

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Pave SR 1424, Johns River Road and SR 1438, Corpening Bridge Road
Burke County, North Carolina
State Project No. 6.852109



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Nancy Van Dolsen

November 1999

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State Project No. 6.852109**



November 1999

Principal Investigator
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Barbara Church

Barbara Church, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

11/10/99

Date

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State Project No. 6.852109**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) has plans to pave SR 1424, Johns River Road and SR 1438, Corpening Bridge Road, Quaker Meadows and Upper Creek townships, Burke County (Figure 1). In addition, the NCDOT plans to minimize curves in the roadway. A nationwide permit will be needed for the project.

The area of potential effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on the attached map (Figure 2).

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

This Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the CE and adheres to the guidelines for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT completed an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify

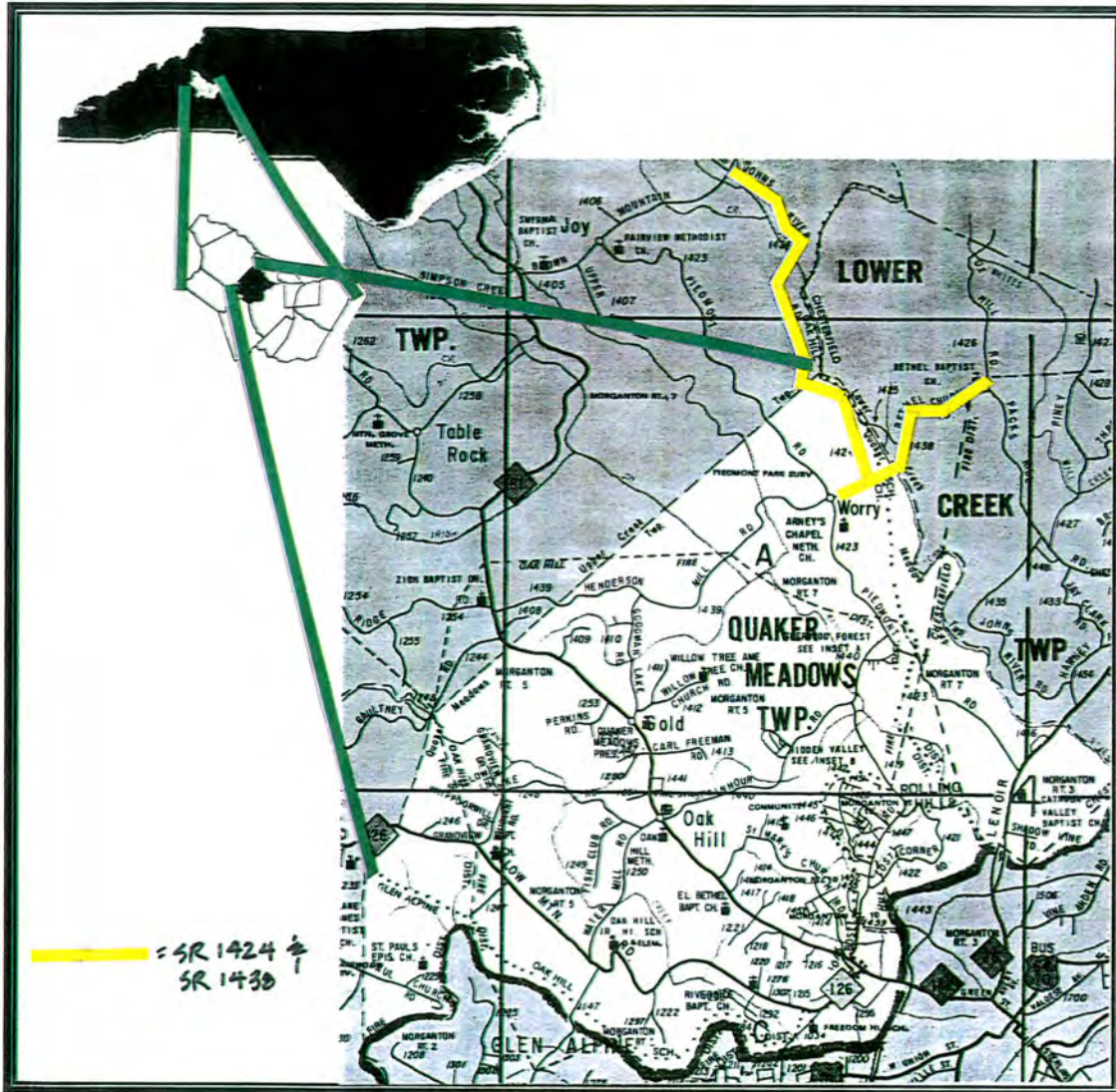


Figure 1: Project Location Map



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6.852109
SR 1424 & SR 1438
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY MAP

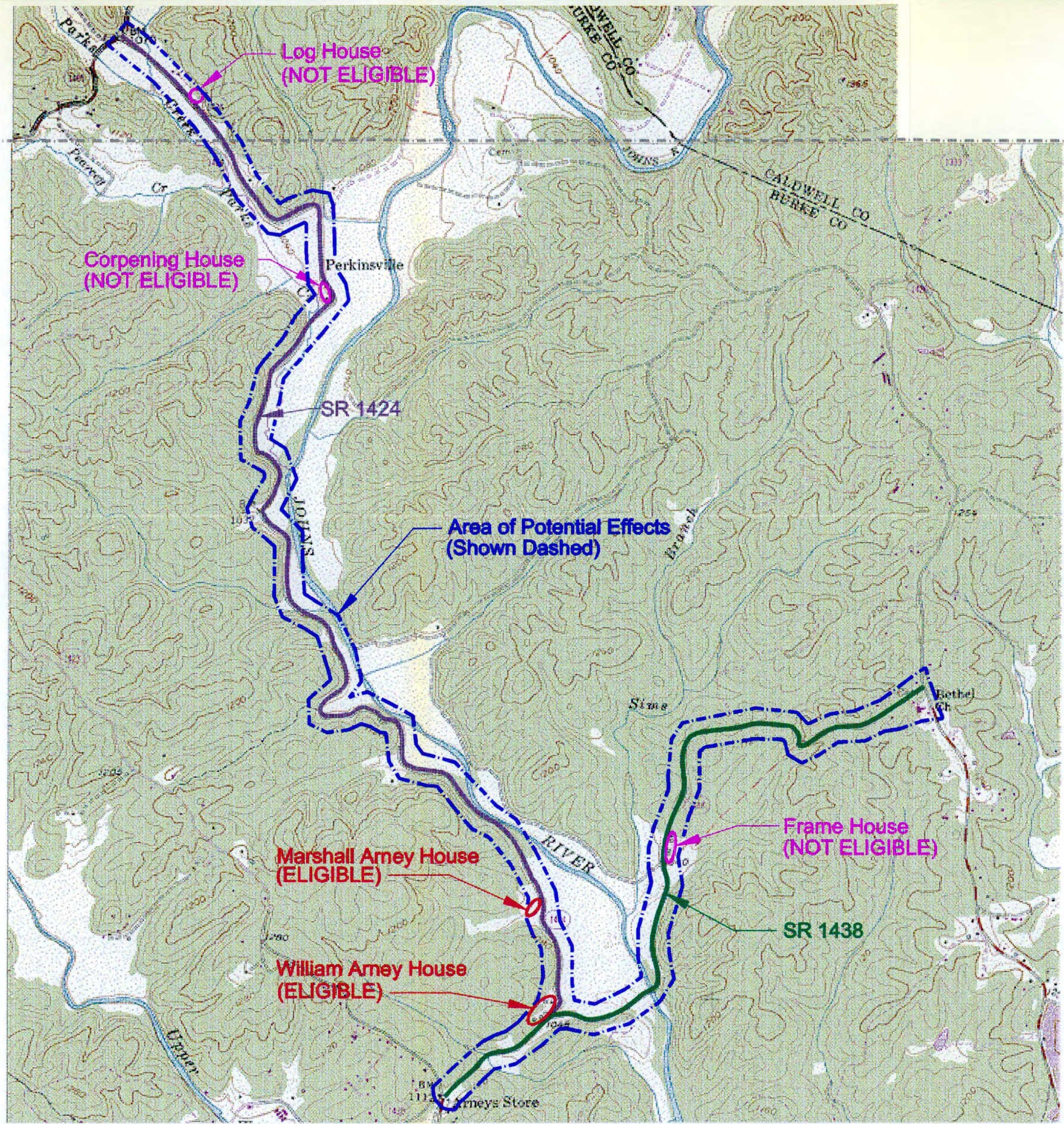
Project
Sheet Title

Supervisor
B. CHURCH
Principal Investigator
N. Van Dolsen
Drawn By
R. SILVERMAN
File Name
a1.1.dwg

Issue Date: 10-25-1999

Work Order No
6.852109
Division | Sheet No
13 | A1.1

▲ Collettsville USGS Quad
▼ Morganton North USGS Quad



all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey in August and October 1999, by car and on foot. All structures over 50 years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map.

Background research was conducted at the Western office of the State Historic Preservation Office, Asheville; the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh; and the Burke County Court House in Morganton.

A meeting was held with Ms. Jennifer Martin at the State Historic Preservation Office on August 20, 1999 to discuss the eligibility of two of the historic resources, the William Jones Arney House and the Marshall Arney House. It was agreed at that time the two properties were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

SUMMARY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

The project proposes to pave and improve SR 1424, Johns River Road and SR 1438, Corpening Bridge Road in Quaker Meadows and Upper Creek townships, Burke County. In letters dated July 9, 1999 and August 10, 1999, the State Historic Preservation Office identified four structures of historical or architectural importance within the general project area, the Marshall Arney House, the William Arney House, the Arney Chapel and the Corpening House (See Appendix A). Two additional historic properties, not mentioned in the letters, are located within the project area: a late nineteenth-century log house and an early twentieth-century frame house. No properties listed on the National Register were located within the APE for the project. Of the four historic properties mentioned in the letter, one, the Arney Chapel, is located outside the APE. Of the five historic properties located within the APE, three—the Corpening House, the nineteenth-century log house, and the early twentieth-century frame house --were determined not eligible for the National Register. The Marshall Arney House and the William Arney House were determined to be eligible for the National Register. Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

Properties Listed on the National Register:

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

William Jones Arney House, page 8
Marshall Arney House, page 15

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

Corpening House, page 21
Twentieth-century frame house, page 24
Nineteenth-century log house, page 28

HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

During the late seventeenth century, occupation of the land of present-day Burke County was contested between two native-American tribes, the Cherokee and the Catawba. The area eventually became a buffer zone between the two tribes. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the American Revolution had a catastrophic effect on both tribes, forcing the Cherokees further into the mountains, and reducing the Catawba population to 250 members by 1784.

Transient hunters and trappers of European descent settled in the county during the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1777 the General Assembly approved the formation of a new county named Burke in the western portion of the state that encompassed all or part of 16 present counties. Burke was named for Thomas Burke (1747-1783), a member of the Continental Congress and third Governor of North Carolina.¹ Burke County achieved its present size of 511 square acres in 1885.

According to an architectural survey of the county completed in 1983-1984, there are three distinct regions in the county: the rich bottom lands along the Catawba, Johns, Upper and Lower Creeks, and Warrior Forks rivers; the remote dead-end coves of the South Mountains and Blue Ridge; and the rolling foothills interspersed with small valleys.² The subject project is located along the bottom land of the Johns River in Quaker Meadows and Upper Creek townships.

The bottom lands contained the richest agricultural soil in the county, and were the site of antebellum plantations. Most of the county's large, brick plantation homes dating to the first half of the nineteenth century stand along the Johns and Catawba rivers in Quaker Meadows and Upper Creek townships, including Bellevue (1823-1826), Cedar Grove (1825), and Pleasant Valley (ca. 1820; ca. 1975). In Burke, the typical plantation of 1860 consisted of 850 acres of improved land and thousands of acres of unimproved land. The typical 1860 Burke County farm, however, contained only 60 acres of cultivated land and only 60 out of 1,239 families owned more than 100 acres of improved land.³

After the Civil War, the land-use pattern of ownership changed. The large-scale plantations were dissolved, and there was an increase in the number of small-scale farms, from 500 in 1860 to 1,648 in 1880. At the same time, the average farm size dropped to 27 acres.⁴

The project area is the site of five post-bellum houses that date to this period of subdividing larger plantation properties. The houses stand on land first owned by one of Burke County's first European settlers, John Perkins, who first explored the county in the

¹ Entry for Thomas Burke, *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, Website: Bioguide.congress.gov.

² J. Randall Cotton, et al., *Historic Burke: An Architectural Sites Inventory of Burke County* (Morganton, NC: Historic Burke Foundation, Inc., 1987) 13.

³ Cotton, et al, 23.

⁴ Cotton, et al, 27.

1750s. These five houses represent a range of building types constructed in the county during the last quarter of the nineteenth century: two frame T-shaped houses, a small two-room log house, and two square-shaped two-story frame dwellings.

At the end of the twentieth century, much of the land in the county is held by three property owners: the US Government (Pisgah Forest), the state (South Mountain State Park) and Carolina Centers, a timber company. Carolina Centers presently owns the land upon which the Corpening, Marshall Arney, and William Jones Arney houses stand.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

William Jones Arney House

Location: The William Jones Arney House is located on the northwest corner of the junction of SR 1424 and SR 1438. The house sits on a 23,136.10-acre tract owned by Carolina Centers LLC (formerly Crescent Resources, Inc.), a timber company. The property was formerly owned by Duke Power, Inc.

Setting: The William Jones Arney House sits within a cleared area, at the top of a rise, facing east to Johns River. A short dirt lane leading from Johns River Road runs south of the house, ending at a small frame granary west of the dwelling.

Description:

Dwelling: The William Jones Arney House, dating to ca.1890, is a two-and-a-half story frame residence with a T-shaped plan. The exterior of the house is clad with narrow weatherboards, and a metal roof covers the building. To the rear of the building is a kitchen connected to the main house by a covered walkway. The kitchen stands one-story and has a shed-roofed porch on each eave elevation. The windows in the kitchen contain six-over-six sash and those in the main block of the house have two-over-two sash. A one-story tripartite bay window adorns the south gable end wall of the ell. Pointed arched louvered windows are located at the peaks of the gable end walls. Two interior brick chimneys are located at the center of the ells, providing an interior stack to each room in the house.

The interior walls of the house are sheathed in horizontal boards, as are the ceilings. The house (excluding the kitchen) has four rooms on the first and four rooms on the second floor.

Well House: A concrete block well house stands south of the south porch of the kitchen. The well house is approximately 3 feet in height and is covered with a corrugated metal roof.

Granary: To the west of the house stands a frame granary also constructed ca. 18900. The granary building is a gable-front building with a central door. The building is weatherboarded and has a metal roof. An open side shed was constructed onto the east eave wall, and a shed roof porch is located on the south elevation.

Background Information: William Jones Arney (1849-1911) moved to this land ca. 1885. Arney, a descendent of one of the pioneering families in the county, both farmed and owned a general store (now demolished). The store

stood to the west, at the intersection of Corpening Bridge and Piedmont roads. Arney, and his wife Margaret McCall, owned over 500 acres in the area along John's River. The couple had nine children.⁵

At the death of William and Margaret Arney, ownership of the part of the farm upon which this house stood was transferred to George Phifer Arney who sold 240 acres to Western Carolina Power for \$100 in 1922.⁶ The property is presently owned by Carolina Centers, LLC.

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the William Jones Arney House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, since it is not representative of a significant trend in the history of the area. The property is no longer under cultivation, and all but one of the agricultural outbuildings have been demolished or removed.

The William Jones Arney House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any individuals of specific historical significance.

The William Jones Arney House is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a vernacular form of farmhouse for the region and exhibits excellent integrity. The T-shaped frame rural dwelling dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is a regional form built by farmers of middle economic status. The Arney House is a good representation of this form, and exhibits excellent integrity and retention of setting. The granary building is also representative of a vernacular building form, and exhibits good integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and setting.

The building is not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology; therefore it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundaries: The proposed National Register boundaries comprise approximately 2.8 acres that surround the house and its accompanying outbuilding. The land was deeded to George Phifer Arney, and is the portion of the William Jones Arney estate upon which the subject structures stand. This parcel is part of parcel JR-21, which is a portion of the larger Carolina Centers tract.

Boundary Justification: The proposed historic boundaries were drawn to include the house, outbuilding, and the surrounding house lot subdivided from its tax parcel lot of 23,136,10 acre tract.

⁵ William Jones Arney House, Historic Resource Survey Form, Burke County, 1983. Asheville, NC: Western Office, Division of Cultural Resources.

⁶ Burke County Deed Book T4:293.

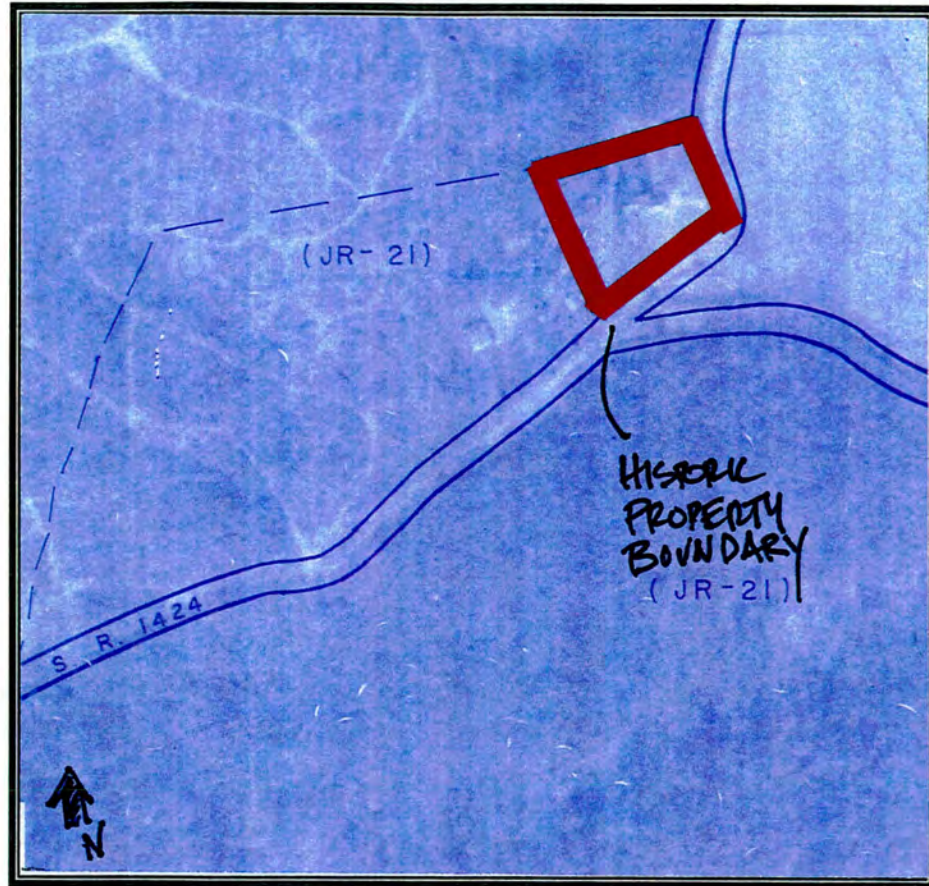


Figure 3: Tax Map, William Jones Arney House

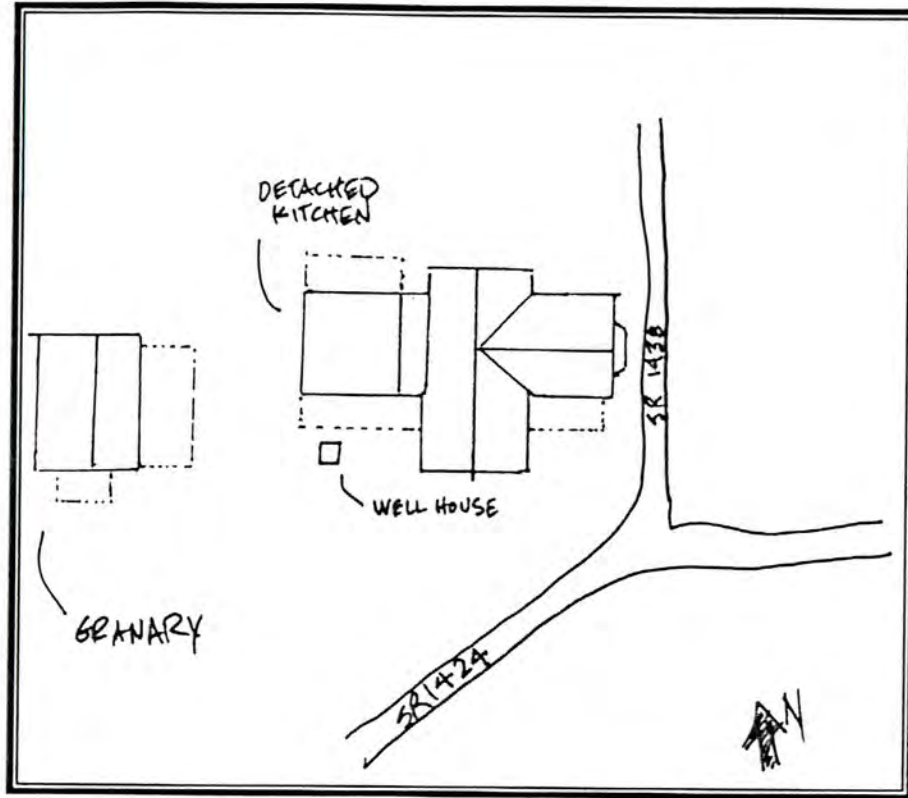
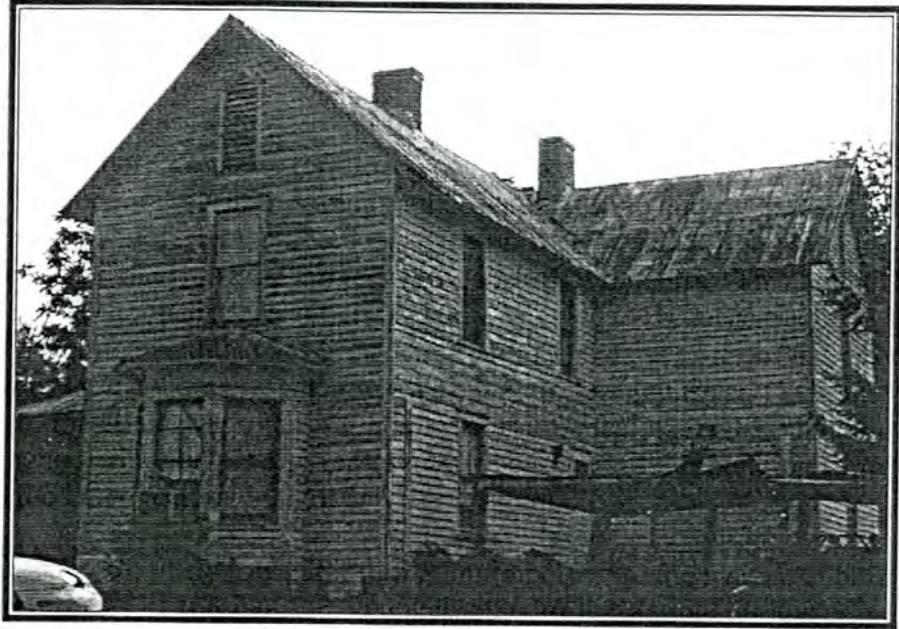
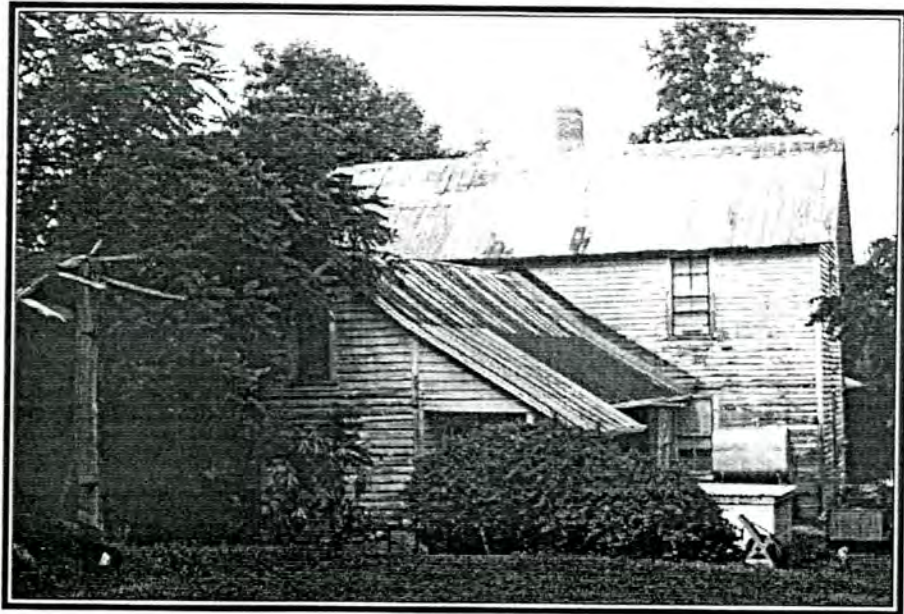


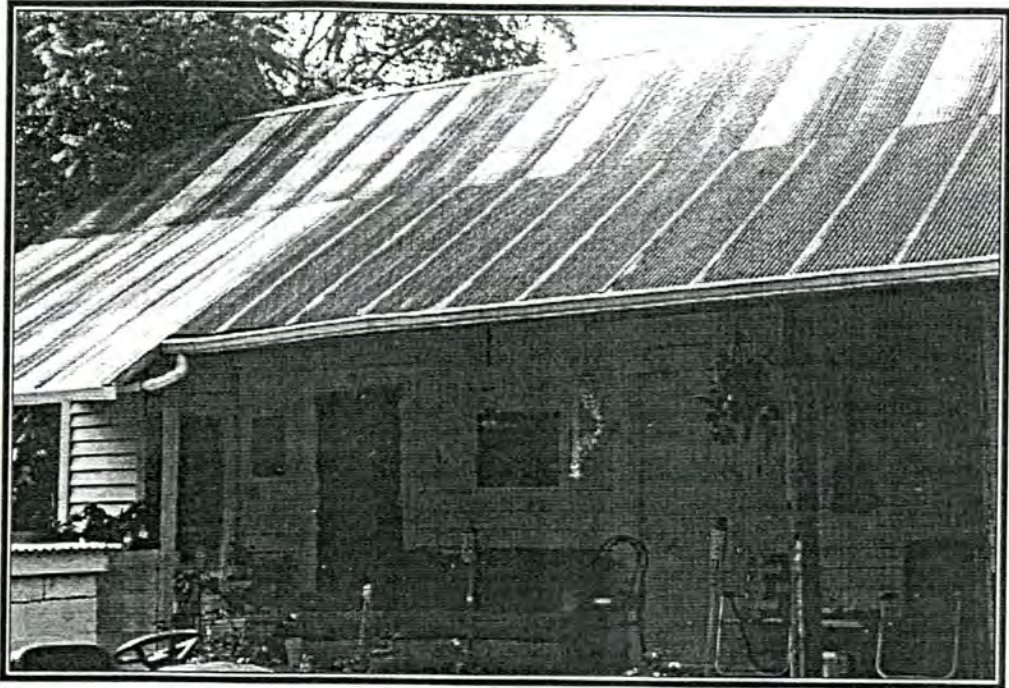
Figure 4: Site plan, William Jones Arney House



Photograph 1: William Jones Arney House, facing southwest



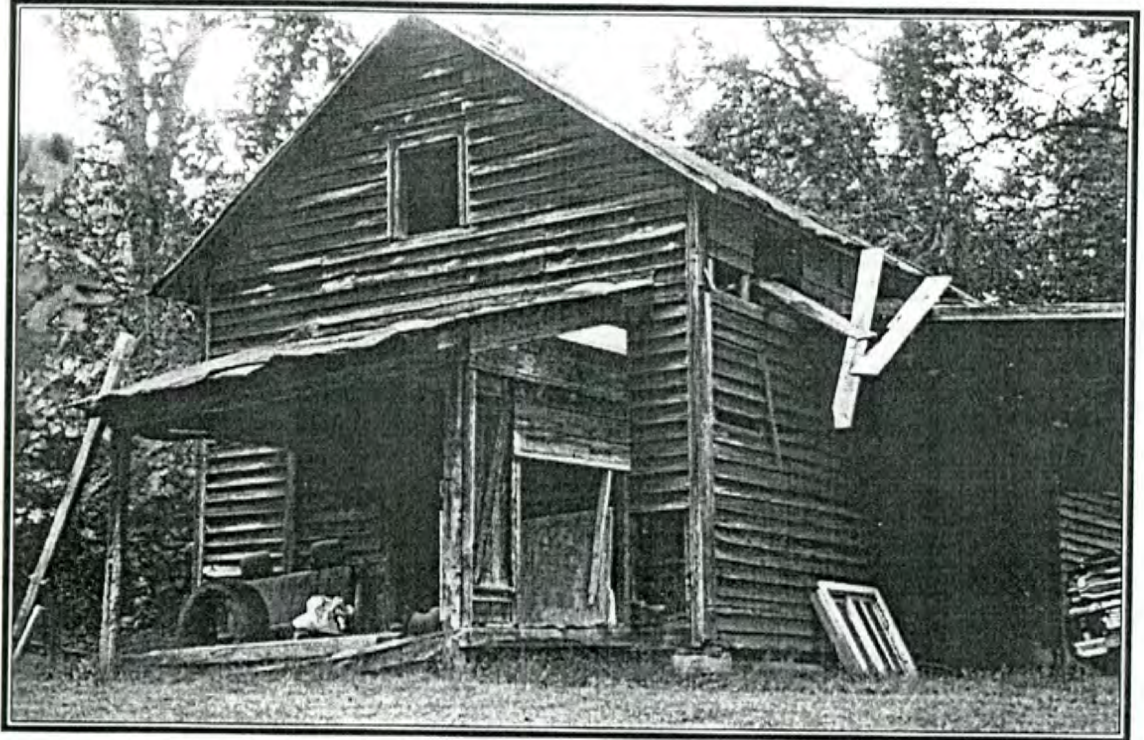
Photograph 2: William Jones Arney House, facing northeast



Photograph 3: William Jones Arney house, view facing northeast



Photograph 4: Granary, view facing north



Photograph 5: Granary, facing northwest

Marshall Arney House

Location: The Marshall Arney House is located on the west side of SR 1424. The house sits on a 23,136.10-acre tract owned by Carolina Centers LLC (formerly Crescent Resources, Inc.), a timber company. The property was formerly owned by Duke Power, Inc.

Setting: The Marshall Arney House stands in a clearing of a wooded area halfway up a hillside on a knoll approximately 100 feet wide in a bend of the Johns River. Johns River Road is located on the next downhill terrace. East of the roadway the land slopes down to the river.

Description:

Dwelling: Built ca. 1900, the Marshall Arney House is a two-and-a-half-story, T-shaped house and features a plan similar to his father's house, the William Jones Arney House. The primary elevation faces south. The Marshall Arney House has a wrap-around porch with chamfered posts. Similar to the William Jones Arney House, the Marshall Arney House has pointed arched louvred windows at the peaks of the end gables. The end gables are pedimented. Two early twentieth-century additions were constructed onto the north gable end; a two-story gable wing, and a one-story shed-roof ell. The building is weatherboarded, and retains most of its original two-over-two sash windows.

Springhouse: To the west of the house stands a gable-front springhouse banked into the side of the hill. The springhouse has a stone lower level with a stuccoed finish. The interior of the upper floor is sheathed in diagonal boards, and the exterior is weatherboarded. The gable roof is cantilevered over the façade of the springhouse.

Background Information: Constructed by Marshall Arney on land bequeathed to him by his father, William Jones Arney, this house is a substantial dwelling for the area. Marshall Arney was a land agent for Duke Power, served for twenty-five years on the Burke County School Board and was instrumental in consolidating and erecting new schools in the county during the early twentieth century. In April 1922 Marshall Arney and his wife, L. Inez Arney, sold 250 acres, including the subject structure, to Western Carolina Power.

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Marshall Arney House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, since it is not representative of a significant trend in the history of the area.

The Marshall Arney House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any individuals of specific historical significance.

The Marshall Arney House is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a vernacular form of farmhouse for the region and exhibits excellent integrity. The T-shaped frame rural dwelling dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is found in the region as a house type built by farmers of middle economic status and part-time farmers with jobs off of the farm. This type of farmhouse, if ever once prevalent, has become rare due to the large tracts of former agricultural land that has been acquired for forest and timber land. The Arney House is a good representation of this type of farm house and exhibits integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association. The springhouse building is also representative of a vernacular building form and exhibits good architectural integrity.

The building is not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology; therefore it is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundaries: The proposed National Register boundaries comprise approximately 1.9 acres that surround the house and its accompanying outbuilding. The land was deeded to Marshall Arney at death of his father. This tract is part of parcel JR-18, which is a portion of the larger Carolina Centers tract.

Boundary Justification: The proposed historic boundaries were drawn to include the house, outbuilding, and the surrounding house lot subdivided from its tax parcel lot of 23,136.10 acre tract.

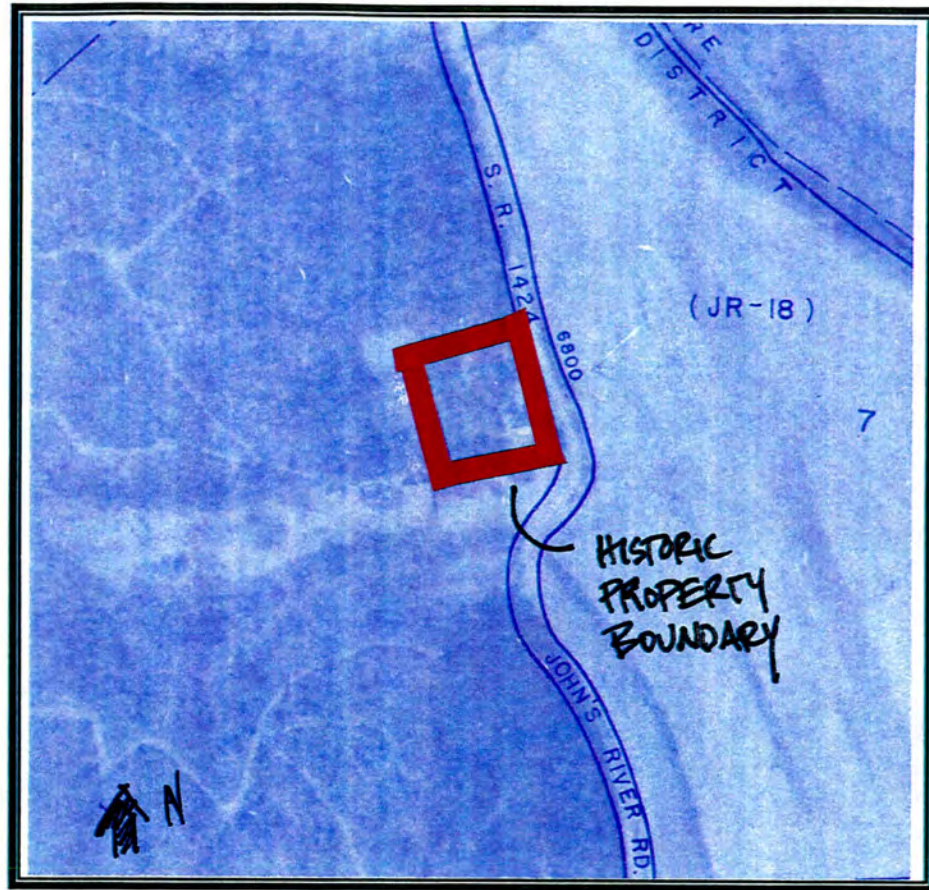


Figure 5: Tax Map, Marshall Arney House

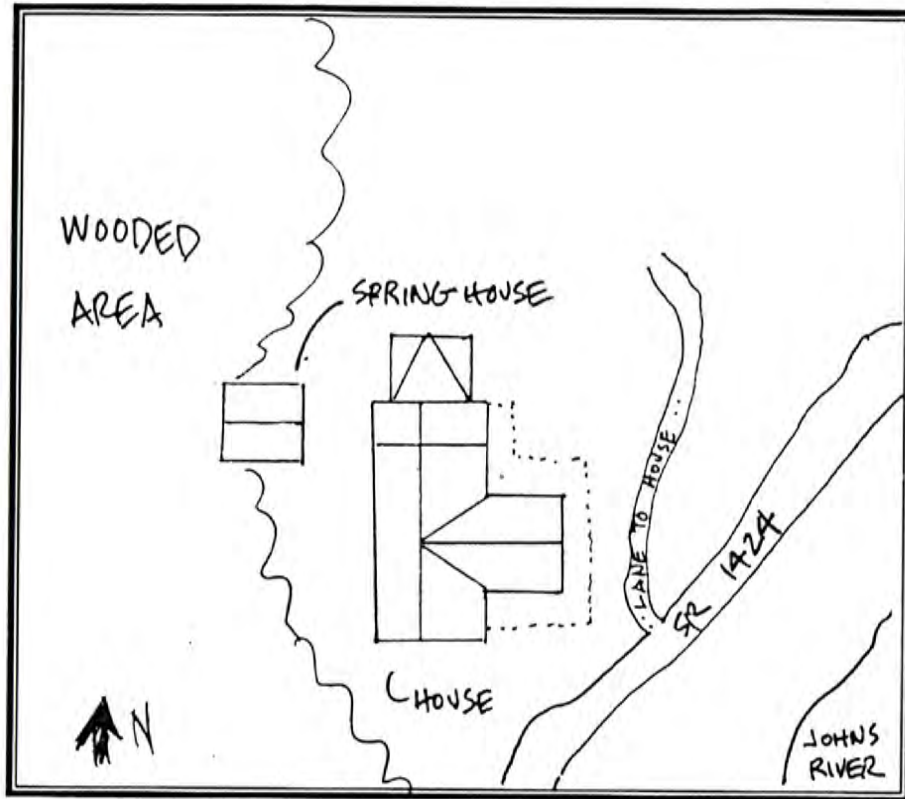
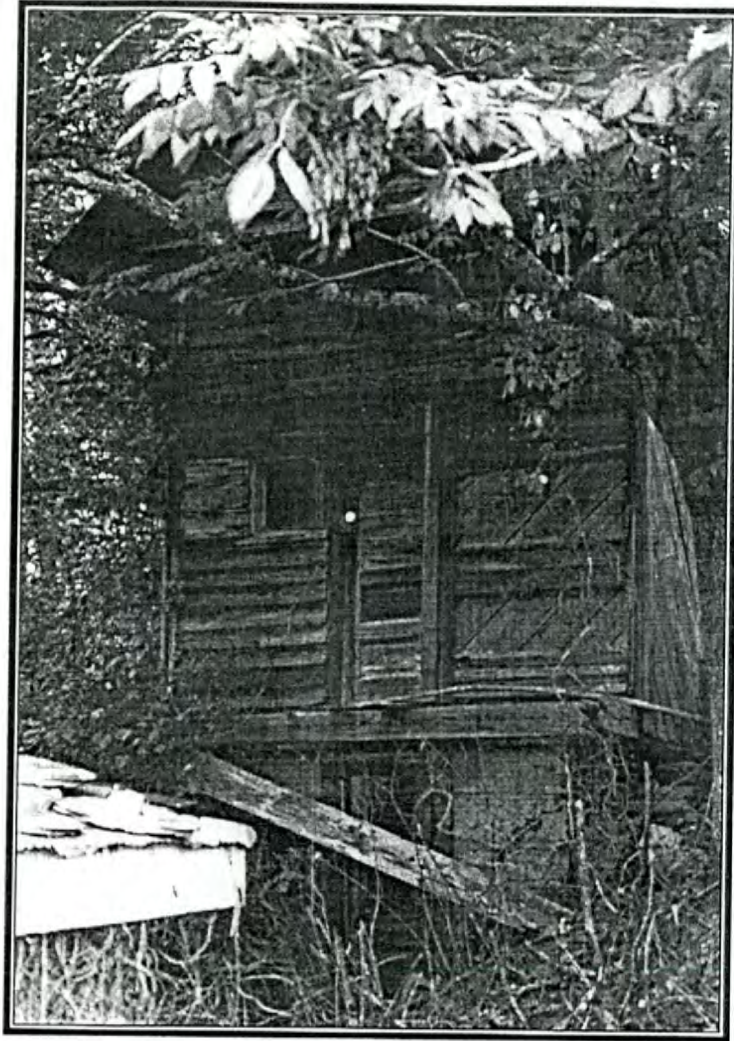


Figure 6: Site plan, Marshall Arney House



Photograph 1: Marshall Arney House, facing southwest



Photograph 2: Springhouse, facing southeast

Corpening House

Location: The Corpening House stands on the west side of SR 1424, about 1.5 miles south of the junction with SR 1405. The house sits on a 23,136.10-acre tract owned by Carolina Centers LLC (formerly Crescent Resources, Inc.), a timber company. The property was formerly owned by Duke Power, Inc.

Setting: The Corpening House stands on a slight rise overlooking the wide bottomland along a bend in the Johns River. The land around the house is now used to grow trees and shrubs for sale to nurseries and landscaping companies.

Description:

Dwelling: The ca. 1900 features a common form for the period: a two-story, square, boxy building with a pyramidal roof. The façade features a large central pediment over the second-floor windows, and a smaller pediment covers the center of the one-story porch across the façade. Turned posts support the porch roof. The exterior of the house is clad in narrow weatherboards. The window sashes have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash. Since 1983, the porch has lost its decorative brackets, and the back porch has been removed and/or remodeled. A shed roof addition covers the rear elevation. No outbuildings stand on the property.

Background Information: The Corpening House stands on land once part of the holdings of John Perkins, one of the county's first settlers of European descent. The property is now part of the large landholdings of the Carolina Centers corporation.

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Corpening House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, since it is not representative of a significant trend in the history of the area.

The Corpening House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any individuals of specific historical significance.

The Corpening House is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since the building has lost integrity and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a significant building type. The building no longer retains its original porch trim, window sash, and the form has been compromised by the alterations to the rear of the dwelling.

The building is not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology; therefore it is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



Photograph 1: Corpening House, facing east



Photograph 2: Corpening House, facing north

Early Twentieth-Century Frame House

Location: This frame house stands on the east side of Corpening Bridge Road, SR 1438, approximately 1.5 miles east of the bridge over the Johns River. The house sits on a 23,136.10-acre tract owned by Carolina Centers LLC (formerly Crescent Resources, Inc.), a timber company. The property was formerly owned by Duke Power, Inc.

Setting: This frame house sits in a wooded area that was once farmed. The outbuildings stand south of the house, down a slope, and are no longer used.

Description:

Dwelling: A two-and-a-half story, three-bay, double-pile dwelling, this house features a hip roof with a central gable dormer. The house has an exposed extended rafter roof and is covered with weatherboard. A one-story hip-roof porch covers the façade of the building. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows. A one-story gable roof ell is located on the rear of the house.

Outbuildings: To the east of the house stands a frame domestic outbuilding. The gable-front building stands on a cement block foundation, and is covered with weatherboard. An off-center door is located on the gable end. To the south of the house are three frame outbuildings in poor condition. The outbuildings have metal roofs and narrow board siding. The buildings appear to have served as a granary, stable, and a workshop.

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, this house is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, since it is not representative of a significant trend in the history of the area.

This house is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any individuals of specific historical significance.

This house is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since the building does not embody distinctive characteristics of a significant building type. The outbuildings have lost their architectural integrity and their setting.

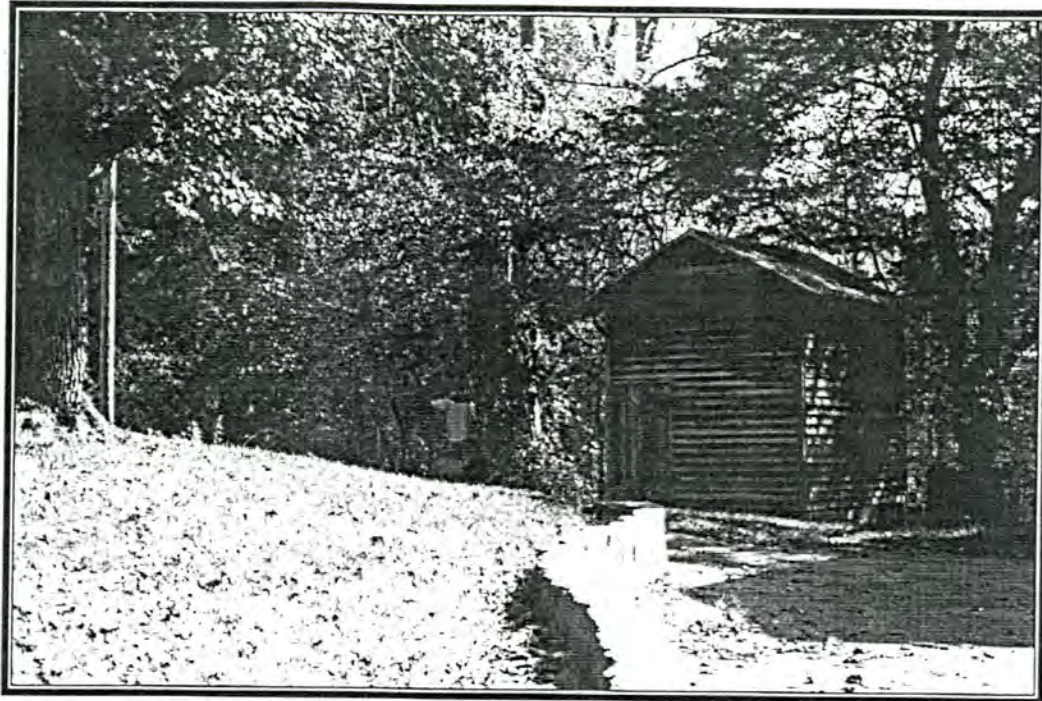
The building is not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology; therefore it is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



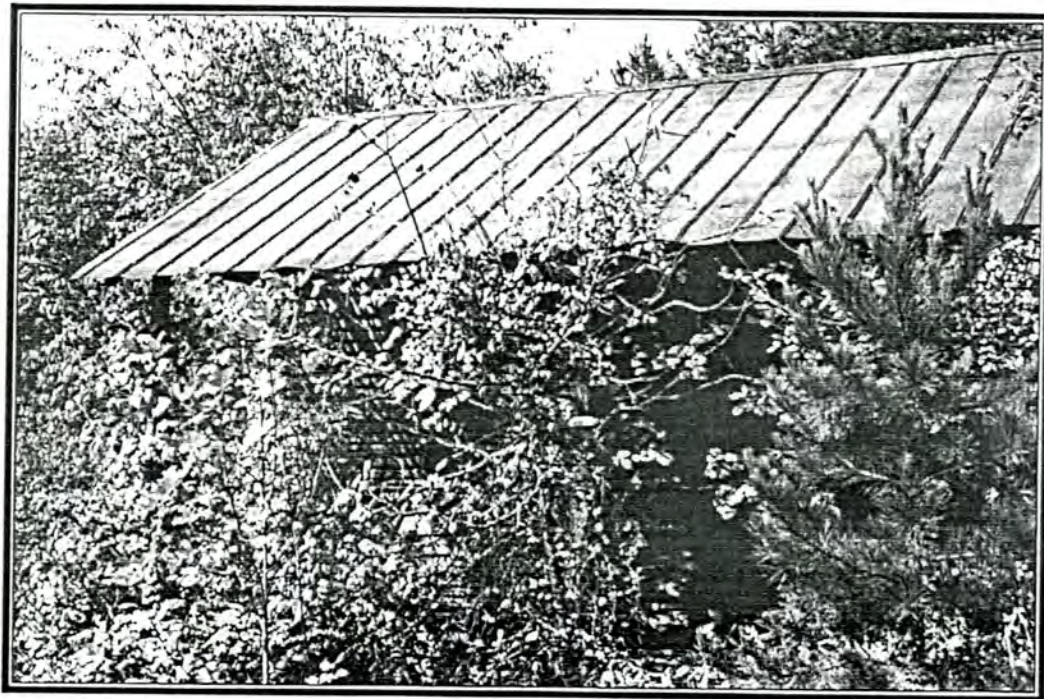
Photograph 1: Early Twentieth-Century Frame House, facing northeast



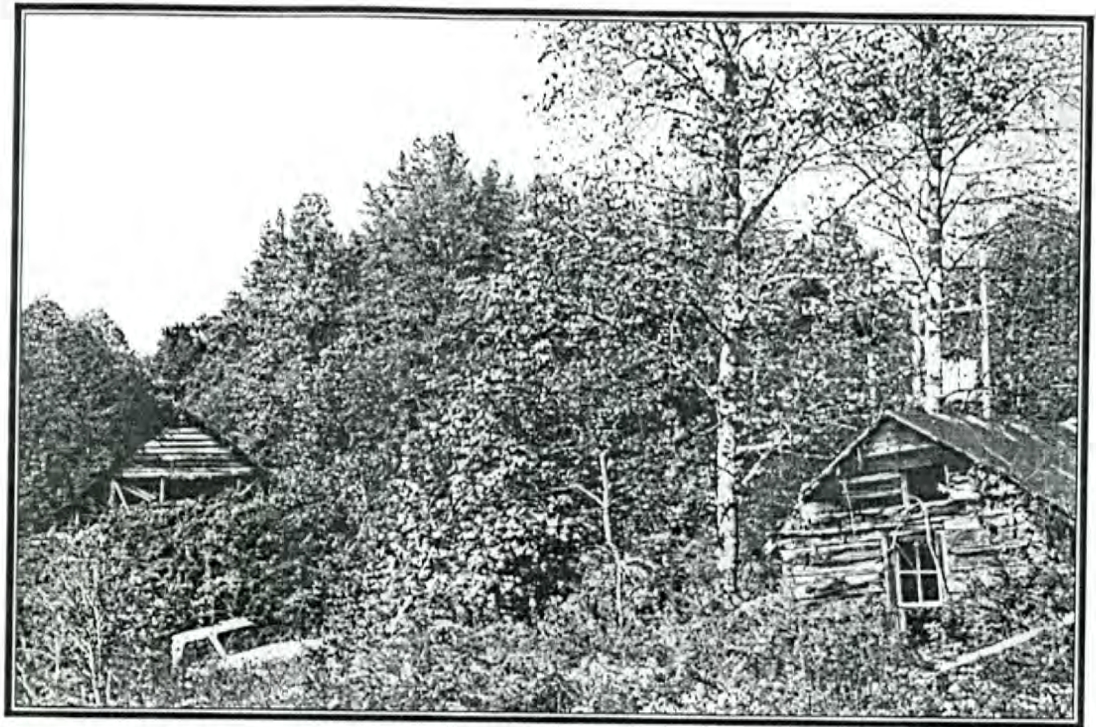
Photograph 2: Early Twentieth-Century Frame House, facing north



Photograph 3: Frame Domestic Outbuilding, facing northeast



Photograph 4: Frame Granary, facing south



Photograph 5: Stable and Workshop, facing southwest

Nineteenth-Century Log House

Location: This log house stands on the west side of SR 1424, approximately 0.25 miles south of the intersection of SR 1424 and SR 1405.

Setting: The log house sits approximately 40 feet from the road, and has two mid-twentieth century outbuildings standing to the rear of the house. To the north of the log house stands a late twentieth-century residence.

Description:

Dwelling: The one-story, side-gable, three-bay log dwelling is constructed with half-dovetail corner notching. The house features a variety of wood sheathing, including narrow weatherboards and novelty siding. Windows in the building have been enlarged and have six-over-six sashes. The porch on the façade has also been replaced. A one-story frame addition was constructed onto the rear of the dwelling. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

Outbuildings: Two frame outbuildings stand south of the house: a frame chicken house with a shed roof and a small, one-story frame building with an entry on the gable end.

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, this house is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, since it is not representative of a significant trend in the history of the area.

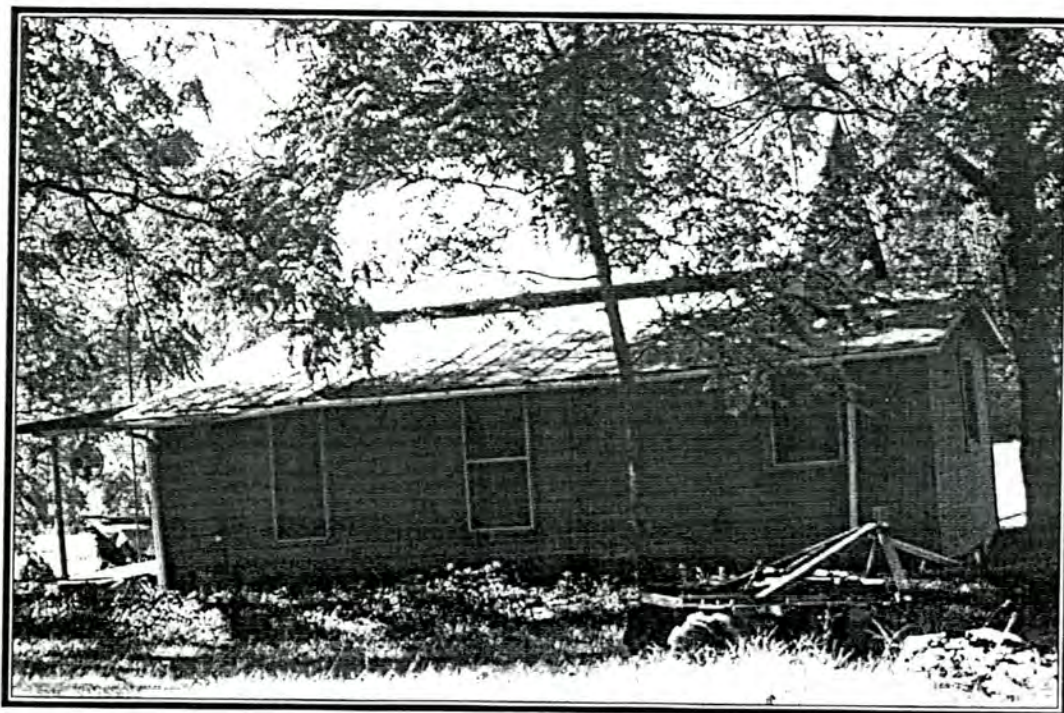
This house is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any individuals of specific historical significance.

This house is considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since the building has lost integrity and does not embody distinctive characteristics. The building no longer retains its original porch or windows and the form has been compromised by the addition to the rear of the dwelling.

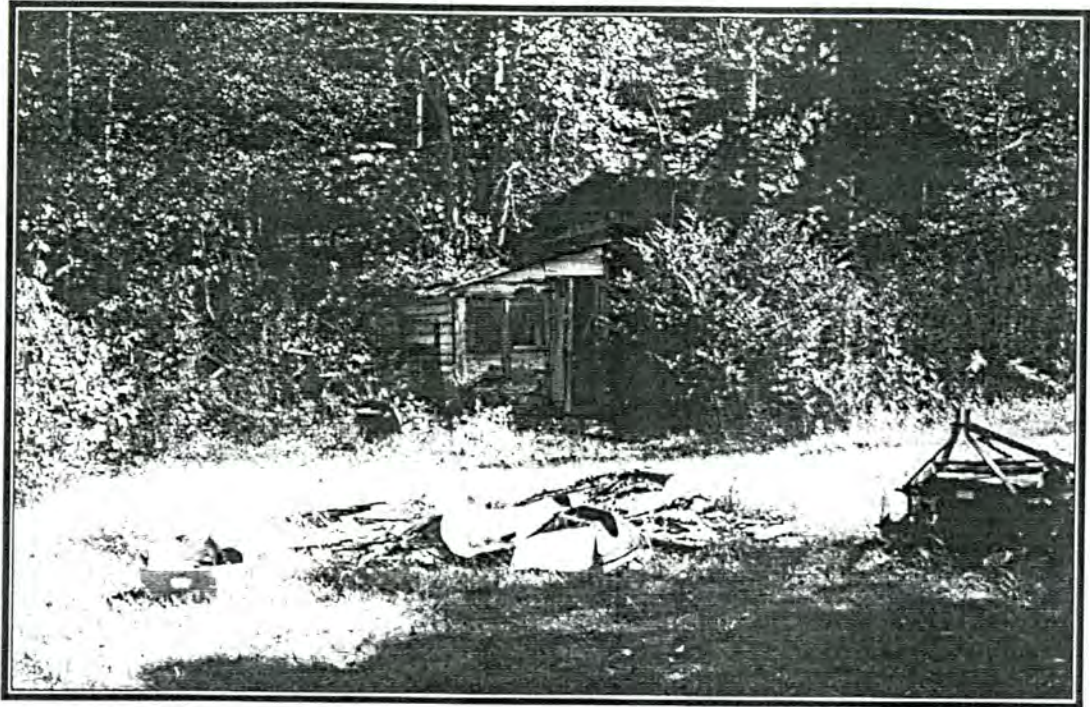
The building is considered not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology; therefore it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



Photograph 1: Nineteenth-Century Log House, facing northeast



Photograph 2: Nineteenth-Century Log House facing southwest



Photograph 3: View of Chicken Coop, facing northeast



Photograph 4: Domestic outbuilding, facing north

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APPENDIX A



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

MAILING ADDRESS
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

LOCATION
507 North Blount Street
Raleigh, NC
State Courier 53-31-31

July 9, 1999

Stephen A. Moore, PE
District Engineer
NCDOT
Route 1 Box 169C
Marion NC 28752

Re: Widen and pave SR 1438 Corpening Bridge Road,
Burke County, ER 99-9229

Dear Mr. Moore:

We have received notification of a nationwide permit for the above project and would like to comment.

We have reviewed the permit application for the improvement and paving of SR 1438 Corpening Bridge Road and located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

William Avery House, located at the northwest corner of the junction of SR 1438 and SR 1424.


Arney's Chapel, located at the east side of SR 1423 south of its junction with SR 1439.

We recommend that an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation evaluate these sites to determine if they are within the area of potential effect for the permit and are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,


David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw



cc: Army Corps of Engineers, Asheville
William D. Gilmore
↳ Barbara Church



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

MAILING ADDRESS
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

LOCATION
507 North Blount Street
Raleigh, NC
State Courier 53-31-31

August 10, 1999

Stephen A. Moore
District Engineer
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Route 1, Box 169C
Marion NC 28752

Re: Paving SR 1414, Johns River Road, Burke County,
ER 00-7154

Dear Mr. Moore:

We have received notification of a nationwide permit for the above project and would like to comment.

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

- BK112 Marshall Arney House, located on the west side of SR 1424, 0.5 mile northwest of its junction with SR 1438.
- BK113 William Arney House, located at the northwest corner of the SR 1424 and SR 1438 junction.
- BK154 Corpening House, located on the west side of SR 1424, 1.5 mile south of its junction with SR 1405.

We recommend that an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation identify and evaluate these properties and any other structures over fifty years of age within the project area, and report the findings to us.

An important archaeological site, a mound reported by J. W. Spainour and Cyrus Thomas in the late 1800s, is recorded between the Johns River and Johns River Road south of Perkinsville in the proposed project area. We recommend that a qualified archaeologist survey the vicinity of the site area to be certain that the road straightening does not impact site 31BK3. The portion of the Morganton North quadrangle from your permit application is enclosed with site 31BK3 highlighted in yellow.

In addition to this site, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist survey the other proposed curve straightening areas in the project. These areas are found on plan



Stephen A. Moore
August 10, 1999, Page 2

sheets 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 28, 46, and 50. All of the archaeological work should be conducted prior to construction activities.


end south of Perkinsville in the proposed project area. We recommend that a qualified archaeologist survey the vicinity of the site area to be certain that the road straightening does not impact site 31BK3. The portion of the Morganton North quadrangle from your permit application is enclosed with site 31BK3 highlighted in yellow.

In addition to this site, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist survey the other proposed curve straightening areas in the project. These areas are found on plan sheets 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 28, 46, and 50. All of the archaeological work should be conducted prior to construction activities.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,


David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: Army Corps of Engineers, Asheville
William D. Gilmore
Thomas Padgett