials found in the area. The extensive forests and numerous creeks and rivers provided an abundance of wood and rock for building materials, which were utilized to complement their surroundings.<sup>22</sup>

Dr. Morse expressed many of these design ideas in the early buildings at Chimney Rock Park, including the ca. 1918 Chalet-style Gatekeeper’s Lodge, the ca. 1918 Pavilion, and ca. 1922 Cliff Dwellers Inn. Incorporating stone and timber materials, the Pavilion was situated on an exposed rock outcropping below Chimney Rock, while the Cliff Dwellers Inn was built directly against the monolith with the natural stone forming the rear wall of the inn’s restaurant. Unfortunately none of these building remain standing.<sup>23</sup>

Although the main buildings of the Lake Lure resort were rendered in a sophisticated Mediterranean style, many of the inns and seasonal structures in Lake Lure and Chimney Rock employed the Rustic Revival style. Jerome Freeman, after he sold Chimney Rock to Dr. Morse, remained in the area as proprietor of Freeman’s Camp, a two-story log inn that could accommodate forty guests. Youth summer camps, such as the Camp Chimney Rock for Boys (1917) and Lake Lure Camp for Girls (1928), frequently consisted of simple stone and frame buildings, log pavilions, and primitive sleeping cabins. Herbert D. Miles of Asheville built the first house on Lake Lure in the late 1920s. Breezy Hollow, as it was known, consisted of a one-story hip-roof frame dwelling covered with wood shingles and resting on a stone base that rose out of the lake and



*The State* (July 2, 1955)

<sup>20</sup> *The State* (March 22, 1952) 14-15, and (July 18, 1953), 46.

<sup>21</sup> McIntosh, 26, and Register of Deeds Office, Rutherford County Courthouse, Rutherfordton, NC.

<sup>22</sup> Bishir, et al, 59-60.

<sup>23</sup> Cole, 64-67 and 70-71.

enclosed a boat slip. The wood shingle and stone exteriors, broad overhanging roof eaves, and close relationship with the land and water typified the Rustic Revival style.<sup>24</sup>



**“Breezy Hollow,”** Scrapbook of Herbert D. Miles, 1933, *Herbert D. Miles Collection*, Special Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, University of North Carolina Asheville

Two of the guest cabins at Pine Gables (NR, 1999) on the west end of the lake exhibit saddle-notched pole-log construction. Built around 1936 and 1948, the two log dwellings are among a dozen structures added to the site in the mid-twentieth century, primarily guest cabins covered with board-and-batten or German siding. Pine Gables had served as an inn since its nineteenth-century origins as the Harris Inn. Judge George W. Logan owned the property in the late nineteenth century and continued to run it as an inn. The house served as the main office of Chimney Rock Mountains Inc. until the completion of Lake Lure, and during the Depression, it was the headquarters of the local Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The two log cabins were added when the property was operated as Camp Tally-Ho in the 1930s and 1940s and again as a guest house following World War II.<sup>25</sup>

One of the best preserved Rustic Revival-style log structures in the area is the Lake Lure Golf Course Clubhouse (RF 655) at 658 Memorial Highway. Five golf courses were originally included in Morse and Draper’s general plan for the Lake Lure resort, but the municipal course, begun in 1926, was the only one completed. The course was designed by Stiles and Van Kleek of St. Petersburg, Florida. Built by CCC workers during the Great Depression, the one-story pole-log building has a

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<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 9 and 106; Proctor 2013, 66-69; and McIntosh, 28.

<sup>25</sup> “Pine Gables” National Register Nomination (1999).



tall front-gable roof, rock foundation, interior stone chimney, engaged front porch, attached gable-roof side porch, and six-over-six double-hung windows. Log posts and headers support both of the porches, and the gable ends are covered with board-and-batten siding.<sup>26</sup>



**Clubhouse, Lake Lure Golf Course, 658 Memorial Highway, side elevation, view to northwest**

The small collection of buildings historically associated with the Log Shop is an example of Rustic Revival-style architecture associated with lake-related tourism and recreation in the first half of the twentieth century. The integrity of the site, however, has been severely compromised by material additions and alterations and the loss of associated structures. At least three early structures depicted in postcard views from the 1930s no longer stand. The main building has been significantly altered with a side and rear addition, partial enclosure of the wraparound porch, replacement doors and windows, and partial removal of original exterior walls to enlarge the interior dining room. The surviving log guest cottage has been altered with a completely enclosed front-gable porch.

### *Evaluation*

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Log Shop (RF 657) is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been severely compromised by alterations and material changes

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<sup>26</sup> Proctor 2013, 72-73, and McIntosh, 25.

in the late-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. In addition to alterations, the loss of other associated Rustic Revival-style log structures diminishes the historic feeling of the property.

The Log Shop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The Log Shop is associated with the development of Lake Lure as a popular tourist and recreation destination beginning in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The natural beauty of northwestern Rutherford County and the Hickory Nut Gorge has drawn admiring visitors from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. Dr. Lucius B. Morse's vision of a placid mountain lake and surrounding resorts resulted in the creation of Lake Lure in 1927, which ensured a legacy of tourism in the area. Opened around 1930, the Log Shop served as a small restaurant and store with rental cottages for visitors, boaters, and anglers, and became one of the best-known fishing supply companies in western North Carolina. The main building was converted to a restaurant in 1986, resulting in alterations to the interior and additional dining areas. Most of its associated rental cottages have been removed and the surviving buildings do not appear to possess sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. Due to its extensive alterations and loss of associated structures, The Log Shop does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of entertainment and recreation.

The Log Shop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Among its multiple owners over the years, the property was closely associated with the Pearson family in the 1930s and 1940s, including L. M. Pearson Sr. and his son L. M. Pearson Jr., former mayor of Lake Lure. Horace and Euline Phillips owned and operated the business from 1967 to 1995. While successfully operating the Log Shop for many decades, none of the property owners attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Log Shop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Log Shop is a one-story, hip-roof Rustic Revival-style building of saddle-notched pole-log construction. Marked by polygonal end bays and a wraparound porch, the building has been enlarged with gable- and hip-

roof wings and an attached deck for outdoor dining. The dining room has been enlarged by removing portions of the original log walls and opening the interior into the additions. The majority of associated rental cabins have been removed except for one, which is altered with an enclosed porch and replacement windows. Due to the loss of other log structures on the property and material alterations to the surviving buildings, the property does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction.

The Log Shop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The 1930s-era Log Shop site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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## **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](mailto:cgriffith.acme@gmail.com)

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### 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

- *Burton Street Neighborhood Intensive Evaluation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, I-26 Connector in Asheville, TIP No. I-2513 (for NC Department of Transportation), Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *McKinney Mill Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 88 on SR 1793 over West Fork Sandy Run Creek, TIP No. B-5415 (for NC Department of Transportation), Rutherford County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Building Inventory, US 19-23 (Future I-26) Improvements from Exit 25 to Exit 13, TIP No. A-0010A (for NC Department of Transportation), Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Hickory Survey Update (for City of Hickory), Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina*
- *Downtown Tryon Historic District National Register Nomination, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Replace Bridge No. 436 on SR 1943 (Brewer Mill Road) over East Prong Roaring River, TIP No. B-5525 (for NC Department of Transportation), Traphill vic., Wilkes County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Widen and Pave SR 1750 (Luker Branch Road) (for NC Department of Transportation), Jackson County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Replace Bridge Nos. 155 and 158 on US 23-74 over Richland Creek, TIP No. B-3186 (for NC Department of Transportation), Lake Junaluska, Haywood County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 159 on SR 1326 (Joe Brown Highway) over Hanging Dog Creek, TIP No. B-4069 (for NC Department of Transportation), Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Seven Oaks National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 291 on SR 1348 (Old NC 90) over Middle Little River, TIP No. B-4980 (for NC Department of Transportation), Taylorsville vic., Alexander County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update Report, I-26 Connector in Asheville, TIP No. I-2513 (for NC Department of Transportation), Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Stone Hedge National Register Nomination, Tryon vic., Polk County, North Carolina*
- *Dillard B. and Georgia Sewell House National Register Nomination, Penrose vic., Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Giles W. Pearson Sr. House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 4 on SR 1102 over Fork Creek, TIP No. B-4792 (for NC Department of Transportation), Saluda vic., Polk County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey for Screven County Industrial Park GRAD Certification (for Parker Engineering), Sylvania, Screven County, Georgia*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, Widen and Pave SR 1601 (Payne Road) (for NC Department of Transportation), Forsyth County, North Carolina*



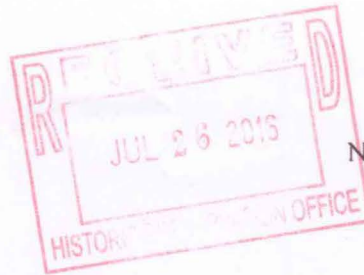
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, Improve NC 175 from the Georgia State Line to south of SR 1155, TIP No. W-5119 (for NC Department of Transportation), Clay County, North Carolina*
- *Flat Rock Historic District Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination, Flat Rock, Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Bruce Bristol House Intensive Evaluation Report, Spot Safety Improvement Project, SR 1388 (Bristol Avenue), TIP No. W-51240 (for NCDOT), Andrews, Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Enterprise Building National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina*
- *West-Asheville-Aycock School Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Rhoney-Sain House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek (for NCDOT), Burke County, North Carolina*
- *Mt. Helen Estates Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 184 on SR 1102 over Winter Star Branch (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *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

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

- Contributing author, "North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary" (Website: <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>)
- "Henry Bacon," "Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- "An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 2001



PAT McCRORY  
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
Secretary

ER 16 - 1290

H. Elletts  
8/12/16  
DOE

Due 8/17/16

July 26, 2016

MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**SUBJECT:** Replace Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River (B-5871), Rutherford County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report and survey site form for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

