

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History Division of Historical Resources David Brook, Director

December 8, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM:

Peter B. Sandbeck Ostfor Peter Sandbeck

SUBJECT:

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II, Replace Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503

over Laurel Creek, B-4182, Madison County, ER 03-0951

Thank you for your letter of November 3, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Clay Griffith of Edwards Pitman Environmental, Inc.

We have reviewed the evaluation of the Ebbs Chapel School, northwest side of Laurel Valley Road (SR 1503) northeast of the junction with Puncheon Fork Road (SR 1502), and find we do not concur with the ineligible evaluation of the school. We think the Ebbs Chapel School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: education, for its association with the historic trend of school improvement in Madison County.

While the Ebbs Chapel School has undergone some modifications since its construction in 1940-41, the building retains its overall exterior form and massing as well as its native stone veneer. Even through the windows have been replaced, the main block window configuration remains unchanged. The interior still retains areas of original wood flooring, plaster walls, beaded board wainscoting, and slate blackboards.

We think the school retains enough integrity to convey its historic significance. Moreover, the building's association with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) amplifies its importance to Madison County.

Please provide a verbal boundary description, a boundary justification, and a boundary sketch map for the Ebbs Chapel School. This information can be provided in an addendum letter to the survey report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617

(919)733-6547/715-4801 (919)733-6545/715-4801 Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

Clay Griffith, Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc.

bc: Southern/McBride

County





HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT SECRETARY

November 3, 2004

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 4617 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617 Ref.#ER 03-0951 5 Due 11/30

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: B-4182, Madison County, Replace Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek, State Project # 8.2861101, Federal Aid #BRZ-1503(6)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are no properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr

Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

RECE(Wattachment):

Robin Hancock, Project Engineer, PDEA

John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration

NOV 0 4'2004

Phase II Intensive Final Identification and Evaluation

Replace Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek
Madison County, North Carolina
TIP No. B-4182
WO No. 8.2861101
FA No. BRZ-1503(6)
WBS No. 33529.1.1

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

October 2004

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

Replace Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek
Madison County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. B-4182
WO No. 8.2861101
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Post Office Box 1171
604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7
Durham, North Carolina 27702
919-682-2211

October 2004

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Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator	Date
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.	
1-7	10/12.00
Louise Annie Broingt Managor	Date
Jennifer Martin Project Manager Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.	
Edwards-Fillian Environmental, inc.	
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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor	Date
Historic Architecture Section	

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Replace Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek Madison County, North Carolina TIP No. B-4182

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek in Madison County. NCDOT plans to replace the bridge in place with either an off-site or temporary on-site detour. The bridge deck and superstructure of the bridge, which was built in 1961, are in poor condition.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Ebbs Chapel School (MD 34) located immediately northwest of the bridge. Ebbs Chapel School was placed on the State Study List in 1995. The former school building, now used as a community center, is the only resource over fifty years of age located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. Due to ongoing renovation projects that have compromised its historic integrity, Ebbs Chapel School is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. Built in 1940-41 by the National Youth Administration, a federal relief program, the school is one of a few surviving examples of stone school buildings from the late 1930s and early 1940s, but changes to the exterior and interior materials and design of the building do not compare favorably to the other examples. Ebbs Chapel School does not possess the requisite significance and integrity for National Register eligibility.

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 the Madison County Register of Deeds Office, Tax Department, and Public Library in Marshall and at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The principal investigator identified the subject property on the USGS topographical quadrangle map for Sams Gap, 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 Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Ebbs Chapel School (MD 34)

Location. Ebbs Chapel School is located on the northwest side of Laurel Valley Road (SR 1503), northeast of its junction with Puncheon Fork Road (SR 1502) near the Faust community in the Upper Laurel section of northern Madison County, North Carolina. The project area lies on the east side of new Interstate 26. Now used as the Upper Laurel Community Center, the street number of the school is 281 Laurel Valley Road. The school occupies a flat site, which it shares with the Bright Hope Laurel United Methodist Church, above the confluence of Laurel and Puncheon Fork creeks. A paved circular driveway originates immediately adjacent to the southwest end of Bridge No. 246, with a parking area located in front of the L-shaped school building (Figure 3). A fenced baseball field lies to the east of the school building and driveway. Laurel Creek, which runs parallel to SR 1503 east of the school property, passes behind the right field fence and beside the parking area as it turns to the south beneath the bridge (Figure 5).

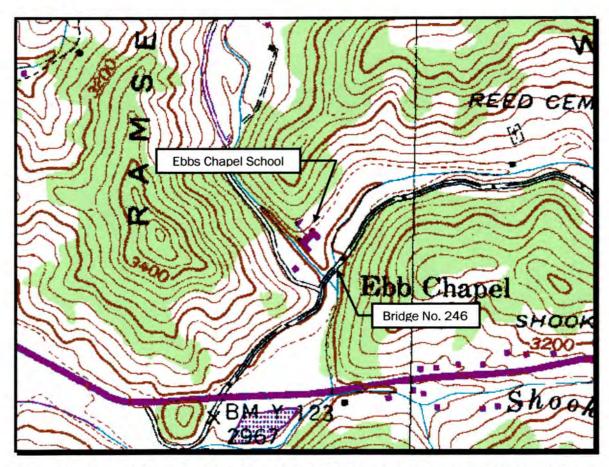


Figure 1. Property Location Map (Sams Gap 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map)

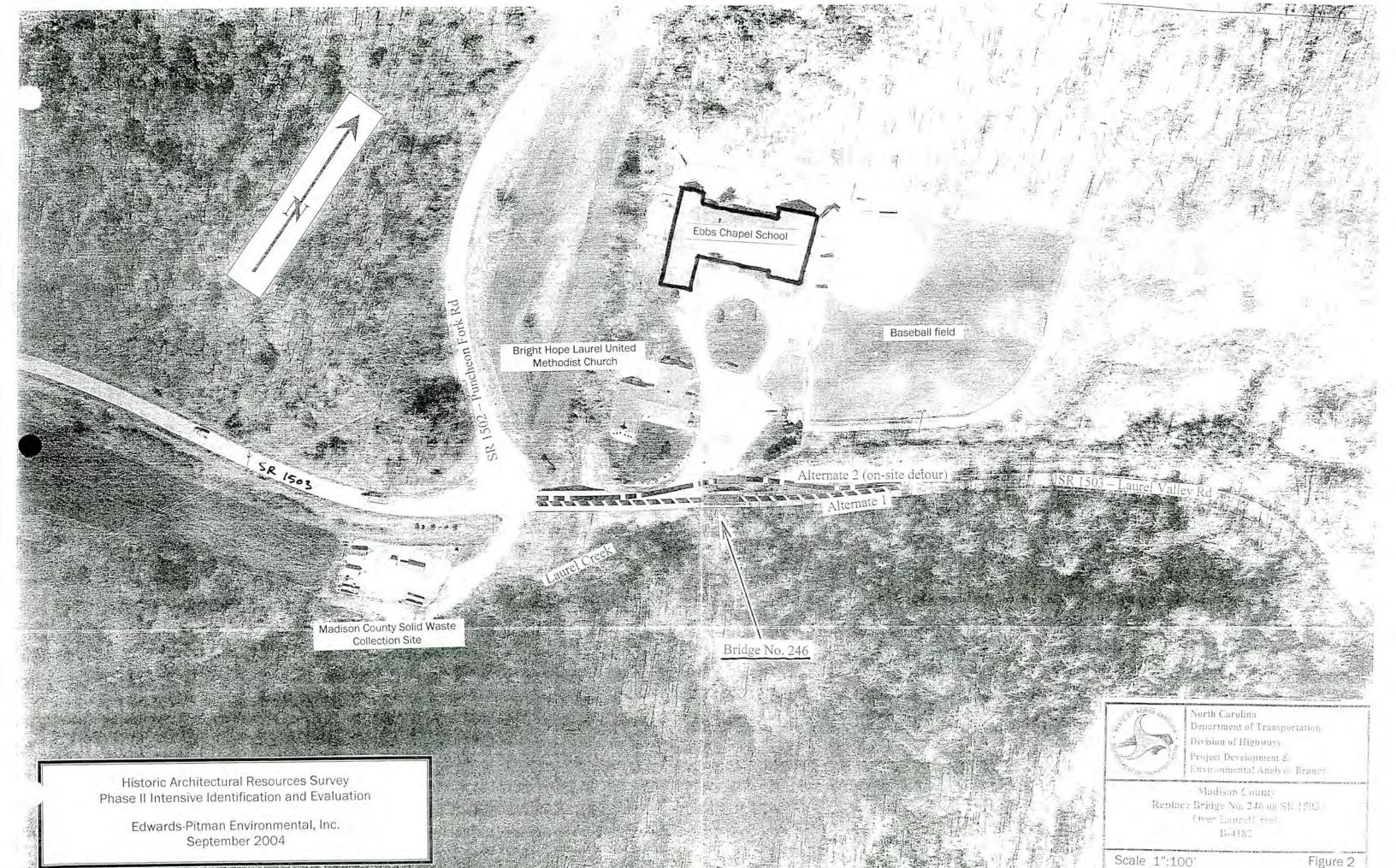


Figure 2



Figure 2. Bridge No. 246, view to northeast along Laurel Valley Road (SR 1503)



Figure 3. Ebbs Chapel School (background) and Bridge Hope Laurel United Methodist Church (left), view to north from Laurel Valley Road (SR 1503)

Description.

Ebbs Chapel School is a one-story, L-shaped stone building erected in 1940-41 with assistance from the National Youth Administration, a relief program organized under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy of the 1930s. Topped by a hip roof covered with new metal roofing material, the school building rests on a raised basement and is composed of a main classroom block, a front gable auditorium wing at the northeast end, and a southwest end wing that was extended in the 1950s containing classrooms and a cafeteria on the lower level (Figure 4). The native stone exterior is laid in irregular courses with raised joints. Stone stairs leading to the building's entrances are capped by poured concrete steps and are located at the front of the two end wings and in the two interior angles formed by the end wings and the main block. Original eightover-eight and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows have been replaced with eight-over-eight vinyl windows. Metal frame sash with hopper windows on the two levels of the 1950s wing have also been replaced with eight-over-eight sash. Whereas the original sash appeared in two sizes, all of the replacement windows are the same size and the larger openings are now filled with stucco-covered walls. Original five-panel wood doors have been replaced with modern six-panel metal doors.

The interior was not available for close inspection except for the upper level of the 1950s wing. The principal investigator viewed other interior areas through accessible windows. Sections of original wood floors, plaster walls, beaded board wainscoting, and slate blackboards remain intact on the interior although the interior appears to be undergoing a thorough renovation with new partitions and gypsum wall boards added. It should be noted, however, that the renovation work is ongoing, with a number of changes made between the preliminary investigation in July 2004 and the intensive survey in September 2004.

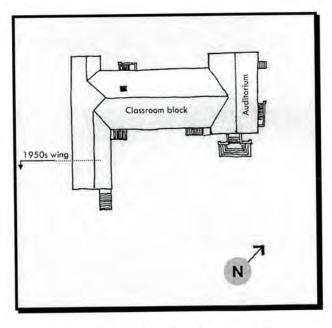


Figure 4. Sketch plan (not to scale)

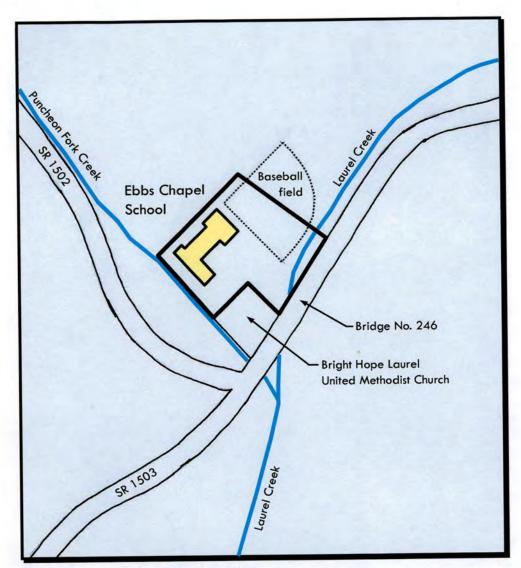


Figure 5. Site plan (not to scale)



Figure 6. Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503



Figure 7. Bright Hope Laurel United Methodist Church

Background Information.

The history of public schools and education in Madison County follows patterns typical to many western North Carolina counties. During the nineteenth century the first schools were subscription schools taught by educated individuals in private homes or small log schoolhouses for short three or four month terms. Early public schools were established beginning in the 1830s through the State Literary Fund and were usually held in one-room log structures. These one-room, one-teacher schools were supplemented in the latter nineteenth century by church-sponsored mission or field schools, which often added a secondary education curriculum. Toward the turn of the century, the county board of education offered more organized administration of the many disparate schools. Like many other mountain counties, the lack of improved roads greatly influenced the development and location of Madison County schools.

Between 1890 and 1900, the number of schools in the county decreased from seventynine to fifty-seven, although the population of school-age students increased from approximately 6,500 to over 8,100. Presumably improved transportation and road networks accounted for some consolidation of these community schools. Enrollment, however, was reported as only 4,870. The fifty-seven school buildings owned by the county in 1900 consisted of one brick, eleven log, and forty-five frame buildings, with a total property value of nearly \$10,500. Consolidation of these schools throughout the twentieth century led to the present eight schools in the Madison County system.¹

William Jasper Ebbs (1851-ca. 1935) is credited with being "the father of public education in Madison County." One of ten children, Jasper Ebbs was the son of Francis Marion Ebbs (1822-1901), the patriarch of all the North Carolina Ebbs' in Madison and Buncombe counties. Marion Ebbs had no formal education, but became an avid reader and instilled in his children an understanding of the value of education. One son, Issac Newton Ebbs, began his career as a teacher in rural schools while also studying law. Newton Ebbs later opened a law practice in Hot Springs and served two terms in the state legislature where he advocated for greater state support for public schools. Beginning around 1880, however, Jasper Ebbs served for more than fifty years on the Madison County Board of Education, acting as chairman for all but two terms. During his tenure he actively sought to improve school facilities and educational opportunities for students in Madison County.²

One of the earliest schools located in the Upper Laurel section of Madison County was the Windy Knob schoolhouse, a log and frame structure built around 1900 at the mouth of Puncheon Fork Creek. Originally a one-room school, the building was divided into two rooms as the student population began to grow. The school was added onto several times in the following years to accommodate increasing numbers of students until a site was

¹ Madison County Heritage Book Committee, *Madison County Heritage, North Carolina*, Vol. 1 (Waynesville, NC: Don Mills, Inc. and Madison County Heritage Book Committee, 1994), 90. Madison County Public Schools website (www.madison.k12.nc.us/history.cfm).

² Eloise Buckner Ebbs, A Record of the Ebbs Family in Western North Carolina (Published by author, c.1930), n.p.

Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek Madison County, North Carolina TIP B-4182

selected for a new, larger building. G. W. and Carrie Anglin sold two and one-half acres to the Madison County Board of Education on July 7, 1925, providing a level building site between Puncheon Fork and Laurel Creeks. In honor of Jasper Ebbs, the long-time chairman of the Board of Education who helped to secure the new building for the community, the new school was called Ebbs Chapel. Students from nearby Little Creek School were brought to Ebbs Chapel by Raleigh English in a Model-T truck.³

Fire destroyed the first Ebbs Chapel School in 1937. The county replaced the building with a hastily built structure that students referred to as the "sheep shed." The replacement building burned in 1938. Students were temporarily relocated to another school while a new one-story stone building was erected in cooperation with the National Youth Administration (NYA), a New Deal program established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Built 1940-41, the Ebbs Chapel School was one of several stone school buildings constructed with assistance from the NYA and the Works Progress Administration, including the school at Beech Glen (now demolished). The Ebbs Chapel School first served as a high school and later as an elementary school before it was closed around 1976. The building stood vacant for many years before it was finally sold to Madison County for use as a community center in 1996.4

Formed in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to address the problem of five million idle youth—out of school or unemployed—the National Youth Administration (NYA) was organized under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to provide money to help students stay in school, to provide job training for out-of-school youth, and "to mold young people into involved and productive citizens." The formation of the NYA touched off a political struggle between the Roosevelt administration and education advocates based on whether the NYA's function was primarily relief or education. The NYA ran two major programs: providing part-time employment for youth still in school and an out-of-school work program for unemployed young people. Applicants to the program were chosen according to need and were involved with public works projects that otherwise might not have been accomplished, such as renovating schools. As early as 1938, the NYA began to shift the work of its youth to defense-related projects in an effort to establish its necessity and fend off growing political attacks to end the program. Proposals in Congress to eliminate the NYA in 1941, 1942 and 1943, were countered with reports stressing the agency's "close working relationship with the local public schools" and statistics citing 13,000 education buildings either built or renovated by NYA youth. When Congress stopped funding for the NYA following 1943, the embattled agency had provided work to more than 4.8 million youth and spent nearly \$468 million on public works projects.5

³ Della Tipton Brittain, *Upper Laurel and Her People* (N.p.: Wolf Laurel Historical Society, 2002), 80. Madison County Deed Book 49, page 26.

⁴ Brittain, 80-1. Madison County Deed Book 234, page 148.

⁵ Patrick Boyle, "How FDR's New Deal for Youth Got Decked," *Youth Today* (December/January 2004), n.p. (website: www.youthtoday.org/aaDecJan2004/story2.html).

Bridge No. 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek Madison County, North Carolina TIP B-4182

Evaluation.

The Ebbs Chapel School is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as an example of WPA-era schools built in the late 1930s and early 1940s across western North Carolina. Built by the National Youth Administration in 1940-41, Ebbs Chapel School was one of eight stone school buildings in Madison County that survived until the early 1980s. Although this number has been significantly reduced, the architectural integrity of Ebbs Chapel School has been compromised by ongoing renovation projects. The building retains its overall exterior form and massing, as well as its native stone veneer, but the replacement of all original wood sash, five-panel wood doors, and new vinyl soffits alters the appearance of the structure. In addition a number of window openings on the two end wings have been reduced in size, with the resulting blind wall area covered with stucco. The interior retains areas of the original wood floors, plaster walls, beaded board wainscoting, and slate blackboards, but much of the interior is being renovated with new wall partitions covered with sheet rock.

Built by the National Youth Administration, a federal New Deal program under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the school represents a common example of WPA-era school buildings erected in Madison County and throughout western North Carolina. While a number of these school buildings in Madison County have been destroyed in the past two decades better examples still exist at Spring Creek and Mars Hill. The Spring Creek School, which is on the Study List, remains largely intact and though built in late 1920s, the WPA provided funds for additions to the school in the 1930s. The WPA also built the former Mars Hill School, which stands vacant beside the present Mars Hill Elementary School. It is the best example of a school building from this period in the county. Although the Ebbs Chapel School is associated with the public works program of the WPA and NYA, the building lacks the special significance to be eligible under Criterion A.

The school is not associated with any individual possessing the significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Although named in honor of Jasper Ebbs, the enduring chairman of the Madison County Board of Education in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Ebbs Chapel School does not represent a significant association with Ebbs, and the building is not the only surviving structure associated with Ebbs' involvement in the county's public school system. 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.

Since the Ebbs Chapel School is not considered eligible for the National Register, no proposed boundary has been delineated for the property. The legal property boundary, however, is shown in **Figure 8** and includes the entire 2.5-acre tract sold to the Madison County Board of Education in 1925. The boundary encompasses all of Madison County tax parcel 9850-05-7161, containing 2.52 acres.

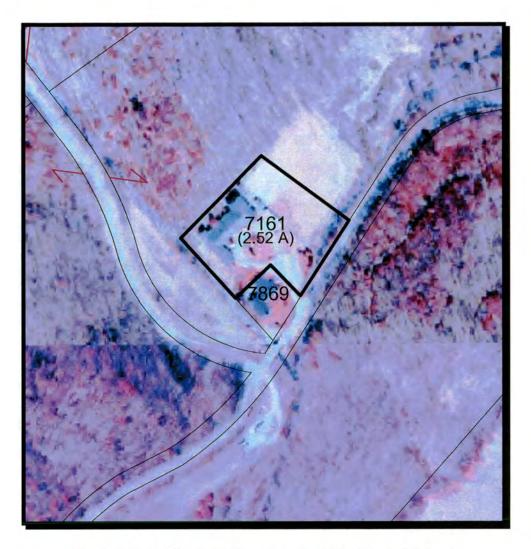


Figure 8. Legal Property Boundary for Ebbs Chapel School, Parcel No. 9850-05-7161 (Madison County Tax Department)

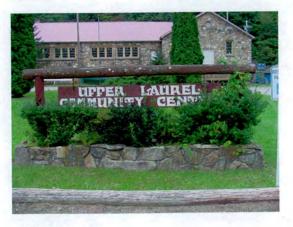
PHOTOGRAPHS



Ebbs Chapel School, front façade, overall view to northwest (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, plaque



Entrance sign



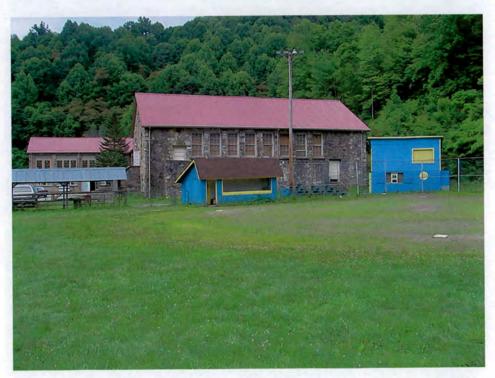
Ebbs Chapel School, auditorium (front elevation) (September 2004)



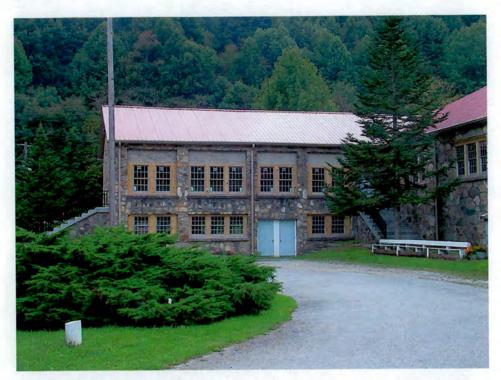
Ebbs Chapel School, auditorium (front elevation) (July 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, auditorium (NE side elevation) (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, baseball field and east end of building (July 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, 1950s wing, view to west (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, 1950s wing, view to NW (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, W end elevation (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, rear, view to W (September 2004)



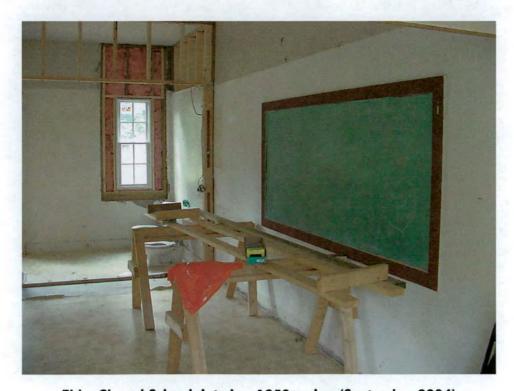
Ebbs Chapel School, detail, W end elevation of original building and 1950s wing (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, interior, 1950s wing (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, interior, 1950s wing (September 2004)



Ebbs Chapel School, interior, 1950s wing (September 2004)

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [Barnhill, Taylor]. "Preliminary Assessment, Architectural Survey of Madison County, North Carolina." Report, North Carolina Office of Archives and History Western Office. Asheville, NC. October 23, 1984.
- Bishir, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin. A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
- Boyle, Patrick. "How FDR's New Deal for Youth Got Decked." Youth Today (December/January 2004)

 (www.youthtoday.org/youthtoday/aaDecJan2004/story2.html)
- Brittain, Della Tipton. Upper Laurel and Her People. [Wolf Laurel, NC]: Wolf Laurel Historical Society, 2002.
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- Powell, William F. North Carolina through Four Centuries. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Sprinkle, Garnette. Madison County Room, Madison County Public Library.
 Marshall, North Carolina. September 13, 2004.

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.

- Broadway Market Building National Register Nomination, Buncombe County, North Carolina (October 2004)
- Charles and Annie Quinlan House National Register Nomination, Haywood County, North Carolina (October 2004)

- o Johnson Houses Study List Application, Buncombe County, North Carolina (September 2004)
- Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) for Newfound Gap Road, Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Swain County, North Carolina (September 2004)
- Elk Park School National Register Nomination, Avery County, North Carolina (July 2004)
- o Biltmore Hospital National Register Nomination, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2004)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Patton Branch Stream Restoration Site, Macon County, North Carolina (May 2004)
- 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, 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 (1-520) Phase 2 from US 1 to 1-20, 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)
- O 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)

University of South Carolina

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.

- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County, North Carolina (August 2004)
- 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)

PUBLICATIONS:

"Biltmore Complex," "Biltmore Forest School" and "Appalachian Rustic Architecture" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2005)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000 A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

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