



**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 25 on SR 2033 over Buffalo Road,
B-5845, PA 16-01-0066, Cleveland County, ER 16-1423

Thank you for your August 10, 2016, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Freeman & Marie Cash House (CL0325) and T.J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility (CL1501) are not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

We would note, that according to the report, construction on the water facility began in March 1969 and was completed and ready for state and federal inspections by April 1971. Cleveland County was surveyed in the mid-1990s. At that time, the survey did not incorporate mid-century Modernist resources, and no survey in the western region has captured resources that date to the late 1960s or early 1970s. In general, the tradition of publicly funded construction, such as courthouses, municipal buildings, libraries, community centers, etc., being more high-style representatives of the architectural styles continued through the 1960s and early 1970s, with public buildings of the 1960s and 1970s among the more formal interpretations of Modernism, New Formalism, and Brutalism within a community. The T.J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility is not yet 50 years old. Its architectural significance within the community does not rise to the level of exceptional significance for a resource that is less than 50 years old. Due to its modernist architectural style, integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the T.J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and/or C for engineering and architecture when it reaches the 50-year mark.

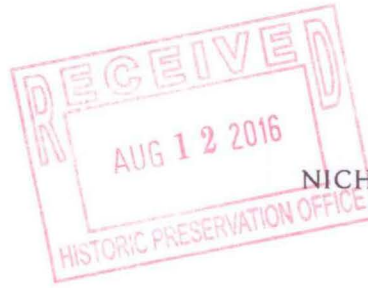
Thank you for noting that the Roberts-Cash House (CL0324) is no longer standing.

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

ER 16- 1423

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

+ 9 letters
9/29/16

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Dec 9/6/16

RE: **Historic Structures Report:** Cleveland County, TIP # B-5845, PA# 16-01-0066, Replace Bridge No. 25 on US SR 2033 (Oak Grove Rd) over Buffalo Creek.

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
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment



**Historic Structures Report
Replace Bridge No. 25 on SR 2033 (Oak
Grove Road) over Buffalo Creek
TIP# B-5845
Cleveland County, North Carolina**

WBS# 45798.1.1



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. 4213-16-143

July 29, 2016

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 25 ON SR 2033 (OAK GROVE ROAD)
OVER BUFFALO CREEK – TIP NO. B-4845
CLEVELAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
DRAFT REPORT
TIP No. B-5845; WBS No. 45798.1.1

Prepared for:

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

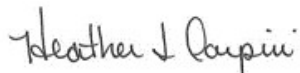
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Author:

Heather Carpini, M.A.



Heather Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

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 three properties located within the B-5845 project area, between Kings Mountain and Shelby, in Cleveland County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 25 on SR 2033 (Oak Grove Road) over Buffalo Creek (TIP No. B-5845; WBS No. 45798.1.1) (Figures 1 and 2).

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. NCDOT defines this project's APE as 75 feet on either side of Bridge No. 25 and 700 feet from each end of that structure. NCDOT Architectural Historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that three properties greater than 50 years old warranted further evaluation: two previously recorded structures, the Roberts-Cash House (CL0324) and the Freemon & Marie Cash House (CL0325), both located west of the bridge and one previously unrecorded historic property, the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility (CL1501), located east of the bridge. Cleveland County Bridge No. 25 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1955, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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).

Table 1. Summary of properties surveyed in B-5845 project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey		
	Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Roberts-Cash House	CL0324	No Longer Extant/Not Eligible	N/A
Freemon & Marie Cash House	CL0325	Not Eligible	N/A
T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility	CL1501	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 three properties located within the APE for the B-5845 project area, in Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1600373, dated March 18, 2016.

As part of TIP No. B-5845 (WBS No. 45798.1.1), NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 25 on SR 2033 (Oak Grove Road) over Buffalo Creek, in Kings Mountain, 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 Roberts-Cash House (CL0324) and the Freemon & Marie Cash House (CL0325), located south of SR 2033, west of the bridge, and the previously unrecorded T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility (CL1501) located north of SR 2033, east of the bridge, within the APE for the project (Figure 1).

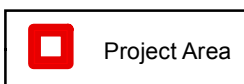
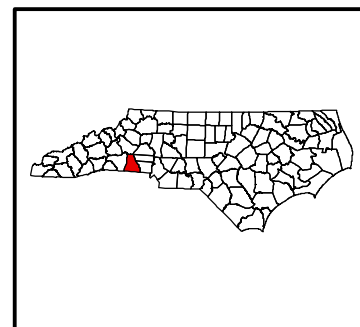
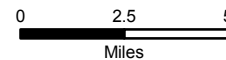
The intensive level survey included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating three historic resources, two previously recorded and one previously unrecorded, according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in June 2016, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed 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 and the Mauney Memorial Library in Kings Mountain, 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. Information on the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility was obtained from Newt Henson and Larry Deal, from the City of Kings Mountain.

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-5845 project area, Cleveland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI World Street Maps



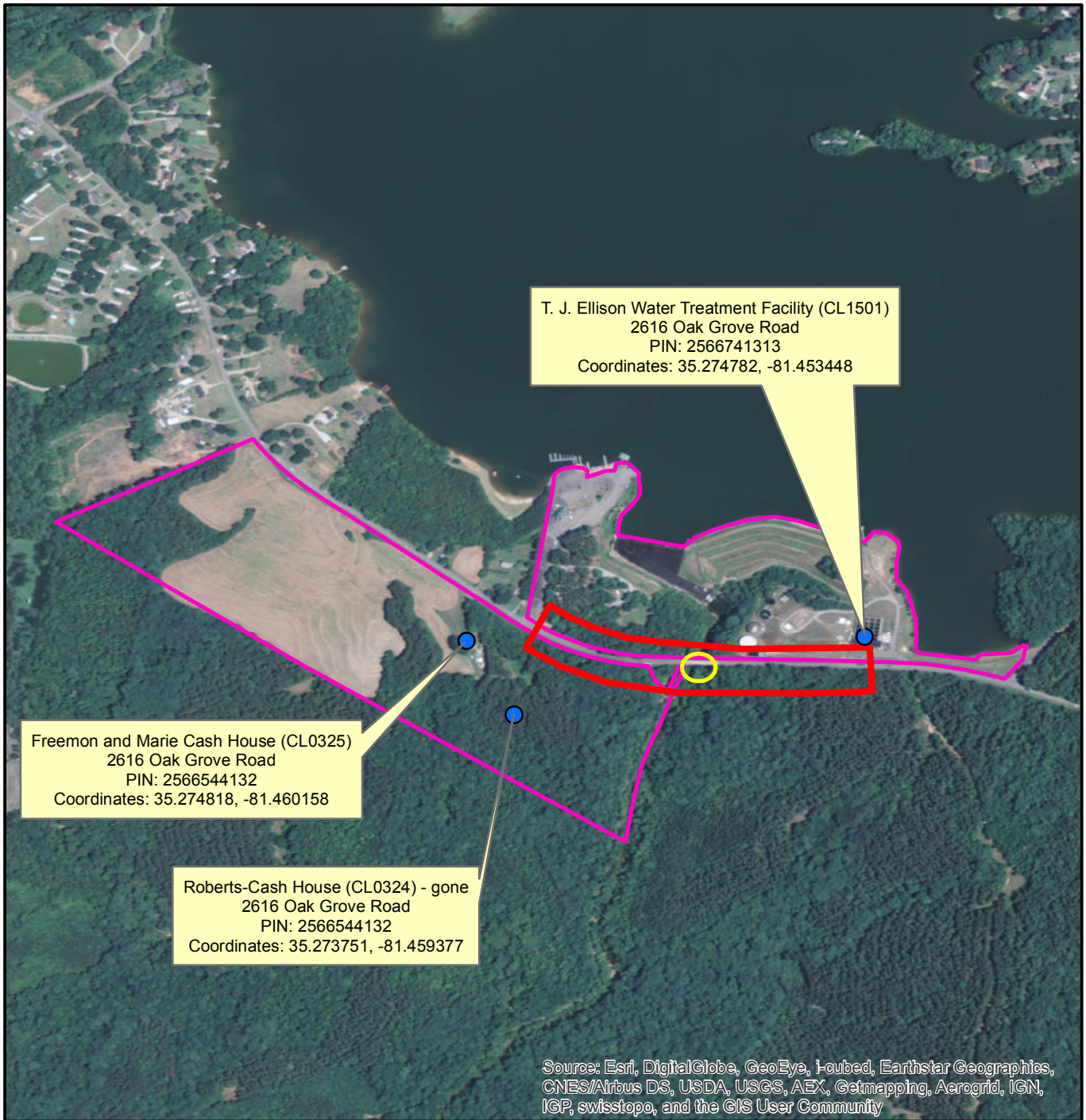
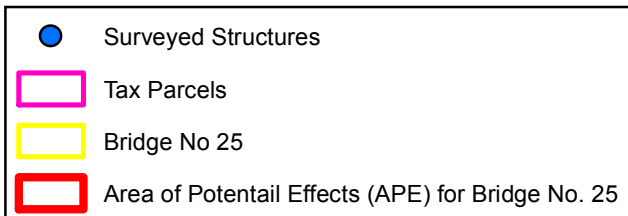
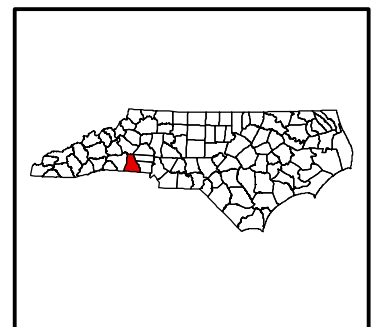
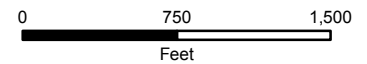


Figure 2. Aerial map showing the B-5845 project area, APE, and surveyed structures, Cleveland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery



2.0 Eligibility Evaluations

2.1 Roberts-Cash House (CL0324)

Resource Name	Roberts-Cash House
HPO Survey Site #	CL0324
Street Address	2616 Oak Grove Road
PIN	2566544132
Construction Date(s)	Late 19 th century
NRHP Recommendation	No Longer Extant/Not Eligible



Figure 3. View of the location of the Roberts-Cash House, facing east.

The Roberts-Cash House (PIN 2566544132) is located at 2616 Oak Grove Road, south of SR 2033, west of Buffalo Creek, between Kings Mountain and Shelby, in Cleveland County. The structure, which was recorded in 1998, is mapped as being in the forested area behind the Freemon & Marie Cash House (CL0325) (Figure 2). Field investigations could not locate a standing structure in the area (Figure 3). Based on the field investigations, S&ME concluded that the Roberts-Cash House is no longer extant.

2.2 Freemon & Marie Cash House (CL0325)

Resource Name	Freemon & Marie Cash House
HPO Survey Site #	CL0325
Street Address	2616 Oak Grove Road
PIN	2566544132
Construction Date(s)	1953
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 8. View of the Freemon & Marie Cash House, facing south.

The Freemon & Marie Cash House (PIN 2566544132) is located at 2616 Oak Grove Road, south of SR 2033, west of Buffalo Creek, between Kings Mountain and Shelby, in Cleveland County. The structure, which is set back from the road, is a single-story, side-gabled house, built in 1953 (Figure 8). The parcel that the house sits on, which is approximately 62 acres, also contains a late-twentieth-century wooden shed, a late-twentieth-century wellhouse, a twenty-first-century metal carport, a tractor shed that dates to around 1956, and a chicken house, granary, and mule barn that date to around 1953 (Figure 9). A privy, which was recorded with the house in 1998, is no longer extant.

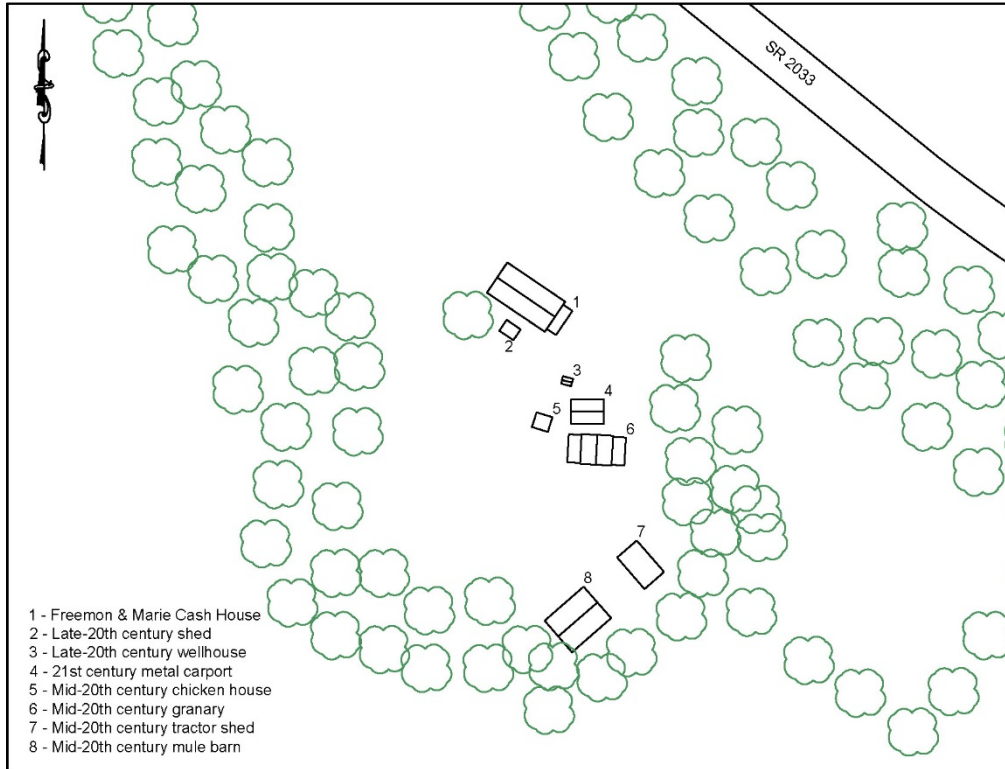


Figure 9. Site plan of the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, not to scale.

The Freemon & Marie Cash House is a single story, frame structure with a side gabled roof (Figure 8). The building rests on a brick foundation that has evenly spaced vents and a crawlspace access. The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central entry door; the central bay is outlined with square molding and has a single pane casement window on either side of the door, suggesting that an original inset porch may have been altered to create a flush entrance. West of the central entrance is a single eight-over-eight double-hung sash window and east of the entrance is a triple window, consisting of an eight-over-eight double-hung sash flanked by a six-over-six double-hung sash on either side (Figure 10). The house is two bays deep and the west elevation has symmetrical six-over-six double-hung sash windows and an attic vent centered within the gable (Figures 10 and 11). The rear elevation has a mixture of fenestration; from west to east it consists of a six-over-six double-hung sash window, an eight-over-eight double-hung sash window, a small six-over-six double-hung sash window, and a pair of small six-over-six double-hung sash windows (Figures 12 and 13). The east elevation has a shed-roofed porch, which has been enclosed, that has a rear entry door and six single-pane casement windows; the porch sits on a concrete and brick pier foundation (Figure 13–15). The house is covered with horizontal wooden siding. The roof, which has a wide eave overhang and visible ribs along the gable ends, is covered with composition shingles. A central brick chimney is visible above the roofline. Interior access to the structure was not possible, as attempts to contact the owners went without response; however, the 1998 survey file indicates that the house had been extensively remodeled at that time.



Figure 10. View of the Freemon & Marie Cash House, facing southeast.



Figure 11. View of the Freemon & Marie Cash House, facing east.



Figure 12. View of the Freeman & Marie Cash House, facing northeast.



Figure 13. View of the Freeman & Marie Cash House, facing north.



Figure 14. View of the Freemon & Marie Cash House, facing northwest.



Figure 15. View of the Freemon & Marie Cash House, facing southwest.

Located southwest of the Freemon & Marie Cash House is a small, wooden, gable-roofed shed that dates to the late twentieth century (Figure 16). Southeast of the house is a collection of outbuildings that range in date from around 1953 through the twenty-first century. At the southern terminus of the driveway, near the house, there is a low-profile, gable-roofed concrete wellhouse from the late-twentieth century and a gable-roofed metal carport from the twenty-first century (Figure 17). Southwest of the carport is a wooden-frame chicken house, built in 1953, which sits on a concrete pier foundation (Figure 18). The chicken house has a shed roof, which is covered with standing seam metal, and horizontal wooden siding; the north elevation has an entry door with six-pane glass on the upper half, while the south elevation has a six-over-six, double-hung sash window and the east elevation has a two-pane horizontal sliding window. South of the carport is a circa-1953 granary, which is currently being used as storage and a garage (Figure 19). It is a gable-roofed, wooden frame structure with horizontal wooden siding. There is a central entry door, which is reached via concrete steps. Either side of the main structure has a shed-roofed extension; the roof of the entire structure is covered with composition shingles. South of the granary, within a grove of trees, is a circa-1965 tractor shed and circa-1953 mule barn (Figure 20). The tractor shed is a wood-framed structure, with vertical seam metal panels covering it; it has a shed roof that is covered with standing-seam metal (Figure 21). The mule barn is a large, front-gabled wooden structure that sits on a concrete pier foundation (Figure 22). It has a large, central clipped gable opening, which spans the entire length of the barn. The mule barn is covered with horizontal wooden siding and has a standing seam metal roof, with visible rafter tails (Figure 23).



Figure 16. View of the late-twentieth century shed on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing east.



Figure 17. View of the twentieth-first century carport and late twentieth century wellhouse on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing south.



Figure 18. View of the mid-twentieth century chicken house on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing south.



Figure 19. View of the mid-twentieth century granary on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing north.



Figure 20. View of the mid-twentieth century tractor shed and mule barn on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing south.



Figure 21. View of the mid-twentieth century tractor shed on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing east.



Figure 22. View of the mid-twentieth century mule barn on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing southwest.



Figure 23. View of the mid-twentieth century mule barn on the Freemon & Marie Cash House property, facing north.

2.2.1 History

The Cash House, which was recorded as part of the Cleveland County architectural survey in 1998, was built in the mid-twentieth century, on property that Freemon Cash had acquired from the Roberts family, who had been large landowners in this portion of Cleveland County. Freemon Cash purchased 70 acres of land from the heirs of William Joshua Roberts, Junior in 1943 (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1943:5E,438) and began constructing the Freemon & Marie Cash House, which was completed in 1953. Freemon Cash was born in 1914 in Georgia and moved to Cleveland County with his family in 1923; after marrying Frances "Marie" Wilson in 1935, he became a sharecropper on a farm outside of Shelby and in 1940 was still renting and working on a farm (United States Census Bureau 1940). Eight years later, he purchased the 70 acre tract from the Roberts family and began farming on his own. Freemon Cash not only constructed his own house on the land, but he also built a mule barn, granary building, and chicken house. The Cash family grew primarily cotton on their land, but also corn, wheat, hay and soybeans; during the 1960s, Freemon Cash would supplement the farm income by selling fruit and vegetables and other goods at local flea markets. His 1975 death certificate lists him as a farmer (Broad River Genealogical Society 2004:91, 94). Upon the death of his father and mother, both in 1975, the Freemon and Marie Cash House passed into the hands of Ted Cash (North Carolina State Board of Health, Death Certificate 1975:12912, 42414). Ted Cash, born in 1950, worked on the family farm when he was younger, but eventually studied medicine and became a family physician, practicing in Cleveland County (Broad River Genealogy Society 2004:95). Ted Cash continues to own and reside in the 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 mid-twentieth century 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. The surveyed structures from this time period within Cleveland County have significant features that are specific to particular architectural styles, specifically 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). In comparison, the Freemon & Marie Cash House does not align with a particular architectural style, but is rather a common mid-twentieth-century form, with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof, which was built throughout the country, including North Carolina, during the 1950s through the 1970s. Multiple examples of this form are located along SR 2033 near the Freemon & Marie Cash House. The house located at 2551 Oak Grove Road is a frame residence, with brick veneer, built with a rectangular plan, side-gabled roof, and inset porch; Cleveland County tax records date the house to 1959 (Figure 24). In addition to the house, the property contains a masonry storage building to the rear of the parcel. The house located at 2506 Oak Grove Road, which was built in the early 1960s, is a one-story, side-gabled house with wooden siding; the house has an attached carport and an inset front porch, as well as a wooden storage building behind it (Figure 25). At 2450 Oak Grove Road stands a house built in 1953, the same year as the Freemon & Marie Cash House. Similarly, it has a rectangular plan, side-gabled roof, and a central entry door, as well as one on the west elevation; unlike the Freemon & Marie Cash House, it has a brick veneer exterior (Figure 26). Although a number of these mid-twentieth century houses with similar style and form have associated outbuildings, none have the number of agricultural structures associated with the Freemon & Marie Cash House.



Figure 24. House at 2551 Oak Grove Road, facing east.



Figure 25. House at 2506 Oak Grove Road, facing west.



Figure 26. House at 2450 Oak Grove Road, facing northwest.

2.2.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Freemon & Marie Cash House are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The Freemon & Marie Cash House remains at its original location.

◆ Design: Medium

The Freemon & Marie Cash House retains its original form and design. The 1998 survey indicates that the house has been extensively remodeled, but does not specify what has been altered during the renovations, and interior access was not obtained. The mid-twentieth-century outbuildings retain their original design.

◆ Setting: Low to Medium

The area surrounding the Freemon & Marie Cash House was primarily rural with cleared fields and farmland when the house was built in the 1950s. Presently, the area remains rural, but the setting has changed. This includes the rerouting of SR 2033, south of its original route, in the mid-twentieth century, and the construction of the John H. Moss Lake, to serve as a water reservoir for the Town of Kings Mountain, in the 1970s.

◆ Materials: Medium

The Freemon & Marie Cash House retains its original framing and foundation materials, as well as original doors and windows and exterior sheathing. The mid-twentieth-century outbuildings retain their original materials, except for a replacement roof on the granary. The interior materials were not assessed, as interior access to the structure was not obtained.

◆ Workmanship: Medium

The original workmanship on most of the structure's exterior remains intact, as does the workmanship on the outbuildings. The interior workmanship was not assessed, as interior access to the structure was not obtained, although the 1998 survey indicates that there has been extensive interior remodeling on the house, suggesting a loss of workmanship.

◆ Feeling: Low to Medium

The Freemon & Marie Cash House was a mid-twentieth-century farm complex, containing a 1953 house and extant agricultural outbuildings. The house and most of the outbuildings remain extant. However, there have been changes to the landscape that have compromised integrity of feeling. Although the area is still primarily rural, there are few visible farm fields and most of the surrounding land is currently forested.

◆ Association: Medium to High

The Freemon & Marie Cash House retains its association with the Cash family, who were the original owners of the house and who continue to own and reside in the house. Despite alterations that may have occurred before 1998, the house would still be recognizable to its original owners. Additionally, the renovations were completed during the Cash family ownership and, therefore, would not compromise the house's association with the family.

2.2.4 *Eligibility*

The Freemon & Marie Cash House is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, as it does not have a significant association with a particular event or broad pattern of history. Although it represents a mid-twentieth century farm complex, there have been alterations to the house and there are more significant examples of this farm type in Cleveland County. The house is recommended ineligible under Criterion B, as it does not have an association with a prominent person. The Freemon & Marie Cash House, which was built during the mid-twentieth century and has undergone some alterations, does not exhibit unique architectural features, nor is it the work of a significant architect, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The house is unlikely to yield important historical information, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

2.3 T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility (CL1501)

Resource Name	T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility
HPO Survey Site #	CL1501
Street Address	2630 Oak Grove Road
PIN	2566741313
Construction Date(s)	1969-1971; 1978; 2016
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 27. View of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing northwest.

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility (PIN 2566741313) is located north of SR 2033, east of Buffalo Creek, between Shelby and Kings Mountain. The facility consists of a large two-story treatment plant and office building with attached treatment and settlement basins, raw water pumps, a sludge building, a pump building, four storage tanks, a storage building, a carport, and an electrical building (Figures 27 and 28).

The main structure of the water treatment facility is the two-story office and treatment building. The building has a steel frame with brick veneer. The structure, as it currently stands, was built in three separate building episodes, with the first portion completed in 1971, the second completed in 1978, and the third currently being constructed. The entry to the building is in the section furthest to the east. It is a double glass door, with single-pane sidelights and a three-pane transom, which sits beneath a flat-roofed portico that is supported by brick piers and decorative honeycomb blocks; above the door is a metal window, with ten horizontally-oriented panes that tilt outward to open (Figure 29). The entry bay is flanked with engaged brick faux piers. Each section moving westward has a blank wall space and two window/vent bays, each separated by engaged brick faux piers. The portion from each building episode consists of two sections,

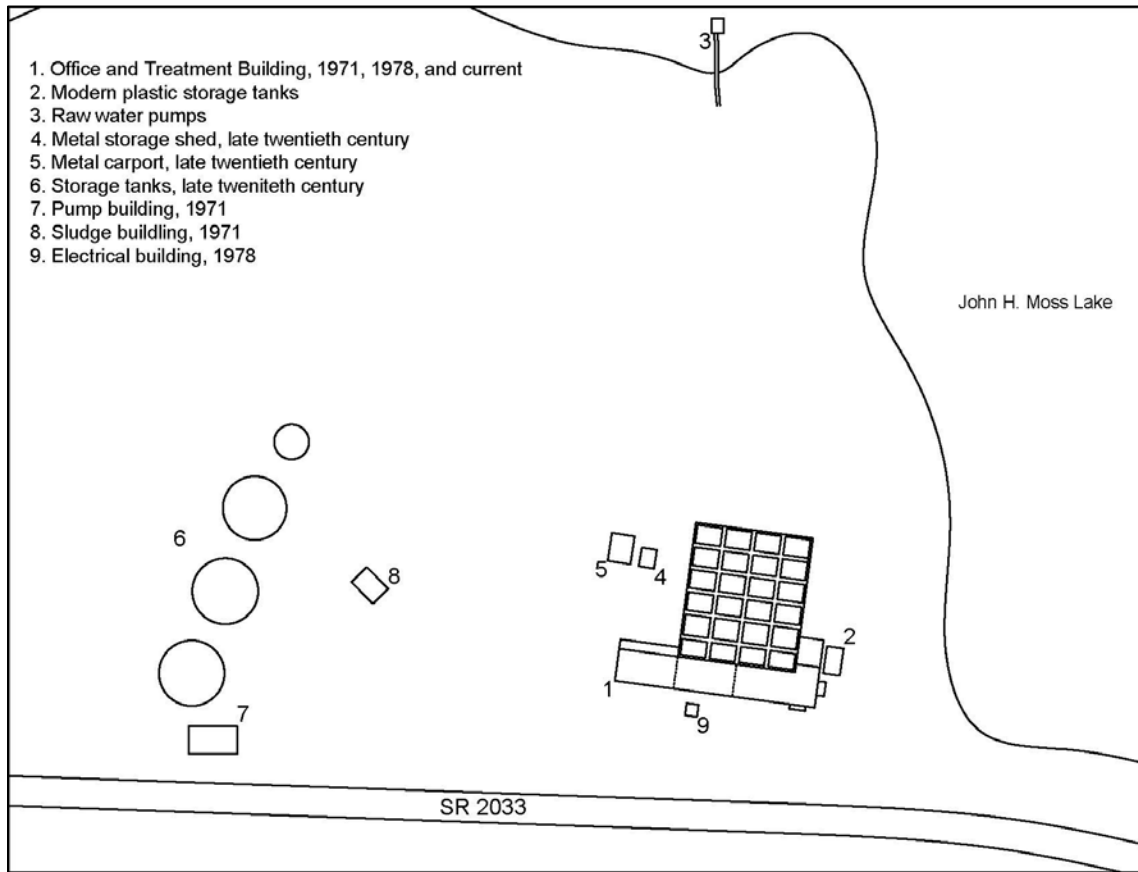


Figure 28. Site plan of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, not to scale.

built as symmetrical pairs with a larger wall expanse between them; the original section of the building has “City of Kings Mountain Water Treatment Facilities T. J. Ellison Plant” in applied metal lettering (Figures 30–32). The windows on the two sections built in the 1970s have ten horizontal, tilting panes and a stone lintel. The newer section has windows of the same configuration, but the framing is dark metal instead of light metal (Figure 32). The roof of the structure is flat and extends slightly past the engaged brick piers. The brick veneer on the structure is yellow brick with light mortar on the 1970s sections and a slightly lighter brick with darker gray mortar on the section currently being constructed. The entire building sits on a concrete foundation.

The east elevation of the office and treatment building has a single-story, brick extension which has a garage-door entry way and a flat roof. Fenestration on this elevation are three-pane, tilting windows arranged in groups of three (Figure 33). The west elevation of the structure is currently under construction, but appears to have a single large window opening on the second story (Figure 34). The north elevation has a large, raised, concrete pad that contains the settlement basins; there are 24 rectangular basins, consisting of four columns of six basins, located behind both 1970s portions of the plant. The new portion of the plant has a concrete walkway that connects to the bank of basins (Figures 35–38). Each portion of the building that corresponds to a unique building episode (1971, 1978, and current) has a central door, flanked by large glass-block windows.



Figure 29. View of the entry bay of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing north.



Figure 30. View of the front elevation of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing north.



Figure 31. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing northeast.



Figure 32. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing northwest.



Figure 33. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, east elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 34. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, west elevation facing east.



Figure 35. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, rear elevation, facing south.



Figure 36. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, basins on rear elevation, facing southeast



Figure 37. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, rear elevation, and metal storage building and carport, facing south.



Figure 38. View of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, basins at rear elevation, facing east.

The interior of the building is accessed through the main entry door, beneath the flat roofed portico, on the eastern bay of the front elevation. The door opens into a two-story entry hall that is primarily occupied by a metal stairwell (Figure 39). To the left is a long hallway, spanning the entire front of the building, that houses pipes and pumping equipment (Figure 40). Upstairs, another corridor runs the length of the building and contains electrical equipment and additional basins; each unique construction phase of the building (1971, 1978, and current) has one long basin with two glass-block windows above it and a walkway over the center, leading to an exterior door (Figures 41–43). North of the stairwell, on the second-story, is an office/laboratory/break room. This contains a desk, a bathroom, cabinets and countertops along the north and east walls, and a wooden water sample cabinet/table that pre-dates the current filtration complex (Figures 44 and 45). North of the office/laboratory/break room is a new office/laboratory that is currently under construction; it has metal framing and concrete block walls (Figure 46). The old room will be converted into a break room and the water testing will occur in the new room.



Figure 39. View of the interior stairwell of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 40. View of the interior corridor, first story of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 41. View of the interior corridor, second story of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 42. View of the interior basins, second story of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 43. View of the interior basins, second story of the office and treatment building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 44. View of the office/laboratory/break room, second story of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 45. View of the office/laboratory/break room, second story of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.



Figure 46. View of the new office/laboratory, under construction on the second story of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility.

East of the office and treatment building is a series of modern plastic tanks, which hold a variety of substances and chemicals used at the plant (Figure 47). North of the building, protruding into the John H. Moss Lake, is a metal pier that holds the raw water pumps (Figure 48). West of the office and treatment building are two metal structures – a storage shed and a carport – both dating to the late-twentieth century. The construction at the site has brought a number of construction and supply trailers onto the facility land, which take up much of the land and parking lot behind the main building (Figures 37 and 49). At the western edge of the parcel, down a hill from the office and treatment building, are four water storage tanks, two of which are open and two of which are enclosed (Figures 50–52). The southwest corner of the parcel has a single-story, flat-roofed pump building which is covered with brick veneer; the pump building has two entry doors on its front elevation, a single door and a double door, and a five-pane tilting window and exhaust system on the north elevation (Figure 53). Part of the current construction is adding new pumps to the facility, which are located east of the pump building, along with a compression tank; these new pumps will make the current pump building obsolete (Figure 54). Between the tanks and the main building is a small, single-story brick building with a flat roof. This building, which is known as the sludge building, is where the sediment that is filtered out of the water is loaded onto trucks. It has a double front entry door on the east elevation and a metal chute system to deposit the sludge onto trucks on the north elevation (Figure 55). In front of the office and treatment building is a small, brick electrical building (Figure 56). The John H. Moss Lake, to the north and east, was formed by the damming of Buffalo Creek with a concrete dam to the west of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility. Although not officially part of the water treatment facility property, the reservoir formed by the dam is where the raw water that is pumped to the plant originates from (Figure 57).



Figure 47. View of the modern plastic tanks at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing southwest.



Figure 48. View of the raw water pumps at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing north.



Figure 49. View of the storage and construction trailers behind the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing west.



Figure 50. View of one holding tank at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing west.



Figure 51. View of one holding tank at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing west.



Figure 52. View of two holding tanks at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing southwest.



Figure 53. View of the pump building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing southwest.



Figure 54. View of the pump building and new pumps at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing southwest.



Figure 55. View of the sludge building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing northwest.



Figure 56. View of the electrical building at the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, facing northeast.



Figure 57. View of the John H. Moss Lake, facing southeast.

2.3.1 History

The planning for the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility was begun in 1966 and the first portion of the facility was completed and opened in 1971. In December 1966, John H. Moss, the mayor of Kings Mountain, met with the area Congressman to discuss the need for a larger water supply; the following year, voters approved a \$3 million bond to help fund the project (*Kings Mountain Herald* 2 January 1969; *Gastonia Gazette* 31 May 1973). Initial bids for the construction of the project, including plans, were due for submission on November 20, 1968, with construction commencement planned for the upcoming spring (*Kings Mountain Herald* 14 October 1968).

Despite support from a large segment of the town's population, construction on the project was slowed by issues with land acquisition, permitting, and plan approvals. Because of the state and federal grant money used on the project, both the State Board of Health and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) were required to approve the plan for the facility. Ultimately coordination with 22 local, state, and federal agencies, including the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, would be necessary to begin the project. The State Board of Health approved the initial plans in November 1968, but the approval from HUD was not granted until December 24, 1968 (*Kings Mountain Herald* 2 January 1969). The delay in HUD approval pushed back the bidding process, with final bids accepted by Kings Mountain on January 22, 1969; however, the goal of Kings Mountain was to have the entire project completed within 360 days from contract signing, with a \$300 per day charge to the contractor if the project ran over the allotted time (*Kings Mountain Herald* 14 November 1968, 2 January 1969).

The contract for the project was bid in six separate phases, including the dam and treatment facility, plumbing, and electrical work. The total of the lowest bids for the six phases was \$2,485,757, which left approximately \$1 million in allotted funding for land acquisition and engineering fees; the bids were quickly approved by the town commissioners (*Kings Mountain Herald* 23 January 1969; 30 January 1969; 6 March

1969). The six contracts were awarded to: Gillespie Construction Company, from Anderson, South Carolina, for the dam, four million gallon treatment facility, pump station, and flood control; Ray D. Lowder Construction Company, from Albemarle, North Carolina, for the water lines; Richmond Engineering Company, Richmond, Virginia for a steel storage tank at the treatment facility; Neal Hawkins Construction Company, from Kings Mountain and Gastonia, North Carolina, for improvements to SR 2044; Ben T. Goforth of Kings Mountain for plumbing; and Bryant Electric Company, from Gastonia, North Carolina, for the electrical work (*Kings Mountain Herald* 30 January 1969).

Construction on the project began on March 19, 1969, as clearing of the land commenced (*Kings Mountain Herald* 20 March 1969). The priority for construction was to complete the water treatment facility first, even if the dam and reservoir could not be completed until later in the project timeline; construction on the plant itself began in July 1969 and construction on the dam began in March 1970 (*Kings Mountain Herald* 20 March 1969; 17 July 1969; 12 March 1970). Initial estimates had the completion of the plant slated for March 1970 and, despite the dam and reservoir not being completed, the engineers planned to pump raw water from Buffalo Creek to the plant (*Kings Mountain Herald* 11 September 1969; 1 January 1970; 12 March 1970). Heavy rains and the potential for flooding along Buffalo Creek in August 1970 threatened the uncompleted dam, but the plant was unharmed (*Kings Mountain Herald* 13 August 1970). A trial run of the plant was set for September 1970 and the official planned opening was October 1, 1970 (*Kings Mountain Herald* 3 September 1970; 10 September 1970). Ultimately, the facility was completed and ready for state and federal inspections by April 1971 (*Kings Mountain Herald* 8 April 1971), more than a full year after the original expected completion date (Figure 58).

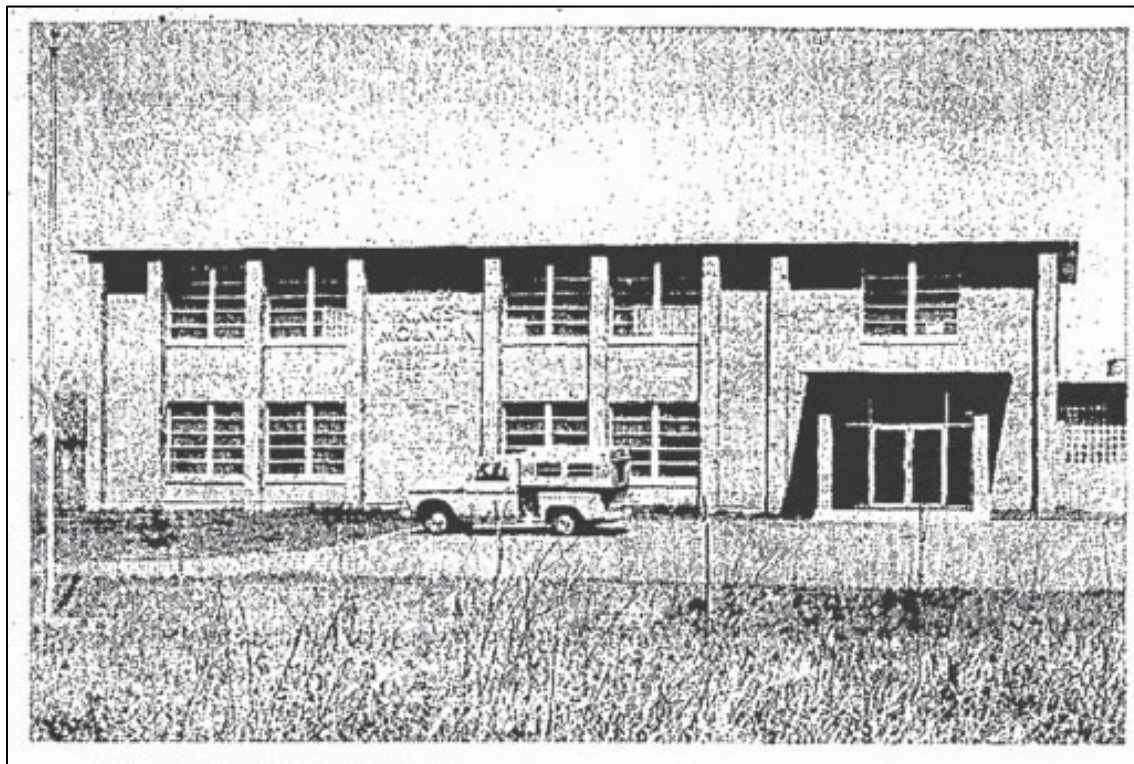


Figure 58. Photograph of the original portion of the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility building (*Gastonia Gazette* 1 April 1973).

The largest delay on the project came from issues with land acquisition and the legal process of condemnation, which was ultimately necessary to acquire a number of acres. For the damming of Buffalo Creek and the creation of the lake, Kings Mountain had to acquire 73 tracts of land, totaling more than 1,500 acres (*Kings Mountain Herald* 14 October 1968). Condemnation proceedings began in March 1969, when five landowners refused the offered price for their land; condemnation included the use of a three person appraisal team to agree upon an ultimate price for each parcel, with both Kings Mountain and the landowner reserving the ability to appeal the decision in Superior Court (*Kings Mountain Herald* 6 March 1969; 20 March 1969). Although the first Superior Court ruling, in favor of Kings Mountain, was handed down in August 1969, multiple appeals on each condemnation dragged out the court battle into the 1970s (*Kings Mountain Herald* 28 August 1969). The land on which the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility stands was acquired by condemnation from Buford and Wilda Cline in September 1970, with Kings Mountain paying \$33,500, plus six percent interest backdated to September 1969, for 93 acres (Cleveland County Register of Deeds 1970:13J,112; *Kings Mountain Herald* 2 April 1970). The acquisition of the final properties needed for the dam construction and lake inundation was completed in late 1971 (*Kings Mountain Herald* 30 September 1971).

Before the completion of the new water treatment plant on Buffalo Creek, which would become the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility, there were often water shortages in King's Mountain (*Kings Mountain Herald* 20 March 1969). The project was part of an ambitious plan for water and sewer improvements that, coupled with downtown redevelopment that was part of Urban Renewal, was aimed at revitalizing Kings Mountain and attracting industry (*Gastonia Gazette* 1 April 1973). Federal and state aid for the water and sewer improvements alone totaled over \$1.7 million in the 1970s, with the budget for the Buffalo Creek project alone being estimated at over \$3.4 million (*Kings Mountain Herald* 14 October 1968). Overall, \$13.5 million in total funds were allocated to all of the redevelopment projects in the town during the early portion of that decade (*Gastonia Gazette* 1 April 1973).

Although the planned improvements were aimed to improve water capacity to a sufficient level to support more than a decade of growth, by 1973 the water treatment facility was already operating at its four million gallon capacity. The facility was planned and built in such a way as to make expansion relatively easy, and Kings Mountain was given a \$150,000 state grant to help fund first expansion to the plant in 1973. This expansion was completed in 1978, doubling the capacity to eight million gallons (*Gastonia Gazette* 1 April 1973; 1 August 1973; *Kings Mountain Herald* 6 March 1969). In July 2013, Kings Mountain again sought to expand the plant's capacity through a \$33 million improvement project; this work, which will increase the capacity of the plant to 12 million gallons, is currently underway (*Shelby Star* 7 January 2013).

2.3.2 *Architectural Context*

A review of HPOWEB indicates that there have been a number municipal water system buildings surveyed in North Carolina, with more than 33 identifiable structures in the survey records. These resources include a variety of water system structures, including water towers or tanks, pumping stations, waterworks, and water filtration or treatment facilities. A number of these facilities have been determined eligible for the NRHP or are listed on the North Carolina Study List. The E. B. Bain Water Treatment Plant in Raleigh (WA2795/WA4179) is listed in the NRHP as a contributing building to the Raleigh Water Works and E. B. Bain Treatment Plant complex. It was built in 1939–1940 in the contemporary Art Moderne style and is listed under Criterion A, for community planning, and under Criterion C, for its architecture and engineering. The Charlotte Water Works/Vest Station (MK1815) was constructed in 1924 in the Art Deco style and was designed by a well-known local engineer; it is listed as a local historic landmark by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission and has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion C. The Oxford Water Works (GV0667), which was built in the 1920s, has been

determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for community planning and development, as part of a government-sponsored public works campaign in the early twentieth century. The Franklin Water Works (MK2158) is a large water treatment complex that was built in 1957 using the Modernist architectural style (Figure 59). In 2001, it was placed on the North Carolina Study List as an example of Modernist construction and Charlotte's post-World War II architecture (Crow to McCrory, letter, 22 March 2001). Similarly, the Lumberton Water Treatment Plant (RB0653) is a two-story, brick structure built in the Modernist style in 1946; it is also listed on the North Carolina Study List (Figure 60). In Cleveland County, the Shelby Waterworks (CL0530) has been surveyed but not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The Shelby Waterworks is a complex that consists of a 1929 waterworks building and a 1953 modernistic waterworks building (Eades and Pezzoni 2004:185) (Figure 61). In comparison, the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility does not have the unique architectural style or the historical association with community planning that the NRHP eligible or North Carolina Study List properties have.



Figure 59. Franklin Water Works (MK2158).



Figure 60. Lumberton Water Treatment Plant (RB0653), facing west.



Figure 61. Shelby Water Works (CL0530), facing south.

2.3.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility remains at its original location.

◆ Design: Medium to High

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility office and treatment building retains its original form and design; although it has been expanded twice, the expansions follow the original plan of the building. The landscape of the plant has been somewhat altered by the construction of additional tanks and facilities.

◆ Setting: Medium

When the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility construction began in the late 1960s, the area surrounding the facility was primarily rural with cleared fields and farmland. Currently, although the area remains mostly rural, the farmland reverted to forested tracts and more residences have been constructed along SR 2033. Also, since the initiation of construction of the water treatment facility, a dam has been built and the John H. Moss Lake created; although these are auxiliary to the water treatment facility, they were constructed after the earliest part of the plant and altered the landscape along Buffalo Creek.

◆ Materials: Medium to High

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility retains its original construction materials, including foundation, framing, exterior brick veneer, interior equipment, and interior finishes. Although the City of Kings Mountain has expanded the plant, they have carried out the construction in a way that has been minimally destructive to historic fabric. However, some of the windows on the original structure have been replaced with metal venting and the current construction episode has resulted in the replacement of the original roof on the 1970s portions of the office and treatment building with a new roof.

◆ Workmanship: Medium

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility retains much of the original exterior workmanship. Finishes and details, both interior and exterior, remain the same as when the facility was built in the 1970s. Modern additions to the plant have altered some of the workmanship on the office and treatment building and the pump building, as original equipment is being replaced with modern equivalents.

◆ Feeling: Medium to High

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility retains the feeling of a late-twentieth-century municipal complex. Although it has been modified and expanded since its original construction in the 1970s, these changes have been completed in a similar style to the original work, so as not to significantly affect the feeling of the complex.

◆ Association: Medium to High

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility retains its association with the Town of King's Mountain and the growing water supply needs for the town.

2.3.4 Eligibility

The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility is not yet 50 years old; construction on the complex began in 1969 and the first portion of the main building was completed in 1971. Normally, properties less than 50 years of age are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years may be considered eligible under Criterion Consideration G. These properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they are of *exceptional importance*. The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility is a municipal water treatment plant and associated structures that were built during the 1960s and 1970s. They are associated with the growing demand for water in the Kings Mountain area during this period. However, this development is not a historical association of exceptional importance, so the property is recommended ineligible under Criterion A; however, it is possible that its association with development and government grant programs may be significant when these types of programs are evaluated through the 50 year lens. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as it has no association with an exceptionally important person. The T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility is a municipal structure from the second half of the twentieth century and it has a similar form and style to other municipal facilities throughout North Carolina; it is also not the work of a significant architect, nor does it display a unique engineering concept for the water filtration field. Therefore, the T. J. Ellison Water Treatment Facility is ineligible under Criterion C. Additionally, the facility is not likely to yield important historical information, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.0 References

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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.