



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 21, 2020

Mike Reynolds
Brockington Cultural Resources Consulting

mikereynolds@brockington.org

RE: Remove obstructions from Runway 6 arrivals and departures, Hickory Regional Airport, Catawba and Burke Counties, ER 20-0889

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Thank you for your August 11, 2020, concerning the above-referenced undertaking and transmitting the *Historic Architectural Survey, Hickory Regional Airport Safety Improvements and Obstruction Clearing Project*. We have reviewed the report and concur that none of the identified properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outline.

We would like to remind you that the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office does not accept historic structures survey reports that combine archaeological and architectural resources. While this report does not combine the resources, there appears to be little reason to include Section 2.0 - Environmental Overview with six separate sections that have little to do with the architecture of the study area or to include Section 4.2 - Archaeological Field Survey Results. These inclusions tend only to add length and create confusion in an Architectural Survey Report. We are willing to accept this report as final, but strongly recommend that you avoid mixing the different resources and adding unnecessary verbiage.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

Ramona M. Bartos
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ER 20-0889

August 11, 2020

Due 09/10/2020

Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street
Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601

H-
A-

RE: Hickory Regional Airport Safety Improvements and Obstruction Clearing Project, Burke County, North Carolina (ER 20-0889; SCH# 20-E0000-0234).

Dear Renee,

Please find enclosed the Historic Architectural Survey Report and the Archaeological Survey Report for the Hickory Regional Airport Safety Improvements and Obstruction Clearing Project in Burke County, North Carolina (ER 20-0889; SCH# 20-E0000-0234). Also enclosed are hardcopies of the architectural and archaeological survey forms, and architecture photograph contact sheets. CDs containing electronic copies of the above documents, as well as the survey form database and GIS files are also enclosed.

If you have any questions or comments please call me at (678) 638-4128 or email me: mikereynolds@brockington.org.

Sincerely,



Mike Reynolds MHP, RPA
Historian/Archaeologist
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta, GA.

Historic Architectural Survey Hickory Regional Airport Safety Improvements and Obstruction Clearing Project

Burke County, North Carolina



SCH# 20-E-0000-0234

ER 20-0889

July 2020

Historic Architectural Survey Hickory Regional Airport Safety Improvements and Obstruction Clearing Project

Burke County, North Carolina

Draft Report

SCH# 20-E-0000-0234
ER 20-0889

July 2020

Prepared for:

Talbert, Bright, and Ellington, Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Michael Reynolds, MHP, RPA
Historian/Archaeologist

and



C. Scott Butler, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah

Management Summary

From May 21 to May 29, 2020, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for the Hickory Regional Airport Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) expansion and obstruction clearing project in Burke County, North Carolina. The work was performed while under contract with Talbert, Bright, and Ellington, Inc. The project was conducted pursuant to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2016) to assess the potential for cultural resources to be present in the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE). For this project, the APE consists of the airport RPZ expansion area, the obstruction clearing parcels, and the project viewshed, which in some areas, due to a lack of buildings or vegetation, extends up to 0.25 mile (0.6 kilometer [km]). The Hickory Regional Airport is located west of downtown Hickory and north of the community of Long View. To the north of the airport is the Catawba River, and to the west is Cape Hickory Road.

The Historic Architectural Survey consisted of both background research and field survey. Background research utilized HPOWEB 2.0., the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database maintained by the National Park Service. Digital cultural resources survey report information, provided by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), was also reviewed. Background research revealed no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. As a result of the field survey, one residential historic district (Resource BK0802), one individual residential resource (Resource BK0803), and one Hall-Parlor house and farm remnant (Resource BK0804) were recorded. All three resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

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1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Introduction

From May 21 to May 29, 2020, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for the Hickory Regional Airport Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) expansion and obstruction clearing project in Burke County, North Carolina. The work was preformed while under contract with Talbert, Bright, and Ellington, Inc. The project was conducted pursuant to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2016) to assess the potential for cultural resources to be present in the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Survey tasks were performed by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61). Figures 1.1 and 1.2 are location maps of the study area.

For this project, the APE consists of the airport RPZ expansion area, the obstruction clearing parcels, and the project viewshed, which in some areas, due to a lack of buildings or vegetation, extends up to 0.25 mile (0.6 kilometer [km]). The Hickory Regional Airport is located west of downtown Hickory and north of the community of Long View. To the north of the airport is the Catawba River, and to the west is Cape Hickory Road. The Historic Architectural Survey was conducted on both airport property and privately owned parcels.

The Historic Architectural Survey consisted of both background research and field survey. Background research identified no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. As a result of the field survey, one residential historic district (Resource BK0802), one individual residential resource (Resource BK0803), and one Hall-Parlor house and farm remnant (Resource BK0804) were recorded.

Mr. Michael Reynolds, MHP, RPA, conducted the background research and field survey and was the author of the report. Ms. Meagan Brady provided report editing and production.

Chapter 2 of this report provides an environmental overview. Chapter 3 provides a prehistoric and historic cultural context, and Chapter 4 provides the architectural survey results. Chapter 5 sum-

marizes the project results and recommendations. Appendix A contains the resume of key personnel.

1.2 Project Location and Effect

Burke County is situated in the west central province of North Carolina. The City of Hickory is located primarily in Catawba County, but its borders extend into portions of Burke and Caldwell Counties. The community of Long View is located south-southeast of the Hickory Regional Airport and the Catawba River is located north of the airport property. Specific development plans include vegetation clearing and grading in the RPZ expansion area and obstruction clearing (e.g., tree pruning and limited tree removal) in the privately owned parcels. The use of some heavy equipment would be required for the obstruction clearing. The removal or pruning of trees on privately owned parcels that contain houses would be minimal.

1.3 Project Location and Effect

Burke County is situated in the west central province of North Carolina. The City of Hickory is located primarily in Catawba County, but its borders extend into portions of Burke and Caldwell Counties. The community of Long View is located south-southeast of the Hickory Regional Airport, and the Catawba River is located north of the airport property. Specific development plans include vegetation clearing and grading in the RPZ expansion area and obstruction clearing (e.g., tree pruning and limited tree removal) in the privately owned parcels. The use of some heavy equipment would be required for the obstruction clearing.

1.4 Methods of Investigation

1.4.1 Background Research

Background research utilized HPOWEB 2.0., the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database maintained by the National Park Service. Digital cultural resources survey report information, provided by the North Carolina Office of State

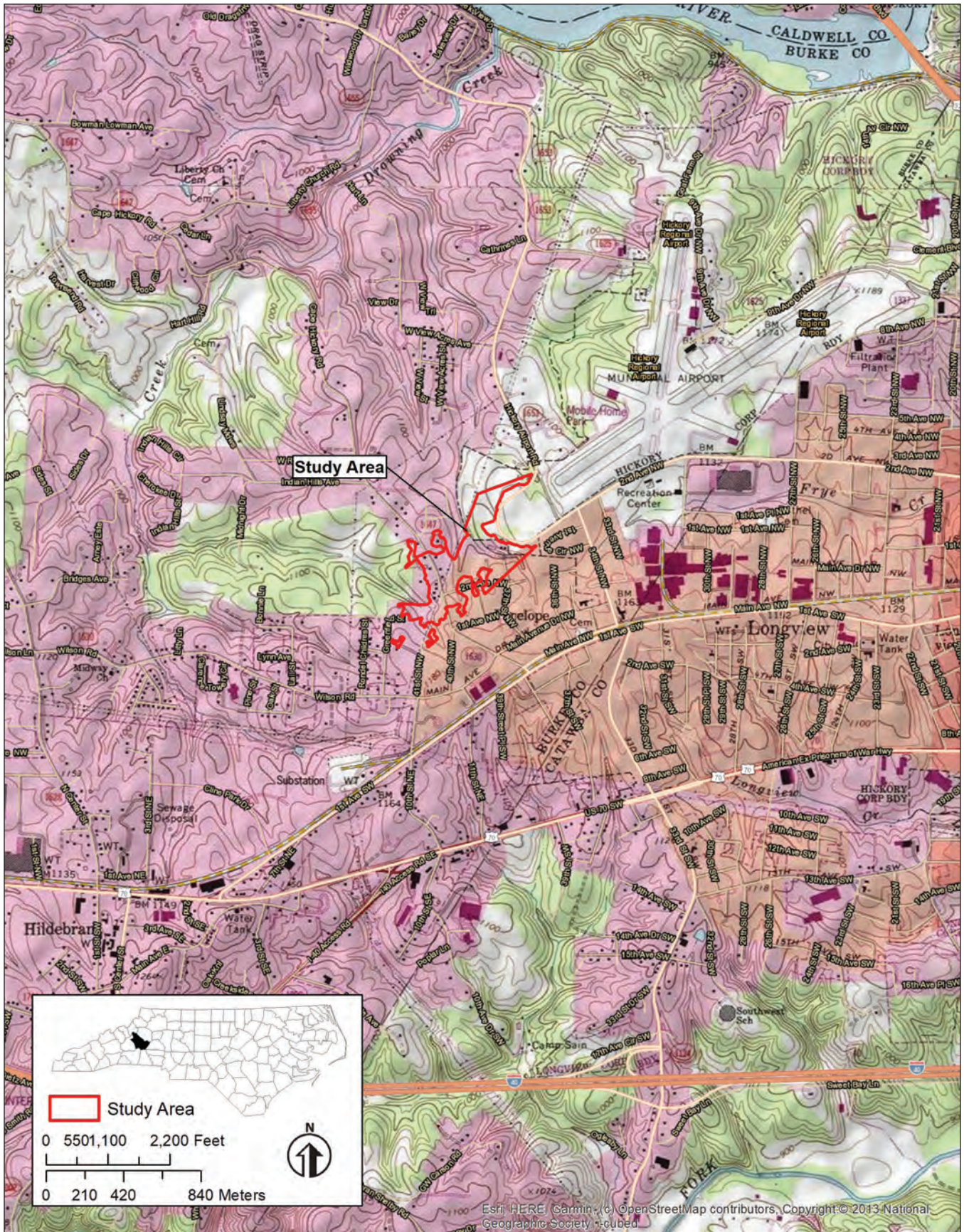


Figure 1.1 Location map of the study area (1970 Longview, N.C. 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Service (USGS) topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1996]).



Figure 1.2 Aerial location map of the study area (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. [ESRI] 2020).

Archaeology (OSA), was also reviewed. Background research revealed no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. Property records available from the Burke County Tax Assessor's Office were also reviewed to obtain building construction dates and neighborhood/community information.

Background research revealed no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. However, based on the known historic settlements previously identified in the surrounding area, a review of historic aerial and topographic maps, and property tax records, it was expected that both individual architectural residential resources as well as residential districts dating to the early to mid-twentieth century would be within the APE. It was also expected that at least one farm or farm remnant containing standing architecture would be in the APE.

1.4.2 Architectural Survey

An intensive architectural survey was performed to locate all aboveground cultural resources located within the APE. The survey on privately owned parcels was dependent upon property owner permission. On parcels where access was not granted, architectural resources were photographed from nearby streets. The survey was conducted by Mr. Michael Reynolds and involved driving the survey corridor with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age). Previously recorded architectural resources that are within the project viewshed were also revisited. Each resource was photographed and recorded on project maps.

The condition and architectural integrity of all potentially historic architectural resources were evaluated in the field to facilitate architectural review. Architectural resource conditions were described in the following terms:

Excellent - Recently restored or rehabilitated; well maintained;

Good - Structurally and cosmetically sound; in need of only routine maintenance;

Fair - Structurally sound but in need of cosmetic repair as well as routine maintenance;

Poor - In need of major structural as well as cosmetic repair and routine maintenance; or

Derelict - Abandoned and beyond economical restoration.

Similarly, resource integrity was described as:

Excellent - All original construction materials and design elements remain intact and unchanged;

Good - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable architectural elements;

Fair - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered (e.g., aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding has been installed), historic windows and doors have been replaced with non-historic doors and windows, and non-historic additions have been constructed; or

Poor - Original design has been radically altered by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

1.4.3 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

A primary goal of this investigation was to provide an accurate inventory of cultural resources within the APE and to provide sufficient data to determine if these resources are significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP). Architectural resources were evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP as specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), cultural resources (referred to as "properties" in the regulations) can be defined as significant if they:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or

represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. Have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, or non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries). The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce 1998).

Following National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a two-fold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the pre-contact Na-

tive American use of a region would require the presence of pre-contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past. For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine

which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, or work of the artisan that it represents.

Typically, Criterion D is typically reserved for the evaluation of archaeological site. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess information bearing on an important research question (Savage and Pope 1998:21). Important research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region. This information must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context; that is, the researcher must be able to address how the information contained within the resource is likely to affect current understanding of a particular time period.

The results of the archaeological survey for this project are presented in a separate report (Reynolds and Butler 2020).

2.0 Environmental Overview

2.1 Introduction

Burke County is situated in the west-central province of North Carolina. The City of Hickory is located primarily in Catawba County, but its borders extend into portions of Burke and Caldwell Counties. It is located in the Northern Inner Piedmont of North Carolina. The county has a total area of 329,696 acres, or about 515 square miles. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines the area as the Northern Inner Piedmont Level IV ecoregion. Ecoregions are defined as "...areas within which there is spatial coincidence in characteristics of geographical phenomena associated with differences in the quality, health, and integrity of ecosystems" (Omernik 2004:28; Knight 2006) (Figure 2.1). With respect to this project, the EPA Level IV ecoregions (those defined at the highest resolution, on the local level) provide the most consistent and appropriate starting point from which to discuss climatic differences and similarities, as well as those related to vegetation and fauna.

2.2 Geology and Geomorphology of the Northern Inner Piedmont

The Northern Inner Piedmont Level IV ecoregion has higher elevations, more rugged topography, and more monadnocks or mountain outliers than other areas of the Piedmont. Elevations range from 931 feet above mean sea level (amsl) near the Catawba River to approximately 1,300 feet amsl where the Piedmont meets the Eastern Blue Ridge Foothills. In the project area, elevation ranges from 1,110 to 1,160 feet amsl. In the Northern Inner Piedmont, generally well-drained mesic soils are present. The region contains more Virginia pine and less short-leaf pine than the Outer Southern Piedmont or the Carolina Slate Belt. Chestnut oak and many mountain disjunct plant species are also more prevalent (Omernik et al. 2008; Knight 2006).

2.3 Climate

The climate for Burke County is mild. The average temperature during winter ranges from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit (F). During the summer, the

average temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees F. The annual precipitation for Burke County averages 50.3 inches, with 8 to 9 inches falling as snow each year (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2002; Knight 2006). The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 54 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 83 percent. The prevailing wind is from the southwest for much of the year, except during September and October when it is from the northeast. Average windspeed is highest, about 9 miles per hour, in March and April (Knight 2006).

2.4 Hydrology

Burke County is within the Catawba River watershed. This watershed contains extensive pine and hardwood forests, as well as considerable agricultural and urban development. The Catawba River originates in the mountains of North Carolina, flowing for over 200 miles until it merges with Big Wateree Creek in South Carolina to form the Wateree River. This river system ultimately flows into the Atlantic Ocean in Georgetown County, South Carolina, via the Santee River. Several lakes are within, or partially within, Burke County including James Lake, Lake Rhodhiss, and Lake Hickory (O'Neal et al. 2002; Knight 2006).

2.5 Geology and Soils

The physiography of the Northern Inner Piedmont is characterized by uplands and floodplains around major drainages. The uplands are primarily made up of moderately broad ridges where the soils have moderately deep or deep, clayey subsoils. The soils on the strongly sloping to steep side slopes generally have loamy subsoils. The uplands are typically used for woodland, home sites, urban buildup, hay, and pasture. Most of the soils on floodplains have loamy subsoils and are used for woodland, cropland, or nursery crops (Knight 2006). Soils in Burke County are dominated by the Fairview soil association (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] Natural Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2020). These soils are generally well drained and consist of sandy clay loam.

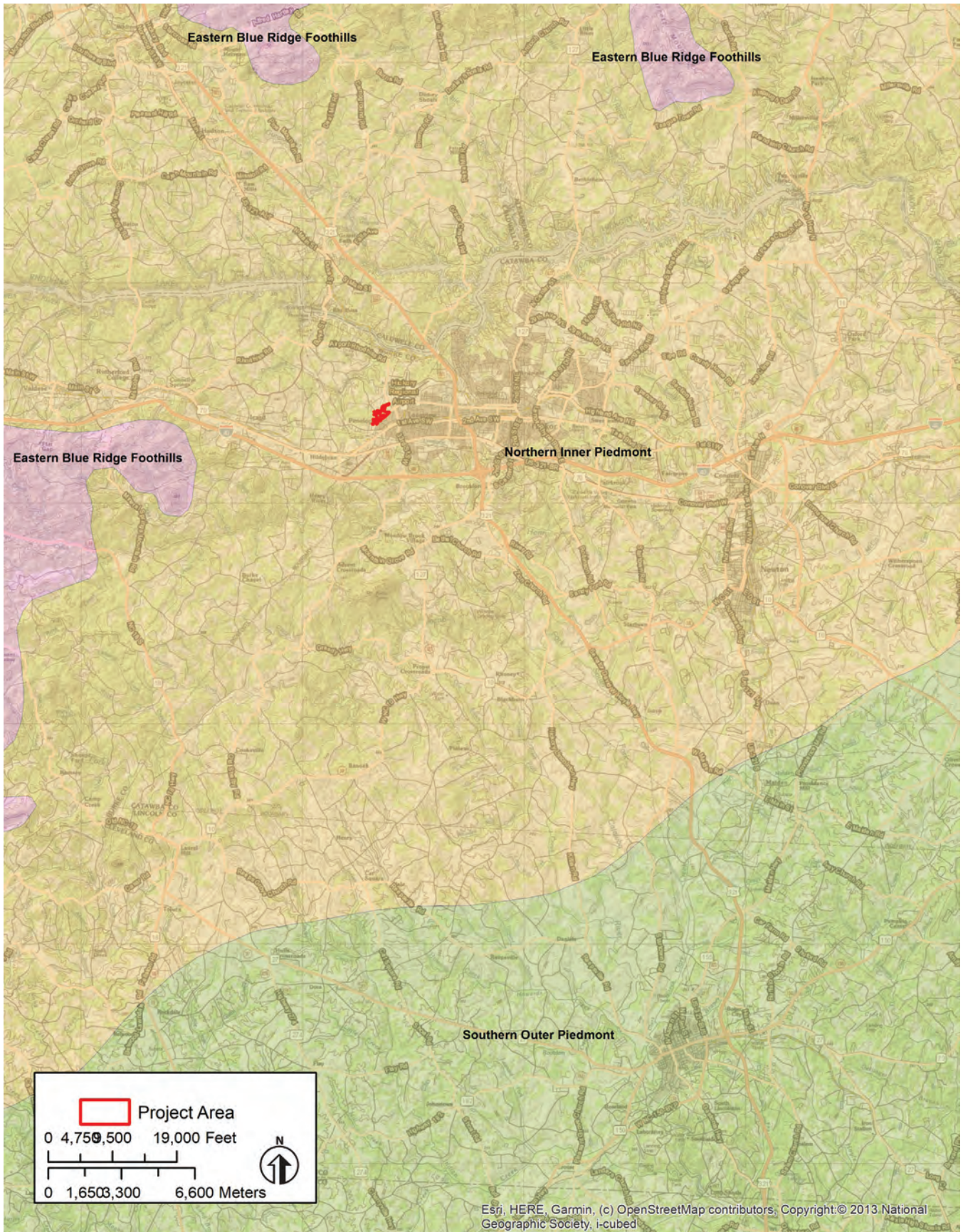


Figure 2.1 Ecoregion map of the project area (Omernik et al. 2008).

2.6 Flora and Fauna

The project area is included within the Carolinian biotic province (Dice 1943). This province includes most of the southeastern United States, including North Carolina. Vegetation in the region includes mixed oak forest and oak-hickory-pine forest. Predominant tree species include oak (black, red, southern, and white), hickory (mockernut, pignut, and southern shagbark), and pine (shortleaf, Virginia, and white) (Braun 2001). In the immediate vicinity of project area, current land use includes mixed forest, deciduous forest, cattle and hay pastures, agricultural fields for row crops, and residential development. Figures 2.2 through 2.4 are photographs of the project area.

Common birds to the project area include anhingas, blackbirds, bluebirds, cardinals, chickadees, cormorants, crows, cuckoos, common ground and mourning doves, bald and golden eagles, egrets (cattle, great, green, and snowy), finches, flycatchers, grackles, ruffed grouse, gulls, blue and green herons, harriers, hawks (broad-winged, cooper's, red-shouldered, red-tailed, rough-legged, and sharp-shinned), hummingbirds, kestrels, kites, larks, purple martins, nighthawks, nuthatches, orioles, ospreys, owls (barn, great horned, and screech), brown and white pelicans, rails, sickens, swallows, tanagers, terns, thrushes, titmice, vireos, black and turkey vultures, wild turkeys, warblers, and wrens. Migratory waterfowl include canvasbacks, sandhill cranes, black and ring-necked ducks, gadwalls, gannets, Canada and snow geese, grebes, glossy and white ibises, mallards, mergansers, petrels, pintails, plovers, sandpipers, wood storks, teals, and American widgeons (Braun 2001; Dice 1943).

Numerous amphibians and reptiles inhabit the project area, including frogs, lizards, newts, salamanders, skinks, black racer snakes, copperhead snakes, corn snakes, garter snakes, hog-nosed snakes, king snakes, rat snakes, northern and red-bellied water snakes, toads, box turtles, cooters, eastern snapping turtles, and yellow bellied-sliders. Invertebrate species found in the project area include clams and mussels. Numerous fish species inhabit the lakes and their tributaries, including major species such as largemouth bass, bluegill, common carp, catfish (blue, brown bullhead, channel, flathead, white, and yellow), black and white crappie, mosquito-fish,

chain pickerel, gizzard and threadfin shad, striped bass, sunfish (green, longear, redbreast, and redear), warmouth, white bass, and white and yellow perch (Braun 2001; Dice 1943).



Figure 2.2 Photograph of deciduous forest west of the airport property, looking northwest.



Figure 2.3 Photograph of residential development on privately owned parcels, looking northwest on 38th Street NW.



Figure 2.4 Photograph of pastureland on privately owned parcels, looking west.

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3.0 Historic Period Cultural Overview

In the decades following the expedition of Christopher Columbus, the coast and interior portions of what would become North Carolina were explored. Much of this activity was initiated by Spain in the hope of preserving its hegemony over North America. Hernando de Soto (1539 to 1543) and Juan Pardo (1566 to 1568) led military expeditions into the western Piedmont and mountains of North Carolina during the mid-sixteenth century (Hudson 1990, 1994). One interpretation of Spanish records claims soldiers visited Indian villages near the present-day towns of Charlotte, Lincolnton, Hickory, and Maiden (Hargrove 1998). The Spanish are also reported to have built garrisons near Marion and Salisbury (Hargrove 1998). Work at the Berry Site in Burke County may have identified the remnants of the Spanish garrison of Xualla or Joara, visited by de Soto in the 1540s and Juan Pardo in the 1560s (O'Neal et al. 2002). Despite these military incursions and the establishment of minor outposts, the Spanish presence in the Carolinas could not be sustained. Mounting pressure from hostile Native Americans and English privateers resulted in the withdrawal of Spanish forces to St. Augustine in 1587 (South 1980).

England's interest in the New World was heavily promoted by Walter Raleigh. A courtier in the court of Queen Elizabeth I, Raleigh secured the financial and political support necessary to attempt the first permanent settlement of the New World by English colonists in 1585 (Powell 1989). Although his efforts failed, Raleigh's single-minded ambition ultimately led to the establishment of the Jamestown colony in 1607 (Hume 1994).

The disastrous mismanagement and resulting loss of life in Virginia during the first two decades of the colony's existence resulted in the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter in 1624 (Hume 1994). Preoccupied with the civil war between Royalist and Parliamentary forces in the 1640s, the authorities in Virginia showed little interest in North Carolina until the 1650s. During this period, the area around the Albemarle Sound in northeastern North Carolina was inhabited by traders, hunters, trappers, rogues, and tax evaders (Powell 1989). Even then, North Carolina was be-

coming notorious as a refuge for the independent and self-reliant.

The restoration of Charles II to the throne in 1660 resulted in the distribution of rewards to those who had supported the Royalist cause during the upheaval (Powell 1989). This initiated the Proprietary colonial period in the Carolinas, which lasted from 1663 until 1729. Years of turmoil brought about by an unstable system of government culminated in war with the Tuscarora Indians. Severe fighting broke out in 1711, triggered by the death of the colony's Surveyor General, John Lawson, at the hands of the Tuscarora (Powell 1989). After the loss of much life and property, the war ended in 1712, leaving the Carolina colonies in dire financial straits. These conditions persisted until the Lords Proprietors were forced to sell their holdings in the Carolinas to the Crown in 1729 (Powell 1989).

The acquisition of North Carolina by the Crown initiated a period of relatively stable government. During this time, immigration into the colony was along three major routes (Powell 1989): western North Carolina was settled by German and Scots-Irish immigrants arriving from Pennsylvania and Virginia via the Great Wagon Road; new arrivals at the important towns of New Bern and Brunswick pushed west up the Cape Fear and Neuse River Valleys; and colonists from South Carolina advanced up the Pee Dee and Catawba Rivers in search of new land.

European settlers came to what is now Burke County during the mid-eighteenth century. This was part of the Great Southern Migration of Scots-Irish and German settlers coming from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Another major migration did not happen until much later in 1893, when the Waldenses of Italy, a Christian sect, bought ten thousand acres from the Morganton Land Company and named their settlement Valdese (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2020).

The General Assembly created Burke County out of Rowan County in 1777 (Corbitt 1996). Figure 3.1 shows the general location of the project area prior to the formation of Burke County. It was named after Dr. Thomas Burke, who would later become the first governor of North Carolina. Morgansbor-

ough became the county seat in 1784 (Corbitt 1996) and was named after General Daniel Morgan, who participated in the battle of Cowpens during the Revolutionary War (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2020).

During the early 1800s, the discovery of gold caused North Carolina to become the leading gold state in the Union. Large gold deposits were found in parts of Burke County in the 1820s (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2020). New roads were built, connecting the project region to markets in Charlotte and the northern Piedmont, and to cities in South Carolina. In the early 1800s, the old stagecoach road followed Mill Creek to the mouth of the Little Swannanoa River, into Swannanoa Gap. In 1849, work began on the Western Turnpike in the Catawba River Valley, including roads through Old Fort and Ridgecrest. The new roads also made travel easier. With the new roads, goods could be taken to Charleston by wagon. Cotton, skins, cattle, hams, and butter were taken to market, and the wagons returned laden with goods which could not be produced on family farms, such as coffee, tea, salt, sugar, cloth, and manufactured items (Phipper 1982).

North Carolina separated from the Union on May 20, 1861, at approximately 5:30 in the afternoon (Murray 1983). Minutes later, the Secession Convention ratified the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. Within a few weeks, North Carolinians were arriving at regimental training camps throughout the state (Barrett 1963). From the beginning of the Civil War, Confederate soldiers from Burke County served with the First Regiment of North Carolina. Several other companies of the North Carolina State Troops were created throughout 1861 and 1862. No major battles took place within Burke County; however, there were a few small skirmishes (Phipper 1979). Figure 3.2 is a historic map showing the project area following the end of the Civil War.

Throughout the South, plantations declined, and the small tenant farm system became prominent. Following Reconstruction, much of North Carolina went through a period of dramatic industrialization and urbanization. During the late nineteenth century, Hickory was a small trading center dependent on the Western North Carolina Railroad (City of Hickory 2020). Around 1900, industrial expansion

came to Burke County in the form of tanneries, furniture, and textile factories. From 1901 until the beginning of World War I in 1917, numerous hosiery and textile mills and furniture factories were built in Hickory. This resulted in a population increase and a rise in building activity (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2020).

Lumber and textile mills and furniture manufacturing were important industries in Burke County in the twentieth century. In 1916, the Western Carolina Power Company (eventually acquired by Duke Power) began construction on Lake James on the Catawba River. The lake is formed from the waters of the Catawba River, North Fork of the Catawba River, Paddy's Creek, and the Linville River, and is the largest lake in the county. During construction of the lake, houses on the land purchased by the company were "taken down plank by plank and moved by wagon to other sites" (Johnston 1992:109).

Today, the majority of business and industry is with textiles, apparel, and furniture. The abundance of hardwood forests in the region allows central and western North Carolina to be known as the Furniture Capital of the World. Other products now being produced in Burke County include anti-lock brakes, pharmaceutical glass, ceramic tile, lithium batteries, link chains, medical appliances, truck axles, and heavy equipment parts (Burke County Chamber of Commerce 2020).

Most of the project area is located in the town of Long View, a suburb of Hickory. Long View was incorporated on March 8, 1907. One of the founders of the town was Sam D. Campbell, a prominent contractor and real estate dealer who, it is said, named the town for the straight "long view" to the Southern Railway corridor from the town center toward Hickory (City of Long View 2020). The first mayor of Long View was Daniel Morgan, and the first aldermen were John Carrier, Frank Lock, and Marvin Morgan (City of Long View 2020). Within the town limits, near the intersection of 34th Street NW and Main Avenue NW, is the current location of Penelope Baptist Church and an adjacent furniture manufacturing company. In the 1880s, this was the site of Penelope Academy, and nearby was the Penelope Post Office (Phipper 1982). As the furniture industry and other industries expanded in the Hickory area in the twentieth century, so did suburban develop-

ment. Much of the project area consists of residential neighborhoods built in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Hickory Regional Airport was created by an act passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1945. The act enabled the towns of Morganton and Lenoir to jointly establish and maintain an airport (Phipper 1982).

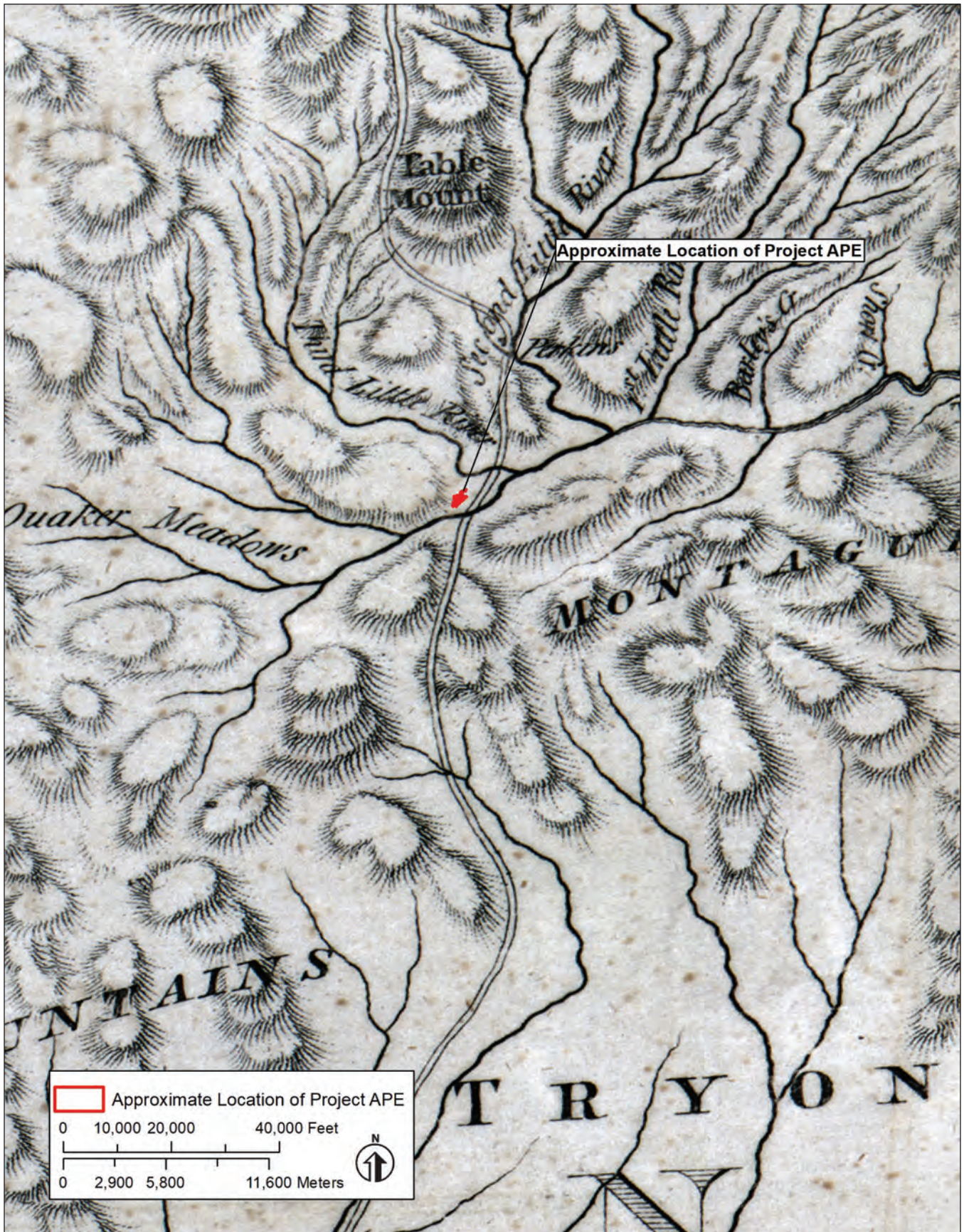


Figure 3.1 Late eighteenth-century map showing the project area (Mouzon 1775).

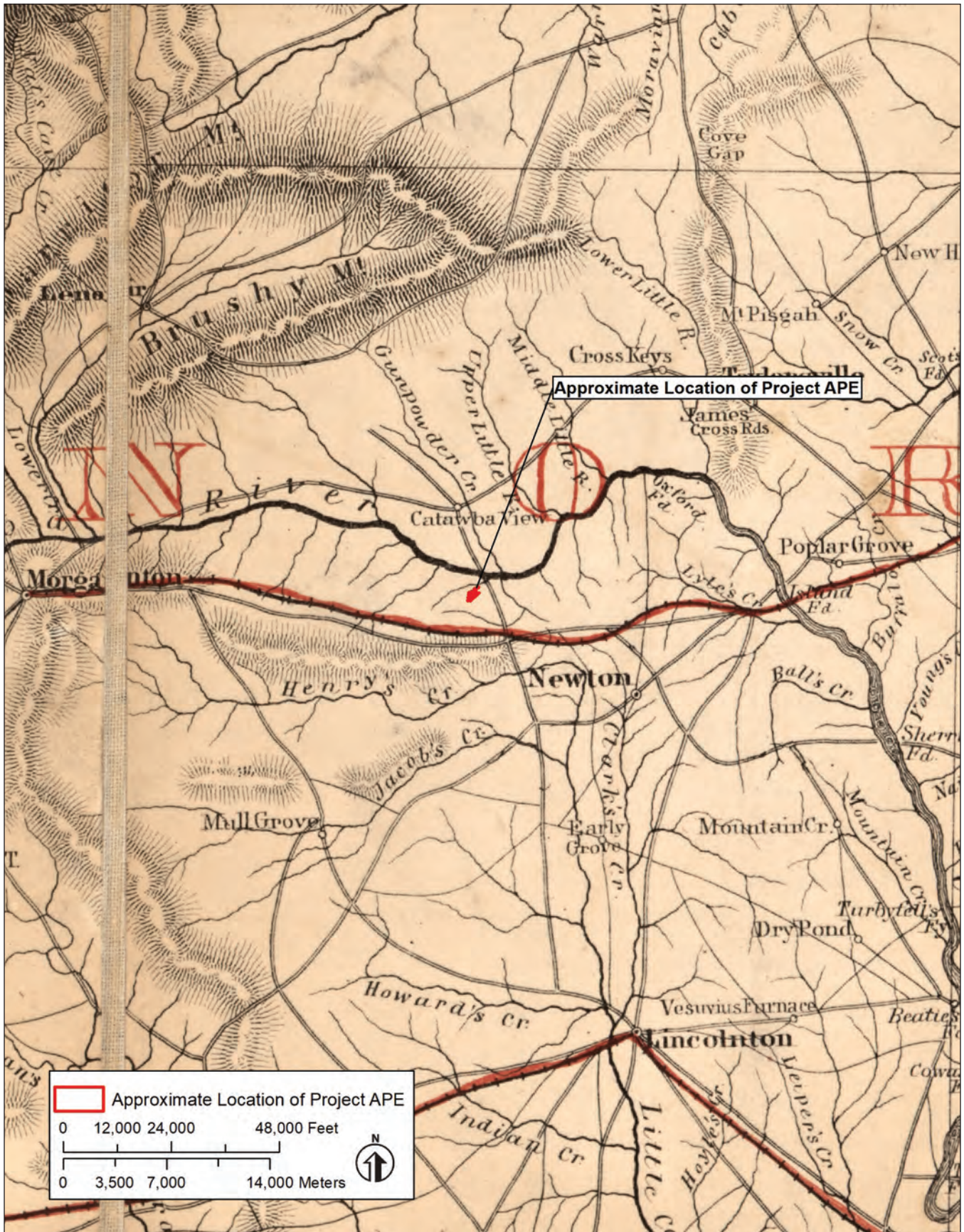


Figure 3.2 Civil War era map showing the location of the project area (Bache 1865).

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4.0 Historic Architectural Survey Results and Recommendations

4.1 Historic Architectural Research Results

The Historic Architectural Survey consisted of both background research and field survey. Background research utilized HPOWEB 2.0 and the NRHP database maintained by the National Park Service. Digital cultural resources survey report information, provided by the North Carolina OSA, was also reviewed. Background research revealed no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE.

4.2 Archaeological Field Survey Results

The architectural survey was conducted on both airport property and privately owned parcels. The survey on privately owned parcels was dependent upon property owner permission. On parcels where access was not granted, architectural resources were photographed from nearby streets.

As a result of the survey, three architectural resources were recorded (BK0802, BK0803, and BK0804). Resource BK0802 is a historic residential district; BK0803 is a Ranch house; and BK0804 is a Hall-Parlor house and farm remnant. Table 4.1 provides a list of newly recorded resources along with descriptions and NRHP recommendations. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 are resource location maps. Full NRHP evaluations of the resources are provided below.

4.2.1 Resource BK0802, the West Longview District

Resource BK0802, the West Longview District, is an early to mid-twentieth century residential district located within and adjacent to the privately owned survey parcels (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The district is bounded by City of Hickory/Airport property to the north, Main Avenue Drive NW and Wilson Road to the south, 37th Street NW to the east, and 41st Street NW to the west. The main connecting streets are Cape Hickory Road, Main Avenue Drive NW, and 37th Street NW. There are 101 houses within the district, which includes several non-historic infill houses and several house trailers.

The district resources consist of bungalows, Minimal Traditional, Tudor cottages, and Ranch houses built between 1950 and 1970 (Figures 4.3 through 4.18). In addition, there are numerous vacant lots located in the district where houses were either never built or were demolished. There are also three churches in the district. According to county and church records, one was built in 1960, one was built circa 1978, and one was built in 1982 (Figures 4.15, 4.18, and 4.19). There are approximately seven infill houses built in the 1990s and early twenty-first century, and approximately five house trailers (Figures 4.22 and 4.23). In addition, a large transmission line corridor crosses the west end of the district near Cape Hickory Road (Figure 4.24). South of the district are other residential neighborhoods, as well as non-historic commercial development (Figure 4.25). The airport property lies to the north of the district (Figure 4.26).

Table 4.1 Newly recorded architectural resources in the APE.

Resource Number	Resource Name	Resource Type	Location	NRHP Recommendation
BK0802	West Longview District	Early-to-mid-twentieth century Residential District	Bounded by City of Hickory/Airport property to N.; Main Avenue Dr. NW and Wilson Rd to S.; 37th St NW to E.; and 41st St. NW to west.	Ineligible
BK0803	Self House	1965 Ranch House	2001 Greenfield Street	Ineligible
BK0804	Sain House/farm	1951 Hall-Parlor House	221 41st Street NW	Ineligible

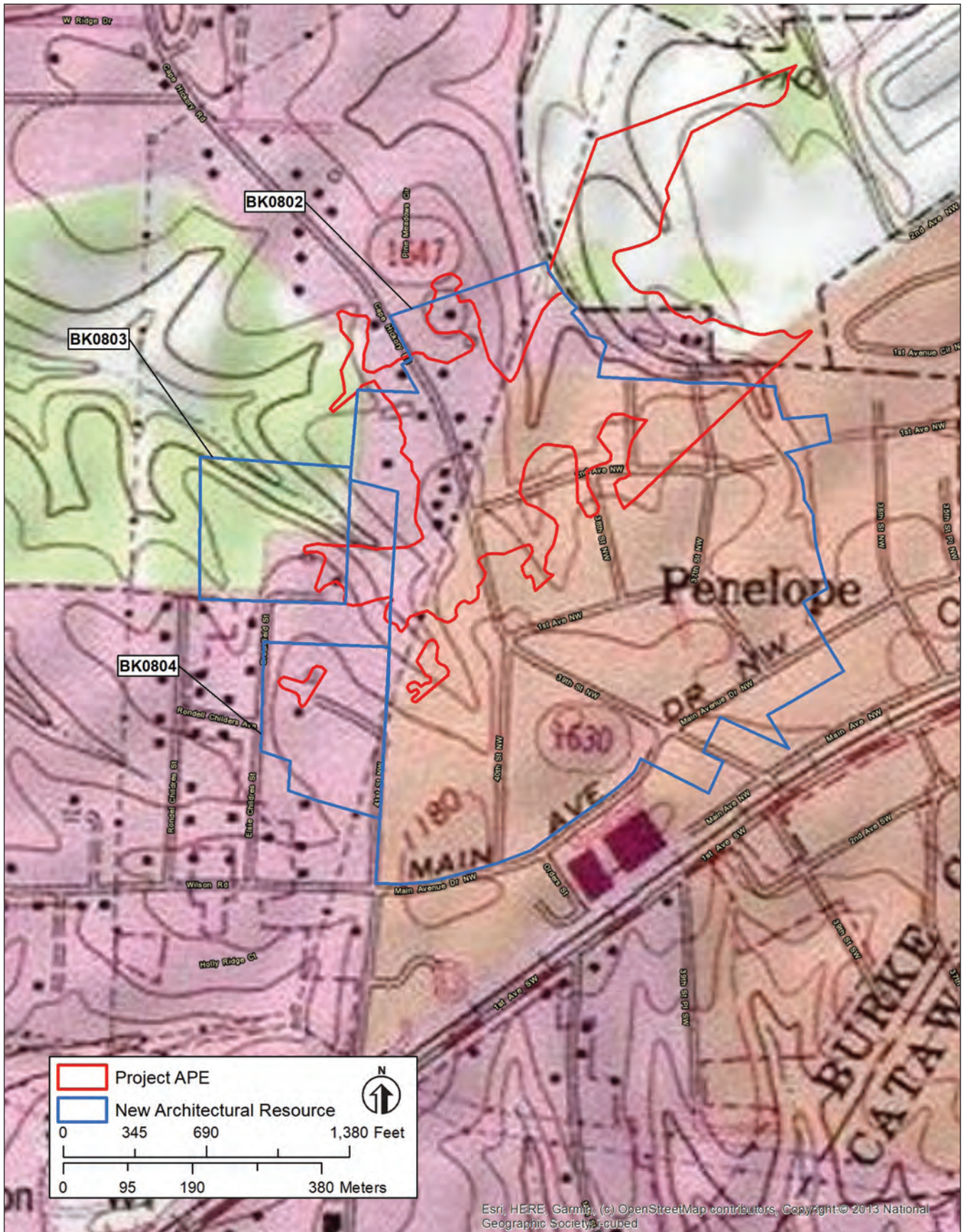


Figure 4.1 Locations of newly recorded architectural resources in the APE (1970 *Longview*, N.C. 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1996]).

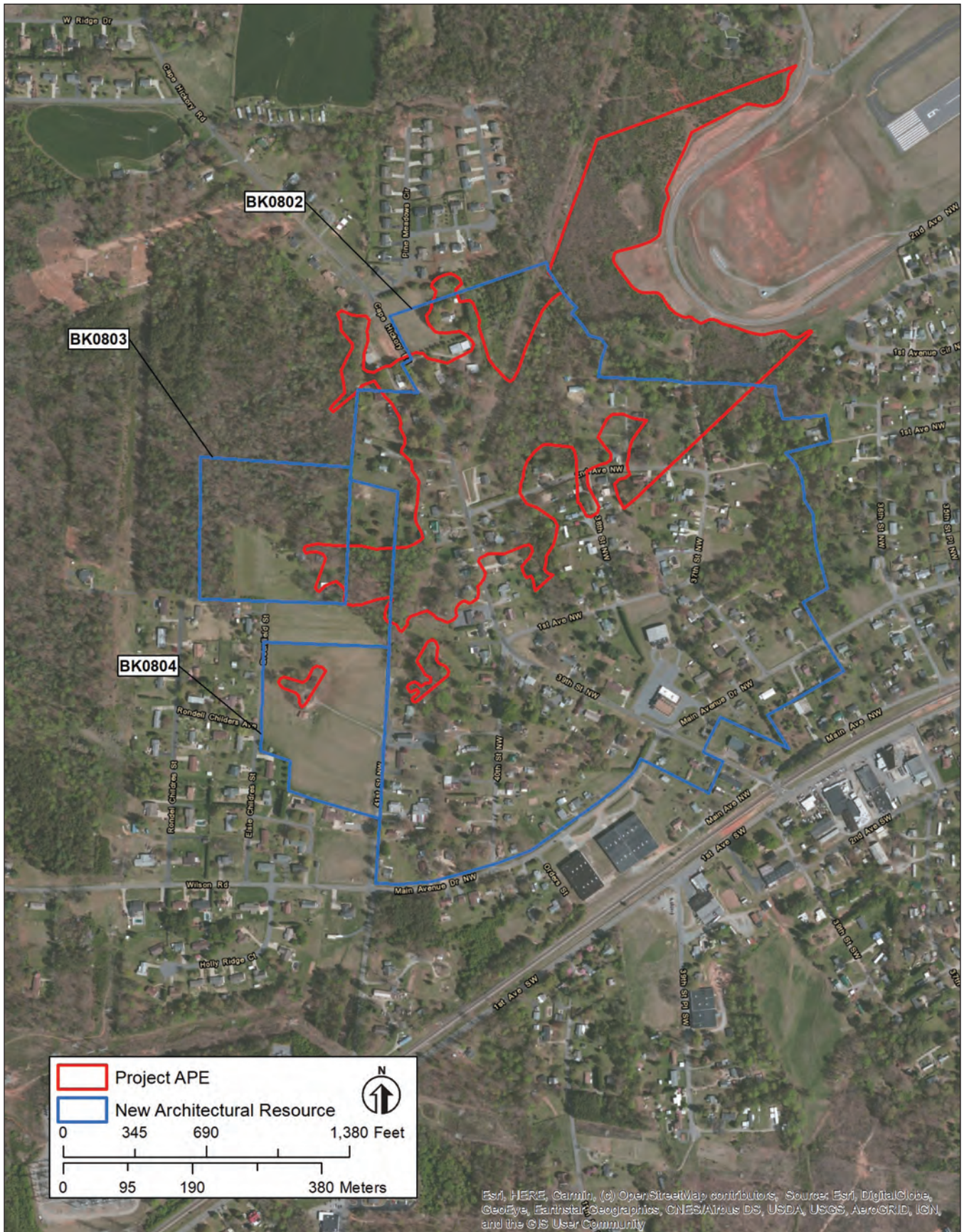


Figure 4.2 Locations of newly recorded architectural resources in the APE (Esri 2020).

The bungalows in the district have front- and side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs, weatherboard and compositional shingle siding, full and partial gable-roof front porches with wood post supports, and wood-frame double-hung windows with 6/6 and 3/1 vertical pane configurations.

The Tudor cottages have side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs; weatherboard, perma-stone, or brick veneer siding; gable-roof front stoop covers/hoods; gable-roof dormers; and gable-roof projections, usually at the location of the front doors. The original windows are wood-frame double-hung with 6/6 and 3/1 vertical pane configurations.

The Minimal Traditional houses have side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs, weatherboard or composition shingle siding, gable-roof front stoop covers/hoods, and wood-frame double-hung windows with 6/6 and 3/1 vertical pane configurations. In addition, some of the houses have gable-roof projections on the front elevations and gable-roof dormers.

The Ranch houses have side-gable and hip asphalt-shingle roofs, weatherboard or brick veneer siding, shed-roof or integral porticos with wood post or decorative cast iron supports, and wood-frame double-hung windows with 1/1 and 2/2 horizontal pane configurations. In addition, some of the houses have broad brick chimneys, but few have carports or garages.

Non-historic alterations to many of the houses include vinyl siding, aluminum-frame vinyl-coated 1/1 windows (some with false muntins), metal front doors, and side additions. In addition, several houses have V-crimp metal replacement roofs, and replacement aluminum-frame vinyl-coated casement windows.

The houses have casual, unplanned landscapes with mature deciduous and pine trees and ornamental shrubs. While the main streets in the district are two-lane and paved with asphalt, there are two single-lane gravel streets and one single-lane asphalt street. None of the streets have sidewalks and there are few streetlights.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource BK0802, the West Longview District. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (event).

There are no known associations with significant persons for the resource. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (person). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (information potential).

Resource BK0802, the West Longview District, was evaluated under Criterion C (design/construction). The houses are in good condition but possess only fair integrity. The houses in the district have undergone numerous non-historic alterations and additions that render them ineligible for the NRHP as individual resources.

Resource BK0802, the West Longview District, retains integrity of location because none of the standing houses have been moved. However, the district lacks cohesion due to the many alterations and additions to the houses, along with numerous vacant lots. The setting inside the district has been partially compromised by the large transmission line corridor; the setting outside the district has been compromised by non-historic commercial development south of the district, and the expansion of the Hickory Regional Airport north of the district. As a result, the district does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Therefore, Resource BK0802, the West Longview District, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 4.3 Bungalow in the project area on 38th Street NW, northwest oblique.



Figure 4.4 Bungalow being remodeled in the project area on 38th Street NW, southwest oblique.



Figure 4.5 Bungalow in the project area on 37th Street NW, southeast oblique.



Figure 4.6 Bungalow in the project area on 37th Street NW, east front elevation.



Figure 4.7 Bungalow in the project viewed on 41st Street NW, northwest oblique.



Figure 4.8 Tudor cottage in the project area on Cape Hickory Road, southwest oblique.



Figure 4.9 Minimal Traditional/Cape Cod Cottage in the project area on Cape Hickory Road, east front elevation.



Figure 4.10 Minimal Traditional house in project area on Cape Hickory Road, northwest oblique.



Figure 4.11 Minimal Traditional house in the project area on 38th Street NW, east front elevation.



Figure 4.12 Side-gable Ranch house in the project area on Cape Hickory Road, west front elevation.



Figure 4.13 Side-gable Ranch house in the project area on Cape Hickory Road, east front elevation.



Figure 4.14 Hip-roof Ranch house in the project viewed on Cape Hickory Road, east front elevation.



Figure 4.15 Front-gable church (built 1982) in the project area on Cape Hickory Road, northeast oblique.



Figure 4.16 Side-gable Ranch house in the project area on 37th Street NW, southeast oblique.



Figure 4.17 Side-gable ranch house with large side addition in the project area on 2nd Avenue NW, north front elevation.



Figure 4.18 Front-gable church (built circa 1978) in the project viewed on Main Avenue Drive NW, southwest oblique.



Figure 4.19 Front-gable church (built 1960 and now vacant) in the project viewedshed on 41st Street NW, southwest oblique.



Figure 4.20 District streetscape with bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses on 40th Street NW, looking southwest.



Figure 4.21 District streetscape with bungalows on Main Avenue Drive NW, looking east.



Figure 4.22 Non-historic infill house on Cape Hickory Road, east front elevation.



Figure 4.23 Non-historic infill housing on 2nd Avenue NW, looking northeast.



Figure 4.24 Large transmission line corridor along Cape Hickory Road, looking northeast.



Figure 4.25 Non-historic commercial building south of the district on Main Avenue Drive NW, northeast oblique.



Figure 4.26 Airport property north of the district looking north from 37th Street NW.

4.2.2 Resource BK0803

Resource BK0803 is a hip-roof Ranch house located at 2001 Greenfield Street (Figures 4.1 and 4.2; Figure 4.27). According to tax records, the house was built in 1965. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and an asphalt-shingle roof with one interior brick chimney. The house has a large picture window on the front elevation, a wood front door, and a concrete stoop with a cast iron balustrade (Figures 4.28 and 4.29). The setting consists of a large grassed front lawn, several large oak trees, and ornamental shrubs. West of the house is a grassy field with no standing agricultural buildings or livestock.

Non-historic alterations include circa 1990 masonite siding; circa 2010 aluminum-frame, vinyl-coated, double-hung windows; and a circa 2010 aluminum-frame, vinyl-coated, replacement picture window (Figure 4.28). On the west side elevation is a circa 1990 shed-roof carport addition with two parking bays, metal pole supports, and a V-crimp metal roof (Figure 4.29).

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource BK0803 ; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (event). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource BK0803, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (person). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (information potential).

The house is in excellent condition and possesses fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural residential property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting. However, due to non-historic alterations and a non-historic carport addition, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result, Resource BK0803 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (design/construction). Therefore, Resource BK0803 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.27 Aerial view of Resource BK0803 and parcel boundary.



Figure 4.28 Resource BK0803, southwest oblique.



Figure 4.29 Resource BK0803, carport addition, southwest oblique.

4.2.3 Resource BK0804

Resource BK0804 is a Hall-Parlor house located at 221 41st Street NW (Figures 4.1 and 4.2; Figure 4.30). According to tax records, the house was built in 1951. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with one interior brick chimney. The house has wood-frame double-hung windows with 2/2 horizontal pane configurations and a single wood front door with two fixed windows. The front door has a concrete stoop and a gable-roof stoop cover with wood post supports. In addition, on the front elevation is a wood-frame picture window with double-hung sidelights (Figure 4.31).

Non-historic alterations include circa 1985 vinyl siding, decorative vinyl window shutters, and storm windows. On the rear of the house is an enclosed service porch with circa 1985 aluminum-frame double-hung windows and circa 1985 vinyl siding (Figure 4.32).

The setting of the resource consists of grassed lawn, mature deciduous trees, and ornamental shrubs. Immediately west of the house is a circa 1951 concrete block shed-roof pumphouse (Figure 4.32). North of the house is a wood-frame storage building (Resource BK0804.1) with weatherboard siding, a V-crimp metal roof, and two shed-roof vehicle parking bays (Figure 4.33). The house sits on a 9.06-acre tract that primarily consists of a grassy field. In the field is a wood-frame singe-crib barn (Resource BK0804.2) with a V-crimp metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and two shed-roof additions covered with weatherboard (Figure 4.34). East of the resource is 41st Street NW and Resource BK0802 (the West Longview District). Non-historic residential development lies to the west. Based on a review of historic aerial maps from the 1950s and 1960s, it appears that the resource was once part of a larger agricultural property that has been subdivided for development.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

The BK0804 house sits on a 9.06-acre tract that includes a grove of trees, a barn, and a grassy field. It appears the property was once part of larger agriculture property that has been subdivided for residential development. While there is a barn on the property, the resource is not an operating farm and

would not be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. There are no other known significant historical associations; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (event).

Resource BK0804 has no known associations with significant persons, and the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (person). Additionally, as an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (information potential).

Resource BK0804 retains integrity in the area of location because the house and outbuilding have not been moved. While the house retains integrity of setting within the 9.06-acre tract, the setting outside the property has been compromised by residential development. Due to non-historical alterations, such as vinyl siding and storm windows on the house and the subdivision of the property, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result, Resource BK0804 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (design/construction). Therefore, Resource BK0804 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.30 Aerial view of Resource BK0804 and parcel boundary.



Figure 4.31 Resource BK0804, Hall-Parlor house, east front elevation.



Figure 4.32 Resource BK0804 and pump house, west rear elevation.



Figure 4.33 Resource BK0804, Hall-Parlor house and storage building (BK0804.1), east front elevation.



Figure 4.34 Resource BK0804.2, barn, east front elevation.

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5.0 Summary and Recommendations

From May 21 to May 29, 2020, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for the Hickory Regional Airport RPZ expansion and obstruction clearing project in Burke County, North Carolina. The work was performed while under contract with Talbert, Bright, and Ellington, Inc. The project was conducted pursuant to FAA regulations and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2016) to assess the potential for cultural resources to be present in the proposed undertaking's APE. For this project, the APE consists of the airport RPZ expansion area, the obstruction clearing parcels, and the project viewshed, which in some areas, due to a lack of buildings or vegetation, extends up to 0.25 mile (0.6 km). The Hickory Regional Airport is located west of downtown Hickory and north of the community of Long View. To the north of the airport is the Catawba River, and to the west is Cape Hickory Road.

Background research revealed no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. As a result of the field survey, one residential historic district (Resource BK0802), one individual residential resource (Resource BK0803), and one Hall-Parlor house and farm remnant (Resource BK0804) were recorded. Resource BK0802, the West Longview District, is an early to mid-twentieth-century residential district and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Resource BK0803 is a 1965 Ranch house that is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Resource BK0804 is a 1951 Hall-Parlor house and farm remnant that is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No additional architectural investigation or evaluation is recommended for this project.

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Appendix A
Resumes of Key Personnel

SCOTT BUTLER

VICE PRESIDENT/ATLANTA BRANCH MANAGER/SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDUCATION/WORKSHOPS

M.A. in Historic Preservation (1992), University of Georgia

B.S. in Archaeological Sciences (1988), University of Georgia

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates Inc.: Senior Archaeologist, Senior Historian, Vice President, Atlanta Office Branch Chief (2010-present); Senior Archaeologist, Senior Historian (2000-2010); Architectural Historian, Archaeologist (1990-2000)

AWARDS

2008 Exemplary Human Environment Initiative. Awarded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for Fishdam Ford Revolutionary War Battle Site Project.

PROFESSIONAL, COMMITTEE, AND BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (2001-present)

National Trust for Historic Preservation (1991-present)

Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists, Board of Georgia Professional Standards Committee (2013-present)

Society for Historical Archaeology (1995-present)

Society for Georgia Archaeology (1995-present)

Company of Military Historians (1995-present)

SELECT PROJECTS AND EXPERIENCE

- 2019 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Beach City Commons Tract Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.*
- 2019 Principal Investigator, *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey Ahead of Proposed Improvements to the 26.97-mile Middle Portion of the McCreary-Wolf Creek 161-kV HP Transmission Line Clinton, Wayne, and McCreary Counties, Kentucky.* Prepared for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- 2019 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the South Dalton study tract, Whitfield County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia Power Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2019 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Valley State University Solar Project Expansion Area Peach County, Georgia.* Prepared for Ecological Solutions, Roswell, Georgia.
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Griffin-Spalding County Airport, Spalding County, Georgia.* Prepared for Croy Engineering, Marietta, Georgia.
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *TCP Evaluation of Site 9GE35, Greene County, Georgia (in progress).* Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Research Design for 9GE1506 Lamar Farmstead, Greene County, Georgia.* Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC. (in progress)
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Research Design for 9GE1498 Two House Sites, Greene County, Georgia.* Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC. (in progress)
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Research Design for 9GE151522 Lamar Farmstead, Greene County, Georgia.* Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC. (in progress)
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at 9GE1662, Greene County, Georgia.* Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC. (in progress)
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Bethlehem Substation, Barrow County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia Power Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia.

- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a 22-Acre Tract at the Intersection of McEwan Drive and Carothers Parkway Williamson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for SouthStar, LLC Franklin, Tennessee.
- 2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Monitoring Plan Archaeological Monitoring to Support the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at Fort Taylor, Key West, Monroe County, Florida*. Prepared for Parsons Government Services, Inc. Huntsville, Alabama and the Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2017 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed FedEx Ground Hub, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Stantec Inc. on behalf of Federal Express.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Phase I Site Delineation of John Lamar's Fairfield Plantation (9PM2438), Putnam County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Data Recovery Investigations at Curtright Village (9GE37), Structures 28-35, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing at 9GE2720 "33 Rock Pile Site", Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Lake Oconee Academy Foundation.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Section 110 Survey of Thirteen U.S. Army Reserve Facilities in Mississippi*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Section 110 Survey of Thirteen U.S. Army Reserve Facilities in Georgia*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2016 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Backhoe Survey of the 0.97-Acre Hutchinson Island Slip 1 Project Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Savannah Harbor Associates, LLC.
- 2015 Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Cultural Resources Investigations of the 115/25kV Buckhead Substation, Morgan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2015 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 37.73 Acres of the Beaufort County Airport Beaufort, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.
- 2015 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey for Rebuild of the Jack McDonough to Peachtree 230kV "Hairpin" Transmission Line, Cobb and Fulton Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Corporation.
- 2015 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Phase II Testing-9FU565 Fulton County Airport-Brown Field Hangar Development Project, Fulton County Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker Corporation.
- 2015 Co-Principal Investigator, *Additional Archeological Investigations of the Congaree Creek Battlefield, 14-15 February 1865 Cayce, Lexington County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 9GE2085: A Late Eighteenth to Early Nineteenth Century Farmstead at Reynolds Plantation, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee.
- 2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Curtright Mill Village, 9GE37, Green County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee.
- 2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Site Evaluation of Battery Burnside (38BU1872), City of Beaufort, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC.
- 2013 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam Fish Passage Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina and Richmond County, Georgia*. Prepared for Tetra Tech, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

- 2013 Principal Investigator, *TCP Evaluation of Three Gullah Community Churches and Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301), Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.
- 2013 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey of the Union Mill Transmission Line, McDowell and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for Clearwater Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Military Sites Specialist, *City of Smyrna Cox Civil War Artifact Collection Inventory, Cobb County, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Smyrna, Georgia.
- 2012 Military Sites Specialist, *Metal Detecting Survey of the Congaree Creek Battlefield, Richland County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2012 Principal Investigator, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Chattahoochee River Line Battlefield, Cobb County, Georgia*. Prepared for Mableton Improvement Coalition and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2012 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.
- 2011 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Sullivan's Island Elementary School Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Cummings & McCrady, Inc.
- 2011 Military Sites Specialist, *Metal Detecting Survey of a Waterline in the San Jacinto Battlefield State Historical Site, Harris County, Texas*. Prepared for Moore Archaeological and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
- 2011 Military Sites Specialist, *Metal Detecting Survey of the Bostco Tank Farm Tract, San Jacinto Battlefield, Harris County, Texas*. Moore Archaeological and Bostco, LLC.
- 2011 Atlanta Branch Chief (Logistics Coordinator), *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed I-85 Extension Alternate 31, Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, and Sumter Counties, Alabama*. Prepared for Volkert Associates, Inc. and the Alabama Department of Transportation.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, *Archeology Inventory and GIS Analysis for the Chattahoochee River Line Battlefield (July 5-10, 1864), Cobb County Georgia*. Prepared for Mableton Improvement Coalition and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, *Metal Detector Survey and Battlefield Delineation of the Buford's Massacre (Waxhaws) Revolutionary War Battlefield, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of 193 Sites within the Wallisville Reservoir Study Area, Chambers and Liberty Counties, Texas*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 3899 Acres at Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Liberty County, Georgia*. Prepared for Louis Berger Group and the U.S. Army Environmental Command.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the S-128 North Pacolet River (Earle's Ford) Bridge Replacement, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 9CB567 (Germany House): An Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Plantation Site in the Riverwood Plantation Development Tract, Columbia County, Georgia*. Prepared for Pollard Land Company.
- 2009 Co-Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Archaeological Investigations at the San Jacinto Battlefield State Historical Site, Harris County, Texas*. Prepared for HDR, Inc. and PDG Architects.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at the Rockingham Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Rockingham Investment Group.

- 2008 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of 9HK253, Granite Hill Plantation, Hancock County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Aggregates USA-Macon, East Tract, Jones County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of the Folly Island and Cumming Point Tracts, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for The Jaeger Company.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery at 9GE2084, The 19 Rock Piles Site. Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of a 10.16-Acre Tract adjacent to Fort Frederica, St. Simons Island, Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Georgia-Pacific Pipemakers Canal Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Nine Sites at the Granite Hill Tract, Hancock County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ocean Inlet Development Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ocean Inlet Development, LLC.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Reynoldsboro Survey Tracts, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Metal Detecting and Battlefield Evaluation of Buford's Massacre Site, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery of the Miller Iron Foundry (9CH1094), City of Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Battlefield Survey and Archeological Investigations at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina Revolutionary War Battleground (8 September 1781), Orangeburg County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Palmetto Conservation Foundation and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey Lancaster County Sport Complex Survey, South Carolina*. Prepared for Lancaster County, South Carolina Parks and Recreation.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Eight Sites at the Carey Station Tract, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Savannah Riverwalk Extension, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing at Serenity Point 9LC705, Lincoln County, Georgia*. Prepared for Serenity Point, LLC.
- 2005 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey and Site Evaluation of Additional Areas in the Stones River Greenway, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Lose Associates.
- 2005 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Hardin Tract at Reynolds Plantation, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.
- 2005 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Assessment Brushy Mountain-Shiloh III, Cobb County, Georgia*.
- 2004 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Point Peter (9CM244 and 9CM245), Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Land Resources Companies.
- 2004 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Pikes Bluff (9GN199), St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.
- 2003 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing of Five Sites at the Cumberland Harbour Tract, St. Mary's Island, Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Land Resources Companies.

- 2003 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of the SR 72/121/215 Broad River Bridge Replacement (Fish Dam Ford Battlefield), Chester and Union Counties, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2003 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the St. Anne's Slave Settlement (9GN197), St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.
- 2002 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of the John I Stoddard House (38BU1960), Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Daufuskie Island Properties, LLC.
- 2002 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Garrows Bend Tract, Mobile County, Alabama*. Prepared for Volkert Associates, Inc. and the Alabama State Ports Authority.
- 2002 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Federal Aviation Authority Tract in Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia*. Prepared for Rhodes Engineering Systems, Inc.
- 2002 Principal Investigator, *Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing, Beaufort Naval Hospital, Base Housing Improvements, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
- 2002 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Testing at the Riverwood Plantation Development Tract, Columbia County, Georgia*. Prepared for Riverwood Plantation, LLC.
- 2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigations at the Dill Tract-Phase 2, James Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Riverland II, LLC.
- 2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigations at the Resaca Civil War Battlefield, Gordon County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- 2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of the proposed Balls Ferry State Park, Wilkinson County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- 2001 Principal Investigator, *Large Format Photographic Documentation of the Harris Hightower Textile Engineering Building, Georgia Tech Campus, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Board of Regents.
- 2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery Investigations at Dublin/Richmond Plantation (9BN44 and 9BN177), Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ford Plantation, LLC.
- 2000 Principal Investigator, *HABS Photographic Documentation of the Henry Ford Plantation (Richmond Hill), Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ford Plantation, LLC.
- 2000 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigation of the Aluminum Recycling Technologies Tract, Greene County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Traditional Enterprises.
- 2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Separable Lands, Tennessee-Tombigbee Wildlife Mitigation Project, Itawamba, Monroe, and Neshoba Counties, Mississippi*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Stones River Greenway, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Lose Associates.

MICHAEL REYNOLDS

ARCHAEOLOGIST/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

EDUCATION

M.A. in Heritage Preservation, Georgia State University 2006

B.A. in Anthropology, Georgia State University 1988

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates, Inc.: Archaeological Technician (1990-1998); Archaeologist/Architectural (1999-present)

RECENT PROJECTS AND EXPERIENCE

- 2018 Archaeologist, *Relocation Permit Application for Rock Pile Burial at Site 9GE2084, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, LLC.
- 2018 Archaeologist, *Shady Grove Baptist Church Cemetery Boundary Delineation*, Forsyth County, Georgia. Prepared for Next Level Petroleum, LLC, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2018 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Richard B. Russell Regional Airport Runway Extension Study Area*. Prepared for Michael Baker, Jr. International, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2017 Archaeologist, *Phase II Testing of Site FS-3 at the Rosario U.S. Army Reserve Center, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2017 Archaeologist and Historian, *Grave Relocation, Wix Hoard Cemetery, Harlan County Kentucky*. Work performed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.
- 2017 Archaeologist/Architectural Historian, *Old Lair Road at South Licking Creek Bridge Replacement, Harrison County, Kentucky* (for Strand Associates and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet).
- 2017 Architectural Historian, *Historic Context for Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), State Route 18 Bridge at Bayou Pierre, Copiah County Mississippi*. Work performed for the Mississippi DOT.
- 2017 Archaeologist/Historian, *Grave Relocation, Wix Hoard Cemetery, Harlan County Kentucky*. Work performed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.
- 2017 Archaeologist/Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 24-Mile UC Synergetic Pipeline Corridor, Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for UC Synergetic, Mount Airy, North Carolina and SCANA Energy, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 2016 Archaeologist, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site FS-2. Ramey Local Training Area (LTA) Tract, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st RSC and the USACE Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.
- 2016 Archaeologist/Architectural Historian, *Section 110 Inventories of Select U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st RSC and the USACE Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.
- 2016 Archaeologist, *Relocation of the Sudderth Family Cemetery, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Buford, Georgia.
- 2016 Archaeologist/Architectural Historian, *Architectural Survey and Assessment of Effects of the Rural Mount Property, Hamblen County, Tennessee*. Prepared for BDY Environmental, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 2016 Archaeologist, *Union Bethel A.M.E. Church Cemetery Relocation Permit Application Permit, Clayton County, Georgia*. Prepared for Stephens Industries, LP, College Park, Georgia.
- 2015 Archaeologist/Historian, *Relocation of the Sentell Cemetery, Sandy Springs, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia.
- 2015 Archaeologist, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing of 9FU565. Fulton County Airport-Brown Field Hangar Development Tract, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker International and the Fulton County Airport Authority.
- 2014 Historian/Archaeologist, *Cultural Resources Survey of the MSG Deoniso M. Claudio USARC, Caguas, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the USACE Louisville District and CH2M Hill Denver, Colorado.

- 2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Windsor Parkway at Roswell Road Intersection Improvements Project, Sandy Springs, Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker International and the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia.
- 2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ramey Local Training Area (LTA) Tract Aguadilla, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District and CH2M HILL Denver, Colorado.
- 2013 Archaeologist, *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Deep Testing, New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam Fish Passage Tract, Aiken County South Carolina and Richmond County, Georgia*. Work performed for Tetra Tech and the USACE Savannah District.
- 2013 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Walther Boulevard Grade Separation, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. Prepared for Atkins North America.
- 2012 Architectural Historian, *Survey of the Heart of Georgia Railroad Corridor, Sumter, Crisp, and Webster Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for Crouch Engineering.
- 2012 Architectural Historian, *Assessment of Effects and Context Development/Public Outreach Preparation for the Lorenzo Benn Youth Development Center, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia ARNG.
- 2012 Archaeologist/Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey Reevaluation of the Clairmont Road Sidewalks Corridor, DeKalb County, Georgia*. Prepared for Arcadis and the Georgia DOT.
- 2012 Architectural Historian, *Assessment of Effects, Eastman Railroad Depot Rehabilitation, Eastman, Georgia*. Prepared for the Heat of Georgia Altamaha Regional Commission.
- 2011 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed State Industrial Access Road for the Wacker Industrial Park, Bradley County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Volkert and Associates, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2011 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey for the Sylvester Georgia Streetscape Project (South Isabella Street and West Kelly Street)*. Prepared for TTL, Inc.
- 2010 Archaeologist and Historian, *Relocation of the Rambo Family Cemetery, Floyd County, Georgia*. Work performed for PBS&J, Atlanta, Georgia and the Georgia Department of Transportation
- 2010 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey State Industrial Access (SIA) Road From SR 308, Lauderdale Memorial Highway to Old Lower River Road*. Prepared for Volkert, Inc and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.