



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 30, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replace Bridge 9 on US 74 BUS over
Seaboard Coast Line RR, B-5855, PA 16-01-0065, Cleveland County, ER 16-1422

Thank you for your letter of August 10, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the **Mooreboro School (CL0108) and the Coggins House (CL1500) are not eligible** for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

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



PAT McCRORY
Governor
NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

August 10, 2016

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

ER 16-1422

H 2 letters 8/29

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Dec 9/6/16

RE: **Historic Structures Report**, TIP # B-5855, PA# 16-01-0065, Replace Bridge No. 9 on US 74 BUS over Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Cleveland County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one hard copy and one digital copy of the Historic Structure Report, as well as a Survey Site form, digital images, and GIS data. The report meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. If you have any questions regarding the accompanying information, please feel free to contact me at 919-707-6088 or slreap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment



**Historic Structures Report
Replace Bridge No. 9 over Seaboard Coast
Line Railroad on US 74 Business
TIP # B-5855 and PA# 16-01-0065
Cleveland County, North Carolina**

WBS# 45808.1.1



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

Prepared by:
S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-16-129

July 29, 2016

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 9 OVER SEABOARD COAST LINE
RAILROAD ON US 74 BUSINESS
TIP NO. B-5855 and PA NO. 16-01-0065
CLEVELAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
DRAFT REPORT
TIP No. B-5855; WBS No. 45808.1.1

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

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S&ME Project No. 4213-16-129

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Date

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

Date

July 2016

Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of two properties located within the B-5855 project area, near Mooresboro, in Cleveland County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 9 over the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad on US 74 Business (TIP No. B-5855; WBS No. 45808.1.1) (Figures 1 and 2).

NCDOT defines this project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as 75 feet on either side of Bridge No. 9 and 700 feet from each end of that structure. NCDOT Architectural Historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that two properties greater than 50 years old warranted further evaluation: one previously recorded structure, the (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108), located northeast of the bridge and one previously unrecorded structure, the Coggins House (CL1500), located southwest of the bridge. This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. Cleveland County Bridge No. 9 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1950, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 1. Summary of properties surveyed in B-5855 project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
(former) Mooresboro School	CL0108	Not Eligible	N/A
Coggins House	CL1500	Not Eligible	N/A

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1.0 Introduction (Methodology)

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME has completed a historic architectural analysis of two properties located within the APE for the B-5855 project area, near Mooresboro, Cleveland County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1600374 Rev.1, dated March 31, 2016.

As part of TIP No. B-5855 (WBS No. 45808.1.1), NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 9 over the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad on US 74 Business, near Mooresboro, Cleveland County (Figures 1 and 2). The APE for the project was defined by NCDOT staff as spanning 300 feet from each end of the bridge and 75 feet from the centerline (Figure 2). As part of preliminary investigations, NCDOT identified the previously recorded (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108), located north of US 74 Business, east of the bridge, and the previously unrecorded Coggins House (CL1500), located south of US 74 Business, west of the bridge, within the APE for the project (Figure 1).

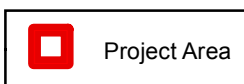
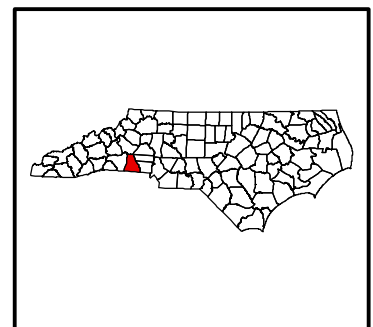
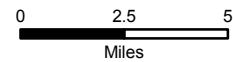
The intensive level survey included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating two historic resources, one previously recorded and one previously unrecorded, according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in May 2016, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Cleveland County Register of Deeds and the Cleveland County Public Library, in Shelby, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files. Additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county 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; NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Report Products* (2015); and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).



Figure 1. Location of B-5855 project area, Cleveland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI World Street Maps



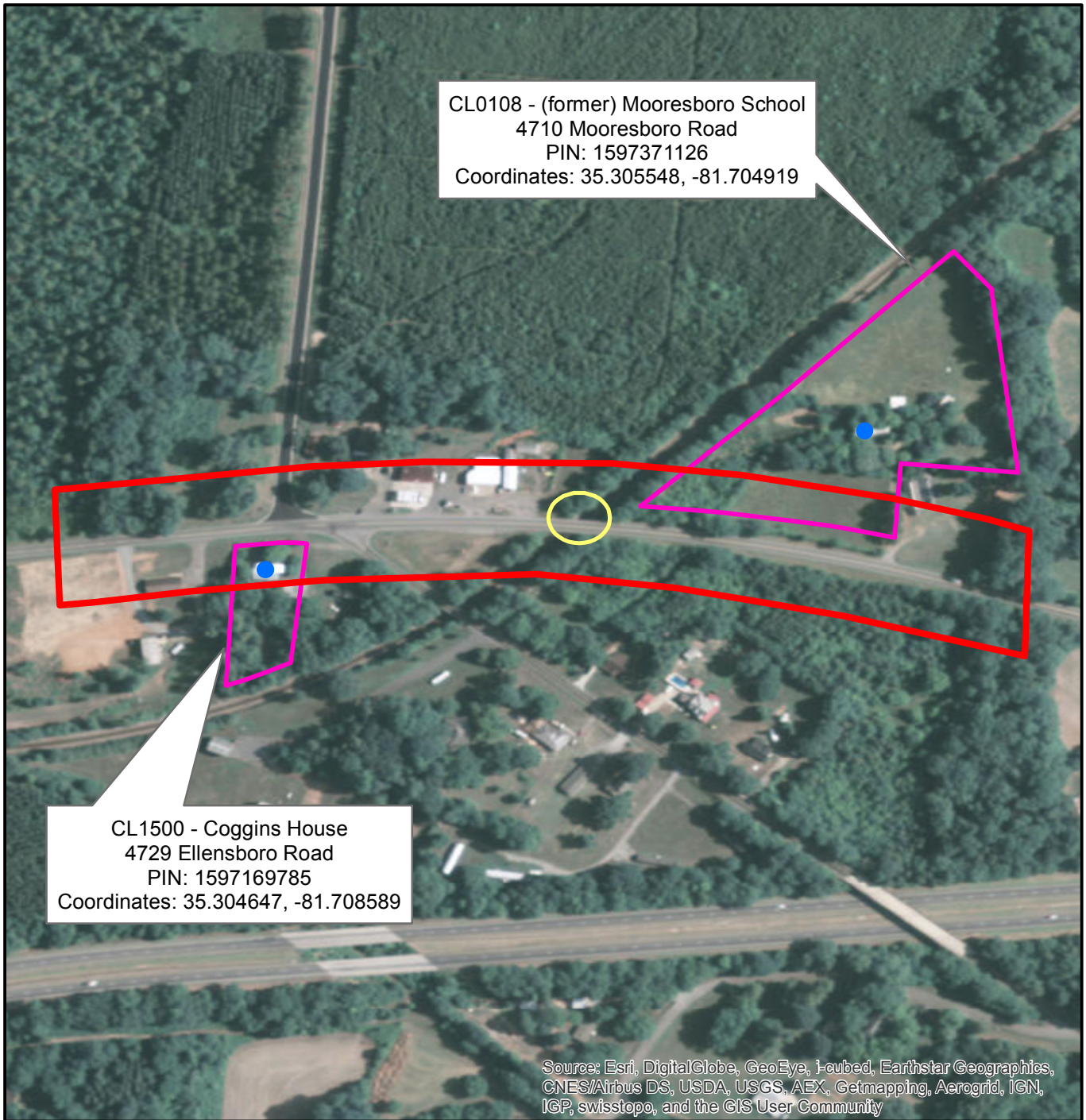
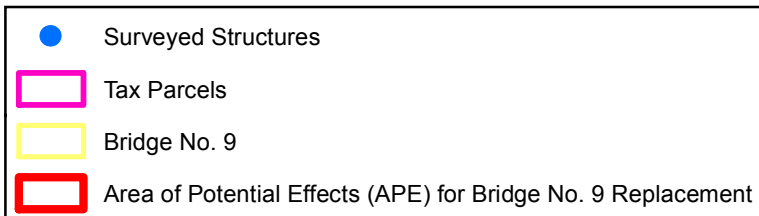
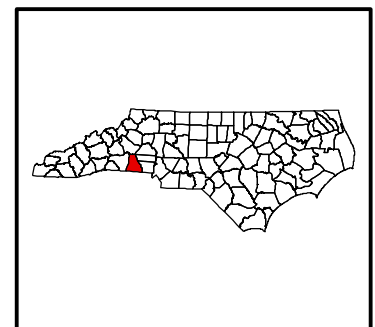
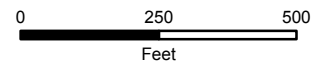


Figure 2. Aerial map showing the B-5855 project area, APE, and surveyed structures, Cleveland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery



2.0 Eligibility Evaluations

2.1 (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108)

Resource Name	(former) Mooresboro School
HPO Survey Site #	CL0108
Street Address	4710 Mooresboro Road
PIN	1597371126
Construction Date(s)	1936
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 3. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, facing northwest.

The (former) Mooresboro School (PIN 1597371126) is located at 4710 Mooresboro Road, north of US 74 Business, east of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks, within the northwestern portion of the town of Mooresboro, in Cleveland County. The structure, which is located in a grove of trees behind the Youngs Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, is a single story, side-gabled building, built around 1936, that has most recently been used as a residence but it currently vacant. The parcel the (former) Mooresboro School is situated on, which is approximately 5.72 acres, also contains a late-twentieth-century metal trailer, a mid-to-late-twentieth-century wooden shed/storage building, a late-twentieth century metal storage building, and a mid-twentieth century wooden shed (Figures 3 and 4).

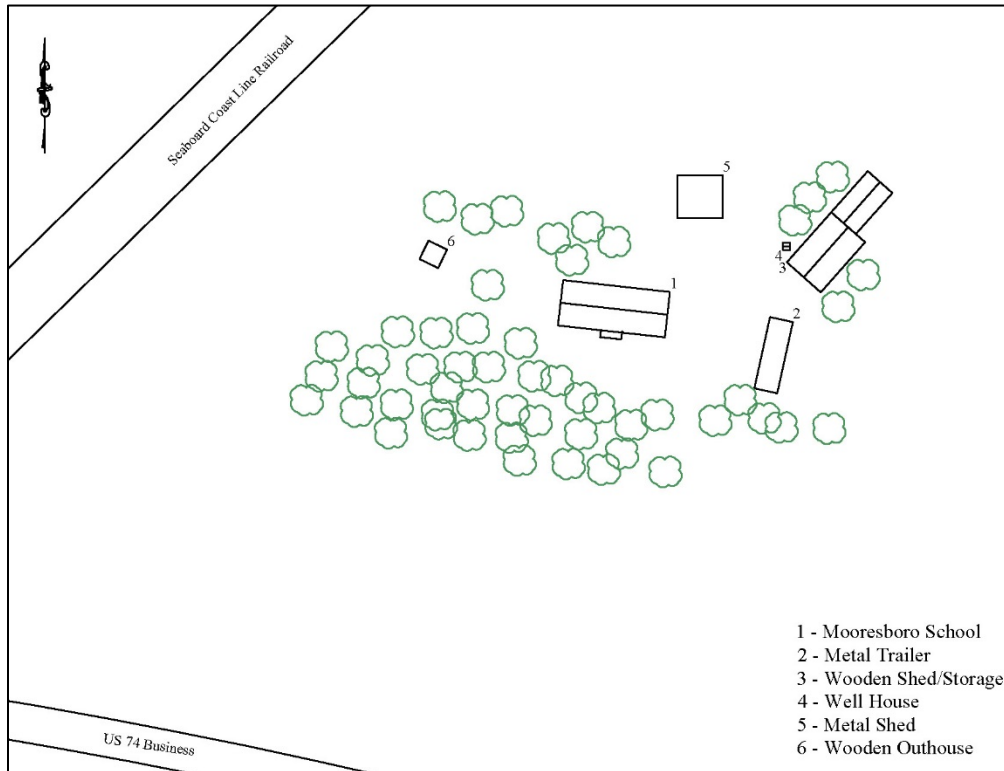


Figure 4. Site plan of the (former) Mooresboro School property, not to scale.

The (former) Mooresboro School rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with newer brick. The front elevation is five bays wide, with a central entry door flanked by two paired six-over-six wooden sash windows on either side. The east elevation has a single six-over-six wooden sash window located off center and a rectangular attic vent centered in the gable (Figure 5). The rear elevation has three single six-over-six wooden sash windows on the main story; the slight slope of the lot leaves more of the brick foundation visible and a set of concrete stairs has been cut into the ground near the center of the foundation to allow access to a wooden basement door (Figures 6 and 7). The west elevation has a slightly off-center door, accessed by a brick stairway, on the main level and a rectangular attic vent centered in the gable. A small wooden deck has been constructed adjacent to the brick stairway and wraps around to the rear elevation (Figure 8). The main entry door on the front elevation is located beneath a shed roofed porch that is created by an extension of the main roof, which is supported by square posts (Figure 9). The door is a five-panel wooden door that has an exterior metal storm door; the door is located slightly east of center and was part of an original double entry door, which has been covered (Figure 10). The fenestration on the house consists of single and paired six-over-six wooden sash windows, with wide wooden trim and metal storm windows; these are replacements for the original windows on the former school (Figure 11). The house is sheathed in vinyl siding, although original wooden siding appears to remain beneath the vinyl, and the roof is covered with standing seam metal; a single, central brick chimney rises above the rear roofline, as does a second brick interior chimney, near the west elevation (Figures 3 and 8). Damage to the metal fascia and vinyl soffit on the western elevation reveals that the substructure of the roof is constructed of wooden boards, rather than plywood sheets, indicating an early twentieth century construction date (Figure 9). Interior access to the structure was not possible, as attempts to contact the owners went without response.



Figure 5. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, facing west.



Figure 6. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, rear elevation, facing southeast.



Figure 7. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, foundation and basement door, facing south.



Figure 8. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, facing east.



Figure 9. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, facing northeast.



Figure 10. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, entryway, facing north.



Figure 11. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, window detail, facing north.



Figure 12. View of the (former) Mooresboro School, roof construction on west elevation, facing east.

Located east of the (former) Mooresboro School building is a rectangular metal trailer dating to the late-twentieth century, with concrete steps, metal siding, and metal windows. The trailer may have once been used as a residence, but it is currently vacant and used as storage (Figure 13). North of the trailer is a large, partially open, wooden shed/storage building with a low pitched gable roof that dates to the mid-to-late twentieth century; multiple extensions have been added to this structure to create more storage (Figure 14 and 15). There is a small, gabled well house that sits to the west of the shed/storage building. North of the (former) Mooresboro School building and west of the wooden shed/storage building is a metal storage building with a shed roof, which dates to the late-twentieth century (Figure 16). West of the (former) Mooresboro School building is a small, wooden building with a shed roof, which may have once been utilized as an outhouse (Figure 17).



Figure 13. View of the (former) Mooresboro School property, trailer, facing east.



Figure 14. View of the (former) Mooresboro School property, wooden outbuilding, facing northeast.



Figure 15. View of the (former) Mooresboro School property, wooden outbuilding, facing south.



Figure 16. View of the (former) Mooresboro School property, metal outbuilding, facing southeast.



Figure 17. View of the (former) Mooresboro School property, wooden outbuilding, facing west.

2.1.1 History

The Mooresboro School was surveyed in 1996 as part of the historical inventory of Cleveland County project; a photo and description of the Mooresboro School were included in the *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County, North Carolina* publication that stemmed from the survey (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:263). An approximate construction date of 1931 was given to the structure. The survey information indicates that it may have formerly been the Mooresboro Rosenwald School and cites interior details, such as the ghost marking of larger window openings and the moveable blackboard partition between the two original rooms (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:263). The school was a two-room structure that was used to educate black students in the Mooresboro area during the early to mid-twentieth century (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:263). No National Register eligibility recommendation was made when the structure was surveyed in 1996 or when the book was published seven years later. In 2015, a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of consolidated schools in Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford counties was conducted, but the Mooresboro School (CL0108) was not included in that survey, because it was from an earlier period than the schools in the study (Fearnbach 2015). A 2007 report prepared for NCDOT provides a framework for assessing the significance and integrity of Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina and a survey of Rosenwald Schools in five counties in the eastern part of the state, as examples (Brown 2007). In 2015, NC-HPO completed a NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form for Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina, with historical and architectural context, associated building types, and a list of Rosenwald funded schools in each county; there are 12 Rosenwald Schools listed for Cleveland County, but Mooresboro School is not included in that list (Obenauer and Brown 2015).

The land on which the Mooresboro School stands was historically owned by the Logan family, from the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. In 1882, Adolphus E. Deavers purchased approximately 258 acres of property, known as the Jacob Smith land, which formerly belonged to John W. Logan at a Sherriff's sale; A. E. Deavers' wife Ella was one of three daughters of John and Anabelle Logan (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1882:11,447). Ella Deavers's sisters, Margaret M. Logan and Dovie A. Logan Daniel, had entered into an agreement with their sister and brother-in-law to purchase two-thirds interest in the property; in 1899, the final installment of this purchase was paid and Ella Deavers, now a widow, deeded the two-thirds interest to her sisters (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1899:HH,578). The current parcel that contains the Mooresboro School comprised the southeastern corner of this parcel of land. During the early twentieth century, Dovie Daniel bought out fractions of the one-third interest that were held by the various heirs of A. E. Deavers, including his brother and multiple nieces, nephews, and grand-nieces and nephews (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1907:SS,409,410,431; 1911:UU,558). Following the death of her two sisters, Ella in 1913 and Margaret in 1934, Dovie Daniel became the sole owner of the 258 acres that once belonged to her father. This would allow for the parcel containing the Mooresboro School to be split from the larger tract.

In 1936, Dovie A. Daniel deeded 6.08 acres of land to the Board of Education of Cleveland County, with the exclusion of one acre that A. E. and Ella Deavers had given to the Central Carolina Railroad in 1886 (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1886:T,401; 1936:4P,138). There is no indication in the deed that the property was intended for a new school site, but the former school site had been sold to Robert W. McBrayer in 1932 (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1954:7E,153). This former school site, which was located nearby, was the one acre tract that the Deavers had sold to the railroad in 1886; that deed references a late nineteenth century school in the vicinity, as it specifically says it "is not to include the spring now being used by the Colored District School", a caveat that is included in the later transfer deed to R. W. McBrayer as well (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1886:T,401; 1954:7E:153). The current parcel was owned by the Cleveland County Board of Education for only nine years before it was sold at public auction and was also purchased by Robert W. McBrayer (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1945:5N,354). Upon the death of R.

W. McBrayer in 1963, his son John Z. McBrayer and his wife Mildred inherited all of his property, including this tract. To clear the title, John Z. and Mildred McBrayer transferred the property to themselves in 1964, a deed which included updated land descriptions; the parcel containing the Mooresboro School was Tract No. 6 and was referred to as the "Negro School Property," and included both parcels purchased by R. W. McBrayer from the County Board of Education (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1964:100,127). By the 1970s, the parcel had been split into two tracts, with the southern tract, bordering US 74 Business, owned by May B. Lucas and the northern portion, which contains the school building and outbuildings, being transferred to Andrew and Vanda Nesbitt in 1972 (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1972:14K,33). In 1979, James and Betty Jo Mellon purchased the northern property and reunited it with the southern tract; shortly after, they sold both tracts to Malcolm and Jo Ann Cabaniss (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1979:16R:65, 16W,658). In 1982, Frank Lee Hull purchased both tracts, totaling approximately 5.7 acres; upon his death the land was inherited by the current owners (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1982:17S,813; Cleveland County Wills 2015:15E,340).

The construction date of the school is estimated to be 1936, based on the transfer of the land on which the school sits from Dovie Daniel to the Board of Education of Cleveland County during that year. It is possible that the school was already built and in use when the Board of Education received the land, but the building is not referenced in the deed. The school is not depicted on the 1938 NCDOT highway map; however, the scale of the map may have placed it within the rectangular drawn to indicate the corporate limits of Mooresboro and it may not have been individually recorded, since Youngs Chapel A.M.E. Church to the east, which was standing in 1938, is also not shown on the map (Figure 18). The school building does appear on a historical aerial photograph taken by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in 1947 (Figure 19); it is also depicted on the 1950 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 20). The Mooresboro School is not included in the Fisk University Rosenwald files, nor is it listed in the Rosenwald Files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (Fisk University 2001; NC-HPO 2015; Claudia Brown, personal communication, 21 July 2016).

Oral history information, published in a book about education and schools in Cleveland County, about the (former) Mooresboro School presents a series of events that dovetails with the available property history for the parcel, although the timeline of the oral history sources may not be completely accurate (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a). The school, which is referred to as the "Mooresboro Black School" is reportedly the second school for African-American children in the Mooresboro area. The first was a single room, frame schoolhouse that was built in the 1880s; as enrollment in the school grew, the single room was originally divided with a canvas wall, but eventually a new, larger school was needed. The oral history indicates that "Bob Moore and Will McBrayer bought the old school building about 1929 and tore it down", using the lumber for a house built for John Z. McBrayer (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:55). Robert W. McBrayer, who did purchase the former school property from the Board of Education in 1932, was generally known as Will McBrayer and John Z. McBrayer was his son. The oral history also presents conflicting information, indicating that a new school was built in 1918, "just behind Young's Chapel Methodist Church and near the black Masonic building" but also stating that "there was a time span of approximately ten years between the closing of the old school and the erection of the new school" (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:55). The 1918 school building is referenced as "now [being] used for a house", so it likely refers to the current building on the property (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:55). The source also states that the old Young's Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1930 and replaced "on the site of the old Masonic building" (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:55); but other sources have the destruction of the earlier building and construction of the new church in 1953, which is corroborated by aerial photographs and historic maps (Lincolnton District Laymans Council

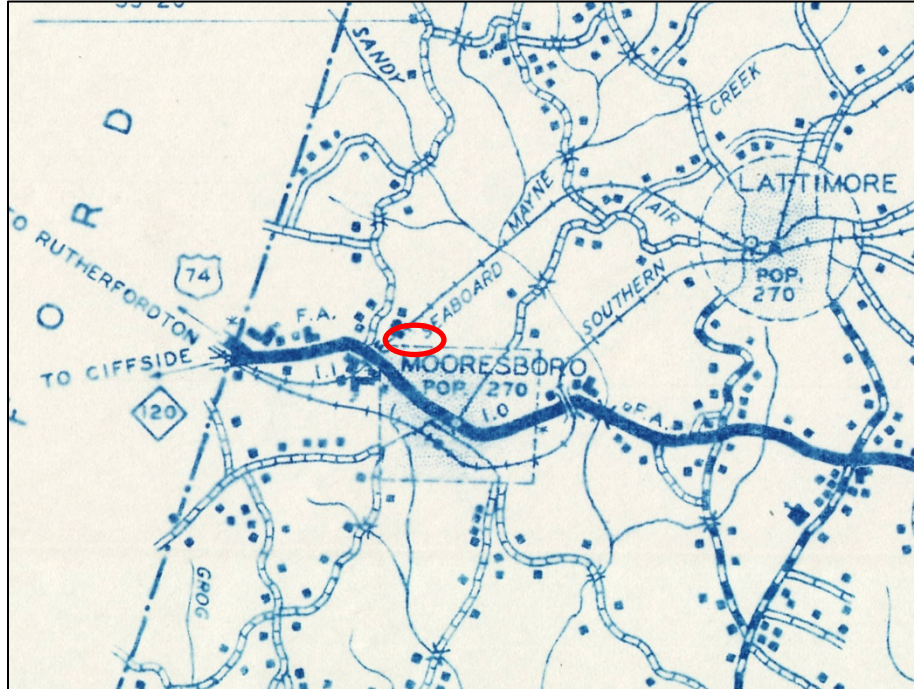


Figure 18. NCDOT highway map (1938), showing location of the (former) Mooresboro School.



Figure 19. USGS aerial photograph (1947), showing location of the (former) Mooresboro School.

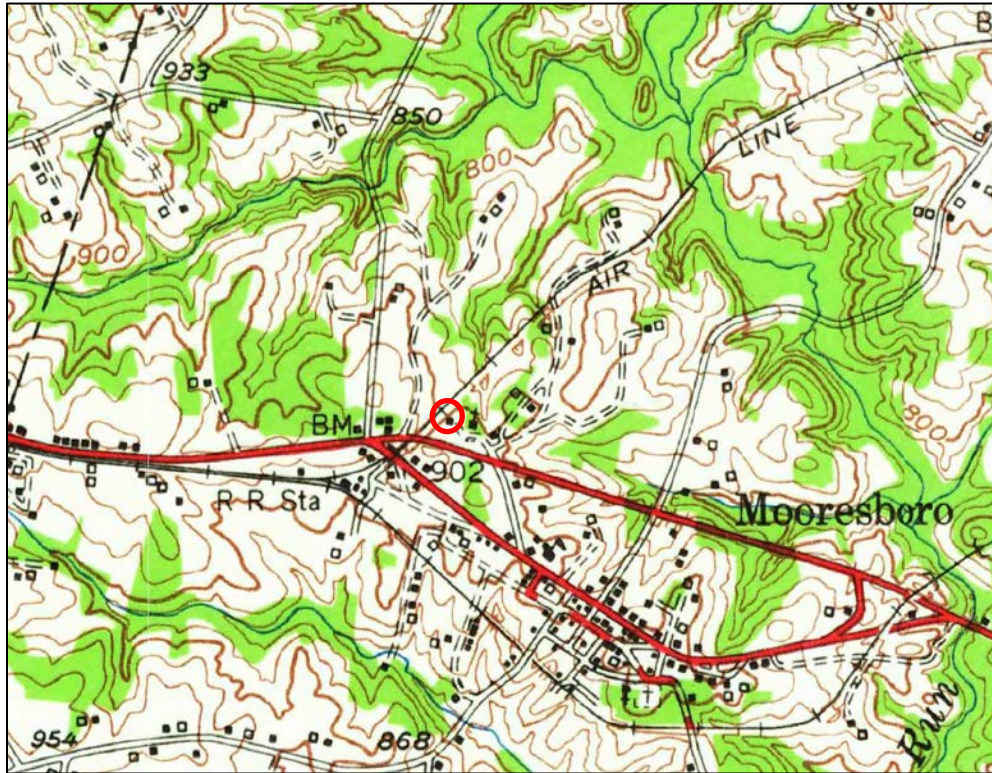


Figure 20. USGS *Shelby* (1950) 15-minute quadrangle, showing location of the (former) Mooresboro School.

1982:37) (Figures 19 and 20). Based on the inconsistencies in dates in the oral account, it is likely that the (former) Mooresboro School building was constructed later than the 1918 date cited.

Based on the estimated construction date of the (former) Mooresboro School, in 1936, it would not have received money from the Rosenwald Fund for construction, since the program officially ended in 1932. However, there were twelve Rosenwald Schools constructed in Cleveland County, between 1919 and 1930, so the plans associated with these schools and the concepts behind the Rosenwald buildings would have been available in the county during the mid-1930s, making it possible that this knowledge was adapted to construct another rural school, even though the funding was no longer available (Obenauer and Brown 2015:33). Additionally, both the Interstate School Building Service, on a nationwide level, and North Carolina's Department of Public Instruction, within the state, contributed to distribute Rosenwald school plans to districts that wanted them (Brown 2007; Claudia Brown, personal communication, 21 July 2016). This could account for the removable blackboard partition between the two classrooms of the (former) Mooresboro School, which is a feature that is also seen in schools built using Rosenwald funding and following Rosenwald plans. Additionally, the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction modified the Rosenwald plans to fit the needs and funding of the rural communities; drawings of plans that differed slightly from their Rosenwald models are scattered throughout the correspondence of William F. Credle, supervisor of the Rosenwald Fund during the 1920s, to city and county school superintendents. A 1928 sketch of a two room school, with no industrial room, was provided to the Ashe County Superintendent; Credle noted that this was the minimum size building that the Rosenwald Fund would grant \$500 (Figure 21). Although the school noted on the plan wasn't built, the plan was available for distribution to other communities looking to build a two-room school (Fisk University Rosenwald Card Database 2001; Credle to Goodman, 25 September 1928, *Correspondence: Rosenwald Fund*, Box 5, Folder G, 1928–1929:12).

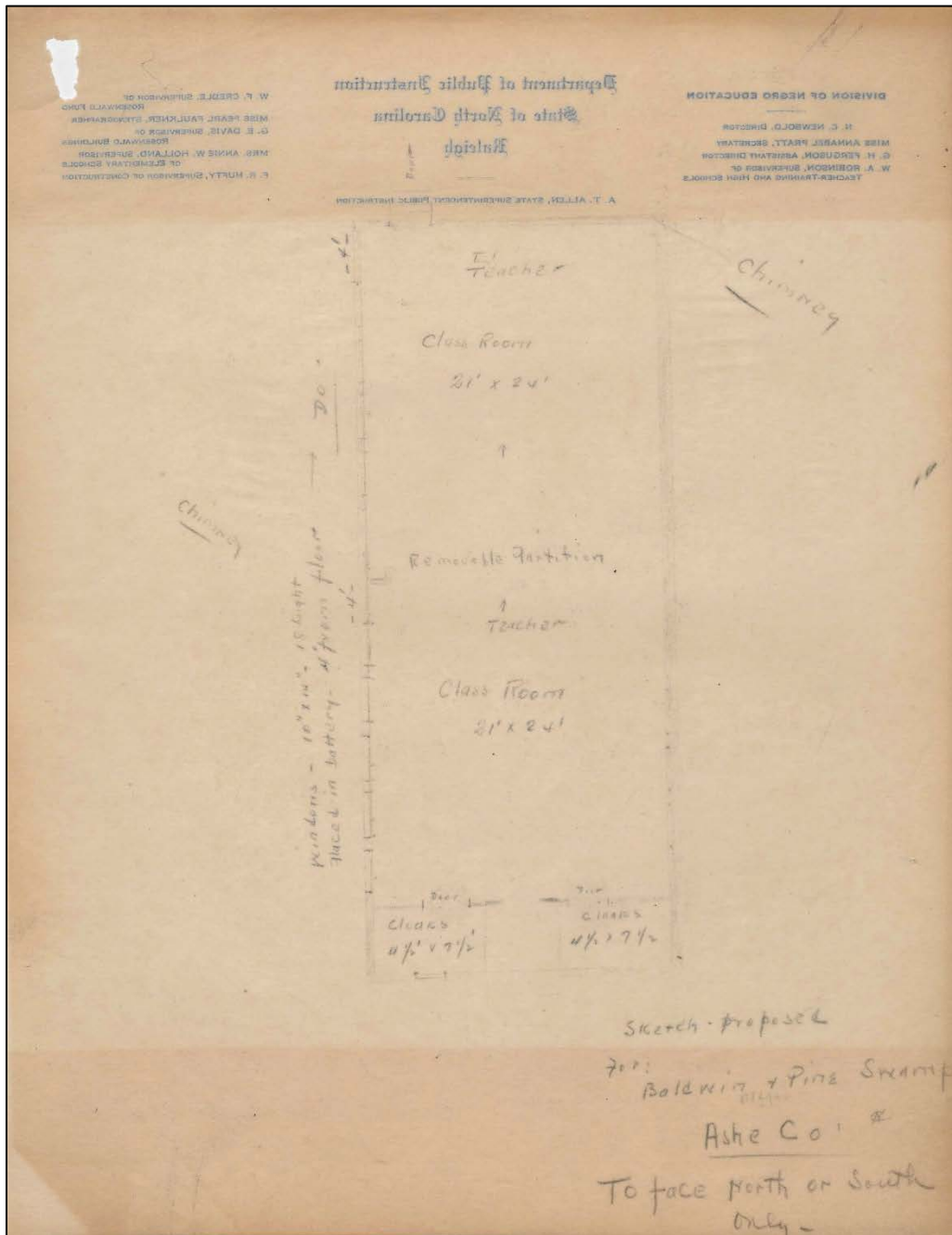


Figure 21. Modified plan for a two teacher Rosenwald School, by W. F. Credle, 1928 (Correspondence: Rosenwald Fund, Box 5, Folder G, 1928–1929:12).

If the (former) Mooresboro School was built in 1936, it was only used for a short period of time, as in 1940–41, the Mooresboro schools, along with schools from five other communities, were consolidated with Green Bethel School (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:83). For years later, Cleveland County Board of Education sold the former school building and land to Robert W. McBrayer; it has been used as a house since the mid-twentieth century. The 1996 survey indicates that alterations have been made to the former school during its use as a residence, most notably the replacement of the original banks of windows with the current windows and the addition of new partitions on the interior, creating a four room structure from the original two room school.

2.1.2 Architectural Context

A review of HPOWEB indicates that there have been 22 school buildings and related structures surveyed within Cleveland County. Three of the surveyed resources are buildings associated with school campuses: the Piedmont School Agriculture and Home Economics Building, the Piedmont School Waters Library, and the Belwood School Teacherage. Of the 19 surveyed schools, two, the (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108) and Zion School (CL0468) are not of brick construction; of these, the Mooresboro School is the only one that dates to the twentieth century. Also, of the 19 surveyed schools, only four were constructed for African-American students before the desegregation of the school system, which occurred slowly during the late-1950s through the 1960s in North Carolina. These schools consist of the (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108), the (former) Compact School (CL0297), the Cleveland County Training School (CL0989), and Davidson Elementary School (CL0498); since the other three schools are of brick construction, the (former) Mooresboro School is the only rural, frame construction African-American school recorded in the county. Of the four comparable schools (frame construction or African-American), three are listed on the North Carolina Study List (CL0468, CL0989, and CL1498).

The 2015 survey of school buildings in Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford counties indicates that African-American students attended schools in “modest frame schools” during the early twentieth century. Even with the construction of newer structures, with the aid of money from the Rosenwald Fund, the schools remained primarily single story frame structures with weatherboard siding (Fearnbach 2015:13). In Cleveland County, during the 1920s, there were over 1,500 African American students attending school and 33 African American school districts. However, the condition of these schools was less than adequate, as George E. Davis, Supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings and inspector of Negro Schools, for the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, noted in his June 1925 report that Cleveland County “is badly in need of better school buildings for Negroes” (Davis, June 1925, *Reports: Rosenwald Fund Reports, G. E. Davis Reports, 1920–1930*:17). Funding for building new schools, even with aid from the Rosenwald Fund, was difficult to come by and the county looked to decrease building costs for new schools by salvaging lumber from older buildings that it could purchase for little money, as evidenced by 1928 correspondence between W. F. Credle and county superintendent J. H. Grigg, that states: “Relative to the material in the church which you are thinking of purchasing. I wish to say that all of this that can be salvaged without damaging will be satisfactory to us. Really I think it would be wise for the Board to purchase this old building for the material that can be obtained” (Credle to Grigg, 29 September 1928, *Correspondence: Rosenwald Fund, Box 5, Folder G, 1928–1929*:16). In 1930, rural schools, which dominated the Cleveland County educational landscape, remained small; the superintendent report for that year indicates that 23 African American schools within the county had fewer than six classrooms, “all were one story and the vast majority were weatherboard gabled-roofed buildings with privies” (Fearnbach 2015:30). The (former) Mooresboro School fits this mold of rural school building.

The (former) Mooresboro School, while likely built too late to have received funding from the Rosenwald Fund, more closely resembles some of the twelve known Rosenwald Schools built in Cleveland County, as well as Rosenwald Schools in surrounding counties, than most of the surveyed and recorded schools that are currently extant. Although only two rooms, instead of three, and one bay deep, instead of two, the (former) Mooresboro School has a rectangular form like that of Green Bethel school, which was built using \$700 in Rosenwald funding, on top of \$480 from the African American community and \$1,800 from the county, in 1929–30 (“Green Bethel School”, Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card Database 2001; NC-HPO 2015) (Figures 22 and 23). Green Bethel Rosenwald School was replaced by a larger, brick building sometime before 1967 and was renamed West Cleveland School in 1969; the Rosenwald funded school building is no longer extant. The central porch of the (former) Mooresboro School is smaller, with a different roofline, and the ribbon of large windows has been altered, but there are distinct similarities between the two structures.

Another structure of similar form and plan was the African-American East Flat Rock School, built in 1923 in nearby Henderson County; although not listed in the Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Database, some sources indicate that Rosenwald funding was used for this school as well (Fearnbach 2015:13) (Figure 24). Similarly, in the Cleveland County community of Earl, the school for African-American students was built with a comparable plan, but did not utilize Rosenwald funding (Figure 25).



Figure 22. Green Bethel School, Cleveland County, North Carolina (Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card Database).

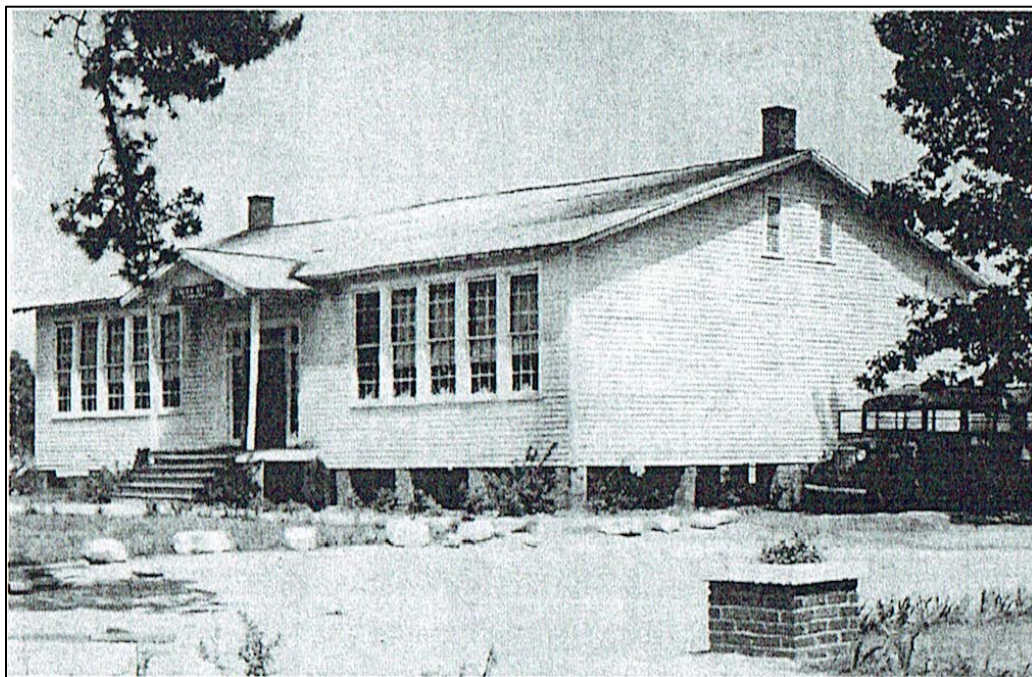


Figure 23. Green Bethel School, Cleveland County, North Carolina (North Carolina Retired School Personnel of Cleveland County 2009a:83).



Figure 24. African-American East Flat Rock School, Henderson County, North Carolina (Fearnbach 2015:13).

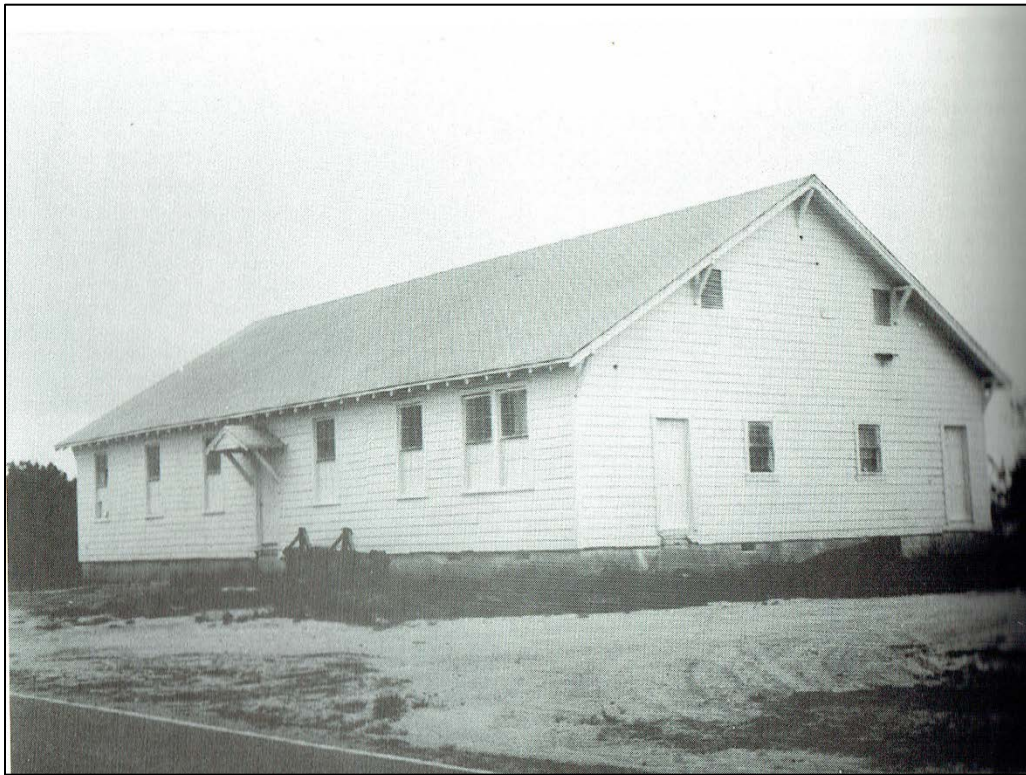


Figure 25. African-American school in Earl, Cleveland County, North Carolina (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:40).

2.1.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the (former) Mooresboro School are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The (former) Mooresboro School remains at its original location.

◆ Design: Low to Medium

The (former) Mooresboro School retains its original form and design. The 1996 survey form suggests that the front porch had been altered, but does not give specifics; however, alterations to the supports of the porch would not change the overall form and design of the structure. The enclosure of one of the double front entry doors changes the massing and symmetry on the front of the structure. The addition of two newer interior partitions, which is also noted on the 1996 survey form, alters the design but does not obscure the original two room plan of the structure. Interior access to the structure could not be gained during the current survey so the observations from 1996 could not be verified. Based on the evaluation guidelines presented by Brown (2007) for Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina, the (former) Mooresboro School retains only the footprint and shell of the building, while the original window bays have been removed and the interior had added partitions during the 1996 survey, both of which compromise the integrity of design.

◆ Setting: Medium

The area surrounding the (former) Mooresboro School was primarily rural with cleared fields and farmland when the school was built in the mid-1930s. Presently, the area remains rural, on the outskirts of the town of Mooresboro, but most of the agricultural fields have become forested areas. The Youngs Chapel AME Church building, which has been located southeast of the school structure since the 1930s, is a more modern structure, built in the 1950s, after the (former) Mooresboro School had been sold into private ownership.

◆ Materials: Low

The (former) Mooresboro School retains its original framing and foundation materials; however, original exterior sheathing has been covered when the structure was sided with vinyl. The original brick pier foundation is intact, although it has been infilled with more modern brick. The original five panel exterior door is the lone remaining original opening, as the windows have been replaced. The interior materials were not assessed, as interior access to the structure was not obtained.

◆ Workmanship: Low

The original workmanship on most of the exterior of the structure has been altered or obscured by the addition of vinyl siding and a vinyl soffit, as well as the removal and alteration of the windows, which was documented during the 1996 survey. The exterior front door is an original five-panel wooden door. The interior workmanship was not assessed, as interior access to the structure was not obtained.

◆ Feeling: Low

The (former) Mooresboro School currently reads more as an unoccupied residence than a former school building, because it has been utilized as a residence for longer than it operated as a school. Although the form and design of the building were common in early twentieth century rural schools, similar exterior styles also used for early to mid-twentieth century residences.

◆ Association: Low

The (former) Mooresboro School does not retain its association with the education of African-American students in the community of Mooresboro and in rural Cleveland County. Despite some elements that were part of the structure when it was a school remaining intact, the structure has been utilized as a residence for much longer than the approximately five years that it was a school.

2.1.4 Eligibility

The (former) Mooresboro School (CL0108) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Despite its brief association with early to mid-twentieth century education, specifically the education of rural African-American students, in Cleveland County, the school building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its role as an educational facility. Although the (former) Mooresboro School is one of only four recorded African-American school buildings that remain extant within the county, and the only African-American school building of frame construction, the loss of five of the seven aspects of integrity have made the structure not eligible for the NRHP. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as it does not have an association with a prominent person. The (former) Mooresboro School, which was built using available plans for rural school buildings from the early-twentieth-century, has undergone alterations and deterioration that have compromised many of its original architectural features, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The school building is unlikely to yield important historical information, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

2.2 Coggins House (CL1500)

Resource Name	Coggins House
HPO Survey Site #	CL1500
Street Address	4729 Ellensboro Road
PIN	1597169785
Construction Date(s)	Late-1940s
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 26. View of the Coggins House, facing south.

The Coggins House (PIN 1597169785) is located south of US 74 Business (Ellensboro Road), across from its intersection with Mooresboro Road, in the northwest portion of the town of Mooresboro, in Cleveland County. The structure is a single family residence, which was built in the late 1940s. In addition to the house, the parcel also contains a wooden shed, a concrete block shed, a metal shed, a metal carport, and a metal garage, with attached poolhouse (Figures 26 and 27).

The Coggins House is a one-and-one-half story frame residence that sits on a sloped lot, which creates a below grade basement story at the rear of the structure (Figures 26 and 30). The house has a side-gabled roof, with symmetrical front-projecting cross gables on the south elevation; the roof is covered with standing seam metal and the house is sheathed in horizontal wooden siding (Figures 28 and 29). Each cross gable has a paired six-over-six wooden sash window, covered with a metal storm window, and a small rectangular attic vent centered in the gable. The entry door, which is on a wall that is flush with the two cross gable sections, is located west of center, beneath a flat roofed portico that is supported by square

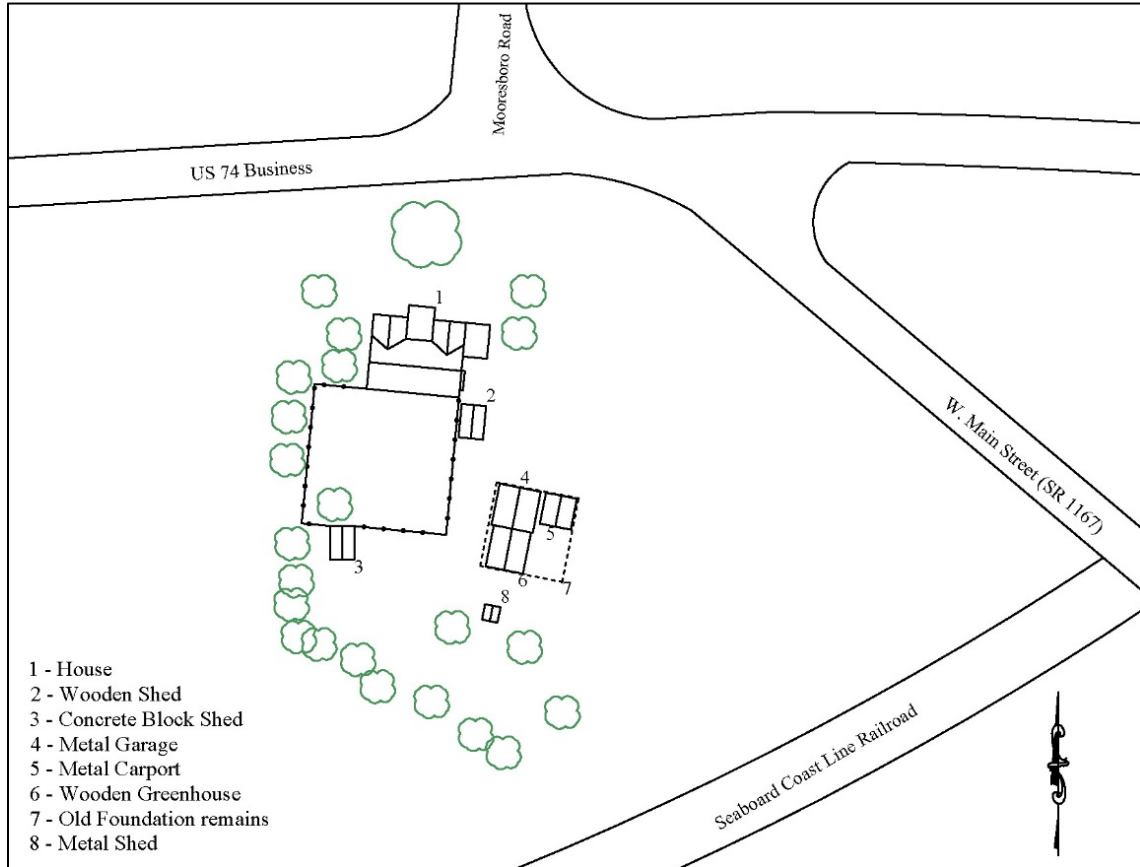


Figure 27. Site plan of the Coggins House property, not to scale.

metal posts. East of the door, also beneath the portico roof, is a paired six-over-six wooden sash window with metal storm window. The front elevation has been altered by the enclosure of an original porch, which was located between the two front-gabled sections (Rebecca Humphries, personal communication, 28 June 2016). A single, brick interior chimney rises above the roofline at approximately the center of the house.

The house rests on a brick foundation that becomes a daylight basement level as the lot slopes down from the front elevation. The east side has a small one-car garage opening on the basement level, which has been converted from a garage to an entryway with new louvered door panels; there is a small drip shield above the garage that is supported with curved brackets (Figure 32). Above the garage there is a paired one-over-one vinyl sash window on the first story and a single four-over-four vinyl sash window centered in the gable (Figure 30). A side entry door is located south of the junction of the side-gabled roofline and the front cross gable; a porch, with a brick foundation and shed roof, supported by square posts, has been built off this door, spanning the length of the cross gable to the front of the house. Beneath the porch, there is a storage area within the brick foundation, which is accessed from an oversized hinged door with barn door style detailing (Figure 33). The rear elevation features three four-pane casement windows on the basement story, with single and paired one-over-one vinyl sash windows of two sizes on the upper story. Each corner of the house has vertical trim and the windows have wide, basic casing trim (Figure 31). The wooden siding on the house is original, except for the portion between the two front-gables on the front elevation, but the doors and windows are late-twentieth century replacements; the house was re-roofed in 2010 (Rebecca Humphries, personal communication, 28 June 2016).



Figure 28. View of the Coggins House, facing southeast.



Figure 29. View of the Coggins House, facing southwest.



Figure 30. View of the Coggins House, facing west.



Figure 31. View of the Coggins House, facing north.



Figure 32. View of the Coggins House, below grade garage, facing west.



Figure 33. View of the Coggins House, below grade storage, facing north.

South of the house, adjacent to the driveway, is a small, single story, gabled shed. It has a low-pitched roof covered with composition shingles, front entry door and screen door, wooden siding, and vertical trim at the corners (Figure 34). Adjacent to the wooden shed, the rear yard is surrounded by a metal chain-link fence. At the southwest corner of the fence is another small, single story storage shed. This shed is constructed of concrete block, with a front gable roof, centrally located door on the front elevation, and a low pitched standing seam metal roof (Figure 35). Southeast of the house is a large two-car metal garage and metal carport. Attached to the rear of the garage is a wooden frame structure, with screened sides and a low-pitched gable roof, which is being used as a pool house/enclosure (Figures 35 and 36). The complex of garage, carport, and greenhouse is built within an older foundation, where the brick outline is still visible (Figure 37). South of this complex is a small, front gabled, metal storage shed (Figure 38).



Figure 34. View of the Coggins House property, wooden shed, facing southwest.



Figure 35. View of the Coggins House property, concrete block shed, facing southwest.



Figure 36. View of the Coggins House property, metal garage and carport, facing south.



Figure 37. View of the Coggins House property, metal garage and pool house/enclosure, facing northeast.



Figure 38. View of the Coggins House property, metal shed, facing southeast.

2.2.1 History

The Coggins House, which was constructed in the late 1940s, is located on a parcel of land that was owned by members of the Logan family during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the 1940s, most of the land was part of a 407 acre tract owned by Charles P. and Dorothy Logan, except a 0.25-acre piece that comprised the northwest corner of the current tract, on which the western half of the Coggins House is located. This 0.25-acre parcel was sold by Robert J. Daniel, his wife Dovie A. (Logan) Daniel, and his sister-in-law, Margaret M. Logan, to R. E. Bridges in 1925; Bridges later sold it to Alma Webber, who in turn sold it to Seaton A. Washburn in 1931 (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1925:3R,162; 1931:3V,261; 1931:4C,90). During the ownership of S. A. Washburn, the parcel was the location of a Washburn Filling Station, which was a subsidiary of the Washburn Oil Company that was owned by his nephew, Jesse H. Washburn (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1941:258,81; 1946:5Q,539; *The High Point Enterprise* 19 June 1960:16). In 1944, S. A. Washburn sold the 0.25-acre parcel to Nero Nelson Coggins, who sold it to his son James D. Coggins two years later (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1944:5J,99; 1946:5P,110). Six months after purchasing the 0.25-acre tract from his father, James D. Coggins also purchased 1.4 acres, bordering it on the south and east, from Charles P. and Dorothy Logan (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1946:5U,119). This 1.65 acres comprises the entire parcel on which the Coggins House sits, as well as a portion of the adjoining parcel to the east, which was split off from a larger parcel in 1997, by a later owner (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1997:1198,1851). The Coggins House property was owned by the family until 1974, a year after the death of James D. Coggins, when his widow and children sold the property to Guss and Clella Walker (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1974:15F,715). Since passing out of the ownership of the Coggins family, the property has had six different owners (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1978:16L,648; 1986:19G,620; 1999:1257,1506; 2001:1311,2500; 2005:1469,792; 2014:1683,491).

A historic aerial photograph, taken between February and April 1947, shows the former filling station building, with a distinctly different roofline and located closer to US 74 than the Coggins House; to the southeast of the filling station building is a large rectangular structure that corresponds to the brick foundation around the modern garage, carport, and pool house/enclosure structure, which was a former automotive repair garage (Figure 39). In 1950, the USGS topographic map shows two structures at roughly the same location as the current house and the large rectangular structure to the southeast (Figure 40). It is likely that James D. Coggins built the house shortly after he purchased the property in 1946, although sometime after the aerial photographs were taken in early 1947.

James Denton Coggins, the first owner of the house, was born in 1918 in Rutherford County. In 1940, he was living in Cleveland County Township No. 7, along with his parents, and was working as a truck driver for a construction company; his father was listed as the operator of a farm, indicating that they lived outside of the town limits of Mooresboro (United States Census Bureau 1940). During World War II, James D. Coggins served as a private in the U. S. Army. He married Ida Elizabeth McCurry and the couple had four children. After the death of his first wife, he remarried, to Mary Frances (Dalton) Huffstickler. James D. Coggins died in 1973 and his death certificate lists him as a retired auto mechanic, who was living on Highway 74 W near Mooresboro, which would correspond to the Coggins House (North Carolina Death Certificates 1973:28549).



Figure 39. USGS aerial photograph (1947), showing location of Washburn Filling Station on current Coggins House property.

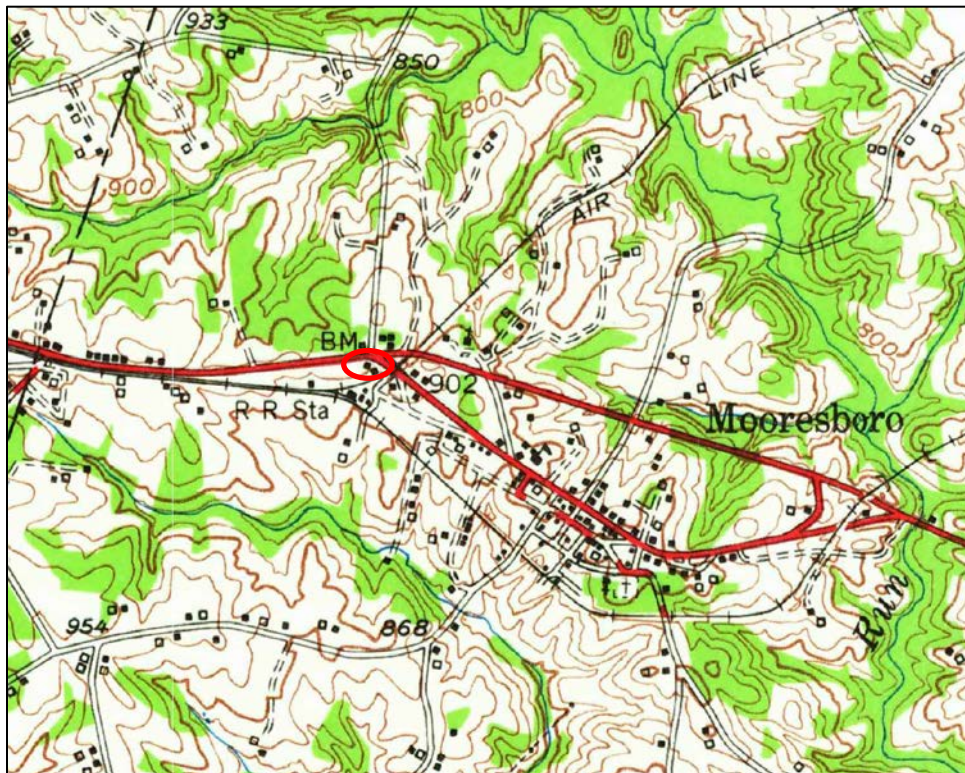


Figure 40. USGS *Shelby* (1950) 15-minute quadrangle, showing location of Coggins House.

2.2.2 *Architectural Context*

A review of survey information from Cleveland County shows that there have been relatively few residential structures from the 1940s that have been surveyed, although this may be a result of the survey being conducted in the mid-1990s, when these buildings were just barely 50 years of age. Surveyed residences of comparative age include primarily structures with significant features that are specific to particular architectural styles, particularly the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival styles that were popular in the county during the early to mid-twentieth century, and most have unique design elements, that set them apart from structures built during a similar period (Bishir and Southern 2003:74–75; Eades and Pezzoni 2003:47–48). The Coggins House does not align with a particular architectural style, but is rather a mid-twentieth century modification of a common vernacular style, with a side gabled or hipped roof and two front cross-gables, which was built throughout rural North Carolina during the early twentieth century. Examples of this vernacular style in Cleveland County include the Oliver Hamrick House (CL0079), the Essie and Everett Goode House (CL0095), the nearby Will McBrayer Farm (CL0122), the J. B. and Sunie Lattimore Farm (CL0148), and the Dobbin and Jane Hicks House (CL0367) (Figures 41–43). In addition to the Will McBrayer Farm house (Figure 42), which is located approximately 0.3-mile east of the Coggins House, other residences in the Mooresboro vicinity exhibit similar style elements and construction techniques. A circa-1953 house, located at 422 West Main Street, was built around the same time period as the Coggins House and is of comparable size, although it has a single front-gabled extension instead of the double front-gable (Figure 44). An earlier house, built circa-1900 but since remodeled, located at 231 West Main Street, also features an inset porch structure between two front-gabled projections (Figure 45).



Figure 41. Essie and Everett Goode House (CL0095), (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:246).



Figure 42. Will McBrayer Farm (CL0122) (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:270).



Figure 43. Dobbin and Jane Hicks House (CL0367), (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:239).



Figure 44. House at 422 West Main Street, Mooresboro, facing east.



Figure 45. House at 231 West Main Street, Mooresboro, facing south.

2.2.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Coggins House are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The Coggins House remains at its original location.

◆ Design: Medium

The Coggins House retains its basic form and design, although the original front porch has been enclosed and a new porch constructed.

◆ Setting: Medium

When the Coggins House was constructed in the late 1940s, the area surrounding the house was primarily rural with cleared fields and farmland; aerial photographs and historic maps show a small commercial complex at the intersection of the two sets of railroad tracks. Presently, the area remains rural, on the outskirts of the town of Mooresboro, but most of the agricultural fields have become forested areas. The commercial complex at the intersection of the railroad tracks is no longer extant and the southern set of tracks has been removed. Additionally, between 1947 and 1950 the section of US 74 Business east of the railroad track was constructed to bypass the town of Mooresboro and by 1982 US 74 had been constructed south of the Coggins House and railroad tracks.

◆ Materials: Low to Medium

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing; however some exterior materials have been altered. This includes the installation of new vinyl windows on the side and rear elevations and the installation of a new roof. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

◆ Workmanship: Low

The Coggins House retains only the original wooden siding on its exterior; much of the original exterior workmanship was altered or removed with the enclosure of the original porch and the replacement of the doors and windows. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

◆ Feeling: Medium

The Coggins House retains the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century residence on the outskirts of a rural community. However, many of the surrounding agricultural fields are now overgrown and forested, making the area look less like a farming community.

◆ Association: Low

The house has been altered by late-twentieth century owners, which has compromised its association with the Coggins family, who were the original owners of the house and owned the property for over twenty years.

2.2.4 Eligibility

The Coggins House (CL1500) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because it does not have a significant association with a particular event or broad pattern in the history of the Mooresboro area or Cleveland County. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the Coggins family was one of many families who lived in the Mooresboro area, but

did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate itself above the other nearby residents. The Coggins House is a common mid-twentieth-century residential form and does not possess unique architectural features or detailing; therefore, the Coggins House is ineligible under Criterion C. Additionally, the house is not likely to yield important historical information, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

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Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

**PROJECT ROLE**

Senior
Historian/Architectural
Historian

LOCATION

Columbia, SC

EDUCATION

- MA, Public History, /Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005
- BA, History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Joined S&ME in 2006-2012 with 3 years previous experience. Joined S&ME in 2013 with 1 year of outside 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, MA

Senior Historian/Architectural Historian

Ms. Carpini 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

DOT Projects

Historic Architectural Analysis of One Historic Property, Replacement of Bridge No. 224

Montgomery County, North Carolina | February 2016-April 201

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for a historic property in Candor, Montgomery County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 224 over Big Creek on SR 1562 (McCallum Pond Road). 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.

4261-15-0506

Historic Architectural Analysis of One Historic Property, TIP B-5741

Scotland County, North Carolina | February 2016-April 2016

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for a historic property in Laurinburg, Scotland County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 30 over Juniper Creek on SR 1425 (Lees Mill Road). 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.

4261-16-049



Historic Architectural Analysis of Three Historic Properties, TIP U-3618

Lenoir County, North Carolina | October 2015-ongoing

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for three historic properties in Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the extension of Carey Road (SR 1571) from Rouse Road (SR 1572) to US 258. 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.

4213-15-262

Historic Architectural Analysis of Four Historic Properties, TIP B-4590

New Hanover County, North Carolina | March 2015-May 2015

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for four historic properties in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 29 on SR 2812 over Smith Creek. 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.

4261-15-042

Historic Architectural Analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church, TIP B-5531

Cleveland County, North Carolina | February 2015-March 2015

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project of a 1953 church building in Cleveland County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 76 on NC 150, over Buffalo 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.

4261-15-017

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

Johnston County, North Carolina | May 2014-September 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.

4261-14-061



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

Trumbull County, Ohio | April 2014-May 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 | December 2013-January 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 | December 2013-January 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 | October 2009-December 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 | May 2009-November 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

Architectural and Historical Survey and Documentation Projects

Historic Architecture Survey, 50 Acres, East Bend Station

Boone County, Kentucky | January 2016-February 2016

Principal Investigator, senior Historian/Architectural Historian, and report author for Historic Architecture Survey of approximately 50 acres of proposed property acquisition. Surveyed historic structures within the project property and Area of Potential Effects (APE). Researched history of inventoried structures, evaluated architecture and condition of structures, and made recommendations concerning National Register eligibility. Also developed a historic context for the project area.

7217-14-005

Bamberg County Courthouse Complex

Bamberg County, South Carolina | June 2013-October 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 | February 2010-December 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 | January 2010-November 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.

1616-10-003

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

Forsyth County, North Carolina | March 2008-April 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 | May 2006-August 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

FERC Projects

Parr Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 1894)

Fairfield & Newberry Counties, South Carolina | May 2013-August 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



Tygart Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 12613)

Taylor County, West Virginia | September 2011-April 2013

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 Winfield Hydroelectric Projects (FERC Project No. 1290)

Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia | November 2009-February 2010

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 | February 2007-April 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 & 1616-08-410

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

Lexington, Newberry, Richland, & Saluda Counties, South Carolina | October 2005-August 2007

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 | September 2013-
November 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 | June 2011-September 2011

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 | March 2011-
March 2013**

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, & Scotland Counties, North Carolina | June
2010-September 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 | May 2010-June 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

Public Information

Mitigation of Adverse Effects, 44PU164, Claytor Hydroelectric Project

Pulaski County, Virginia | March 2011-July 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 | August 2010-November 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

Historic Properties Management Plans

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

Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina | February 2007-June 2008

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 | April 2006-July 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

Archaeological Data Recovery Projects

John O’Hear Brickyard, O’Hear Pointe Tract

Berkeley County, South Carolina | May 2006-January 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

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.



Technical Reports

- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 136 Acres at the Sallie Alderman Industrial Park, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Identification Survey, Jafza South Carolina Park, Recertification, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Mill Spring Compressor Station, Polk County, North Carolina. Report prepared for PSNC Energy – A SCANA Company, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Augusta Corporate Park, Richmond County, Georgia. Report prepared for Cranston Engineering Group, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Archaeological Survey Line T-01 Pipeline Replacement Project, Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Counties, North Carolina. Report prepared for PSNC Energy – A SCANA Company, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Survey, Reedy Fork Tower Site, Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Verizon Wireless, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the approximately 1.7-mile Apollo Pipeline, Switzerland and Washington Townships, Belmont and Monroe Counties, Ohio. Report prepared for Rice Energy, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately Seven Acres for a Proposed Haul Road at the Zimmer Plant Landfill, Washington Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Report prepared for Duke Energy, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resource Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of the Approximately 27.8 Acre NCN Property, North Canton, Stark County, Ohio. Report prepared for Woolpert, Inc., by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed YCNGA Newport Lateral Pipeline, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Blacksburg 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.
- 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.