

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Patton Branch Stream Restoration Site
Macon County, North Carolina
TIP No. A-9WM
WO No. 6.939004T
WBS No. 32572.4.2**

**Prepared for:
Office of Human Environment
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1583
919-715-1500**

**Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Post Office Box 1171
604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7
Durham, North Carolina 27702
919-682-2211**

May 2004

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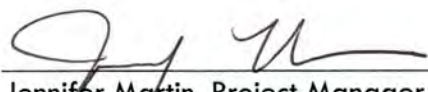
May 2004



Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

June 14, 2004

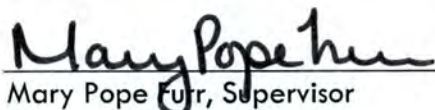
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

June 14, 2004

Date



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

June 18, 2004

Date

**Patton Branch Stream Restoration Site
Macon County, North Carolina
TIP No. A-9WM**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to restore and stabilize approximately 2,880 linear feet of the existing stream known as Patton Branch for the purposes of mitigation.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Erwin Patton House located adjacent to the Patton Branch restoration site. In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed existing survey files at the Western Office of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History in Asheville. The principal investigator conducted research at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. EPE also contacted the property owners for additional information. The principal investigator delineated the subject property on the USGS topographical quadrangle map for Franklin, North Carolina (**Figure 1**).

EPE conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provision of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines* (October 2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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PROPERTY EVALUATION

Property Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Erwin Patton House (MA 207)

Location. The Erwin Patton House is located on the north side of Patton Road (SR 1148), approximately 0.1 mile west of its junction with North Blaine Branch Road (SR 1143), in the Patton Valley section of central Macon County, North Carolina. The street number of the house is 1931 Patton Road. The house occupies a wooded site and faces south across the road, with Patton Branch situated east of the house and flowing into Cartoogechaye Creek to the north. The approximately 1.8-acre house lot includes stone walkways and edging and two detached sheds linked by a gravel driveway. Two small ponds, one created in the 1960s and the other around 1980, are located downslope of the house to the east and are fed by a spring, which is protected by a stone enclosure dating from the nineteenth century. The property is surrounded on the east, west, and north sides by pasture and farmland.

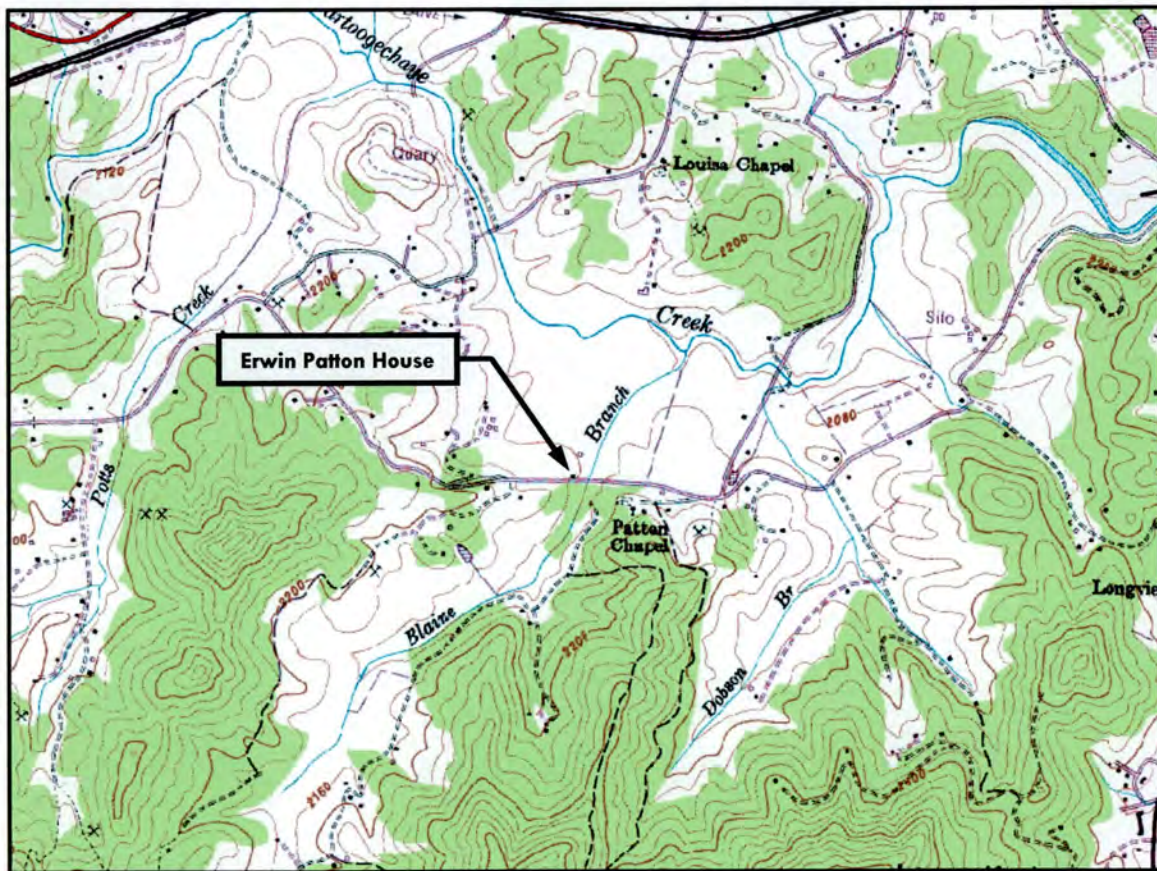


Figure 1. Property Location Map (Franklin, NC 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map).

Description.

Erwin Patton House (MA 207)
1895-96
Contributing building

The Erwin Patton House is a two-story, L-shaped vernacular Victorian dwelling built by the Donaldson brothers, local carpenters, on the site of George and Mary Ann Patton's two-story log house dating from 1826. Constructed of frame and covered with weatherboards, the L-shaped body of the Erwin Patton House is topped by a tall gable roof and rests on a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill. The original pressed tin panels covering the roof were replaced in the 1940s with asphalt shingles. Large diamond-shaped vents pierce the gable ends, and the corner boards gently curve to meet plain frieze boards beneath the eaves. A one and one-half story gable-roof ell flanked by one-story shed roof wings extends to the rear of the house. The wing on the west side contains a bathroom that was added in the 1950s. The wing to the east was originally an open porch that was later screened and eventually enclosed with windows in the early 1980s. A one-story shed roof pantry built in the 1950s is covered with German siding and projects from the rear of the house. Windows in the main block of the house are two-over-two double-hung sash framed with simple surrounds. Three-over-one and modern one-over-one sash are located at the rear of the house. An interior brick chimney rising from the front wing of the house was rebuilt above the first floor fireplace, while a second chimney stack serving the kitchen was removed in the 1940s.

Located at an angle where the two wings of the main house intersect, the front single-leaf entry door consists of two arched lights over two raised panels. A two-tier hip-roof porch shelters the entrance and interior corner of the L-shaped façade. The upper level of the porch has been extended to form a square deck that is uncovered beyond the original porch roof. The porch is supported on slender, chamfered wood posts that rest on diminutive brick piers and are capped with sawn brackets. The upper level of the porch features a sawnwork balustrade between square posts with simple finials; the porch railing on the first story is replacement. The interior of the house was not available for inspection.

Shed #1
Ca. 1850; ca. 1950
Contributing building

Originally built as a smokehouse in the nineteenth century, Shed #1 is a small one-story, one-room structure with a standing seam metal gable roof, board-and-batten oak siding, and a stone foundation. The building is constructed with chestnut posts visible on the interior. The roof, which was replaced in the 1950s, projects slightly to the south and shelters a single-leaf board-and-batten wood door. Two modern two-over-two horizontal-muntin windows pierce the east wall of the shed.

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Shed #2
Ca. 1945
Contributing building

Shed #2 is a one-story, rectangular, concrete-block building with open shed-roof additions to the north and west sides. Topped by a standing-seam metal gable roof with exposed rafters, the shed is accessed through a single-leaf wood door in the east end. Gable ends are sheathed with German siding and are pierced by square vents. A single two-over-two horizontal-muntin window pierces the south elevation of the building. The open sheds are supported on round log posts.

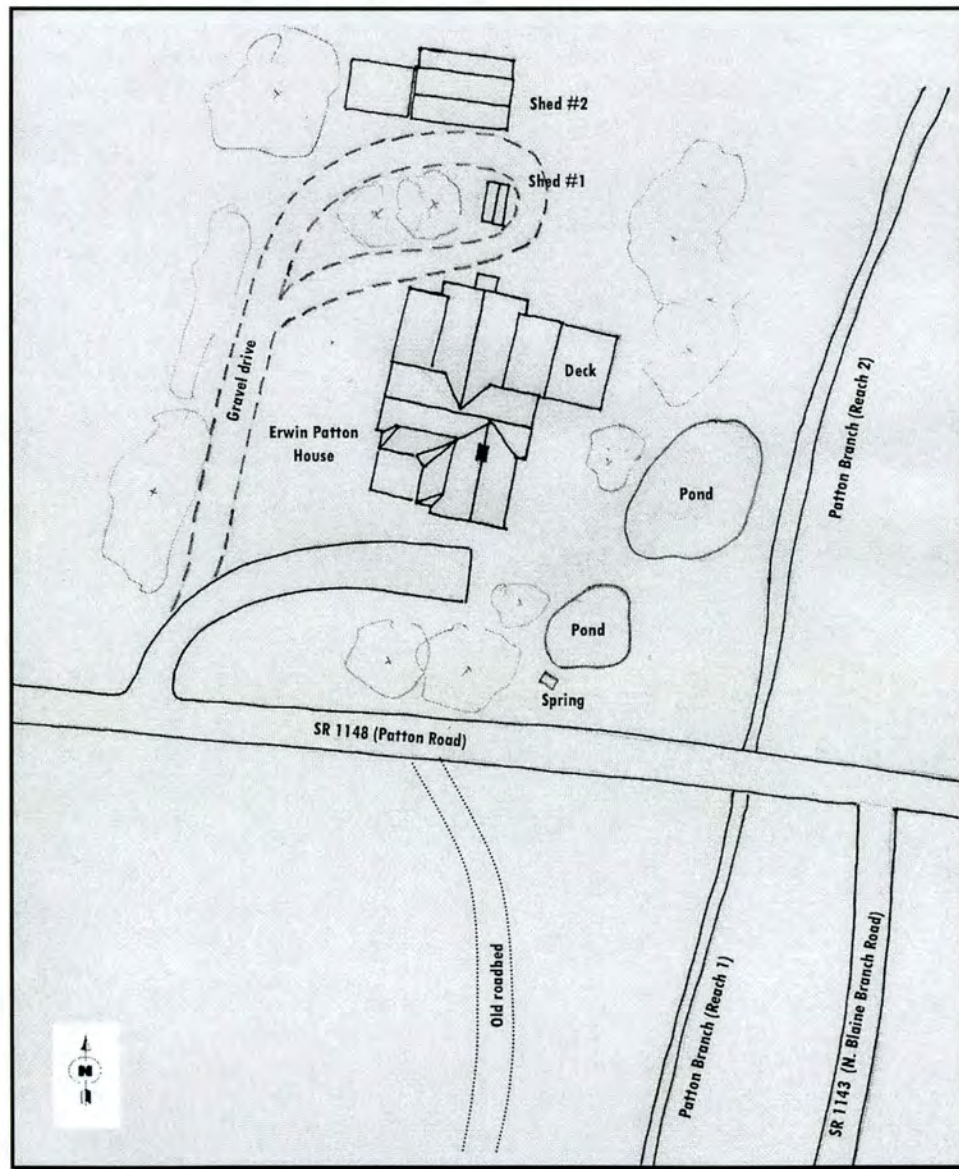


Figure 2. Site plan (not to scale)

Background Information.

The Patton Valley section of Macon County takes its name from George and Mary Ann McDonnell Patton, who first settled the area in the 1820s. A deed dated November 1822 notes that the couple purchased 184 acres from the State of North Carolina that had been acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. Around 1826, the Pattons erected a two-story log house on the land and eventually owned most of the valley. Approximately one square mile in area, the bowl-shaped valley lies along the fertile banks of Cartoogechaye Creek.¹

George and Mary Ann Patton, both natives of Ireland, married in 1800 in Wilkes County before moving to Buncombe County that same year. Their seven children were all born in Buncombe County prior to relocating to Macon County. The Pattons were slaveholders as were many of the large land holding families in Macon County of their era. The Pattons also valued education for their sons and sent two boys, Andrew Jackson (1807-1878) and William (1811-1907), to Philadelphia to study.²

Andrew Jackson Patton studied law but never actively practiced and instead followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer. Patton married Jane Barnett Hyatt of Clay County in 1847, and settled in the family home in Patton Valley. According to 1850 census records, Patton owned 1,600 acres that was later divided among his children, and in 1854-55 served in the lower house of the North Carolina General Assembly as a representative from Macon County. Andrew and Jane Patton had ten children including four boys: Erwin, George, Lawrence, and Thad. The Patton brothers, as they were known, farmed and traded livestock throughout the region. The brothers raised horses, mules, and cattle, which they shipped to markets in Atlanta and Athens and sold to cotton farmers in southern Georgia. Lawrence Patton later moved to Georgia, but the remaining three brothers each contracted with the Donaldson brothers, local carpenters, to build new houses in Patton Valley during the 1890s.³

Erwin Patton was born on March 26, 1856, the son of Andrew and Jane Patton and the grandson of George and Mary Ann Patton. A farmer and livestock trader, he inherited the 1826 log house of his grandparents, which he subsequently razed. Beginning in 1895, Erwin Patton hired the Donaldson brothers to erect a new two-story frame house on the site of log house. Logs from the old house were incorporated into the framing of the new house as were the two chimneys. In 1897, Patton married Maggie Crawford, who gave birth to a son, George Brabson Patton, in 1898, but Maggie Patton died following childbirth. He married Mary Malvina "Malva" Roane in 1902, and the couple produced six children.⁴

¹ Jesse Sutton, ed., *The Heritage of Macon County, North Carolina, Volume I*, (Franklin, NC: Macon County Historical Society, Inc., 1987), 380-1; and Deborah Ellison and Jearlean Woody, eds., *North Carolina Century Farms: 100 Years of Continuous Agricultural Heritage*, (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 1989), 148.

² Sutton, 381-1.

³ Sutton, 377-9; Sam Greenwood interview, May 2004.

⁴ Sutton, 379-80; Greenwood interview.

In 1891, Erwin Patton donated approximately two acres of land for Patton's Church, a congregation affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The church site was situated on a hillside overlooking the valley adjacent to a cemetery established in 1878, with the burial of Andrew Jackson Patton. The Donaldson brothers built the distinctive white frame building in 1892 with poplar lumber donated by the Patton brothers and M. L. Kelly, a neighboring farmer. In addition to the church, the Erwin Patton House, and houses for George and Thad Patton, the Donaldson brothers built at least two other houses in Patton Valley. The M. L. Kelly House burned in the early 1910s, but the Dobson House (MA 205) survives as the most intact example of the Donaldson's known work.⁵

Erwin Patton died in 1919, leaving Malva Patton in charge of the house, farm, and six children. Mrs. Patton was able to keep the farm operational in subsequent years, and to her credit, the Erwin Patton farm was the only parcel of land originally acquired by George Patton in the 1820s to remain in continuous ownership by the Patton family. She spent her entire life in Patton Valley and died in 1957. The house passed first to the Patton's eldest daughter, Flora Patton Rogers, and then to their youngest daughter, Nancy Patton Greenwood. The property is presently owned by Sam Kelly Greenwood II, son of Sam K. and Nancy Patton Greenwood.⁶

Evaluation.

The Erwin Patton House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as an example of the Late Victorian style as it was interpreted by the Donaldson brothers, local carpenters. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, most sectors of Macon County's economy prospered, a trend reflected in its architecture. Traditional log houses were increasingly replaced with substantial frame dwellings. The influence of popular architectural fashion emerged—especially the Victorian style—during the turn of the century period although Macon County's relative isolation limited this influence to vernacular interpretations of the style's form and decorative elements. Building on the site of his grandfather's log house, Erwin Patton, a successful farmer and livestock trader along with two of his brothers, employed the Donaldson brothers to erect a new frame house in 1895-96. As a mark of the owner's prosperity, the Patton House compared favorably with other houses and the Patton United Methodist Church designed and built by the Donaldsons in Patton Valley.

The Erwin Patton House is one of six structures known to have been built by the Donaldson brothers in Patton Valley. Two of the other five buildings—the M. L. Kelly House and the original Patton United Methodist Church—no longer stand. A cursory windshield survey of the houses built for Patton's brothers—George Patton House (MA 208) and Thad Patton House (MA 209)—indicate that these structures have been more substantially altered and not as well maintained as the Erwin Patton House. The Dobson House (MA 205) is strikingly similar to the Erwin Patton House in appearance and massing, and based on a review of survey photographs taken in 1994, it appears to be most intact of the surviving structures.

⁵ Sutton, 617.

⁶ Sutton, 379-80; Greenwood interview.

The Erwin Patton House, however, does retain a high degree of integrity despite its alterations. The majority of changes to the house have occurred on the rear ell of the house and do not detract from the overall character and architectural style of the house.

The Erwin Patton House is not recommended eligible under any other National Register Criteria. Erwin Patton, along with two of his brothers, managed a successful farming and livestock trading enterprise, but little evidence of the full farming operation remains. The two associated sheds, only one of which dates from Erwin Patton's lifetime, and adjacent pasture land do not retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under Criterion A. Although Erwin Patton was a relatively prosperous farmer who was active in local affairs, neither he nor any subsequent owner of the property attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Finally, the property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundary Description and Justification.

The proposed National Register boundary of the Erwin Patton House, as delineated in **Figure 2**, includes the residual tract containing the house and associated sheds. The boundary encompasses all of Macon County tax parcel 6573.02-89-9010 (PIN 01-03224) containing 1.79 acres. Patton Branch forms the eastern boundary of the property.

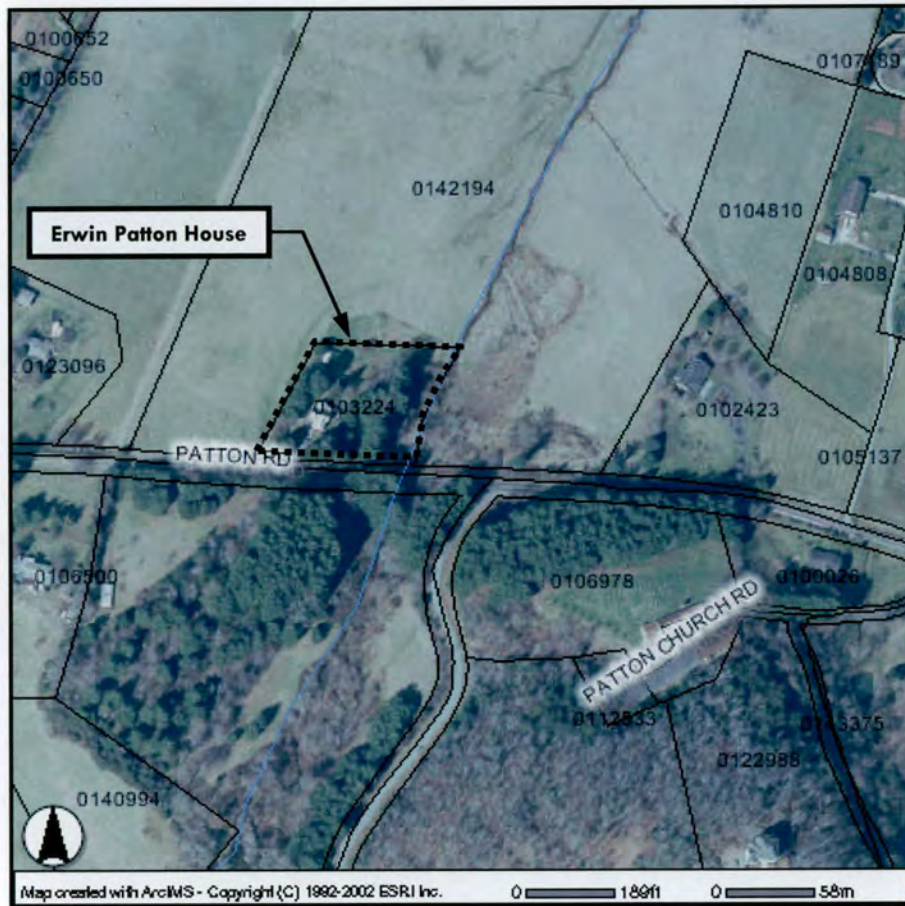


Figure 3. Proposed National Register Boundary for Erwin Patton House (Macon County MapView)

PHOTOGRAPHS



Erwin Patton House, front façade, overall view to north



Erwin Patton House, front (south) facade



West elevation, oblique view



South and east elevations, oblique view



West elevation, oblique view to southeast



Rear (north) elevation



East elevation, oblique view to northwest



Shed #1, south and east sides, oblique view to northwest



Shed #1, north and west sides, oblique view to southeast



Shed #2, south and east sides, oblique view to west



Shed #2, south and west sides, oblique view to northeast

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- Sutton, Jesse, ed. *The Heritage of Macon County, North Carolina, Volume I*. Franklin, NC: Macon County Historical Society, Inc., 1987.

APPENDIX A

Professional Qualifications

CLAY W. GRIFFITH

POSITION: Senior Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: M. Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia

B.S. Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law
(1994)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County

EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Griffith currently serves as an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. He is responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Mr. Griffith conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Mr. Griffith prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Mr. Griffith prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and designation reports for local historic preservation commissions and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Griffith was employed at the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville as the Preservation Specialist for the State Historic Preservation Office. He administered the various program areas of the Historic Preservation Office in the 25 western counties including the National Register of Historic Places, environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part I tax credit assessment. Prior to employment with the Division of Archives and History, Mr. Griffith was employed in the Historic Architectural Resources Section of the North Carolina Department of Transportation in Raleigh where he managed the Historic Bridge Preservation Program and co-authored the re-evaluation study and report for the state's surviving metal truss highway bridges.

Some projects Mr. Griffith has been involved with are listed below.

- *Greenville County C Projects, Task 4, Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (for Earth Tech, Inc.), Greenville County, South Carolina (June 2004)*
- *Riverside Industrial Historic District National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina (April 2004)*

- *Sawyer Motor Company Building Local Designation Report*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- *Charles and Annie Quinlan House Local Designation Report*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- *Historic Architecture Resources Existing Conditions Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) for Newfound Gap Road (US 441), Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park*, Swain County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- *Chase-Coletta House National Register Nomination*, Burnsville, Yancey County, North Carolina (February 2004)
- *Blue Briar Cottage Local Designation Report (Architectural Description)*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina (February 2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (January 2004)
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Preservation Plan (Measured Drawings)*, Randolph County, North Carolina (October 2003)
- *Penland School Historic District National Register Nomination*, Penland, Mitchell County, North Carolina (September 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (October 2002-July 2003)
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Survey and Report (for Earth Tech, Inc.) Palmetto Parkway (I-520) Phase 2 from US 1 to I-20*, Aiken County, South Carolina (July 2003)
- *Yancey Collegiate Institute Historic District National Register Nomination*, Burnsville, Yancey County, North Carolina (June 2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination (Field Survey)*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (May 2003)
- *Chase-Coletta House Study List Application*, Burnsville, Yancey County, North Carolina (January 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, Addendum, U.S. Highway 19/ 23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (December 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)
- *Battle House Local Designation Report*, Buncombe County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, U.S. Highway 19/ 23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *Grove Park Country Club Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *Bynum House Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *Handmade in America Historic Preservation Resource Team, Hot Springs, North Carolina (May 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts and areas of possible expansion of the current districts. (October 2001-June 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for the LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*

PUBLICATIONS:

“Henry Bacon,” Douglas Ellington” and “Grove Arcade” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2005).

“An Inventory of Douglas Ellington’s Architectural Work in Western North Carolina,” in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc. 2001.

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION: Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)
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Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic
Preservation Act (2001)
University of Nevada, Reno

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Association for State and Local History

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as the Senior Architectural Historian and Regional Manager for the North Carolina offices of Edwards-Pitman Environmental. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service and state and local governments.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville. She is the author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*, and co-author of *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *Rowland Historic District National Register Nomination*, Robeson County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill Architectural Survey* (for the City of Rock Hill and South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), Rock Hill, York County, South Carolina (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County (February 2003)*
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination, Watauga County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), Greenville County (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (December 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County (October-November 2002)*
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County (March 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), Darlington, Darlington County, South Carolina (October 2001-June 2002)*

- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77*, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey* (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), Richland County, South Carolina (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey* (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River*, Madison County (August 2001)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek*, Burke County (August 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination*, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey (for Duplin County and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)*, Duplin County, North Carolina (2000)

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Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

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AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000