

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Claudia Brown, Acting Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

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

April 27, 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Claudia Brown *PSE for Claudia Brown*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report for Bridge 49 on SR 4982 over Little Sugar Creek,
B-5105, Mecklenburg County, ER 08-2640

Thank you for your April 18, 2011, memorandum transmitting the historic architectural survey report for the above referenced project.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Register of Historic Places, we concur that the James K. Polk Memorial (MK 0018, formerly the James K. Polk Birthplace) is *not* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as the property does not meet any of the four National Register criteria.

We also concur that the following properties are also not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ 704 South Polk Street;
- ◆ 712 South Polk Street; and,
- ◆ Bridge No. 49 (South Polk Street over Little Sugar Creek).

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 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Keith Hardison, NCD CR Historic Sites, keith.hardison@ncdcr.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BEVERLY EAVES PERDUE
GOVERNOR

EUGENE A. CONTI, JR.
SECRETARY

April 18, 2011

Ms. Claudia Brown
Acting Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Subject: *T.I.P. B-5105, Mecklenburg County. Replacement of Bridge No. 49 on SR 4982 (South Polk Street) over Little Sugar Creek. WBS No. 42180, F.A. Project No. BRSTP-4982(7). ER 08-2640.*

Dear Ms. Brown:

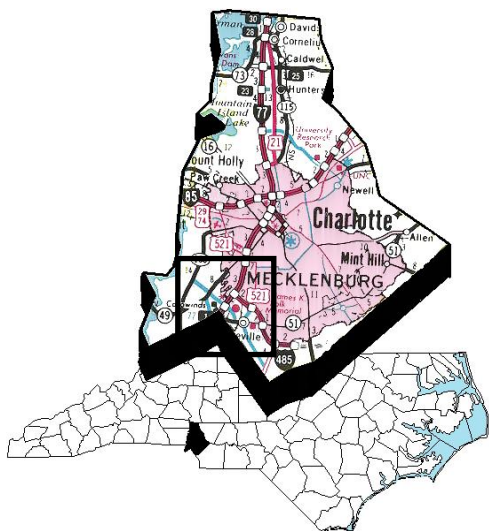
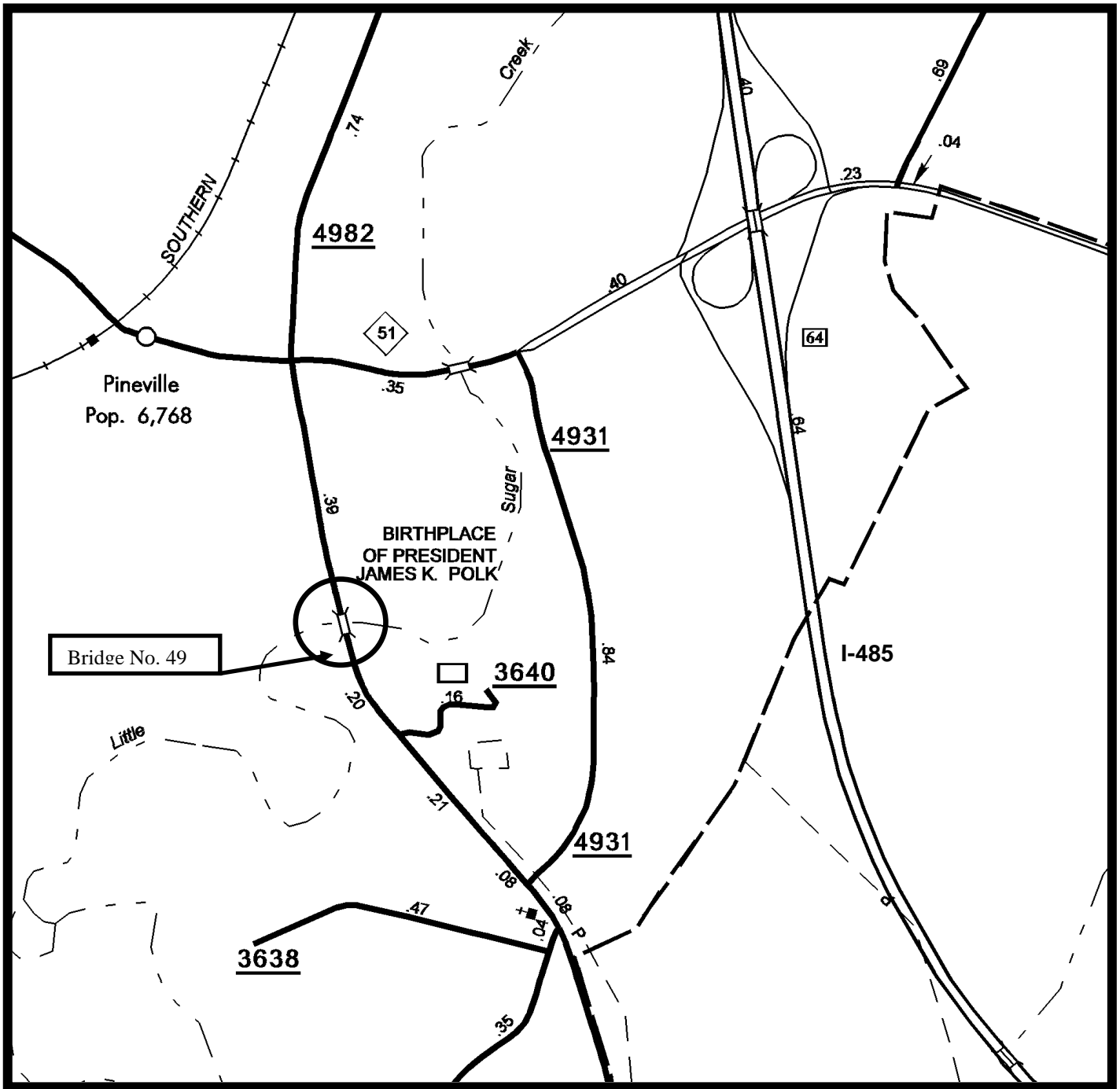
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 49 on SR 4982 (South Polk Street) over Little Sugar Creek near Pineville in Mecklenburg County (Figure 1). The bridge, built in 1926, is considered functionally obsolete and its present sufficiency rating is 47.5 (out of 100). Project B-5105 is part of the Draft 2011-2016 North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (S.T.I.P.) and is Federally funded. Start of construction is currently scheduled for 2014.

In early 2009 the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) recommended architectural investigation of the project area, noting the presence of the James K. Polk Birthplace (now called the James K. Polk Memorial) (MK 18), a study-listed property and North Carolina Historic Site (see attached letter). In March of 2010 an NCDOT architectural historian established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted comprehensive field survey, photographing all resources over approximately fifty years of age in the APE and keying them to an area map (Figure 2 and attached inventory and photographs). NCDOT recorded four individual properties in the APE, including the Polk Memorial, and none along the proposed off-site detour route (no improvements planned).

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT UNIT
1598 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
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WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

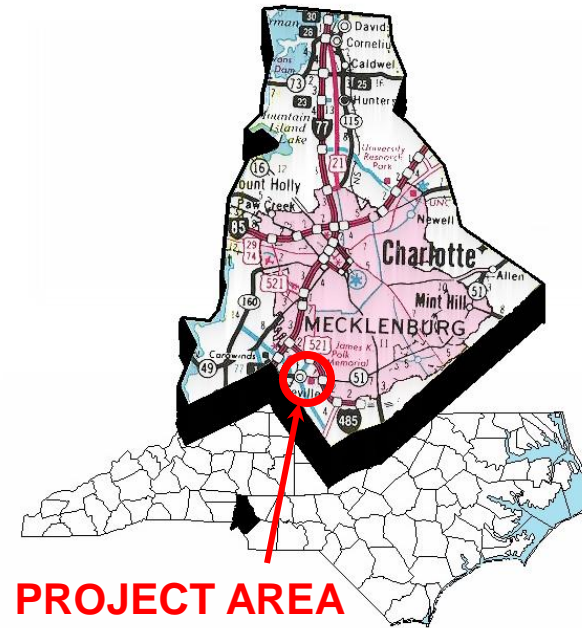
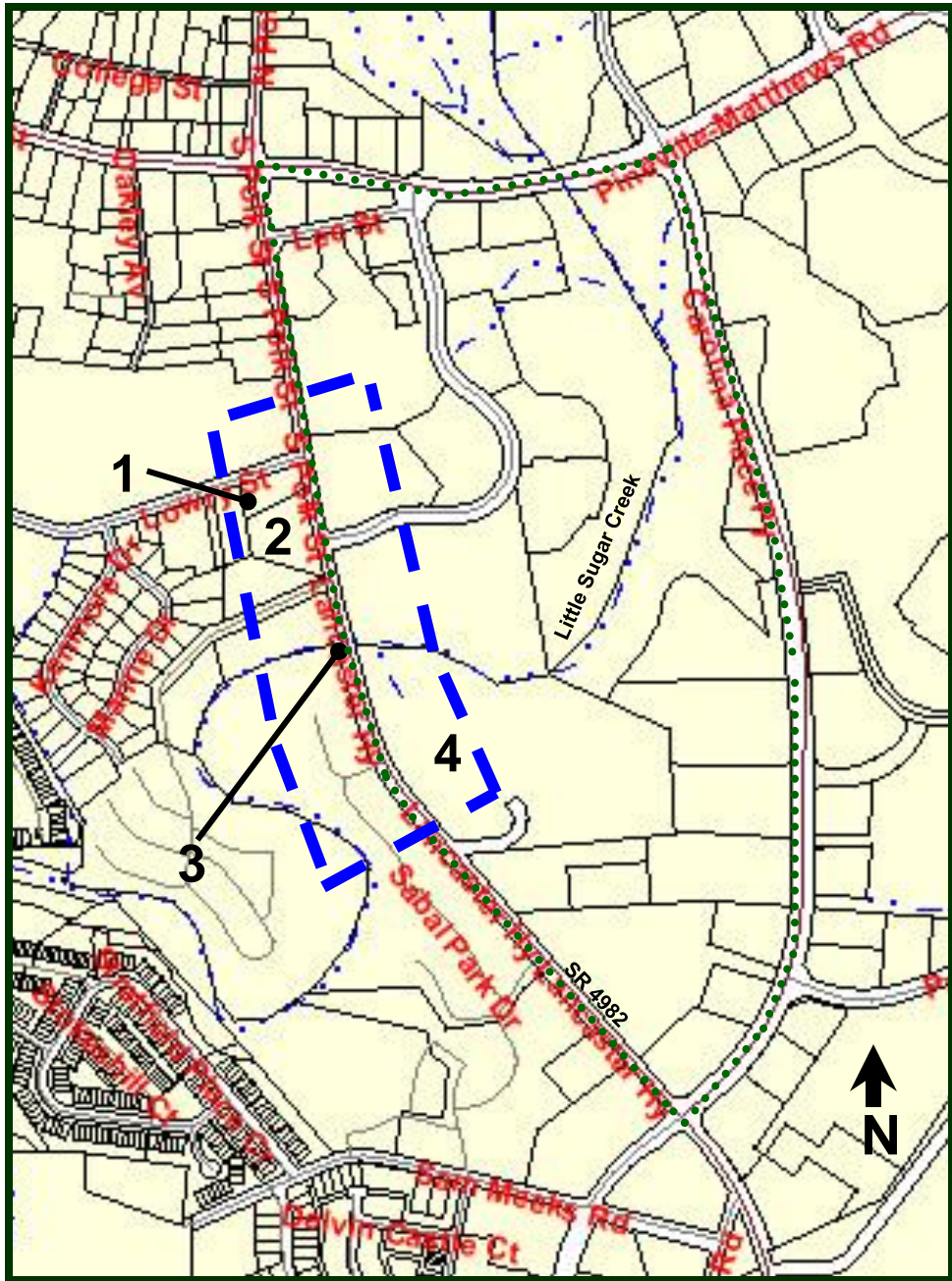
LOCATION:
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT &
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH -
CENTURY CENTER B
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH NC, 27610



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT &
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MECKLENBURG COUNTY
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 49 ON SR 4982
OVER LITTLE SUGAR CREEK
B-5105**

FIGURE 1



PROJECT AREA

Historic Architectural Resources B-5105, Pineville, Mecklenburg County

- — — — Area of Potential Effects
- Off-site Detour Route

Surveyed 17 March 2010

Base Map from 2010 Mecklenburg County GIS
Maps not to scale

NCDOT, Historic Architecture, March 2010

At a March 19, 2010 meeting, HPO agreed with NCDOT that three of the recorded properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As the potential impact of the project on the fourth property, the Polk site, appeared essentially nonexistent, HPO, FHWA, and NCDOT agreed on a finding of “no historic properties affected” (see attached concurrence form). Subsequent clarification of the project design indicated that both temporary and permanent construction easements, as well as new right-of-way acquisition will extend into the Polk site along its eastern boundary (Figure 3). NCDOT accordingly carried out additional investigation of the property, including documentary research undertaken at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the North Carolina State Library and Archives, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Research Branch library, and the North Carolina Historic Sites library, all in Raleigh. The following evaluation concludes that the Polk site is currently not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 3. Detail of Project Area.
Aerial of Polk Memorial vicinity with
design details, NCDOT 2010.

Property No. 4: James K. Polk Memorial (Polk Birthplace) (MK 18, SL in 1971)

12031 South Polk Street
(Lancaster Highway) (SR 4982)
Mecklenburg County PIN: 22113102

Identification: The Polk Memorial is identified as Property No. 4 in Figure 2 on page 3 of this Report and illustrated in Figures 3-11.



Figure 4. Polk Memorial. Looking west towards reconstructed farmstead.

Location and Setting: The Polk Memorial is situated on an approximately twenty-one acre property in Pineville, just southwest of the Charlotte metropolitan limits (Figure 4). Access to the site is achieved from South Polk Street (SR 4982), here also called the Lancaster Highway, via a paved, curving drive (SR 3640) at the southwestern corner of the property. A wooden, framed sign identifies the entrance to the historic site; highway historical marker L-78 and a small section of zig-zag fencing appear on the opposite side of the entry. The drive traverses that part of the property devoted to museum functions, leading to a visitors' center and parking lot, and other modern support



Figure 5. Polk Memorial. Aerial view of property with highlighted access drive (SR 3640). NTS, image from www.bing.com.

buildings located further to the east (Figure 5). As it descends and then rises across the rolling terrain, the drive passes a stone pyramid, commemorating the site as the birthplace of United States President James Knox Polk, and a reconstructed farm complex. A broad stand of evergreens screens the museum buildings from the highway to the west, and a smaller grouping of trees performs the same task between the visitors' center and the reconstructed farmstead. The majority of the property is wooded, and it slopes gradually down to Little Sugar Creek, which forms most of its northern boundary. The property is surrounded by predominantly recent, suburban development.

Description: About 180 feet east of the Lancaster Highway (SR 4982), just inside the screen of trees and at the first curve of the access drive, stands a modest pyramidal monument of quartz rubble construction (Figure 6). A square marble panel embedded in its south face informs the visitor that it was constructed in 1904 by the Mecklenburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and that "here stood the house" in which President Polk was born in 1795. Visible from the monument, but located on higher ground approximately 230 feet to the east are the three buildings comprising a reconstructed farmstead of log construction.



Figure 6. Polk Memorial - DAR Monument.
Looking east towards the reconstructed farmstead.

The double-pen, gable-roofed dwelling house rests on a stone pier foundation (Figures 7 and 8). Its squared-log walls are secured with half-dovetail corner joints and the interstices are filled with cement tinted to look like clay. The roof is covered with square-butt wooden shingles and the gable ends above the eaves are weatherboarded. An exterior brick chimney laid mostly in Flemish bond (the stack is laid in stretcher bond), with a stepped base and shoulders and a corbelled cap, stands at the northern end of the house. The chimney serves the larger of the two pens, which constitutes roughly two-thirds of the building's length and mass. A central doorway appears in each long side of the larger pen, and an off-center doorway is located on the west elevation of the smaller pen to the south. The west elevation of the house is also pierced by two windows, each positioned on the gable-end side of both doorways. The south gable-end includes two centrally placed windows, and the north end contains only one window in the upper gable next to the chimney. Vertical board doors secure the entries, and shutters of similar construction protect the upper windows. The three lower windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. All openings are finished with plain board surrounds. As reflected on the exterior, the interior of the house is divided into two rooms and a loft. The walls of the rooms are sheathed with vertical boards; the enclosed stair and mantel incorporate the simplest of molded elements.



Figure 7. Polk Memorial – Dwelling House. West (main) elevation.

The kitchen, a single-pen building with a loft, closely resembles the dwelling house in construction (Figure 9). It stands to the rear of the house, its long dimension at a right angle with that of the dwelling. The kitchen is served by an exterior brick chimney at its east end, similar to that of the house but much broader in proportions. The central



doorways in each long side and the windows in the north and west elevations are finished like those of the dwelling house and secured with vertical board doors and shutters.

To the north of the kitchen and dwelling house stands a log crib (Figure 10). It is a ground-set building with two gable-end entries protected by the deep overhang of the gable roof on its south end, corresponding to two interior storage levels. The crib, like the dwelling house and kitchen, displays half-dovetail cornering, weatherboarded gables, and a shingled roof, but the walls are neither chinked nor daubed. Vertical-board doors secure the entries, finished with plain board surrounds. Three panels of

Figure 8. Polk Memorial-Dwelling House. Detail, southwest corner.



Figure 9. Polk Memorial – Kitchen. South and east elevations.



**Figure 10. Polk Memorial – Crib.
South and east elevations.**

tall, paled fencing stand near the northeast corner of the crib and a garden enclosed by a wattled fence somewhat further to the east complete the structural composition of the farmstead.

Visible hardware throughout the farmstead is a mix of period reproduction HL hinges and rosehead nails with modern security locks and wire nails (Figure 11). Similarly, most wooden components appear to have been traditionally fabricated, but others bear the tell-tale circular saw marks and proportions of modern dimensioned lumber. Such anachronisms illustrate the difficulties of maintaining log structures in a museum setting. Nevertheless, the farmstead buildings and fences, as well as the nearby stone memorial, appear to be in good condition.



**Figure 11. Polk Memorial – Crib.
Detail of south elevation doorways.**

Developmental History: The historical and architectural underpinnings of the Polk Memorial are problematical. North Carolina Department of Archives and History staff members have scrutinized various aspects of the site's development in a number of carefully considered reports since the state acquired the property in 1964. Gaps in the chain of title necessitated a search for supplemental documentation, and the consequent findings have all but confirmed that the state historic site once belonged to the Samuel Polk farm, on which the future president was born in 1795 and lived until 1806 when the family moved to Tennessee. The earliest known and most detailed descriptions of the buildings on the property are those by David L. Swain, North Carolina governor (1832-1835) and later president of the University of North Carolina (1835-1868). Swain's 1849 diary entry recording his visit to the site, as well as his later observations in letters, speeches, and other writings provided the most reliable documentary evidence for the reconstruction.

The house in which President Polk is supposed to have been born stands about 200 yds. So. of Little Sugar Creek, ... 11 miles So. of Charlotte on the land of Nathan Orr. The house pointed out to me is of logs without weatherboarding, with a dilapidated shingle roof. Two pens are joined together one about 20 x 16 the other 12 x 16 = 32 x 16 with a brick chimney at the North end.

Clearly the site had been associated, at least locally, with the Polk birthplace by the time of Swain's visit. Throughout the remaining years of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, the condition and appearance of the presumed Polk dwelling house was addressed in a number of written accounts and illustrations. Newspaper articles from around 1900 suggest that the house had been converted into a granary in the 1820s, moved several times, and ultimately demolished. In perhaps the earliest instance of its physical commemoration, a Charlotte dry goods store in 1890 exhibited a door supposedly salvaged from the building. Several magazine articles and books published in the early 1900s included illustrations of "President Polk's Birth Place," though the single-pen buildings depicted are at variance with Swain's eyewitness account. It should be noted, however, that Swain himself expressed some doubt that the building shown him was indeed the actual birthplace.¹

¹ Richard F. Knapp in his "James K. Polk Memorial State Historic Site: A Second Look" (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Historic Sites Section, January 1981) assembles and evaluates all the available documentation of the Polk birthplace and site, including the findings of earlier (1960s) Historic Sites researchers Jerry Clyde Cashion and Richard W. Iobst. It is on file in the Historic Sites library in Raleigh. The Swain papers are held at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh (including the diary cited above) and the Southern Historical Collection, Wilson

Following the placement of the pyramidal monument by the local chapter of the DAR in 1904, the property continued to serve the domestic and agricultural needs of its owners. In the 1950s, at the urging of Charlotte architect James A. Stenhouse and others, the state legislature appropriated funds for purchasing the avowed Polk birthplace site. The twenty-one acres acquired in 1964 contained the monument and surrounds adjacent to the Lancaster Highway and Little Sugar Creek. Plans for developing the property as a state historic site centered on the reconstruction of the Polk farmstead, and research and design in support of the building project began under the direction of Archives and History restoration specialist A. L. Honeycutt, Jr. In addition to documentary investigation, a study of approximately thirty log houses in the Pineville region was undertaken, and a survey of the site by archaeologist Stanley South obtained. Some of the key documentary findings are summarized above. Unfortunately the archaeological investigation proved inconclusive, but strongly suggested that the site of the Polk house now lies beneath either the roadbed or shoulders or the Lancaster Highway. No formal report or extensive field notes appear to survive from the architectural research effort. A small collection of measured drawings, principally by Raleigh architect George Ellinwood, record some of the buildings studied, including those donated to the state for use in the reconstruction (Figure 12). Materials held in the Historic Sites archives indicate that the original conception of the farmstead included the house and a smokehouse, barn, corncrib, springhouse, and slave quarter. In 1966, the pyramidal monument was moved to its present location, its former site prepared for the farmstead, and donated log buildings and materials received preparatory to construction of the house, crib, and kitchen completed during the following year. The Polk Memorial continues in operation as a North Carolina Historic Site to this day. The site, included in the state architectural survey as MK 18, was placed on the state study list in 1971. In 1972 the state historic preservation office prepared a National Register nomination for the property, but it was apparently not accepted by and never resubmitted to the National Park Service. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission considered the property for designation as a local historic landmark in 1980.²

Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Historical Marker L-78 Folder, Division of Archives and History, Research Branch library, Raleigh.

² Knapp, pp. 14, 25-40. Historical Marker L-78 Folder. Polk site administration files and flat files, Historic Sites library. Stanley South, "The Search for the Polk Cabin Site" (North Carolina Archives and History, August 1964), on file at the Historic Sites library. George H. Ellinwood, measured drawings of the Coffey Log House, Pineville, Special Collections, North Carolina State University Library, viewed at <http://imageslib/ncsu.edu/luna>. "James K. Polk Birthplace State Historic Site," National Register nomination (1972), Architectural Survey Files, NCHPO. "James K. Polk Birthplace," survey and research report (1980), Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, viewed at www.cmhpf.org/S&RR/polk.html. Though endorsed by the Commission, the Polk site is not included in the current list of designated properties.

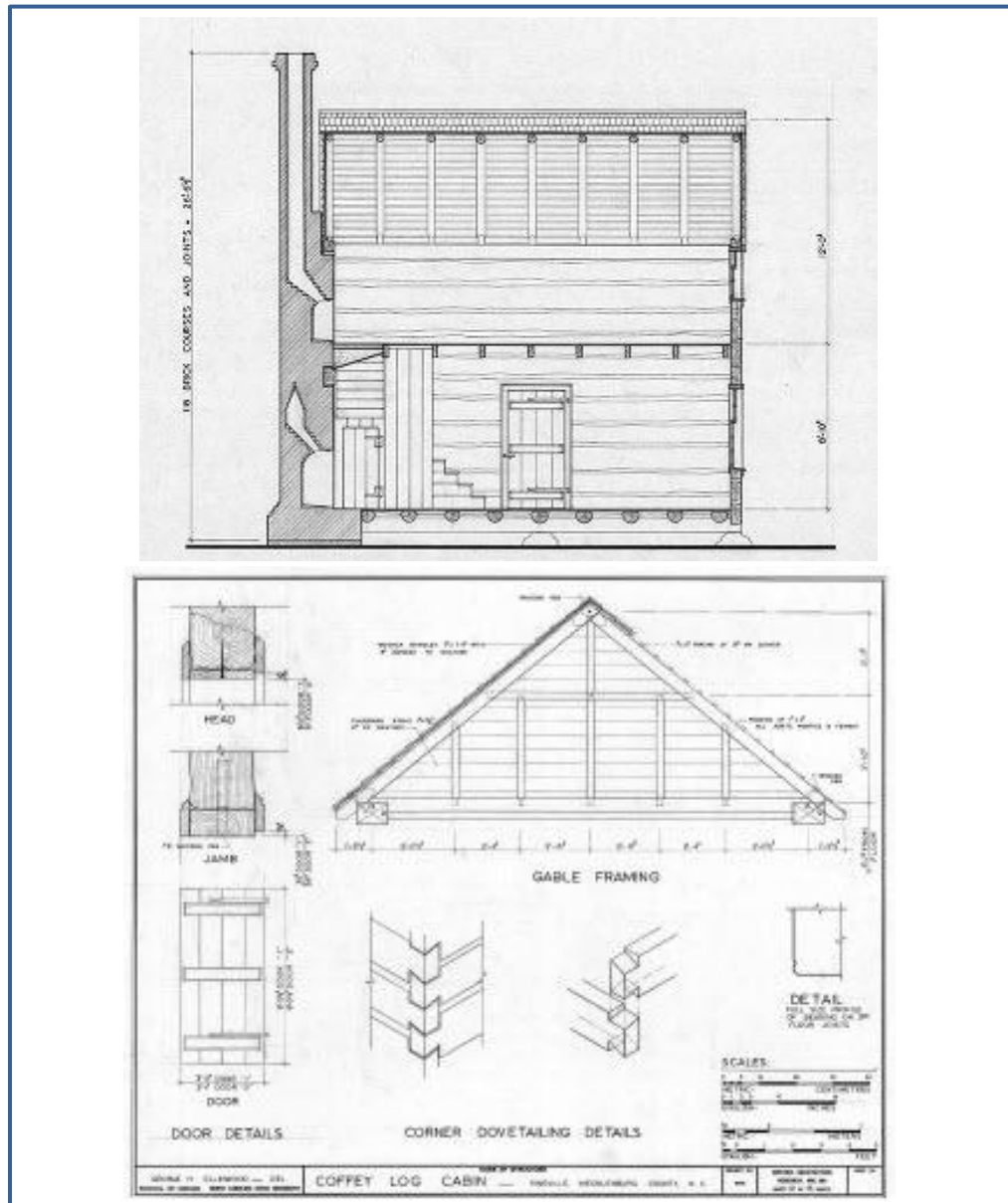


Figure 12. “Coffey Log Cabin.” Of the six log dwelling houses dating to the first half of the nineteenth century incorporated into the Polk reconstruction, only the Coffey house remained relatively intact, forming the core of the main domestic building. Measured drawings by George H. Ellinwood, 1968, Sheets 10 (longitudinal section excerpt) and 12, downloaded from <http://imageslib/ncsu.edu/luna>.

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Polk Memorial is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property contains buildings, structures, and an object. Its identity as a site as defined by the National Register is questionable, as its associative significance is not conclusive. Since objects relocated to a museum are not eligible, the pyramidal monument moved to make way for the reconstructed farmstead is not, in itself, a significant resource. The uncertainties inherent in the historical record of the property, both documentary and physical, compromise its integrity, especially of location, setting, and association. Some designers of the reconstruction, as well as those who now benefit from knowledge then unavailable, have expressed dissatisfaction with the accuracy of certain features, compounded by the practicalities of rendering essentially traditional buildings sufficiently durable and flexible for museum use.³ Thus integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are called into question. The site as it exists today was developed within the last fifty years, so its evaluation for National Register eligibility is slightly premature. The educational intent of the Polk Memorial is unquestionably worthy and certainly remains viable. Nevertheless, the various constraints placed on its development – by limitations in both funding and recreating the nuances of early log construction, for example – as well as the high bar set for reconstructed, moved, and commemorative properties prevent the Polk Memorial from achieving National Register status.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁴ None of the features, including the fields and pastures, which originally comprised the Polk farm survive above ground. The Polk Memorial is intended to represent a prosperous circa-1800 farm in Mecklenburg County, merely one of many. The original conception of the reconstructed farmstead was never fully realized. The buildings and structures on the

³ Knapp, pp. 1, 27-40, 44.

⁴ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: 1998), p. 12. All subsequent definitions of the criteria are drawn from this source.

site, while incorporating materials which probably existed at that time, are nevertheless mid-twentieth-century interpretations.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* The Polk Memorial interprets the early life of the eleventh president, whose notable activities are more directly and authentically represented by three of his surviving residences: South Building at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, the James K. Polk House in Columbia, Tennessee (a National Historic Landmark), and the White House (also a National Historic Landmark).

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* An argument might be made that the farmstead at the Polk Memorial is significant as an example of mid-twentieth-century architectural reconstruction, but issues of accuracy and concessions to modern use and repair suggest otherwise. Hampered by the relative infancy of American vernacular architecture study and the necessity of combining reused materials with new construction, the designers produced the best compromise then possible. While admittedly increasingly scarce resources, log buildings of early date remain little altered and in place in Mecklenburg County and its environs; some, like the McCurdy Log House (CA 2 –NR) in Cabarrus County, retain their log outbuildings. The pyramidal monument is a modest example of a popular motif in memorial and commemorative art of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be*

considered important. The Polk Memorial is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to building design or technology.

Thank you for reviewing our findings and recommendations concerning B-5105. We look forward to receiving your comments. Should questions arise, please contact me at 919-707-6082 or vepatrick@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Vanessa E. Patrick
Architectural Historian

Copies to: Donnie Brew, FHWA
John Williams, NCDOT
Dionne Brown, NCDOT
Marty D. Matthews, NCDOR
Scott Warren, NCDOR

ATTACHMENTS



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

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

January 26, 2009

MEMORANDUM

TO Pam Williams, Project Engineer
Project Development, Bridge Unit
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM Peter Sandbeck

Peter B Sandbeck

SUBJECT Bridge 49 on SR 4982 over Little Sugar Creek, B-5105, Mecklenburg County, ER 08-2640

Thank you for sending information on the proposed bridge replacement

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

- ◆ MK 18, The Polk Birthplace, a study-listed property

We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any effect this project would have on this property

There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed project area. Based on our knowledge of the area, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the project. We, therefore, recommend that no archaeological investigation be conducted in connection with this project.

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 919/807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

**B-5105, Bridge No. 49 Replacement
Mecklenburg County
Historic Architectural Resources
Surveyed March 17, 2010**

NCDOT Survey #	Name	Address	Parcel ID	Acres	Date	Other
1	House	#704 South Polk Street	22108121	<1	1956	-
2	House	#712 South Polk Street	22108102	1.74	1900	-
3	Bridge 49	South Polk Street over Little Sugar Creek	-	-	1926	Not eligible, NCDOT Historic Bridge Survey
4	James K. Polk Memorial (Polk Birthplace)	#12031 Lancaster Highway	22113102	21.19	Early 19 th c./ 1967/ 1968	MK 18/ Study List/ North Carolina Historic Sites

**B-5105 - Additional Surveyed Properties
Determined Not NR-Eligible (see following concurrence form)**



Property No. 1. House. #704 South Polk Street.



Property No. 2. House. #712 South Polk Street.

**B-5105 - Additional Surveyed Properties
Determined Not NR-Eligible (see following concurrence form)**



Property No. 3. Bridge No. 49. Looking north along South Polk Street.

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: **Replace Bridge No. 49 on SR 4982 (South Polk Street/Lancaster Highway)
over Little Sugar Creek**

On **March 19, 2010** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1, 2, 3 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties _____

No historic properties affected

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick

Representative, NCDOT

3-19-10

Date

Dale W. Burt

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

3-19-10

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Hedrick-Early

State Historic Preservation Officer

3-19-10

Date