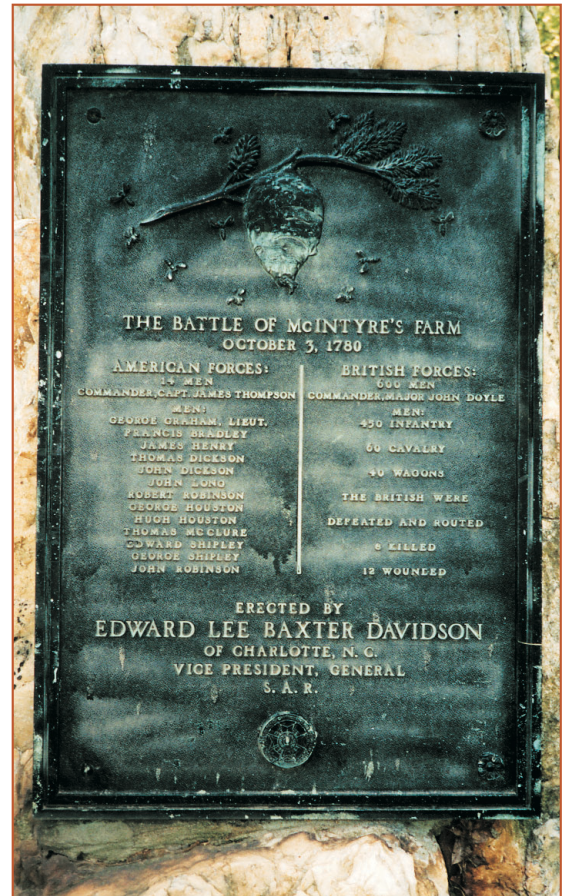


Cultural Resources Survey for the Beatties Ford Road Widening

Mecklenburg, North Carolina



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Cultural Resources Survey for the Beatties Ford Road Widening

Charlotte, North Carolina

City Project Number 512-03-013

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ABSTRACT

New South Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the proposed Beatties Ford Road widening project during the week of April 21, 2003. The project area consists of 2.65-miles of linear corridor along both sides of existing Beatties Ford Road. The study consisted of two elements, architectural historical survey and archaeological reconnaissance. Both of these elements entailed four basic tasks: background research, fieldwork, analysis of data, and preparation of this report. The architectural historical portion of this study recorded 34 buildings that appear to 50 years in age or older. Of these, one is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register while another is recommended to be locally designated as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark. The Beatties Ford Road widening project as currently proposed will not have an adverse effect on these structures. The archaeological reconnaissance recorded two archaeological sites, both near the McIntyre Farm Revolutionary War historic site. These sites do not, however, date to that period. Instead, both sites are of twentieth century origin. New South Associates recommends these sites ineligible for the National Register. The McIntyre Historic Site (31MK123**) itself has been recommended eligible. New South Associates agrees with this recommendation. However, we find that the Beatties Ford Road widening project, as currently proposed, will not effect eligible portions of the site.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the proposed Beatties Ford Road widening project during the week of April 21, 2003. The project area consists of 2.65-miles of linear corridor along both sides of existing Beatties Ford Road from Capps Hill Mine Road to Lakeview Road (Figure 1). The study consisted of two elements, architectural historical survey and archaeological reconnaissance. Both of these elements entailed four basic tasks: background research, fieldwork, analysis of data, and preparation of this report.

The purpose of the investigation was to locate any cultural resources within the survey corridor and to make recommendations concerning their National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility in compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). NEPA requires decision-makers to consider the environmental effects of their proposed programs, projects, and actions prior to initiation. Impact assessments under NEPA must consider effects on all types of cultural resources as well as any effects on Native American groups, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native organizations, or other ethnic and social communities to whom cultural resources may be important. The NEPA is implemented by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 through 1508.

The NHPA of 1966, as amended, is the primary federal statute that addresses the management of cultural resources. It establishes federal policy on historic preservation and provides the framework by which the nation's historic preservation program has been developed. The provision of the NHPA most applicable to the current project is Section 106, which requires that prior to conducting activities classified as federal undertakings (including permitted and funded actions as well as actual federal actions) the effects of undertakings on historic properties must be taken into account and comment from the public, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation allowed. The implementing regulation for Section 106 is 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 guidance was revised by the Council and published in the Federal Register 65 Federal Regulations (FR) 77698-77739 on

December 12, 2001. The new guidance became effective on January 11, 2001.

Background literature review for the project was conducted at the archaeological site files maintained by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology and at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (State Historic Preservation Office) in Raleigh. The purpose of this review was to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources or National Register listed sites are located in the project area as well as to develop a general view of the historical development of the area. This review revealed that no buildings and one archaeological site had previously been recorded within or near the study corridor. Supplementary research was also conducted at the Charlotte – Mecklenburg Public Library.

The architectural historical portion of the study identified and evaluated 34 buildings that appeared to be 50 years or greater in age. These structures were recorded on historic resources survey forms and photographed in 35-mm black and white film. Based on a review of external characteristics one of these buildings is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register while another is recommended to be locally designated as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark. The remaining 32 recorded structures are deemed ineligible.

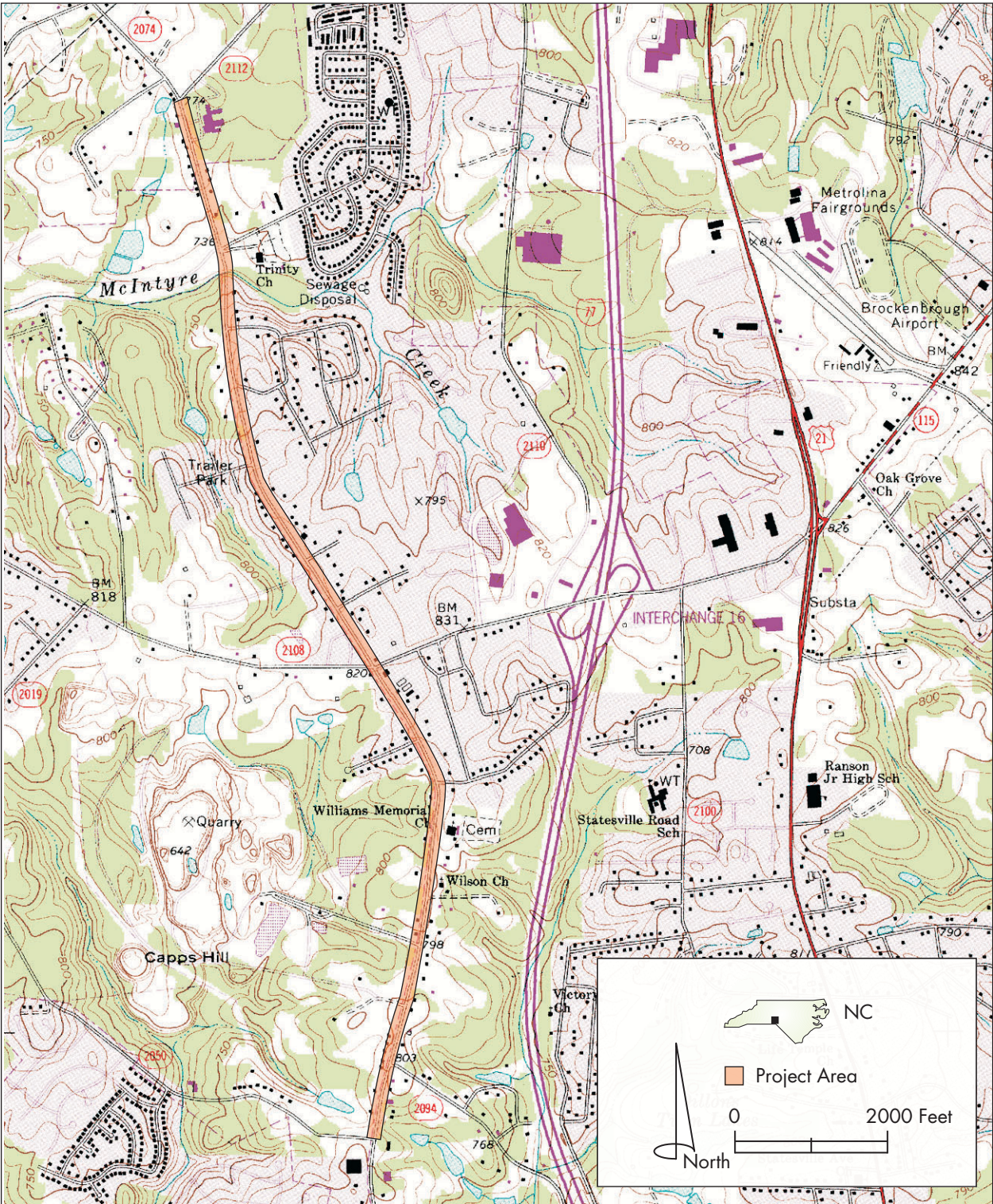
The archaeological reconnaissance consisted of a survey of the study corridor with an eye to assessing its archaeological potential. The vast majority of the corridor lies on developed, urban land unsuitable for the preservation of archaeological deposits. Two areas, one around McIntyre Creek, the other on both sides of Beatties Ford Road at the McIntyre Historic Site, were deemed sufficiently undisturbed to warrant a closer investigation. The archaeological reconnaissance recorded two archaeological sites, both near the McIntyre Farm Revolutionary War historic site. These sites do not, however, date to that period. Instead, both sites are of twentieth century origin and these sites are recommended ineligible for the National Register. The McIntyre Historic Site (31MK123**) itself has been recommended eligible. New South Associates agrees with this recommendation.

However, we find that the Beatties Ford Road widening project, as currently proposed, will not effect eligible portions of the site. We further recommend that this reconnaissance constitutes sufficient archaeological study of the corridor and that a more intensive survey is not necessary.

The report is divided into six sections, including this introduction. Chapter II discusses the environmental setting of the project area. Chapter III provides a prehistoric and historic overview; while Chapter IV describes the methods employed during the survey. The results and recommendations of the survey are presented in Chapter V. A project summary and conclusions is presented in Chapter VI.

The Principal Investigator for this project was Dr. J. W. Joseph. Jennifer Langdale served as Architectural Historian and Matthew Edwards was the Project Archaeologist. Ms. Langdale and Mr. Edwards co-authored the report with Dr. Joseph providing technical and editorial supervision. Alvin Banguilan contributed the prehistoric overview section and Faith Meader portions of the historic overview for the Cultural Context Chapter. Erica Sanborn of Mebane Archaeological Services conducted the background research. Leeanna Lim prepared the graphics and coordinated production of this document.

Figure 1
Project Area



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle; Derita, North Carolina, 1993

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The Beatties Ford Road widening area of potential effect (APE) consists of 2.65-miles of linear corridor along both sides of existing Beatties Ford Road from Capps Hill Mine Road to Lakeview Road in northern Charlotte. The APE totals approximately 64 acres of North Carolina Piedmont, urban land. This section outlines background information related to the environment of the survey study area. Emphasis is placed on the physiographical and geological landscape, soils, and flora of the area to provide a broader context and general understanding of the surveyed areas.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The current project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. Elevation ranges from gently rolling hills, 300-800 feet above mean sea level, to hills interspersed with higher knolls of 1,500 feet in elevation. Much of the area has been leveled and altered from urban development practices dating as early as the 1800s.

The Piedmont upland is located in the southern to mid-western portion of North Carolina. The Piedmont in general extends from Newfoundland to Alabama and divides the Coastal Plain from the Appalachian Highlands. Within the Piedmont, there are two distinct topographic-environmental zones consisting of an inter-riverine zone and a riverine zone (House and Ballenger 1976). The inter-riverine zone is characterized by a dendritic drainage pattern and is defined by extensive landscapes ranging from gently rolling hilltops, flat expanses, and steep-sloping ridges separated by ravines up to 70 meters in depth. The riverine zone is defined as an area characterized by many alluvial landforms (active floodplains, levees, knolls and terraces).

GEOLOGY

Generally, the Carolina Piedmont lies within three different geological belts: the Inner Piedmont and the Charlotte and Carolina Slate Belts. The Kings Mountain Belt is a highly mineralized suture zone between the Inner Piedmont continental fragment and the Charlotte and Carolina Slate Belts. Although these belts compose the

same terrain, their geological differences are caused by the degree of metamorphism that each underwent as it was welded onto North America. These three areas are thought to have been attached to North America as various tectonic activities occurred during the Middle to Late Paleozoic (Murphy 1995). Geologically, the Piedmont is composed primarily of low to high-grade metamorphic rocks. These metamorphic rocks include Pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic gneiss, schist and quartzite. These rocks generally exhibit great deformation due to regional tectonic activity. Evidence of this deformation in these rocks can be seen in the northeast to southwest depositional orientation of the metamorphic and mineral contents (Ferguson 1979).

SOILS

While the study area has undergone some development since the Mecklenburg County Soil Survey was conducted in 1977 (McCachren 1980), soil conditions in the study area are much the same as they were then. The corridor lies mostly in the Cecil soil association, which are gently sloping to strongly sloping, well-drained soils that have predominantly clayey subsoil. About 1.93-miles of the 2.65-mile long corridor lies on eroded Cecil sandy clay loam. The northernmost 1800-feet of the study corridor lies on Mecklenburg fine sandy loam. Soils observed during the field reconnaissance found most of the area soils to be disturbed by development, road building and landscaping predominantly, with the exception of the Enon sandy loams described for the area surrounding McIntyre Creek and the eroded but otherwise undisturbed soils around the McIntyre Farm Historic Site. Other soil types along the corridor are Helena sandy loam and Vance sandy loam (McCachren 1980).

FLORA

Vegetation in the surveyed areas consisted of landscaped and disturbed areas, as well as a great deal of land clearing for development. The general floral sequence for the Piedmont is described below.

Between 12,000 to 10,000 BP (the time of initial human occupation), the northern hardwoods, which include oak,

hickory, beech, birch, and elm, replaced the spruce/pine boreal forests of the Full Glacial period in the region north of Columbia (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985, 1987). At the same time, temperatures were becoming warmer in summer and colder in winter, and precipitation was increasing (Watts 1980). The vegetation changed from a patchy boreal forest/parkland to a more homogeneous, mesic oak-hickory forest. This transition was complete by 9,000 BP (Anderson and O'Steen 1992).

The patchy forest structure during the early Holocene would have been ideally suited for logistically organized collector adaptations (Binford 1980). Groups radiating out from central base camps best exploited these, and staying at short-term camps as long as necessary to collect resources. While these people may have moved their base camps, they only did so when the local resources were exhausted. This strategy was known as forager adaptation (Anderson and O'Steen 1992). In the mid-Holocene, the oak-dominated forests received an appreciable element of pine, although pine never replaced the oak forests as it did in the sand hills and coastal plain. Overall, a pattern of relative vegetation stability characterized the mid-Holocene Piedmont (Sassaman and Anderson 1994).

Today, the Piedmont forests generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation (Braun 1950). However, a high degree of habitat diversity in relation to water and soil composition has led to the recognition of several general community types. The most characteristic association is the white oak - black oak - red oak association. Associated species vary from hickory, loblolly and shortleaf pine, black gum to sweet gum. Understory vegetation consists of saplings, as well as by flowering dogwood and sourwood.

Variances in moisture content naturally reflect a characteristic change in dominant vegetation. In xeric areas, post and blackjack oaks replace red and black oaks, whereas in hydric situations more water-tolerant species are present. Typical forest composition would be dominated by willow oak, swamp chestnut oak and overcup oak, with white oak being of secondary importance.

Beech, ash, hickories, and birch with willow oaks, redbud, hophornbeam, and musclewood as understory dominate river tributaries and small streams infrequently subjected to flooding. There is often a narrow band along the water's edge that consists of willows and

alders. Where alluvial soils have been deposited, the vegetation is similar to floodplains of the coastal plain, though not as extensive. Dominants are sweet gum, water oak, and white ash with various pines occasionally intermixed. Tulip poplars may dominate in slightly drier areas. Understory and smaller trees are red maple, boxelder, papaw, and spicebush (Barry 1980).

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The purpose of this overview is to provide a framework against which to judge the significance of cultural resources found during the project. Emphasis is placed on the prehistoric and historic components of the area to provide a broader context and general understanding of the surveyed areas.

The primary sources of information concerning the prehistory of the Piedmont come essentially from archaeological studies. The following overview draws extensively from the work of others (Coe 1964; Caldwell 1958; Richie 1956; Gardner 1974; Cleland 1976; Claggett and Cable 1982; Ward 1983; Oliver 1981, 1983, 1985, 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988; Sassaman 1988; Daniels 1994; Woodall et al. 1984; Woodall 1990; and Woodall in Abbott et al 1987). Archaeologists have divided the prehistory of North Carolina's piedmont region into three general stages (Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland), based for the most part on inferred economic adaptations and ceramic traditions, in the case of the Woodland. A fourth possible stage of development, the "Pre-Clovis", predates the Paleoindian and is a contested unit of cultural division within North and South America.

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

"PRE-CLOVIS" OCCUPATION IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

The existence of a pre-Clovis occupation in North America south of Alaska is a controversial and contested topic (Adovasio et al. 1978; Haynes 1980, 1988; Adovasio et al. 1990; Whitley and Dorn 1993). Pre-Clovis sites, if real entities, would extend from some point in time around 11,500 BP to an unknown date in the more distant past. Despite the undisputed position of the fluted, lanceolate Clovis projectile point as the unquestioned oldest documented tool form south of Alaska, more ancient cultural materials have been reported from several archaeological sites (Krieger 1964; Wormington 1962; and Adovasio et al. 1978). Few sites interpreted as containing such occupations have withstood close examination by scholars of various disciplines. One of the best-known sites reputed to be a pre-Clovis occupation is that of the Meadowcroft

Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978). However, even this site is subject to question (Haynes 1980). Haynes (1988) points out the need for objectivity when evaluating potential pre-Clovis sites. According to Haynes,

Only when scholars can point to replicated findings at two or more sites with similar cultural traits and similar pre-Clovis radiocarbon dates, all in a pre-Clovis stratigraphic context that is not isolated will we be able to say for certain that there were pre-Clovis inhabitants in the New World (1988:12).

Haynes (1988) has addressed this problem by investigating sites in Alaska that predate the 11,500 BP date. He has looked at the 500 years prior to the first positive identification of Clovis in geological context. In Alaska, the Nenana Complex produced unfluted projectile points and scrapers; similar to those representing Clovis groups in regions further south, which dated to 11,000 to 12,000 years BP. In addition, an upper Paleolithic site of Mal'ta in Siberia revealed a human burial with red ocher, bone points and lithic bifaces that dated to 14,750 years BP. The materials recovered at Mal'ta bear remarkable similarity to the Anzick Site in Montana where bone points, lithic bifaces, Clovis points and other tools were found in association with a child burial covered with red ocher (Haynes 1988). However, Haynes (1988) found little undisputed evidence for occupations in Alaska, which would have resulted in colonization of areas south of Alaska before the Clovis period. This notion has recently gained support from work in the Brooks Range of Alaska at the Mesa Site (Kunz and Reanier 1993). Investigations at the Mesa Site suggest that Paleoindian groups arrived on the North American mainland with their Clovis cultural traditions intact between 9730 +/- 80 to 11,660 +/- 80 BP. The fact that no Paleoindian sites have been located in Siberia still remains somewhat of a mystery, though one that is confounded by the probability that many of the important sites that could shed light on this debate probably lie buried beneath the Bering Sea. No sites or data on file within the general study area appear to relate to the pre-

Clovis question. This topic is likely to remain the subject of debate for years to come.

THE PALEOINDIAN STAGE (14,000-10,000 BP)

The Clovis point, a fluted lanceolate projectile, characterizes Paleoindian sites in the United States. Clovis points have been recovered from many sites in the western United States where radiocarbon dates consistently place the occupations no earlier than 11,500 years BP (Haynes 1988). Few dates are available from the eastern United States, but similarity in tool morphology prompts the association of this date with these materials. Clovis points are found west of the Mississippi River in association with mammoth and other extinct fauna. A carved segment of mammoth ivory from Blackwater Draw in New Mexico revealed carving techniques similar to those employed by cultures of the Eurasian Upper Paleolithic (Saunders et al 1990).

It is impossible at present to estimate with any certainty the land-use and settlement patterns of the Paleoindian stage. Erosional and other geomorphologic processes over the centuries have, in many cases, displaced the vestiges of these people. From the sparse remains collected, it has been suggested that hillsides overlooking rivers, terraces in main river valleys and ridge tops were used during this stage (Purrrington 1983:108-109). Richie (1956) suggested a foraging economy for the Paleoindian, utilizing large and small game, fish and wild plant resources. Gardner (1974) modeled the Paleoindian settlement pattern as one consisting of restricted mobility, rather than random movement, in response to game or the availability of wild edible plants. This model placed small bands of hunters and gatherers within large, but well-defined territories, returning periodically to quarries and joining with adjacent bands when possible for resource exchange and social activities. The stage was also characterized by an economy based on the exploitation of a Late Pleistocene biome.

Clovis occupations in North Carolina were confined mainly to isolated surface finds of these characteristic points (Perkinson 1971, 1973). Because of the context of these finds, no radiocarbon dates from a stratified site were available for these materials. Despite the problems in interpretation, it has been generally accepted that Clovis points and other formal tools such as scrapers and graters represented Paleoindian cultures in North Carolina. Within Montgomery County, Perkinson (1973) reported one fluted point. None have been reported within the immediate study area. The transitional Late

Paleoindian/Early Archaic was represented in the Piedmont of North Carolina by the Hardaway-Dalton point, an eared projectile point with vestigial fluting.

THE ARCHAIC STAGE (10,000-500 BP)

In the Piedmont of North Carolina, the relatively high density of Archaic sites stands in sharp contrast to the lack of Paleoindian sites. The material cultures of the Archaic shared great similarities across a pan-eastern spectrum (Coe 1952, 1964; Wauchope 1966; Lewis and Kneberg 1961; Kraft 1970; Broyles 1971; Griffin 1974; Chapman 1975; Claggett and Cable 1982). This stage was most frequently defined in terms of a subsistence pattern based on the exploitation of modern plants and animals in a variety of environments. Sites were more numerous and larger suggesting a generalized increase in population density. Tool forms underwent change through time from side- to corner-notched to stemmed projectile points and the use of ground stone tools increases over time. It was the longest cultural stage in North Carolina prehistory and has been generally divided into three periods, Early, Middle, and Late; each characterized by a set of projectile point types and other tool forms.

In North and South Carolina the Early Archaic (8,000 - 6,000 B.C.) was distinguished by the presence of a series of corner-notched, side notched and bifurcate based projectile points. The earliest manifestation was the Palmer and/or Kirk point (the distinction is not always made), a corner-notched, basally ground projectile point or knife (Coe 1964; Gardner 1974:16; Broyles 1971). The latest was the distinctive bifurcate based point of the MacCorkle - St. Albans - LeCroy series dating to between 6,900 - 6,000 B.C. (Chapman 1975; Claggett and Cable 1982:34; House and Ballenger 1976:30; and Purrrington 1983). Some interpreted the Early Archaic as a set of cultural systems exploiting Holocene plant and animal resources, with specific use of white-tailed deer, hickory nuts and acorns (Abbott et al 1987:2-3). Related to these modes of subsistence was probably a settlement pattern using both floodplains and interriverine uplands (Goodyear et al 1979:28; Purrrington 1983). Anderson and Hanson (1988) suggested that the annual round of an Early Archaic band, probably 50 to 150 individuals, was characterized by the establishment of logistically supported base camps during the late fall and winter supplemented by foraging camps over the balance of the year along the major drainage systems. Movement progressed from an early spring occupation of the coast into the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions during the late spring, summer, and early fall. Large, multi-band

base camps were established near the fall line during the late fall and early winter where information, resource, and mate exchange took place. These settlement systems apparently shifted from drainage-extensive territories to inter-drainage territories as regional population increased during the late Early Archaic/early Middle Archaic (Anderson and Hanson 1988:271). Daniels (1993, 1994) has recently posed a model that departs from the drainage-based scenario discussed by Anderson and Hanson (1988). Daniels suggests a settlement pattern of "tethered nomadism" for Early Archaic groups within the North Carolina Piedmont. According to Daniels, groups probably gravitated around the rich rhyolite outcrops of the Uwharries throughout the Early Archaic, crossing drainages in a composite range up to 80,000 square kilometers in area (1993:11-13).

The material culture of the Middle Archaic (6,000 - 2,500 B.C.) was characterized by the appearance of the Stanly projectile point. Other forms linked to this period include Halifax, Morrow Mountain and Guilford (Coe 1964). The broad economic trends established during the Early Archaic apparently continued, but became more generalized during this time. Greater diversity in tool kits and a wider variety of site locations suggested a broader spectrum of hunting and gathering and a more varied diet (Claggett and Cable 1982:687; Word et al. 1981:II-9). According to Ford (1974), a less specialized economy permitted population growth beyond that experienced during the Early Archaic and created the need for smaller band territories. This trend prompted the utilization of a logistical settlement strategy (Binford 1980; Tippitt and Marquardt 1984:9-3) and an increased usage of local, expedient raw materials such vein quartz and quartzite (Goodyear et al 1979:111; Purrington 1983; Bass 1977).

The Late Archaic (2,500 - 500 B.C.) began somewhere between 3,000 and 2,000 B.C. as the result of a climatic shift to cooler, moister conditions, following the Climatic Optimum of the middle Holocene (Carbone 1977). This phenomenon corresponded to the beginnings of plant cultivation and the earliest appearance of ceramics in the eastern United States (Chapman et al. 1982; Griffin 1943; Claflin 1931). The main diagnostic tools of the Late Archaic began with the broad, square-stemmed Savannah River biface and ended with a small, stemmed projectile point types including Small Savannah River and Gypsy stemmed (Coe 1964; Oliver 1981, 1983, 1985). The economic and social trends of the Middle Archaic continued to influence the cultural patterns of the Late

Archaic. However, hunting and gathering gradually came to be practiced in concert with limited horticulture, represented by evidence for the cultivation of cucurbits and sunflowers (Chapman and Shea 1981). The accompanying population growth produced even smaller territories, a higher degree of sedentism, and an increase in the exchange of non-utilitarian objects (Ford 1974; Abbott et al 1987). Soapstone vessels, grooved stone axes, elaborate ground stone tools and ornaments, and native copper have been found in sites in the eastern United States (Chapman and Shea 1981). Increased population and limited mobility encouraged the development of regional socio-technoeconomic specialization, ultimately resulting in the rich diversity witnessed during the Woodland Stage. In this sense, the Late Archaic was a critical period in the prehistory of eastern North America.

THE WOODLAND STAGE (500 BP-EUROPEAN CONTACT)

The Woodland Stage was defined in terms of ceramic traditions rather than specific subsistence patterns. Ceramics were first produced in the coastal region of the Southeast, well before 1,000 B.C (Claflin 1931). By 500 B.C. cord, fabric and later net-impressed pottery had spread across much of the eastern United States. Groups dating to this period gradually became more sedentary and adept in the production of ceramics. An increasing use of horticulture to supplement hunting and gathering appeared to have also accompanied the more sedentary settlement pattern. In some areas of the southeast, there was a marked increase in mortuary ceremonialism, most prominently expressed by mound construction. Regional diversity and culture change accelerated more rapidly, when compared to the Late Archaic. Because of this regionalization, different areas in the southeast showed very different types and rates of changes in the cultural systems. Therefore, the following discussion will focus mainly on the Piedmont of North Carolina for the Woodland Stage. As in the Archaic, the Woodland has been traditionally divided into three periods, Early, Middle and Late.

Early Woodland (500 B.C. - A.D. 800) ceramics were characterized by cord and fabric-impressed, and occasionally check-stamped pottery of the Badin and Yadkin Series (Coe 1964). These ceramics were frequently accompanied by small, stemmed (Gypsy Stemmed), relatively large, crude triangular (Badin), and eared triangular (Yadkin) projectile points (Coe 1964; Oliver 1981, 1983, 1985). Economically, this period

did not appear to have relied heavily on horticulture (Ward 1983:73). Hunting and gathering apparently continued throughout this period as the major mode of subsistence. The Early Woodland appeared to have followed a Late Archaic subsistence pattern coupled with the appearance of ceramics and the bow and arrow.

A majority of the sites identified with this period have been found in river valleys. One upland Early Woodland component was identified in Forsyth County, North Carolina with a date of 266 B.C. + 80 (Abbott et al. 1987:25; Davis 1987). Presently, very little is known about the specifics of Early Woodland cultures in the Piedmont of North Carolina. Information regarding this period awaits the recovery of additional single component sites in contexts suitable for radiocarbon dating techniques.

The Middle Woodland (A.D. 800 - 1200) was marked by a change in the style of ceramics from Yadkin to Uwharrie Series ceramics (Coe 1964). These two styles were similar in surface treatment and temper, with both using coarse sand and/or crushed quartz as a medium. These ceramics were accompanied by relatively long, straight-sided triangular projectile points (Uwharrie) (Coe 1964:49). According to Woodall,

Middle Woodland sites are more numerous than Early Woodland, they are larger, and contain evidence of permanent houses, trash pits, human burials (flexed, seldom with grave goods or ornaments) and abundant wild animal bone, shellfish and fish remains (Woodall in Abbott et al. 1987:2-7).

Economically, the period marked an increased, almost exclusive, use of floodplains for settlements with little evidence of smaller sites in the uplands. A continuation of hunting and gathering supplemented by horticulture appeared to carry over from the Early Woodland (Ward 1983:73).

Late Woodland (A.D. 1200 - European Contact) ceramics were marked by the use of fine sand as a temper medium. The dominant ceramic types were the Dan River and Caraway Series (Coe 1964:33; Woodall in Abbott et al. 1987). These ceramics were generally thinner than the ceramics of previous periods, with a hard, compact paste (Coe 1964:33). Interiors were frequently smoothed, while exterior surfaces were net-impressed and plain. The Yadkin-Uwharrie-Dan River-Caraway sequence suggested

that the ceramics of the Piedmont in North Carolina represent one stylistic tradition generally associated with Siouan-speaking groups within the area at the time of European contact (Woodall in Abbott et al. 1987:2-8). These ceramics were associated with small, narrow triangular projectile points (Caraway) (Coe 1964:49). A departure from the stylistic similarity of the ceramics of this period was seen in the complicated-stamped ceramics and associated platform mound and Pee Dee culture found at the Town Creek Site in Montgomery County, North Carolina. Initially, this site was thought to represent an intrusion into the area by the South Appalachian Mississippian (Coe 1952). Recent work by Oliver (1992), however, suggests that Pee Dee cultural groups may have been in the North Carolina piedmont as early as A.D. 950. This work defines three cultural phases of the Pee Dee culture (a developmental, florescent, and terminal) ranging in time from A.D. 950 to A.D. 1600. According to Oliver (1992), Town Creek represents a separate, florescent, phase of Pee Dee cultural development in the area during the period A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400.

The largest Late Woodland sites were located on broad, fertile floodplains along the major waterways in the area. Corn, supplemented by beans, squash, and fruit, were grown during this time with a continued reliance on hunting and gathering (Ward 1983:73). This settlement pattern existed at the time the Native Americans encountered Europeans exploring the area.

THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 1500-1700)

This period is defined by the earliest European incursion into the New World when the first written documents were produced chronicling cultural and natural conditions in North America. In the Southeastern United States, this period consists largely of Spanish exploitation and experiences as early explorers searched the North American Atlantic region for gold rich communities similar to the ones in Central and South America. Although material wealth was never realized in the region, the wealth of natural and cultural information that was inadvertently recorded during these explorations has proven to be a boon to researchers today.

The Protohistoric period affected North Carolina directly with the arrival of Hernando DeSoto beginning in 1540. DeSoto traveled east from the Savannah River to the head village of Cofitachiqui near present day Camden, South Carolina. From here DeSoto headed north presumably through Spartanburg County into North Carolina and

beyond. The route from central South Carolina to North Carolina was copied or nearly paralleled by another Spanish explorer, Juan Pardo, in 1567 and 1568 (DePratter et al. 1983).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The colonial history of the western Carolina Piedmont begins with the English traders and hunters, from Virginia and Charles Towne, who first ventured inland to this region as early as the 1670s (Fischer 1984:9). Records of land grants reveal that European yeoman farmers started to arrive in the Piedmont of North Carolina in the late 1740s. The Great Pennsylvania Wagon Road brought settlers of English, Scottish, Scotch-Irish, Irish and German ethnic backgrounds from coastal North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, England and Ireland. This road later became Tryon Street through downtown Charlotte (Hanchett 1983:4). As more settlers flooded into the area after the American Revolution, the native Catawba Indians were forced from their lands in present-day Mecklenburg County and given a reservation near Rock Hill, South Carolina, along the Catawba River (May 1991:15).

The land of Carolina was originally charted in 1663, and its separation into North and South Carolina occurred in 1712 (Powell 1989:75). The eastern, southern, and western boundaries of Mecklenburg County were established in 1762, and Charlotte was laid out as the county seat that same year and incorporated in 1768 (May 1991:15).

Mecklenburg County's 18th century residents were mostly subsistence farmers who grew corn, grains, and raised hogs, but the area received millers, tanners, sawyers, blacksmiths, furniture makers, and other skilled specialists (May 1991:16). As early as the end of the 17th century, Britain recognized the wealth of natural resources and the potential for lucrative industry in North Carolina's "fruitful and healthy" Piedmont region (Powell 1989:5). Woodlands were plentiful throughout North Carolina, and the production of naval stores and lumber catapulted the colony into a highly significant exporter of naval stores prior to the American Revolution (Novick 1997:4.7). Swiftly flowing streams and rivers in Mecklenburg County encouraged industrial development, particularly the establishment of gristmills (May 1991:16). The county's iron industry also had its roots at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Inarguably the most important industrial development to Charlotte at the end of the 18th century centered around the discovery of gold twenty-five miles east of the community in 1799. Although gold was mined prior to the Revolutionary War at Dunn mine in Mecklenburg County, the discovery in nearby Cabarrus County launched a gold rush (Carpenter 1972:7). Other finds in Mecklenburg County, including those in and near the project area, catapulted Charlotte into the trade center of the gold region (Hanchett 1983:8). Gold production was so prolific that the U.S. Treasury opened a branch mint in Charlotte in 1835 (Hanchett 1983:8). The Charlotte gold rush brought banks, engineers, and metallurgists to the area, and by 1850 the town population was 1,065 (Hanchett 1983:9). However, when gold was discovered in California in 1849, many experienced North Carolina miners soon left for the west coast, ending the state's gold mining boom (Carpenter 1972:10). The ore continued to be mined in the Charlotte area through the 1880s despite the western competition.

Another significant factor in the growth of Charlotte during the antebellum period was the arrival of the first railroad in 1854. Three other lines soon followed, which further boosted trade and industry. The Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio line, which ran from Charlotte to Statesville, was constructed in 1860 (Hanchett 1983:10). This railroad runs parallel to N. Graham Street (formerly Hutchinson Avenue) on its west side. Shut down during the Civil War, the line was reopened and connected to the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line in 1874 (Hanchett 1983:10).

Charlotte avoided devastation during the Civil War and actually benefited economically. As a center of wartime industry, the Mecklenburg Iron Works manufactured cannons, and other factories made gunpowder, chemicals, woolen goods, and canteens (Hanchett 1983:10). The Confederacy's Naval Yard that produced repair parts for trains, mining, textile, and farm machinery, in addition to military materials, was also located in Charlotte during the war (Hanchett 1983:11).

The Reconstruction years marked continued growth for Charlotte. Subsistence farming had changed to the production of cotton to support the local cotton trade, and later, the region's textile industry (May 1991:16). The urban, industrial rebirth of the New South era began in the 1870s when steam power replaced waterpower, and northern investors headed to the South to build mills (Hanchett 1983:18). In 1880, the first successful cotton

mill opened in Charlotte and in the next several years, other cotton industries such as clothing factories, a cotton oil mill, and cotton bagging and ties manufacturing were founded (Hanchett 1983:21). In the last twenty years of the 19th century, North Carolina became a leading textile state contributing to the nation's economy (Parramore 1978:303).

Developments in transportation in the late 19th century brought more success and convenience to Charlotte residents. Horse-drawn streetcars ran along the downtown center in the late 1880s, and electric cars began operating in 1891 (Hanchett 1983:22). These electric car lines extended out of the city, where suburbs were beginning to develop. A good roads bill in the 1870s sparked interest in making road improvements in rural Mecklenburg County (Powell 1989:441).

An industrial boom occurred in Charlotte from the late 1890s through World War I. Besides the establishment of more textile mills, the Charlotte Pipe and Foundry, "the oldest cast iron and pipe business in America" opened in 1900 (Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County 2003). The banking industry also took off in Charlotte at the turn-of-the century (Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County 2003). Agricultural equipment was being manufactured in Charlotte at this time as well, and the major snack food company, Lance, Inc., was founded in 1913 (Hanchett 1983:22).

Charlotte continued to grow in population in the early 20th Century because of the flourishing industries that attracted tobacco and cotton farmers and investors to move to the city (Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County 2003). A broad economic base of banking, distribution, and wholesaling had been established in Charlotte (Hanchett 1983:38). A bustling mass transit system composed of a network of railroads and streetcars connected the city center to the new suburbs, built on old farmland and forming a ring around Charlotte (Hanchett 1983:28). New paved highways resulted from North Carolina's "Good Roads" program initiated in 1921 (Hanchett 1983:35). Following World War I and lasting through the 1920s, Charlotte experienced a period of tremendous prosperity. The changing city boundaries during the decade illustrate the prosperous growth. Four years later, the boundary was extended out just past Norris Avenue and the city now encompassed nearly 20 square miles (Hanchett 1983:36).

Despite the Depression in the 1930s, new streets and houses continued to be added in the city of Charlotte (Hanchett 1983:39). The migration from farms to urban factories for work explains the persisting city growth. In order to help struggling farm workers, new agricultural policies in the 1930s mandated that farm owners share federal subsidies with their sharecroppers. When owners chose not to renew sharecrop agreements, the sharecroppers left to work in cities such as Charlotte. These newcomers did not find much work in Charlotte's textile factories, however, since textile production in the city declined after the 1920s (Hanchett 1983:41).

Construction activity in Charlotte only decreased with the outbreak of World War II and consequent building restrictions (Hanchett 1983:39). However, local industries such as the U.S. Rubber Plant just south of Charlotte, which employed 10,000 workers, strongly aided the war effort (Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County 2003). In the years following World War II, Charlotte saw another period of major development throughout the suburbs. By 1949, the city expanded further outward. Expressways facilitated suburban travel and beckoned businesses to leave the downtown area for new sites on the farm hinterlands (Hanchett 1983:40). The county's population totaled 197,052 in 1950 with 90 percent of the residents living in urban areas [University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2003].

In 1958, Interstate 85 opened, linking Charlotte to Atlanta, Durham, Richmond and other metropolitan areas (Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County 2003). With the arrival of Interstate 77 in 1965, Charlotte's trucking industry emerged, securing its position as the Piedmont's distribution center (Hanchett 1983:41). Charlotte has also continued to serve as the financial center of the Carolinas through the 21st century. By 2000, Mecklenburg County contained 695,454 residents with 540,828 living in the city of Charlotte (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

Beatties Ford Road extends from downtown Charlotte to the Catawba River, now Lake Norman, some 15 miles north of the city. Named for Scotch-Irish pioneer, John Beatty, the road probably dates to the mid-eighteenth century. Today, the first few miles of the road in Charlotte passes through a historic African-American community containing numerous homes and businesses. The most northern reaches of the road are rural and consist of

antebellum farmsteads and historic properties such as Hopewell Presbyterian Church, built in the early 1830s on the site of an earlier eighteenth century meeting house. Also nearby is Latta Place constructed around 1800 in the Federal style (Gaillard 1990). The area containing the proposed road widening lies in between these two sections and can be described as suburban sprawl. The east side of Beatties Ford Road from Capps Hill Mine Road to McIntyre Avenue is, in fact, within the city limits of Charlotte. Along the road are subdivisions dating to the 1970s through the present, a few modern and historic churches, a large county park, and several commercial properties. The intersection with Sunset Road, for example, is anchored by a shopping center with a grocery store and other shops.

The road has been the site of several significant historical events with the most notable being the Revolutionary War "Battle of the Bees" or "Battle of the Hornets' Nest," which took place in October 1780. Lord Cornwallis' army occupied Charlotte on September 26th and they soon became short of supplies. Foraging parties were sent into the surrounding countryside and were often met by hostile local militia. For defensive measures, Cornwallis was forced to send large detachments. Although accounts differ, the general consensus is that a group of approximately 300 of his men made their way up Beatties Ford Road on October 3rd and encountered 14 Scotch-Irish settlers who fired upon them at McIntyre's Farm located along Beatties Ford Road just north of the present day intersection of Sunset Road. The small group of Patriots along with, as tradition states, an angry nest of bees, forced Cornwallis' men to retreat. Although a minor skirmish overlooked in Revolutionary War histories, it is indicative of the resistance Cornwallis faced in Charlotte and part of the reason the British withdrew from the area on October 14, 1780 (Blythe and Brockman 1961:86).

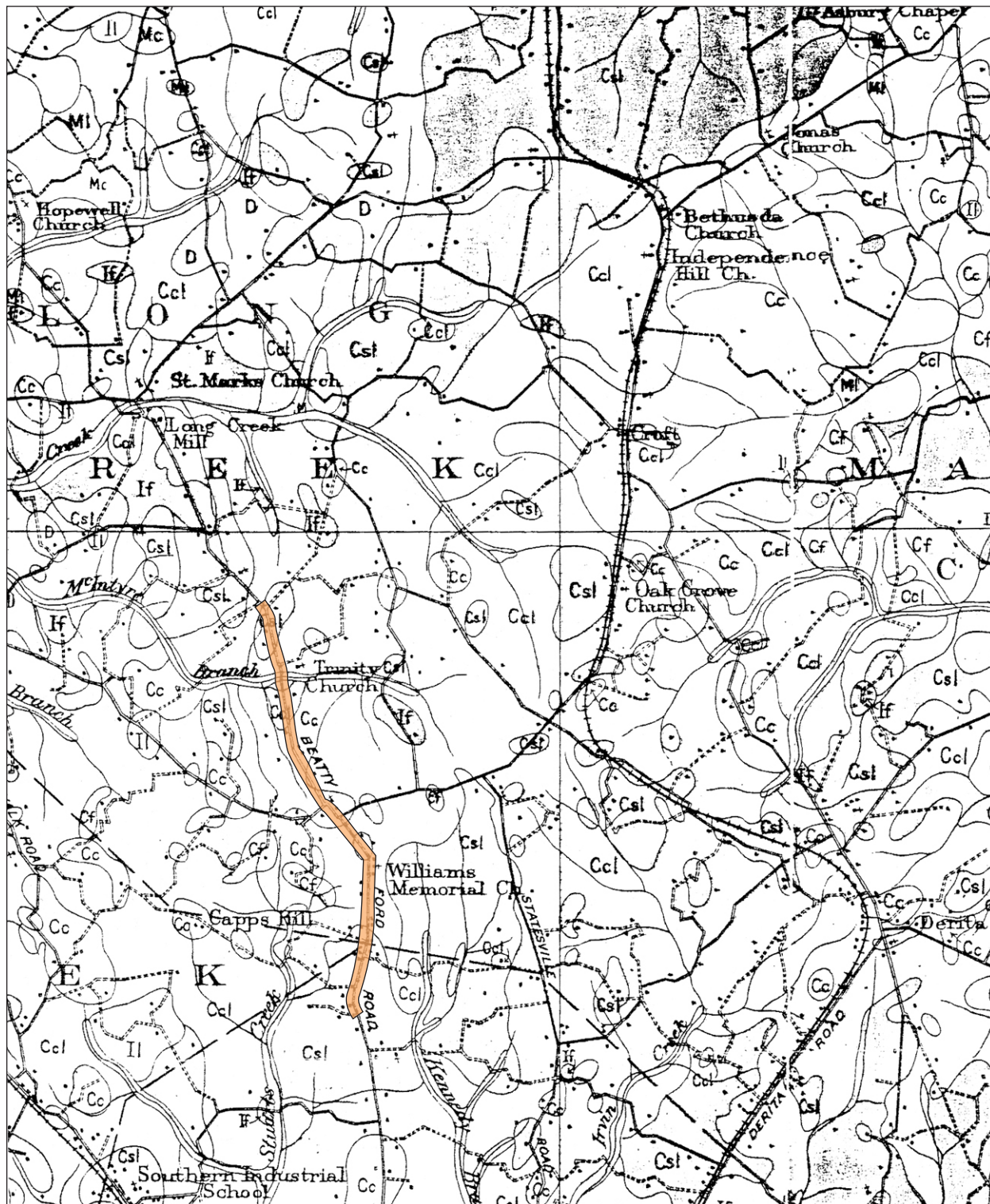
John McIntyre, the owner of the property at the time of the Revolution, constructed a log house on his property soon after acquiring it in 1769. The one and one-half story house, which survived the skirmish, remained standing until 1941 when it was demolished. Fortunately, the Historic American Building Survey recorded the house in the 1930s and the foundation is said to remain on the site. The land remained in the McIntyre family until the 1830s and was then controlled by mining interests. Known as the John Hipp Gold Mine, the former McIntyre Farm functioned as a gold mine for at least thirty years, although it was still referred to as the Hipp Gold Mine in

the 1880s. Operations appear to have ceased by that point. Evidence of the mining trenches also remains on the property (Junior Women's Club of Charlotte, nd). After many years of efforts to preserve the property as a public historic site, Mecklenburg County acquired one-and-one-half acres of the original McIntyre Farm in 1976 and opened it as a park (*Mecklenburg Outlook* 1976). It remains a public park today and contains a walking trail.

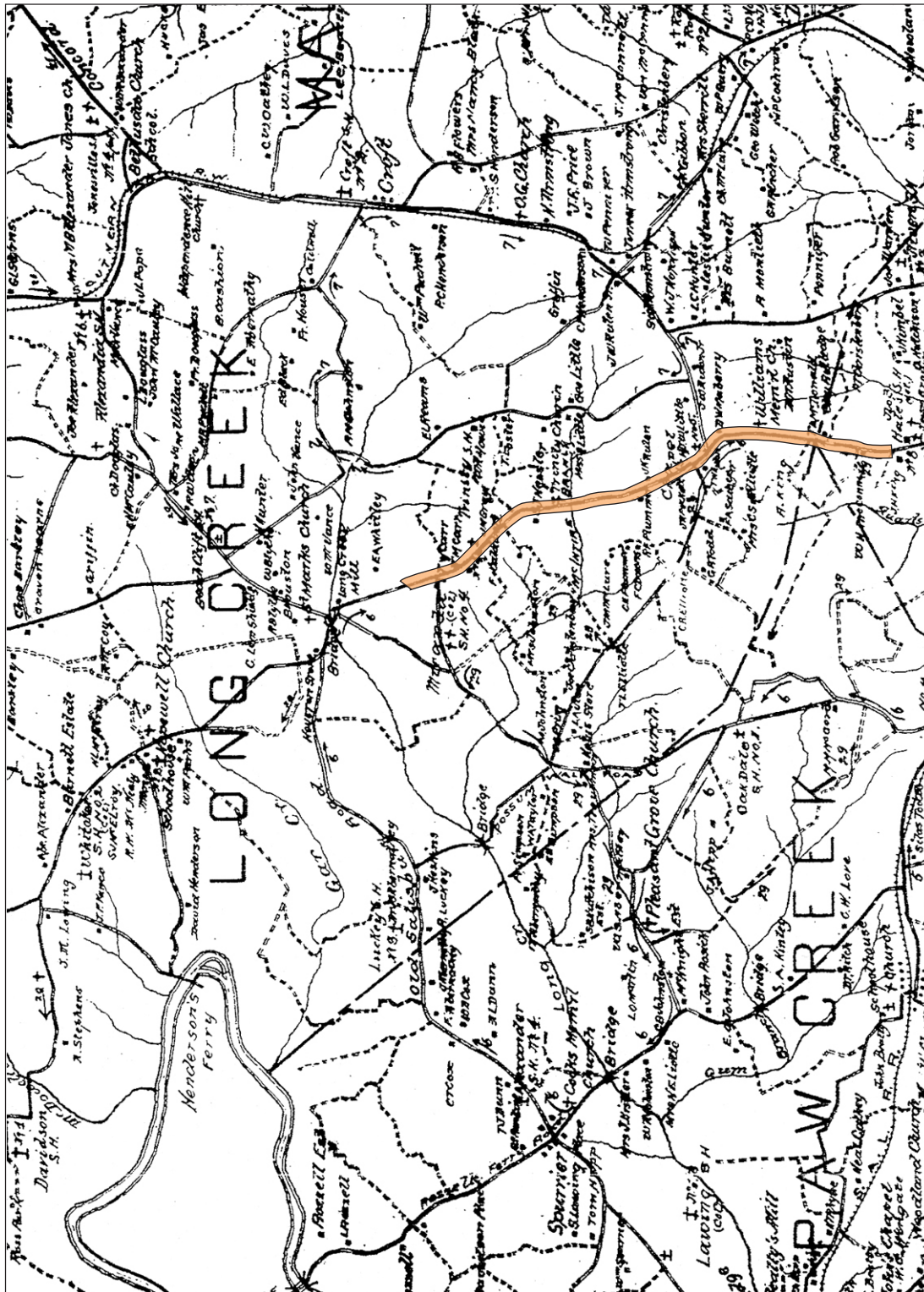
Early twentieth century maps of the project area include a 1910 soil survey map (Figure 2) and a 1911 map of Mecklenburg County (Figure 3). Each shows a scattering of buildings along the road with the 1911 listing names of individual property owners. Trinity Methodist Church (MK2685) and Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church (MK2668) are clearly marked on both maps. There was also a school (School No. 5) near the intersection with Sunset Drive, which no longer exists. Residents along the road running from north to south included T.W. Carr, T.M. Carr, F. Caldwell, S. J. Neaster (?), R. F. Plummer, J. K. Rulan (?), D. W. Newberry, T. A. McDonald, and W. H. McConnell. Beatties Ford Road follows the same route today.

Mid-twentieth century highway maps unfortunately show only the southern end of the project area. There appear to be no subdivisions or new streets fanning off the main road in 1957. The 1961 highway map (Figure 4) does, however, show the Spring Lake development on McIntyre Creek adjacent to the McIntyre Farm Historic Site. By 1966, there were new subdivisions on the opposite (east) side of the road extending to the northern end of the project area. This suggests that much of the modern intrusion into the project area occurred in the early 1960s. The remaining built environment also suggests that construction along the road primarily occurred in the 1950s and 1960s, although there is a collection of bungalows dating to the 1930s and 1940s at the northern end.

Figure 2
1910 Soil Survey Map

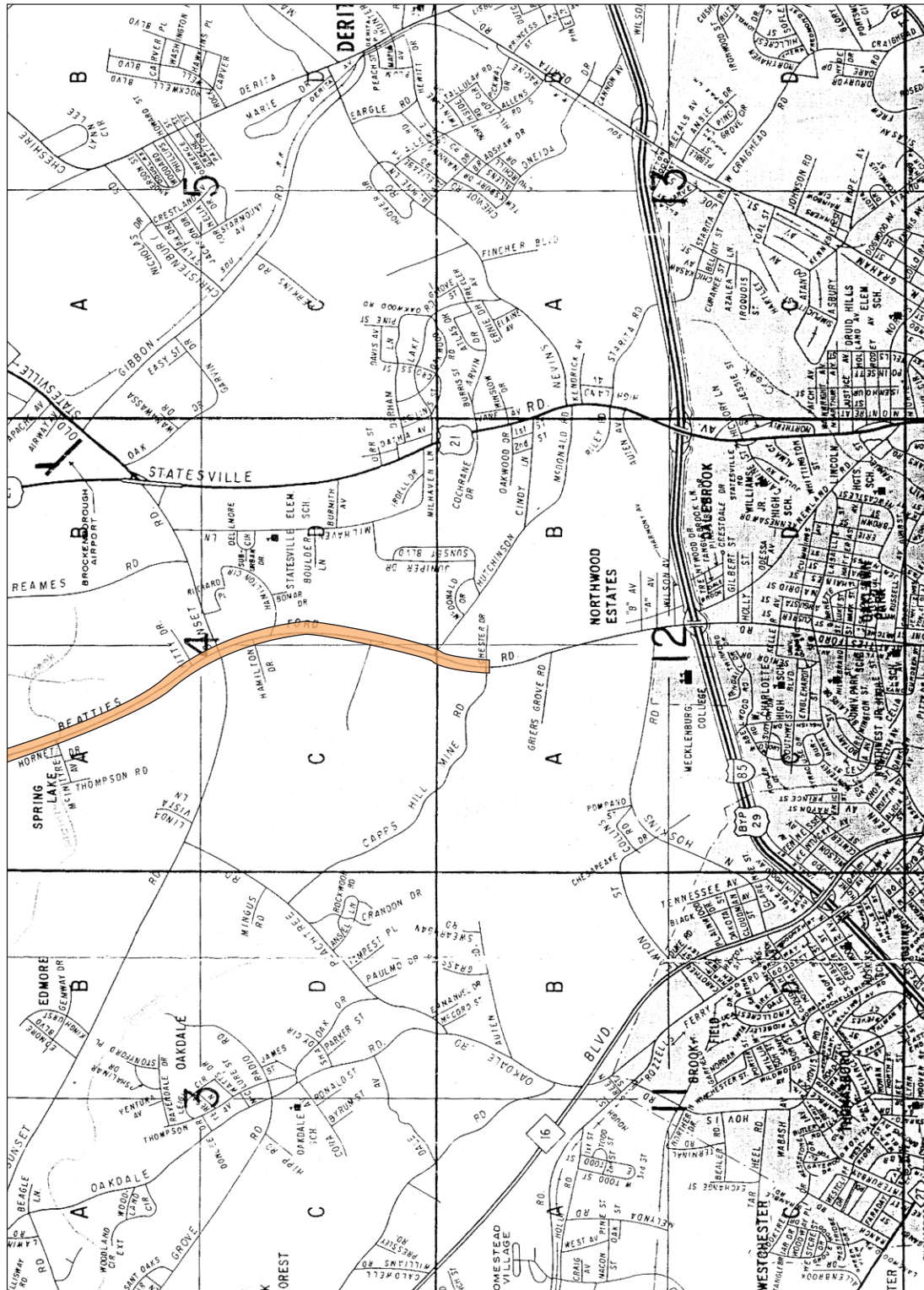


Surveyed by W. Edward Hearn and L.L. Brinkley



Compiled by C.A. Spratt and J.B. Spratt; Charlotte, NC

Figure 3
1911 Highway Map



Compiled by C.A. Spratt and J.B. Spratt; Charlotte, NC

Figure 4
1961 Highway Map

IV. METHODS

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL METHODS

Historical research was undertaken at the Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County in Charlotte, North Carolina. Additional information on individual buildings was gathered at the Mecklenburg County Courthouse, Trinity United Methodist Church, and Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church. Sources reviewed included vertical and clipping files, secondary publications, historic maps, tax and deed records, and census data. A site file search was also conducted at the NCSHPO in Raleigh.

The architectural fieldwork identified all buildings within the project area that are fifty years or older. They were each documented with black and white, 35-mm photography and a NCSHPO survey form. Mecklenburg County property tax records confirmed their dates of construction.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Archaeological background research was conducted at the archaeological site files maintained by the Office of State Archaeology and the Division of Archives and History in Raleigh. Archaeological site forms of sites located within the vicinity of the study corridor were reviewed. Then, technical reports, both those detailing the sites' discovery as well as negative finding reports, were obtained and examined. These reports were used to inform the previous research section and to provide a picture of the archaeological makeup of the study corridor.

FIELDWORK

The project archaeologist conducted the archaeological fieldwork for the study area. Field coverage of the study corridor consisted of visual survey of the study area with an eye to assessing its archaeological potential. Promising areas, those containing artifacts, features, or showing minimal ground disturbance were subjected to more intensive survey. In these areas, pedestrian survey

included the excavation of shovel tests, 30 centimeters in diameter, at 30-meter intervals along the proposed project right of way. Shovel tests were dug until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered. All soil from these tests was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth.

The locations of above ground features and shovel tests producing cultural materials were noted on project field maps. For the purposes of this study, an archaeological site is defined as a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:

- An area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) on the surface within a 30-m radius;
- A shovel test that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact);
- A shovel test that produces one artifact and at least one surface artifact from the same broad cultural period within a 20-m radius from that shovel test;
- An area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell midden, cemetery, rockshelter, chimney fall, brick walls, piers, earthwork, etc.).

Any area meeting this definition was recorded as an archaeological site. Two or fewer historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius was regarded as an isolated find. According to these definitions, two new archaeological sites (31MK1045, 31MK1046) were discovered during the current survey and the impact of the project on an existing site, the McIntyre Farm Historic Site (Site 31MK123**), was evaluated.

CURATION

Since both of the new sites recorded by this study were defined by the presence of above ground architectural

features, no artifacts were recovered during the course of this project. Therefore, no further discussion of laboratory methods or artifact curation is included in this report. However, once the project is complete, all project notes will be prepared for curation. Field records will then be relocated from the New South Associates laboratory in Stone Mountain to the Office of State Archaeology's facility in Raleigh for permanent curation.

The Raleigh facility has adopted the standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior in 36CFR79 (Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections). These standards require that: 1) curation facilities have adequate space, facilities, and professional personnel; 2) archaeological specimens are maintained so that their information values are not lost through deterioration, and records are maintained to a professional archival standard; 3) curated collections are available to qualified researchers within a reasonable time of having been requested; and 4) collections are available for interpretive purposes, subject to reasonable security precautions.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Once located and analyzed, cultural resources (standing structures and archaeological sites) are evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The process by which properties are added to the National Register is provided in 36 CFR Part 60, *National Register of Historic Places*. Of critical importance to evaluating the eligibility of a given property to be listed on the National Register is Part 60.4, which provides the National Register criteria for evaluation. These criteria state that significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant

V. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SURVEY RESULTS

A site file search at the NCSHPO conducted in May 2003 revealed no previously recorded historic buildings within the project area.

This survey identified 34 buildings constructed prior to 1953 along Beatties Ford Road. They are listed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 5. All of the properties face Beatties Ford Road. They range in age from c. 1900 to 1953 with the majority constructed after World War II. Nearly all of the thirty-four properties are residences. The exceptions are two churches, the Long Creek Volunteer Fire Department, three businesses, and two outbuildings remaining at former house sites. There is no example of high style architecture, but there are several buildings displaying stylistic influences such as Folk or Miscellaneous Victorian (MK2662, MK2682), Gothic Revival (MK2668), Colonial Revival (MK2661, MK2689), and Craftsman (MK2664, MK2669, MK2686, MK2687, MK2690, MK2691, MK2692). A description of each property follows.

MK2661 (3840 Beatties Ford Road)

This two-story, side gable, Colonial Revival house was constructed in 1928 according to Mecklenburg County property tax records. It is located at the intersection of Beatties Ford Road and Capps Hill Mine Road and accessed by a semi-circular driveway. Colonial Revival features include shuttered windows and symmetrical façade with a central entry accented by an elliptical fanlight with sidelights. On either gable end are one-story rooms with the north side being a screened porch. There is also an exterior end, brick chimney on this elevation. The hip roof, one-story porch on the main (west) façade is set on replacement Doric columns. Its low height and new supports suggest that the porch was a recent addition. Windows are six-over-one sash. The house is clad with vinyl siding and is set on a continuous brick foundation.

The property contains a multitude of mature shade trees making it difficult to view from the right of way. Maps

show that along with the house are four outbuildings. Only the frame, front gable garage and the tiny, brick pump house are visible from the road. The garage is set to the south of the house and is in poor condition. It is sheathed with weatherboards and has a metal roof and four-over-four sash windows on the side elevations. The pump house is located off the southeast corner of the dwelling and has a side gable roof and a central five-panel, wood door. The other outbuildings are also located behind the house. Tax records list two garages, two storage buildings and a greenhouse.

Because of the alterations to this house, namely the addition of vinyl siding and the altered porch, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. Research did not reveal that this home was associated with any significant individual or historic event.

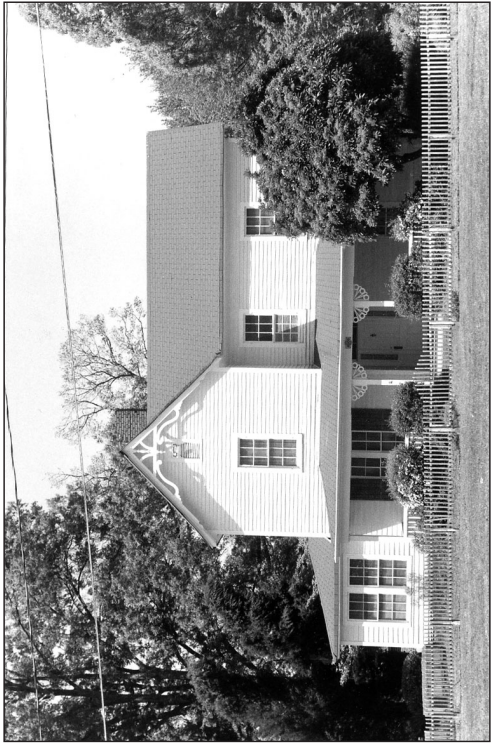
MK2662 (4009 Beatties Ford Road, W. L. McConnell House)

Constructed in 1900, this is the oldest remaining structure in the project area. It is a two-story, T-shaped, Folk Victorian dwelling with a cross gable roof and a one-story porch across the entire façade (Figure 6, photo A). The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on brick piers with infill. There is one interior brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six sash except for the set of double windows on the first floor façade, which are four-over-four sash. Folk Victorian details include a vergeboard in the front and north gables, T-shaped plan, asymmetrical façade, and one-story porch. While the porch supports are plain posts and appear to be original, the spindlework and balustrade are somewhat out of scale with the remainder of the house and are probably not historic. There is a rear ell along with a one-room, historic addition on the south elevation.

The property contains five outbuildings including two dilapidated, frame barns to the south of the house, a brick structure that resembles a springhouse, a large, frame building that may be new construction, and a non-historic storage shed (Figure 6, B). The brick springhouse is set off the southwest corner of the house and is constructed

Table 1. Historic Buildings within Project Area

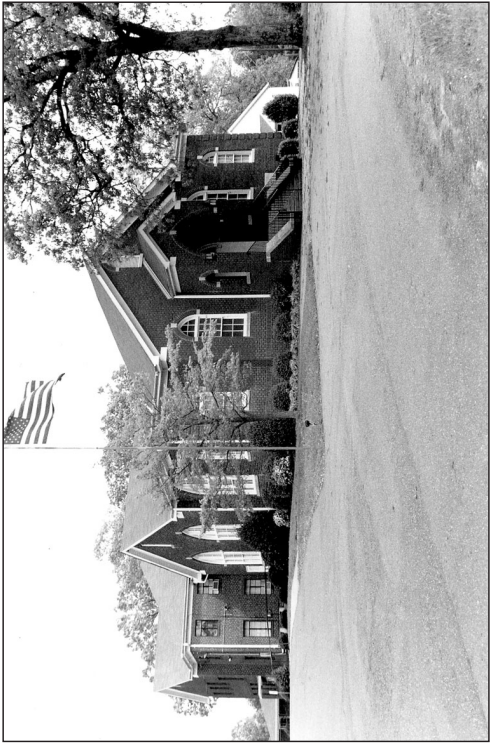
<i>NCSHPO No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Current Building Use</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>NRHP eligibility</i>
MK2661	3840 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1928	Residence	Colonial Revival	Not Eligible
MK2662	4009 Beatties Ford Rd.	W.L. McConnell House	1900	Residence	Folk Victorian	Eligible
MK2663	4016 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1947	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2664	4030 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1936	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2665	4228 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1949	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2666	4248 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1948	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2667	4608 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1950	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2668	4700 Beatties Ford Rd.	Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church	1923; 1949	Church	Gothic Revival	Not Eligible
MK2669	5009 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1921	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2670	B. Ford Rd. & Sunset Rd.	Variety Plus Produce	c. 1950	Store	No style	Not Eligible
MK2671	5040 Beatties Ford Rd.	Re-Runs Consignment	1953	Store	No style	Not Eligible
MK2672	B. Ford Rd. & Sunset Rd.	storehouse	c. 1940	vacant	No style	Not Eligible
MK2673	Beatties Ford Road	barn	c. 1920	vacant	No style	Not Eligible
MK2674	5233 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	c. 1950	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2675	5309 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1952	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2676	5408 Beatties Ford Rd.	Delta's of Charlotte, Inc.	1946	Office	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2677	5432 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1946	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2678	5509 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1946	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2679	5532 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	c. 1945	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2680	5604 Beatties Ford Rd.	Westwood Driving Range	c. 1945	Residence/ Driving Range	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2681	5617 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1949	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2682	5628 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1901	Residence	Folk Victorian	Not Eligible
MK2683	5639 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1949	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2684	5703 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	c. 1950	Residence	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
MK2685	6230 Beatties Ford Rd.	Trinity United Meth. Ch.	1928; 1956	Church	Classical Revival	Not Eligible
MK2686	6431 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1930	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2687	6501 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1922	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2688	6508 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	c. 1930	Residence	No style	Not Eligible
MK2689	6511 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1939	Residence	Craftsman/Col. Rev.	Not Eligible
MK2690	6519 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1933	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2691	6601 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1941	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2692	6617 Beatties Ford Rd.	house	1940	Residence	Craftsman	Not Eligible
MK2693	6701 Beatties Ford Rd.	Richmond Funeral Home	c. 1945	Funeral Home	No style	Not Eligible
MK2694	6809 Beatties Ford Rd.	Long Creek Vol. Fire Dept.	1946	Fire Station	No style	Not Eligible



A. W.L. McConnell House, MK2662



B. W.L. McConnell House; MK2662, outbuildings



C. Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church, MK2668, sanctuary and education
edition



D. Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church, MK2668, stone wall along Beatties
Ford Road

Figure 6
Views of W.L. McConnell House and Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church

of five-to-one common bond and has a front gable roof. There is a large, rectangular vent in the rear wall. The main façade of this structure is not visible from the right of way. The large, frame outbuilding located directly behind the house is one-and-one-half story and clad with weatherboards. It has a set of double, central doors sheltered by a small, hip roof porch. The function and age of this building is not known. The two frame, front gable barns are overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. The property contains a formal garden on its north side as well as numerous shade trees and other decorative plantings. The front of the house is surrounded by a historic picket fence.

A deed search shows that the house was known as the William L. McConnell Homeplace. The 1911 map of the county (see Figure 3) also labels the property as McConnell's. The 1910 census shows that McConnell, a farmer, lived here with his wife, Laura, and four sons, Floyd, Kennedy, Latta, and Murray. William apparently died around 1934 and left the property to his heirs. The land and house stayed in the McConnell family until 1980 when it was sold to John and Marianne Walker who continue to own it today (U.S. Census; Mecklenburg County Deed Records).

Because this house has suffered few alterations and retains several historic outbuildings and picket fence, it is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. It is one of only a few examples of Folk Victorian architecture and the only early twentieth century farmstead along this stretch of Beatties Ford Road. Its outbuildings and lack of modern alterations make it rare in this expanding suburb of Charlotte.

MK2663 (4016 Beatties Ford Road)

This brick veneer, Minimal Traditional house contains a slightly projecting front gable and an attached, shed roof porch set on plain posts. It is one-and-one-half stories with a window in each gable. There is one interior brick chimney and windows are six-over-six sash. Behind the house is a 20 x 22-foot frame garage with two sliding doors. It is clad with drop siding. The house and the garage were constructed in 1947 according to property tax records.

Although this structure has faced no alterations, it is a common building type of this period and possesses no unique architectural or historical features that warrant its inclusion to the NRHP.

MK2664 (4030 Beatties Ford Road)

Set on the corner of Slater Road and Beatties Ford Road, this Craftsman bungalow has a hip roof with a prominent hip roof dormer vent. Constructed in 1936, the house also contains an inset porch set on plain posts with a simple balustrade, and an off-center entry door. The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, a new exterior brick chimney, and replacement windows. There is also a small, one-room addition to the north elevation. Behind the house is a non-historic garage.

Because this house has faced many alterations in the form of new siding, windows and chimney, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. Research also did not indicate that the home was associated with any historically significant individual or event.

MK2665 (4228 Beatties Ford Road)

This Minimal Traditional, one and one-half story house contains a projecting entry room with no porch. Windows are primarily six-over-six sash with one larger, eight-over-eight sash on the main (west) façade. This elevation also features a brick, exterior chimney. The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on a continuous brick foundation. Behind the dwelling is a frame garage sheathed with drop siding and a front gable storage building constructed of weatherboards. Also on the property is a non-historic storage shed. The house was constructed in 1949.

Although it is unaltered, the property is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP because it does not possess unique or outstanding architectural details and is not associated with any eminent historical figure or event.

MK2666 (4248 Beatties Ford Road)

Built in 1948, this brick veneer, side gable, Minimal Traditional house is set on the corner of Beatties Ford Road and Slater Ridge Road. Like its neighbor to the south, the house has a brick chimney on the main (west) façade. As a decorative feature, the chimney is accented by haphazardly placed cut stones. There is no porch, but only a brick patio and metal awning over the entry door. Windows are eight-over-eight sash and the house is one-and-one-half stories with a window in the gables. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence and contains a large, frame garage behind the dwelling.

The house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP because it does not possess any extraordinary architectural features and is not historically important.

MK2667 (4608 Beatties Ford Road)

Also a brick veneer, Minimal Traditional style home, this dwelling is located to the south of Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church (MK2668). It is one-and-one-half story with six-over-six sash windows except in the slightly projecting front gable, which features a ten-over-ten sash window. The asymmetrical façade contains an exterior brick chimney with randomly placed cut stones. There is only a stoop overhang on the entry door and no porch. On the rear (east) elevation is a shed roof addition along with a shed roof dormer. Behind the house are three outbuildings. One is a corrugated metal Quonset hut. Adjacent to it is a gable roof, frame storage building with two sets of hinged doors. The third building is not historic. The main dwelling was constructed in 1950 according to property tax records.

The house and its outbuildings are not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It is a common building type seen throughout this area and does not possess unique or remarkable architectural features and is not associated with any historically significant individual or event.

MK2668 (4700 Beatties Ford Road, Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church)

Seeing a need for a Presbyterian church in this area, Reverend J.C. Williams of Hopewell Presbyterian Church some five miles to the north, organized meetings at this site beginning around 1880. Soon a frame structure was erected and in April 1885, the church was formally established. In 1923, the original building was demolished and the present brick veneer sanctuary was constructed (Figure 6, photo C). It has a cruciform design with a cross gable roof and a front gable, enclosed porch. The patterned glass windows are Gothic arched with six-over-six and four-over-four sashes. The double, central entry door has a Gothic arched, thirteen-light transom. The building originally contained two towers topped with battlements at each front corner. Only the base of these towers remains.

The removal of the towers probably coincides with the construction of the rear, two-story, education wing in 1949. This addition is equal in size to the main sanctuary and has a hip roof with projecting gables on

the north and south elevations. It is also brick veneer and set over a full basement. Windows are metal casements with eight to ten lights. The addition is accessed by a set of double, half-glass doors on both the north and south elevations.

To the south of the main church building is the fellowship hall, constructed in 1936. This is a frame, front gable structure with a gable porch set on decorative metal supports. Windows are six-over-six sash and the structure is set on a brick foundation. There is a shed roof addition on the south elevation and the building has been reclad with vinyl siding. On the north elevation is a large, cut stone chimney.

Adjacent to this building is a frame picnic shelter, which is presently being dismantled. Its date of construction is unknown. It has a gable roof, screened walls and a metal roof.

Directly behind the main sanctuary is a long, rectangular building containing classrooms. Constructed in 1965, it features a gable roof with overhanging eaves sheltering a wraparound porch.

To the north of the main church building is the manse. This building replaced the original 1896 frame manse in 1955. It is a brick veneer, Minimal Traditional style ranch with a large screened porch on its south elevation. Windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash with a multi-light picture window on the main (west) façade. There is no porch, but a shed roof overhang shelters the entry door. A garage is located at the rear of the house and is attached to the main dwelling by a screened breezeway.

At the rear of the church property is a non-historic meeting facility.

The congregation originally owned only two acres of land along Beatties Ford Road, but in 1966, it acquired an adjoining 30-acre parcel. When I-77 was constructed to the east, ten acres were sold to the state leaving the church with a 20-acre plot. Along with the buildings discussed above, the church property also contains a cemetery located behind the sanctuary on a low rise. It is devoid of plantings and is entered through an iron fence (Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church 1985).

Along Beatties Ford Road is an approximately 4-foot tall stone wall. Constructed in 1930, it runs the length of the

church's property and is made of rough-cut stone topped with smooth rocks arranged to form a pointed ridge (Figure 6, photo D). Along the apex is a row of vertically placed, smaller stones. The wall was donated by Edward Lee Baxter Davidson (1858-1944), member of the illustrious Davidson family of Rural Hill plantation. Davidson made his fortune in Charlotte real estate and supported local history causes. He enclosed his family burial ground with a rock wall made of three varieties of native stone found on the property and went on to build similar walls at Hopewell Presbyterian Church and this church. He also laid the stone markers at the McIntyre Farm Historic Site as well as other historic locations throughout Mecklenburg County (*Charlotte Statesman* 1930; Gatza 1998).

This is a noteworthy church complex with a cemetery and several historic structures including the main sanctuary, Fellowship Hall, and stone wall. However, the principal building, the sanctuary, has been quite altered with the removal of the original battlements and the large, rear addition. The 1936 Fellowship Hall has also been altered with vinyl siding. The remaining three buildings on the property are not historic. The alterations to the church and the disproportionate number of non-historic structures disqualify it from the NRHP. However, the property may be eligible for local designation as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark. Created as a sister parish to Hopewell Presbyterian Church, Williams Memorial Presbyterian is historically tied to the early nineteenth church. Williams Memorial and its stone wall can also be connected to prominent Charlotte citizen, Edward Lee Baxter Davidson. The stone wall, which is intact and one of the most striking features of the property, should not be overlooked. The historic properties report for the E.L. Baxter Davidson House in Charlotte suggests that the wall itself be considered a local landmark (Gatza 1998). It should also be noted that the 1955 brick veneer manse will reach fifty years of age in just two years, therefore making four historic structures on the property.

MK2669 (5009 Beatties Ford Road)

This 1921 Craftsman bungalow features a steeply pitched hip roof and a hip roof dormer with a four-light window and flanking louvered vents (Figure 7, photo A). The porch is inset and rests on square posts set on pedestals. The house is clad with asbestos siding and the façade and the porch pedestals are now covered with permastone. Other changes include replacement

windows, a carport addition to the south elevation, and altered fenestration on the main (east) façade with the placement of a picture window. Also on the property are a non-historic shed and a frame, front gable garage that contains two sets of double-hinged doors and a four-light window in the gable.

This property is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It has faced numerous alterations in the form of new siding and altered fenestration. It also has no known historical associations.

MK2670 (Beatties Ford Road and Sunset Road, Variety Plus Produce)

This produce stand is situated at the corner of Sunset Road and Beatties Ford Road. It is a simple, side gable, concrete block structure built around 1950. There is one exterior end chimney on the southeast elevation. Windows include two picture windows on the main (northeast) façade and metal casement windows on the northwest elevation. There is a modern, metal shelter extending along the front of the building.

This building is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It contains no notable architectural features and has no historical associations.

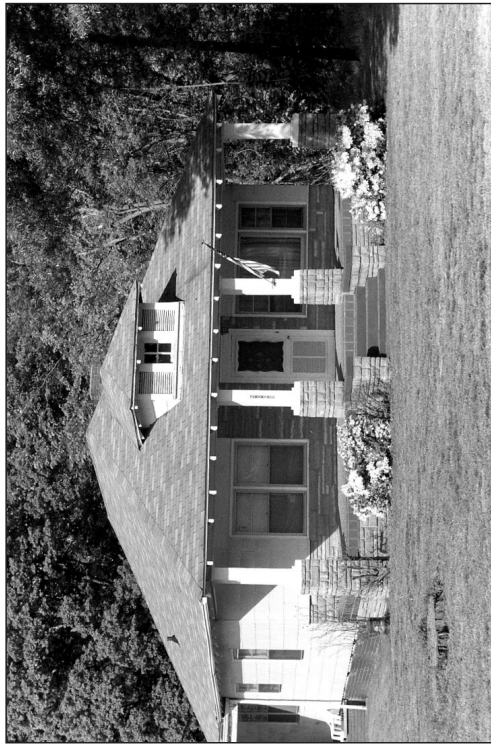
MK2671 (5040 Beatties Ford Road, Re-Runs Consignment Shop)

Constructed in 1953, this long, rectangular, freestanding building is set on the southeast corner of Sunset Road and Beatties Ford Road. It has a brick veneer façade while the remainder of the building is concrete block. The roof is flat with a plain parapet. The structure contains two commercial spaces. The northern business has two entry doors while the store to the south has only one. Windows are set in pairs and are two-over-two horizontal sash.

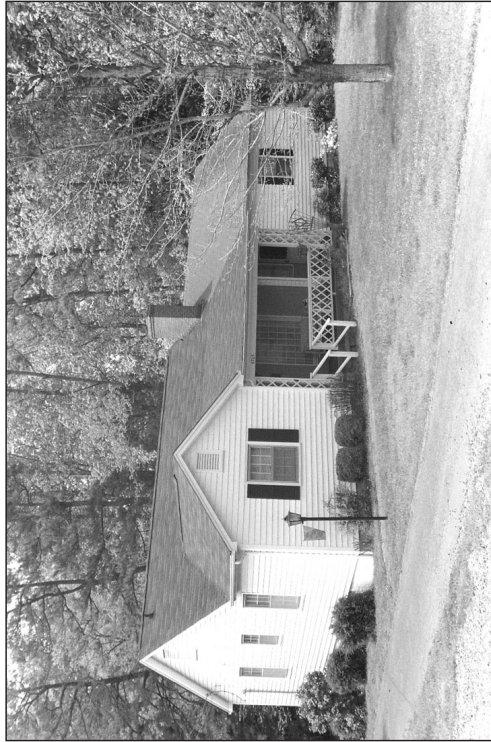
This building is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It does not possess any unique architectural features and is not associated with a historically prominent person or event.

MK2672 (Beatties Ford Road and Sunset Road, Storehouse)

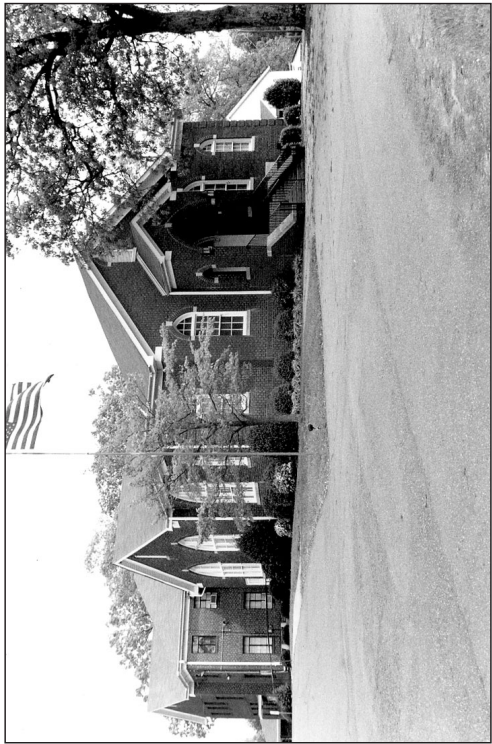
This long, rectangular building resembles a small storehouse or warehouse. It is situated at the northeast corner of Sunset Road and Beatties Ford Road. Although



A. MK2669, 5009 Beatties Ford Road



B. MK2684, 5703 Beatties Ford Road



C. MK2690, 6519 Beatties Ford Road



D. Long Creek Volunteer Fire Department, MK2694

Figure 7
Views of 5009, 5703, and 6519 Beatties Ford Road and view of Long Creek Volunteer Fire Department

the project map shows an additional structure on this site, this is the only building remaining. It has a slightly sloped shed roof and is sheathed with weatherboards, although some siding has been replaced with corrugated metal. There are two warehouse bays and one personnel door that is sheltered by a shed roof stoop porch. The building is in poor condition and appears to date from the 1940s.

Because there are no other buildings remaining at this site, it is difficult to ascertain the use or age of this structure. Whatever the case, it appears to be an auxiliary building and probably does not represent the former use of the property. It is therefore, not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2673 (Barn)

While this appears to be a former house site set on a small rise some 200 feet to the east of Beatties Ford Road, only this barn remains. It is frame and clad with drop siding. The central, gable roof sections contain a set of double-hinged doors. There are shed extensions to both sides each containing hinged garage doors. The building is in poor condition and is missing its roof.

Without the house that probably once stood adjacent to this building, the significance of the barn is unknown. It is a typical building type and contains no unusual architectural features. It is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2674 (5233 Beatties Ford Road)

This Minimal Traditional house appears to have been constructed around 1950. It is frame with a projecting front gable and eight-over-eight sash windows. The house is clad with aluminum siding and set on a brick foundation. The porch has a shed roof and is supported by decorative metal posts with a balustrade. At the rear of the property is a non-historic carport.

This house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP as it lacks significant architectural details and holds no known historical value.

MK2675 (5309 Beatties Ford Road)

Also a Minimal Traditional house, this dwelling was constructed in 1952 and features a side gable roof and an inset porch on the southern end. There are two interior brick chimneys and one-over-one sash windows. The

house is clad with aluminum siding and set on a continuous brick foundation. The only notable architectural detail is the fluted pilasters flanking the front door. At the rear of the property is a frame garage with a shed roof and one set of double doors.

The house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP because it does not possess any notable architectural features and is not historically important.

MK2676 (5408 Beatties Ford Road)

Constructed in 1946, this simple, brick veneer house has a symmetrical, 3-bay façade and a side gable roof. A gable overhang shelters the central door. Windows are one-over-one sash. There is one interior brick chimney and one exterior end chimney. Also on the property is an 8 x 8-foot pump house constructed of concrete block with a gable roof. The garage is not historic. Built as a residence, it is now used as an office for the Delta's of Charlotte, Inc.

This building is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It contains no remarkable architectural features and has no historical associations.

MK2677 (5432 Beatties Ford Road)

Also constructed in 1946 and possessing a 3-bay symmetrical façade, this house features a central gable roof porch set on square posts. It has a side gable roof with a shed roof addition to the rear. The house is clad with vinyl siding and has six-over-six sash windows. To the south of the dwelling is a garden enclosed with a picket fence. Also on the property are a frame, front gable garage and a non-historic storage building.

This house has been altered with vinyl siding and contains no unusual architectural features. It also holds no known historical associations and therefore, not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2678 (5509 Beatties Ford Road)

Another 1946 dwelling, this is a side gable, brick veneer house with an ell on the north elevation and a small addition on the south elevation that appears to be an enclosed porch. The house has an asymmetrical 7-bay façade with no porch. To the rear of the property stands a shed roof, frame outbuilding with two entry doors. A shed roof porch set on poles shelters the entire façade.

This building is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It contains no notable architectural features and has no known historical associations.

MK2679 (5532 Beatties Ford Road)

Constructed around 1945, this brick veneer house has a slightly projecting front gable and a large addition to the rear. It is one-and-one-half stories with a window in the end gables. There is a shed roof porch set on decorative metal supports with a balustrade. The porch wall is composed of wood paneling. Many of the windows have been replaced, but a few six-over-six sash originals remain.

The house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP because it does not possess any distinct architectural features and is not historically important.

MK2680 (5604 Beatties Ford Road, Westwood Driving Range)

This property contains several structures and functions primarily as a driving range. While the brick office for the driving range was constructed in 1965, there is a c. 1945 house adjacent to it. The dwelling has a symmetrical, 3-bay core with a small, one-room addition to the north elevation and a screened porch on the south. It has a simple gable roof stoop porch and replacement windows. It is clad with vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. To the rear is a non-historic garage. The property was originally a 9-hole golf course and was converted into a driving range in the early 1970s.

Because of the alterations to this house, namely the addition of vinyl siding and the replacement windows, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. Research did not reveal that this home was associated with any significant individual or historic event.

MK2681 (5617 Beatties Ford Road)

This side gable house was constructed in 1949. It has an asymmetrical, 4-bay façade with six-over-six sash, shuttered windows. A simple shed roof overhang supported by plain brackets covers the entry door. The house is clad with asbestos siding and is set on a concrete block foundation. The adjacent garage is attached to the house by an open breezeway.

This house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP as it lacks significant architectural details and holds no known historical value.

MK2682 (5628 Beatties Ford Road)

Built in 1901, this T-shaped Folk Victorian house has an addition to the rear. It has faced several alterations including the addition of synthetic siding and porch supports. Windows are six-over-six sash and there is one exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation. The house is surrounded by mature shade trees and has an 8-foot, wood fence in the rear making it difficult to see from the right of way.

The addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the porch supports are notable alterations, which preclude this dwellings inclusion to the NRHP. It is also not associated with a historical event or individual.

MK2683 (5639 Beatties Ford Road)

This Minimal Traditional style house was constructed in 1949 and has a slightly projecting off-center gable on the main (east) façade. Plain pillars support the shed roof porch. Windows are eight-over-eight sash with a picture window on the façade. There is a non-historic addition on the south elevation. The house is clad with vinyl siding and is set on a full basement.

Because of the alterations to this house, namely the application of vinyl siding and the south addition, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. Research did not reveal that this home was associated with any significant individual or historic event.

MK2684 (5703 Beatties Ford Road)

Similar to its neighbor at 5639 Beatties Ford Road, this house was probably also built in 1949 (Figure 7, Photo B). It has a projecting gable on the south end of the main (east) façade and an addition on the north elevation. Prior to the addition, the porch had a shed roof, but it is now inset and set on plain, replacement posts. Windows are eight-over-eight sash with a large, multi-light picture window on the main façade. The house rests on a full basement and has been reclad with vinyl siding. The project area map shows several outbuildings at the rear of this property. They are overgrown with vegetation and not visible from the right of way.

This house has also been altered with vinyl siding and an addition and is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It also does not appear to be historically significant.

MK2685 (6230 Beatties Ford Road, Trinity United Methodist Church)

This church is situated on a low rise, some 400 feet off Beatties Ford Road at the intersection with Trinity Road. Established in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Trinity United Methodist Church's congregation is amongst the oldest in Mecklenburg County (Blythe and Brockman 1961:201). The third church building on this site, the present sanctuary was completed in 1928. It is brick veneer and constructed in a cruciform plan with a central tower on the main (west) façade. The tower was once topped with battlements, but they were removed in the 1980s when the present wooden steeple was added. There are arched stained glass windows on the main façade and the side elevations except in the transepts where they are twelve-over-twelve sash. The main, double entry doors have an arched, stained glass transom. Above it is a round, stained glass light.

Attached to the main sanctuary on the south elevation is a two-and-one-half story education building. The first floor of this structure was constructed in 1954 as a fellowship hall. It was designed to support upper stories when funds became available. The final two levels were completed in 1956 and the education wing was complete. This section of the church is L-shaped with a hip roof and eight-over-eight sash windows. The half-story windows are gable wall dormers (McClure et al 1968:16-18).

To the north of the main sanctuary via an open breezeway is a c. 1990 addition that contains the church offices and additional meeting space. It is also brick veneer and contains similar fenestration to the education building and the main sanctuary.

The grounds are attractively landscaped and include a fenced playground to the south of the building and a large cemetery behind the church complex. The cemetery is devoid of trees, decorative plantings and fenced plots. It contains numerous historic graves with the earliest markers dating to the 1850s.

Although this property is well maintained and was established as a church in the early nineteenth century, the 1928 sanctuary is the only remaining historic building

on the grounds. Its integrity, however, has been compromised with the removal of the tower battlements and the addition of the wooden steeple. The additions further detract from the building's original design. Trinity United Methodist Church is, therefore, not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2686 (6431 Beatties Ford Road)

This Craftsman bungalow was constructed in 1930. It has a clipped gable roof with simple brackets in the eaves and four-over-one sash windows. The prominent clipped gable porch contains tapered columns set on brick piers on the corners with plain posts in the center. The main (east) façade is symmetrical with a central door. There is a four-light window in the porch gable and a similar window with flanking louvered vents in the side elevations making this a one-and-one-half story house. The dwelling sits on a continuous brick foundation and contains one brick, exterior chimney contained within the roof eave on the south elevation. The entire structure has been reclad with vinyl siding. Behind the house is a shed roof, frame outbuilding with a single entry door. It is probably used for storage.

This house has been altered with vinyl siding and contains no unusual architectural features. It also holds no known historical associations and therefore, is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.

MK2687 (6501 Beatties Ford Road)

Built in 1922, this is also a Craftsman bungalow with a front gable roof. The porch is set on plain pillars and wraps around to the north elevation. It is one-and-one-half stories with a four-light window flanked by louvered vents in the front gable. Other windows are six-over-six sash. The symmetrical, three-bay façade has a central door. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding, as are the plain brackets in the gable. There is one exterior end chimney on the south elevation and an interior chimney. The property also contains two outbuildings. Both are frame and appear to be used as storage.

Because of the alterations to this house, namely the addition of vinyl siding, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. Research did not reveal that this home was associated with any significant individual or historic event.

MK2688 (6508 Beatties Ford Road)

This L-shaped dwelling appears to have been constructed around 1930. There is a hip roof porch along most of the three-bay, symmetrical façade. The porch is set on plain posts with a simple balustrade. The house is one-and-one-half stories with two-light windows in the front and side gables. Other windows are replacements. The entire structure is clad with drop siding.

This house is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP as it lacks significant architectural details and holds no known historical value.

MK2689 (6511 Beatties Ford Road)

With its steeply pitched, lateral gable roof, three-bay symmetrical façade and central gable porch, this house features characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. Its post-on-pillar porch supports, however, is a Craftsman detail. The house is one-and-one-half story with a window in the gable. There is one exterior end chimney and a brick foundation. The house has been resheathed with vinyl siding. Property tax records show it was constructed in 1939. To the northeast of the house is a front gable garage clad with drop siding.

This house has been altered with vinyl siding and contains no unusual architectural features. It also holds no known historical associations and therefore, not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2690 (6519 Beatties Ford Road)

Property tax records show that this bungalow was constructed in 1933. It is a one-and-one-half story structure with a large gable dormer that contains two windows and an octagonal, louvered vent (Figure 7, Photo C). The house has a lateral gable roof with windows in the gable ends. The front porch wraps around on the north elevation and has been altered somewhat with a replacement balustrade and new posts. The brick piers, however, remain. Other Craftsman details include brackets in the gables. On the façade is a three-sided, projecting bay reminiscent of the Victorian style. All of the windows have been replaced and a picture window was added to the main façade. The house has also been reclad with vinyl siding. There is a front gable garage adjacent the house that is constructed of drop siding with double doors.

The addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the windows are notable alterations, which preclude this dwellings inclusion to the NRHP. It is also not associated with a historical event or individual.

MK2691 (6601 Beatties Ford Road)

This front gable bungalow was built in 1941 and has been quite altered. It has a hip roof porch across the entire façade set on replacement metal supports. There is a large addition to the north elevation and the structure is now clad with vinyl siding. All windows have been replaced and there is a non-historic picture window on the main façade. The three outbuildings on the property remain unaltered. The first is a side gable structure with a central door and flanking six-over-six sash windows. It has exposed rafters in the eaves and is clad with drop siding. The windows suggest that perhaps this was another dwelling. There is also a gable roof garage sheathed with drop siding and a shed roof storage building constructed of weatherboards.

This house has been altered with vinyl siding, an addition, and replacement windows. It contains no unusual architectural features and also holds no known historical associations. It is therefore, not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2692 (6617 Beatties Ford Road)

Constructed in 1940, this is also a front gable bungalow. It features Craftsman details such as brackets in the eaves and tapered posts on brick pillars on the gable porch. The house is brick veneer with a slightly projecting gable on the north elevation. Windows are one-over-one sash and there is an added picture window on the main (east) façade. There is one exterior end chimney on the north elevation, one interior chimney and an interior flue. The garage on the property is not historic.

Although relatively unaltered with the exception of the added picture window, this house represents a common building style in this area and does not display any exceptional architectural features. It is also not related to any historical figure or event and is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

MK2693 (6701 Beatties Ford Road, Richmond Funeral Home)

This building is presently used as a funeral home, but its original purpose is unknown. It is a simple, freestanding commercial building with a stepped parapet on the main (east) façade. It is constructed of concrete block and probably built around 1950. The windows on the main façade have been altered with replacement multi-light picture windows. There are two entrances with no porches or awnings. The main façade is coated with stucco, which is also a recent alteration.

This building has been quite altered with stucco and replacement windows and doors. It possesses no exceptional architectural features and historic research did not reveal that it has any historical associations.

MK2694 (6809 Beatties Ford Road, Long Creek Volunteer Fire Department)

Property tax records show this structure was built in 1946. It is similar to the adjacent funeral home and also constructed of concrete block with a stepped parapet (Figure 7, Photo D). There are three garage bays along the main (west) façade each with a replacement, metal door. Windows on the side elevation are original and are one-over-one sash. On the roof is the original fire alarm, which is set on tall, metal poles. It is, however, no longer used.

While an interesting example of suburban public building, it does not possess unique or outstanding architectural features to warrant inclusion to the NRHP. It is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS**BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Background research conducted at the archaeological site files maintained by the Office of State Archaeology revealed that only one archaeological site, the McIntyre Farm Revolutionary War historic site (Site 31MK123**), had been previously recorded in the study area.

31MK123 (McIntyre Historic Site)**

The historical events that took place at this site are described in the Historical Background section of the

Cultural Context (Chapter III) of this report. The site was purchased and set aside as the McIntyre Historic Site Park in 1976. It is owned and maintained by the Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation Department. The site consists of 1.5-acres to the immediate northwest of the intersection of McIntyre Avenue and Beatties Ford Road. The site is wooded with a short path winding through it. Originally, interpretive signs were placed at the trailhead and along the path containing historical information about the events that took place here in 1780. Many of these signs are still in place but the information has either been purposely removed or has been weathered or sun bleached away. The only interpretive information remaining at the site are two markers fronting Beatties Ford Road commemorating the Revolutionary War skirmish but containing little additional information. The site also contains a number of landscape features, depressions and berms, scattered around the site. These have been interpreted at the Office of State Archaeology as having possibly been associated with historic gold mining on the site and are considered historically sensitive.

The site is been recommended eligible for the National Register and New South Associates agrees with this recommendation. However, the area of potential effect for the road-widening project does not appear to intrude far enough into the park for its effect on the site to be considered adverse. A transect of shovel tests excavated along the proposed widened right-of-way for Beatties Ford Road through the McIntyre Site yielded no cultural deposits nor were conditions on this portion of the site found to be suitable for the preservation of substantial archaeological deposits. Soils in these tests were found to be shallow, eroded, and substantially disturbed – probably by prior work on Beatties Ford Road.

Additionally, the pits and berms described above and deemed potentially historically sensitive by the Office of State Archaeology are outside the widening project as proposed and should not be affected. Care should be taken, therefore, to avoid these features during construction activities related to the road widening. If avoidance of the features is found to be unworkable, further work at the site, including archival research and additional archaeological excavation, will need to be undertaken in order to assess the age, origin, and integrity of the anomalies.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

The archaeological reconnaissance consisted of a survey of the study corridor with an eye to assessing its archaeological potential. The vast majority of the corridor lies on developed, urban land unsuitable for the preservation of archaeological deposits. Two areas, one around McIntyre Creek, the other on both sides of Beatties Ford Road at the McIntyre Historic Site, were deemed sufficiently undisturbed to warrant a closer investigation. The archaeological reconnaissance recorded two archaeological sites, both near the McIntyre Farm Revolutionary War historic site.

Site 31MK1045

<i>National Register Status:</i>	Recommended ineligible
<i>County:</i>	Mecklenburg
<i>USGS 7.5' Quad:</i>	Derita, 1972
<i>Topographic Setting:</i>	Ridge Side Slope
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	Zone 17 Easting 512360 Northing 3907581
<i>Elevation (AMSL):</i>	1111 feet
<i>Site Size:</i>	250 meters ²
<i>Prehistoric Site Function:</i>	NA
<i>Historic Site Type:</i>	Home/residence
<i>Period of Occupation:</i>	Mid- to Late- 20 th Century
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	None in particular
<i>Prehistoric artifacts:</i>	0
<i>Historic artifacts:</i>	0
<i>Max. Artifact Depth:</i>	0 cm
<i>Surface Visibility:</i>	10%
<i>Total Shovel Tests:</i>	1
<i>Positive</i>	0
<i>Negative</i>	1

Site 31MK1045 (Figure 8) is the remnant foundation of a house located on a ridge side slope just off of Beatties Ford Road north of Charlotte in North Carolina's Piedmont physiographic province at 1,111 feet above mean sea level. The site consists of the brick foundation. The closest permanent water source is an unnamed, first order stream located 100 meters away. The site is located in the Catawba drainage basin. The boundary of the site was defined as the area containing the structure and associated features. Vegetation in the area was moderate in unimproved forest, with surface visibility not exceeding 10 percent. A line of shovel tests was excavated within the Beatties Ford Road widening APE to the east of the site. These tests revealed a soil profile consisting of eroded Cecil sandy clay loam. Cecil series are well-drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in residuum from acid igneous and metamorphic rock. They are found in large areas of the study area and are common to broad ridges and side slopes (McCachren 1980:37). Soils in the area were badly eroded. The profile contained only the following stratum of subsoil beneath the surface.

<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Depth below Surface</u>
2.5YR4/6	Clay	20cm

No cultural material other than the remnant building materials and landscape features were found at the site. These consisted of a two-room, brick foundation with a back porch that was apparently screened-in (torn, nylon

screen littered the area). This porch appears to have been partially constructed of concrete block. In the back (west) room, lays an enameled metal sink next to a water pipe made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Pushed in from the front entrance is a short flight of steps constructed of poured cement. Low fieldstone walls retain terraces to the north of the structure. While most of these building materials are modern, the machine made brick in the foundation is interspersed with older, apparently handmade brick (see Figure 8, inset 2). It is possible that the house was constructed using earlier materials that may have been found on site. No artifacts were recovered from shovel tests or from the surface.

Architectural remains at the site appear to date between the middle to late 20th Century and are badly damaged. No artifacts were found at the site and the soil was found to be shallow and eroded. We feel that the site has low research potential due to the lack of artifacts and poor preservation of the architectural features. Older building materials at the site are out of context and of no real benefit to researchers studying the local history of the area. New South Associates therefore recommends the site ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further study is recommended at the site.

Site 31MK1046

<i>National Register Status:</i>	Recommended ineligible
<i>County:</i>	Mecklenburg
<i>USGS 7.5' Quad:</i>	Derita, 1972
<i>Topographic Setting:</i>	Ridge Side Slope
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	Zone 17
	Easting 512432
	Northing 3907573
<i>Elevation (AMSL):</i>	834 feet
<i>Site Size:</i>	4500 meters ²
<i>Prehistoric Site Function:</i>	NA
<i>Historic Site Type:</i>	Farmstead/shop
<i>Period of Occupation:</i>	Mid- to Late- 20 th Century
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	None in particular
<i>Prehistoric artifacts:</i>	0
<i>Historic artifacts:</i>	0
<i>Max. Artifact Depth:</i>	0 cm
<i>Surface Visibility:</i>	10%
<i>Total Shovel Tests:</i>	3
<i>Positive</i>	0
<i>Negative</i>	3

Site 31MK1046 (Figure 9) is a collection of structures, in various states of disrepair, scattered along a ridge side slope just off of Beatties Ford Road north of Charlotte in North Carolina's Piedmont physiographic province at 834 feet above mean sea level. The site consists of seven standing or ruined structures and landscape features. The closest permanent water source is an unnamed, first order stream located 250 meters away. The site is located in the Catawba drainage basin. The boundary of the site was defined as the area containing the structures. Vegetation in the area was moderate in unimproved forest, with surface visibility not exceeding 10 percent. A line of shovel tests was excavated within the Beatties Ford Road widening APE to the west of the site. These tests revealed a soil profile consisting of eroded Cecil sandy clay loam. Cecil series are well-drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in residuum from acid igneous and metamorphic rock. They are found in large areas of the study area and are common to broad ridges and side slopes (McCachren 1980:37). Soils in the area were badly eroded. The profile contained only the following stratum of subsoil beneath the surface.

<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Depth below Surface</u>
2.5YR4/6	Clay	20cm

No cultural material other than the ruined structures and landscape features were found at the site. These were identified as a shop, barn, privy, shed, springhouse, and a root cellar. Foundation remains of what may have been

a house and a fieldstone terrace retaining wall were also identified. The shop building and the springhouse are each constructed of concrete block. The shop has metal windows and the springhouse shelters a modern, steel valve. The barn, shed, and privy are wood frame with sheet metal roofing and, in the case of the shed, siding. The cellar is modern brick with a Portland cement cover. The foundational remains are machine made brick and concrete block. No artifacts were recovered from shovel tests or from the surface.

Architectural remains at the site appear to date between the middle to late 20th Century and are in various states of disrepair. No artifacts were found at the site and the soil was found to be shallow and eroded. In the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the site is virtually undatable. Two of the structures are modern. The others are either simple frame outbuildings lacking any distinctive character or are too badly ruined to provide any information of interest to the study of local history. We feel that the site has low research potential due to the lack of artifacts and poor preservation of the architectural features. New South Associates therefore recommends the site ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further study is recommended at the site.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The architectural survey documented 34 historic properties within the project area. Only one, the McConnell House, is recommended as eligible to the NRHP and another (Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church) is recommended as eligible as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark. The remainder of the buildings were found to be lacking in architectural and historical importance and not considered eligible to either register. All of the buildings surveyed are listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 5.

RECOMMENDED NRHP ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

MK2662, McConnell House: This two-story, Folk Victorian style farmhouse is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C because it is a rare remaining example of an early 20th century farmstead. The property retains several outbuildings including a possible brick springhouse. There is also a historic fence along the front of the house. The dwelling itself is relatively unaltered and contains several Folk Victorian elements including vergeboards, one-story porch, and T-shaped plan. The proposed widening of Beatties Ford Road should take care to avoid this house, its outbuildings, and picket fence. If avoidance is not feasible, then Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation will be required prior to construction.

RECOMMENDED LOCALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

MK2668, Williams Memorial Presbyterian Church: This church complex contains both historic and non-historic buildings along with a cemetery and a long, stone wall. The church is associated with NRHP property, Hopewell Presbyterian Church located five miles to the north. It is also related to E.L. Baxter Davidson, an important Charlotte businessman, who erected the wall in 1930 as a gift to the church. The wall, one of the most impressive features of the property, is similar in design to the one at

Hopewell. The 1923 Williams Memorial sanctuary has been altered by the removal of the twin towers with battlements and the addition to the rear. The property also contains an altered 1936 Fellowship Hall, 1955 manse, 1965 education building, and c. 1980 meeting facility. It is a good example of an early twentieth century church that evolved into a complex containing facilities for educational and social activities.

Because the main building has been altered and there is a disproportionate number of non-historic structures, it is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It may, however, be eligible for listing as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark. Properties listed on this register must possess individual historical significance regardless of age. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission receives reports relating to the history and architectural significance of the site and makes recommendations for its designation. Their recommendation and supporting materials are then sent to the NCSHPO for their approval. Listing on this register will provide the complex protection from unsympathetic alterations and demolition as well as an opportunity to obtain further historical and architectural documentation (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission 2003).

Even though the church is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP, plans for widening of Beatties Ford Road should take the property and, specifically, the stone wall, into consideration. It is a principal feature of the church property and lies precariously close to the present roadway.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological reconnaissance consisted of a survey of the study corridor with an eye to assessing its archaeological potential. The vast majority of the corridor lies on developed, urban land unsuitable for the preservation of archaeological deposits. Two areas, one around McIntyre Creek, the other on both sides of Beatties

Ford Road at the McIntyre Historic Site, were deemed sufficiently undisturbed to warrant a closer investigation. The archaeological reconnaissance recorded two archaeological sites; both near the McIntyre Farm Revolutionary War historic site and evaluated the McIntyre Farm site itself.

Site 31MK123**, the McIntyre Historic Site, has been recommended eligible for the National Register and New South Associates agrees with this recommendation. However, the area of potential effect for the road-widening project does not appear to intrude far enough into the site for its effect on it to be considered adverse. Care should be taken during construction activities related to the road widening to avoid any further incursion into the boundaries of the site than are already proposed. If this proves to be unworkable and the area of effect is extended, further work at the site, including archival research and additional archaeological excavation, will need to be undertaken in order to assess the impact of the additional disturbance on the site's eligibility.

Architectural remains at Site 31MK1045 appear to date between the middle to late 20th Century and are badly damaged. No artifacts were found at the site and the soil was found to be shallow and eroded. We feel that the site has low research potential due to the lack of artifacts and poor preservation of the architectural features. Older building materials at the site are out of context and of no real benefit to researchers studying the local history of the area. New South Associates therefore recommends the site ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further study is recommended at the site.

Architectural remains at Site 31MK1046 also appear to date between the middle to late 20th Century and are in various states of disrepair. No artifacts were found at the site and the soil was found to be shallow and eroded. In the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the site is virtually undatable. Two of the structures are modern. The others are either simple frame outbuildings lacking any distinctive character or are too badly ruined to provide any information of interest to the study of local history. We feel that the site has low research potential due to the lack of artifacts and poor preservation of the architectural features. New South Associates therefore recommends the site ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further study is recommended at the site.

New South Associates further recommends that this reconnaissance constitutes sufficient archaeological study of the corridor and that a more intensive survey is not necessary.

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APPENDIX A: RESUME OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

J. W. JOSEPH, Ph.D., RPA
PRESIDENT/PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania - 1993
M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania - 1982
B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 1980

Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) - 1988

Areas of Specialization

History and Anthropology of the American South	Architectural History
Plantation Archaeology	Public Archaeology
African-American Archaeology	Urban Archaeology
Spanish Colonial Archaeology	Caribbean Archaeology
Landscape Archaeology	Industrial Archaeology
Southern Stoneware Research	Puerto Rican Archaeology

Professional Memberships

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (Board of Directors 1988-90, 1994-96; President 1992 -94)
Society for American Archaeology (Cultural Resource Task Force 1994-98; Georgia State Representative, Government Affairs Network, 1996-98)
Society for Historical Archaeology/Council for Underwater Archaeology (Local Arrangements Chair, 1998 Atlanta Conference; Conference Committee 1999-present; Nominations and Election Committee, 2001)
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Archaeological Society of South Carolina

Professional Experience

1988-	Principal Archaeologist and President, New South Associates
1988	Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1987	Assistant Chief Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1986	Senior Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1985	Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1984	Assistant Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1983	Assistant Archaeologist, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
1982	Data Record Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1981	Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1981	Assistant Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1980	Excavator, Director de Antiquites, Aquitaine Region, Bordeaux, France

1980	Research and Administrative Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1980	Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1980	Field Assistant Archaeologist, New World Research
1980	Draftsman, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1979	Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1978	Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1977	Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1976	Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1970	Volunteer Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

Teaching Experience

1984	Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1984	Educational Intern, Philadelphia Maritime Museum
1983	Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1983	Jr. High School Teacher, Department of History, Germantown Friends School, Pennsylvania
1982	Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

Technical Reports

2000	Messick, Denise P., Brody Frederickson, J. Faith Meader, and J. W. Joseph. <i>Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Georgia Army National Guard</i> . Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
2000	Theresa M. Hamby, Jennifer Langdale, and J. W. Joseph <i>The Vendue/Prioleau Archaeological Study</i> . Submitted to Vendue/Prioleau Associates, LLC and the Department of Planning and Urban Development, Charleston, South Carolina.
2000	Natalie P. Adams, Leslie E. Raymer, J.W. Joseph, and Bonnie Frick <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 4,219 Acres, Lake Thurmond, McDuffie, Lincoln, Wilkes, And Columbia Counties, Georgia And McCormick County, South Carolina</i> . Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
2000	Thomas A. Crist, William R. Henry, Reginald H. Pitts, Wade P. Catts, J. W. Joseph, Alex Caton, Arthur Washburn, and Sean Norris <i>With Death Came Liberty: The History and Archaeology of the Sam Goode Cemetery, Mecklenburg County, Virginia</i> . Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
2000	Meader, J. Faith, J. Lee Cox, Jr., and J. W. Joseph <i>Archival Research and Underwater Archaeological Survey of the SC Route 41 Bridge Replacement Over the Black River, Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties, South Carolina</i> . Report submitted to SCDOT.
2000	Brody Fredericksen and J.W. Joseph. <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Transportation Control Center, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia</i> . New South Associates Technical Report 705. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc.
2000	Jennifer Langdale, Patrice White, and J. W. Joseph. <i>Lone Star to Rimini: An Intensive Architectural Historical Survey and an Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Causeway,</i>

- Calhoun, Clarendon and Sumter Counties, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 702. Report submitted to HNTB.
- 1999 Leslie E. Raymer and J. W. Joseph. *Research Design For Phase II Testing of 11 Sites, Poinsett Weapons Range, Sumter County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 681. Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers.
- 1999 Mark Swanson and J. W. Joseph. *Determination of Eligibility - Assessment of Effects - Mitigation of Adverse Effect Documentation: Provision Structures 2-4 from Cell Tower near Intersection of White Oak Road and Highway 25, Millen, Jenkins County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 677. Report submitted to Alston and Bird and SBA Communications.
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- 1991 Building to Grow: Agrarian Adaptations to South Carolina's Historic Landscape. Paper presented at the 1991 South Carolina Landscape Symposium, sponsored by COSCAPA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
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- 1984 Public Archaeology: The French Paleolithic and Industrial Baltimore. Paper presented at the 1984 Annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Va.
- 1983 Protohistoric Research in the Southeast. Symposium co-chaired with Mary Beth Reed, 1983 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, S.C.

APPENDIX B: HISTORICAL SURVEY FORMS

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY / DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

1. STATE SITE NUMBER: | 31MK1045 |
2. SITE NAME(S): | |
3. OTHER SITE NUMBER: | | 4. INSTITUTION ASSIGNING: | 47 |
5. PROJECT SITE NUMBER: | 2164-1 |
6. SITE COMPONENT:
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 PREHISTORIC | 4 HISTORIC, ABOVE GROUND REMAINS |
| 2 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC,
NO ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS | 5 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC,
ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS PRESENT |
| 3 HISTORIC, NO ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS | 6 HISTORIC AMERINDIAN |
7. QUAD MAP: | DERITA, 1972 | CODE | D11 |
8. UTM ZONE: 16 ☒ 17 18 NORTHING | 3907581 | EASTING | 512360 |
9. COUNTY: | MECKLENBURG | 10. DATE RECORDED: | 04 / 23 / 2003 |
- RECORDED BY: MATTHEW J. EDWARDS
- PROJECT NAME: BEATTIES FORD ROAD WIDENING
11. RESULT OF COMPLIANCE PROJECT: ☒ YES 2 NO
12. ER/CH/GRANT#: | |
13. CODING DATE: | 05 / 06 / 2003 | CODED BY: MATTHEW J. EDWARDS
- 14-18. OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY USE ONLY**
14. REGISTER:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 DETERMINED ELIGIBLE | 7 UNASSESSED |
| 2 PLACED ON STUDY LIST | 8 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA A |
| 3 APPROVED FOR NOMINATION BY SPRC | 9 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA B |
| 4 CURRENTLY LISTED ON NRHP | 10 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA C |
| 5 REMOVED FROM NRHP | 11 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA D |
| 6 NOT ELIGIBLE AFTER EVALUATION | |
15. TYPE OF FORM:
- 11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM VI
16. RECORDER STATUS:
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1 NCAC MEMBER | 4 OTHER |
| 2 AMATEUR | 5 STUDENT |
| 3 UNKNOWN | |

17. FORM RELIABILITY:

- 1 CODING COMPLETE
- 2 CODING INCOMPLETE

3 CODING UNRELIABLE

18. LOCATIONAL RELIABILITY:

- 1 ACCURATE
- 2 WITHIN 100M RADIUS
- 3 UNRELIABILITY

- 4 UNKNOWN LOCATION
- 5 WITHIN 500M RADIUS
- 6 WITHIN 1KM RADIUS

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: _____

>>> ATTACH USGS OR OTHER DETAILED SITE MAP <<<

19. RESEARCH POTENTIAL:

| MOST OF THE REMAINS APPEAR TO BE QUITE MODERN WITH THE EXCEPTION OF OLDER, |
| APPARENTLY HANDMADE BRICK INTERSPERSED WITH MODERN BRICK IN THE FOUNDATION |
| REMNANTS. WHILE LIKELY THAT THE HOUSE WAS RECONSTRUCTED FROM EARLIER |
| MATERIALS, THESE MATERIALS ARE OUT OF CONTEXT AND OF NO REAL BENEFIT TO |
| RESEARCHERS |

20. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ARTIFICIAL:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 NONE APPARENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 HIGH | 7 INUNDATED |
| 2 LOW | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED | 8 VANDALIZED BY POTHUNTERS |
| 3 MODERATE | 6 STABLE AT PRESENT | |

21. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ENVIRONMENTAL:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 NONE APPARENT | 4 HIGH | 7 INUNDATED |
| 2 LOW | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED | 8 VANDALIZED BY POTHUNTERS |
| 3 MODERATE | 6 STABLE AT PRESENT | |

22. EXPLANATION OF IMPACTS:

| THE SITE IS LOCATED ABOUT 30-M WEST OF BEATTIES FORD ROAD, JUST AT THE |
| EDGE OF THE PROPOSED EXTENT OF THE WIDENING PROJECT MAKING IT LIKELY THAT |
| THE SITE WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IF NOT DESTROYED |

| _____ |

23. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 NO FURTHER WORK | 6 PRESERVATION BY AVOIDANCE |
| 2 INTENSIVE SURFACE COLLECTION | 7 NOMINATE TO NATIONAL REGISTER |
| 3 TEST EXCAVATIONS | 8 ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER |
| 4 EXCAVATION AND DATA RECOVERY | 9 FIELD INSPECTION |
| 5 MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION | 99 OTHER _____ |

24. EXPLAIN RECOMMENDATIONS:

| BECAUSE THE HISTORIC COMPONENT OF THE SITE HAS BEEN DRASTICALLY MUTED BY |
 | SUBSEQUENT CONSTRUCTION (SEE ABOVE) ANY RESEARCH POTENTIAL AT THE SITE HAS |
 | BEEN SEVERELY COMPROMISED. IT IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY THAT ANY NEW |
 | INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE AREA COULD BE GLEENED FROM THE SITE |

25. DATE ON REGISTER: |___/___/___| 26. EXCAVATION DATE: |___/___/___|

27. INSTITUTION EXCAVATING: |_____| CODE |_____|

28. EXCAVATION RESULTS:

|_____
 |_____
 |_____
 |_____
 |_____
 |_____

29. PERCENT DESTROYED:	1 0%	4 51-75%
	2 1-25%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 76-100%
	3 26-50%	6 UNKNOWN

30. DATE DESTROYED: |UNKNOWN|

31. CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN | 5 EXCAVATION |
| 1 MAJOR EARTH MOVING | 6 EROSION |
| 2 MINOR EARTH MOVING | 7 VANDALISM/POTHUNTING |
| 3 LAND CLEARING | 8 CULTIVATION |
| 4 FLOODING | 9 OTHER _____ |

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

32. TOPOGRAPHIC SITUATION:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 FLOODPLAIN | 16 HAMMOCK |
| 2 TERRACE REMNANT ON FLOODPLAIN | 17 SANDY BEACH |
| 3 LOW RISE ON FLOODPLAIN | 18 ROCK SHELTER |
| 4 NATURAL LEVEE | 19 ISLAND |
| 5 LEVEE REMNANT | 20 COLLUVIAL FAN |
| 6 1ST TERRACE | 21 TOE SLOPE OR RIDGE TOE |
| 7 2ND TERRACE | 22 CAVE |
| 8 3RD TERRACE | 23 BLUFF |
| 9 SAND DUNE | 24 COVE |
| 10 UPLAND OR TALUS SLOPE | 25 RIVERSHORE |
| 11 UPLAND FLATS | 26 STREAMBANK |
| 12 HILL OR RIDGETOP | 27 BENCH |
| 13 SADDLE BETWEEN RIDGE OR HILL TOPS | 28 SOUND SHORE/BEACH |
| 14 STREAM CONFLUENCE | 29 OCEAN SHORE/BEACH |
| 15 TERRACE EDGE | 99 OTHER: RIDGE SIDE SLOPE |

33. ELEVATION: | 1111 | FT. 34. SLOPE PERCENT: | 24 | %

35. SLOPE FACE DIRECTION:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 NORTH | 6 SOUTHWEST |
| 2 NORTHEAST | 7 WEST |
| 3 EAST | 8 NORTHWEST |
| 4 SOUTHEAST | 9 NO SLOPE |
| 5 SOUTH | |

36. SOIL COMPOSITION:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 CLAY | 9 SANDY CLAY |
| 2 CLAY LOAM | 10 SILTY CLAY LOAM |
| 3 SILTY CLAY | 11 LOAM |
| 4 SANDY CLAY LOAM | 12 LOAMY SAND |
| 5 SANDY LOAM | 13 GRAVEL |
| 6 SAND | 14 INORGANIC |
| 7 SILT | 15 STONEY LOAM |
| 8 SILTY LOAM | 99 OTHER _____ |

37. SCS SOIL TYPE CODE: | CeB2 | SERIES NAME | CECIL |
 ASSOCIATION | CECIL |

38. MODERN VEGETATION:

1 CULTIVATED	7 MARSH GRASS
2 CLEARED (IN FIELD)	8 SECONDARY GROWTH
3 PASTURE	9 DISTURBED OR UPTURNED
4 FORESTED	10 NO VEGETATION/CLEARED
5 SCRUB PINE CLEARING	99 OTHER _____
6 LAWN	

39. DISTANCE TO WATER: | 100 | (METERS) 40. | 109 | (YARDS)

41. TYPE OF NEAREST PERMANENT WATER:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 SPRING | 6 SALTWATER |
| <u>2 RIVER, CREEK, OR STREAM</u> | 7 CAROLINA BAY |
| 3 LAKE | 8 POND |
| 4 SWAMP OR SWAMP MARGIN | 9 OTHER _____ |
| 5 SLOUGH | |

42. STREAM RANK: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

43. DRAINAGE BASIN:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 BROAD | 9 NEUSE |
| 2 CAPE FEAR | 10 NEW |
| <u>3 CATAWBA</u> | 11 PASQUOTANK |
| 4 CHOWAN | 12 ROANOKE |
| 5 FRENCH BROAD | 13 TAR-PAMLICO |
| 6 HIWASSEE | 14 WATAUGA |
| 7 LITTLE TENNESSEE | 15 WHITE OAK |
| 7A SAVANNAH | 16 YADKIN-PEE DEE |
| 8 LUMBER | |

SITE EVALUATION AND CONDITION

44. SITE CONDITION NATURAL:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>1 PRESERVED, NO DISTURBANCE</u> | 6 UNDER WATER |
| 2 LIGHT EROSION | 7 DEPOSITION |
| 3 HEAVY EROSION | 8 STREAMBANK/SHORELINE EROSION |
| 4 WOODED | 9 OTHER _____ |
| 5 SHIFTING SAND DUNES | |

45. SITE CONDITION ARTIFICIAL:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <u>1 UNMODIFIED</u> | 11 TOTALLY DESTROYED |
| 2 CULTIVATED | 12 TRANSMISSION LINE CLEARANCE |
| 3 PASTURE | 13 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION |
| 4 RESIDENTIAL | 14 BOAT WAKE EROSION |
| 5 INDUSTRIAL | 15 COVERED WITH FILL |
| 6 ROADS OR TRAILS | 16 MODERN CEMETERY |
| 7 DITCHES, DIKES, LEVEES, OR
BORROW PITS | 17 RECREATIONAL AREA |
| 8 MINOR POT HOLES | 18 LIGHT CONSTRUCTION |
| 9 MAJOR POT HOLES | 19 FALLOW |
| 10 MODERN TRASH DUMPING | 20 CLEAR CUTTING |
| | 99 OTHER _____ |

46. GROUND VISIBILITY: | 10 | %

47. COLLECTION MADE: 1 YES 2 NO

48. COLLECTION STRATEGY:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 CONTROLLED | 5 GENERAL |
| 2 SELECTIVE | 6 RANDOM WALKOVER |
| 3 BOTH | 9 OTHER _____ |
| 4 TOTAL | |

49. AREA COVERED SQUARE METERS: | _____ |

50. SUBSURFACE TESTING: ☒ 1 YES 2 NO 3 KNOWN FROM PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

51. SUBSURFACE TESTING METHODS: 1 PROBE 4 TEST PIT
 2 AUGER 5 TEST TRENCH
 ☒ 3 SHOVEL TEST 9 OTHER _____

52. SUBSURFACE TEST RESULTS:
| NO ARTIFACTS OR CULTURAL STRATA ENCOUNTERED. SOIL PROFILE CONSISTENT WITH |
| SUBSTANTIAL EROSION. RED CLAY AND DEGRADED QUARTZ GRAVEL JUST BELOW THE |
| SURFACE AND EXTENDING TO OVER 20CM BELOW THE SURFACE. |

53. SITE SIZE: 1 1-10 SQ. M. 6 5001-10,000 SQ. M.
 2 11-25 SQ. M. 7 10,001-25,000 SQ. M.
 3 26-100 SQ. M. 8 25,001-50,000 SQ. M.
 ☒ 4 101-600 SQ. M. 9 > 50,000 SQ. M.
 5 601-5000 SQ. M.

PREHISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

54. PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS: NONE

A PALEO-INDIAN	K MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN
W LATE PALEO-INDIAN	L LATE MISSISSIPPIAN
X LATE PALEO/EARLY ARCHAIC	M MISSISSIPPIAN
B EARLY ARCHAIC	N CERAMIC
C MIDDLE ARCHAIC	O HISTORIC/COLONIAL - 1585-1776
D LATE ARCHAIC	P HISTORIC/POST REVOLUTIONARY - 1776-1861
E ARCHAIC	Q HISTORIC/POST CIVIL WAR - 1861-1900
F EARLY WOODLAND	R HISTORIC/20TH CENTURY - 1900-PRESENT
G MIDDLE WOODLAND	S HISTORIC
H LATE WOODLAND	T HISTORIC AMERINDIAN
I WOODLAND	U LITHIC
J EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN	V LATE PREHISTORIC

55. PREHISTORIC SITE FUNCTION: NA

1 LIMITED ACTIVITY	8 LONG-TERM HABITATION
2 LITHIC WORKSHOP	9 MOUND/HABITATION SITE
3 LITHIC QUARRY	10 MOUND (ISOLATED)
4 ISOLATED ARTIFACT FIND	11 HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS
5 SHORT-TERM HABITATION	12 FISH WEIR
6 SHELL MIDDEN	99 OTHER
7 PREHISTORIC CEMETERY/OSSUARY	

56. MIDDEN: 1 PRESENT ☒ 2 ABSENT

57. FAUNAL/ETHNO BOTANICAL REMAINS: 1 PRESENT ☒ 2 ABSENT

58. FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

| _____ |
| _____ |

59. LITHICS:	1	HAFTED BIFACES/PROJECTILE PTS.	6	PRIMARY DEBITAGE
	2	BIFACES	7	SECONDARY DEBITAGE
	3	UNIFACIAL TOOLS	8	TERTIARY DEBITAGE
	4	OTHER UNIFACIAL TOOLS	9	GROUND OR PECKED STONE
	5	CORES	99	OTHER

59A. TOOL TYPES & FREQUENCIES

1 - Clovis	_____	26 - Clarksville Small Triangular	_____
2 - Hardaway Blade	_____	27 - Pee Dee Pentagonal	_____
3 - Hardaway-Dalton	_____	28 - Randolph Stemmed	_____
4 - Hardaway Side-Notched	_____	29 - Ppt. (Notched)	_____
5 - Palmer Corner Notched	_____	30 - Ppt. (Stemmed)	_____
6 - Kirk Corner-Notched	_____	31 - Ppt. (Triangular)	_____
7 - St. Albans Side Notched	_____	32 - Ppt. Frag. (Notched/Stemmed)	_____
8 - LeCroy Bifurcated Stem	_____	33 - Ppt. Frag. (Triangular)	_____
9 - Kanawha Stemmed	_____	34 - Ppt. Frag. Indeterminate)	_____
10 - Kirk Serrated	_____	35 - End Scraper (Type I)	_____
11 - Kirk Stemmed	_____	36 - End Scraper (Type II)	_____
12 - Stanly Stemmed	_____	37 - End Scraper (Type III)	_____
13 - Morrow Mtn. I Stemmed	_____	38 - Side Scraper (Type I)	_____
14 - Morrow Mtn. II Stemmed	_____	39 - Side Scraper (Type II)	_____
15 - Guilford Lanceolate	_____	40 - Side Scraper (Type III)	_____
16 - Halifax Side-Notched	_____	41 - Pointed Scraper	_____
17 - Savannah River Stemmed	_____	42 - Oval Scraper	_____
18 - Sm. Savannah River Stemmed	_____	43 - Pisgah Triangular	_____
19 - Gypsy Stemmed	_____	44 - Haywood Triangular	_____
20 - Swannanoa Stemmed	_____	45 - Garden Creek Triangular	_____
21 - Badin Crude Triangular	_____	46 - Copena Triangular	_____
22 - Yadkin Large Triangular	_____	47 - Connestee Triangular	_____
23 - Roanoke Large Triangular	_____	48 - Madison	_____
24 - Uwharrie Triangular	_____	49 - South Appalachian Pentagonal	_____
25 - Caraway Triangular	_____	50 - Transylvania Triangular	_____
		99 - OTHER	_____

60. PREHISTORIC - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS/SAMPLES:

1 HUMAN BONE OR TEETH	9 PHYTOLITH SAMPLE(S)
2 NON-HUMAN BONE OR TEETH	10 T-L SAMPLE(S)
3 ANTLER	11 SEDIMENT SAMPLE(S)
4 UNWORKED MARINE/RIVER SHELL	12 WOOD
5 WORKED MARINE/RIVER SHELL	13 FIBER
6 TURTLE SHELL	14 FABRIC
7 C-14 SAMPLE(S)	15 FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
8 POLLEN SAMPLE(S)	99 OTHER

61. CERAMIC TEMPER 1

- 1 GRIT
- 2 FINE QUARTZ
- 3 COARSE QUARTZ
- 4 FINE SAND
- 5 MEDIUM SAND
- 6 COARSE SAND
- 7 GRAVEL
- 8 SOAPSTONE
- 9 SHELL
- 10 FIBER
- 11 LIMESTONE
- 12 CLAY/GROG
- 99 OTHER

62. SURFACE TREATMENT 1

- A PLAIN
- B CORDMARKED
- C FABRIC IMPRESSED
- D CHECK STAMPED
- E NET IMPRESSED
- F TEXTILE
- G SIMPLE STAMPED
- H THONG-MARKED
- I SMOOTHED/SCRAPED
- J RECT. COMP. STAMPED
- K CURVILINEAR COMP. STAMP
- L ENGRAVED/INCISED
- M BURNISHED
- Z OTHER

63. CERAMIC TEMPER 2

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

64. SURFACE TREATMENT 2

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

65. CERAMIC TEMPER 3

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

66. SURFACE TREATMENT 3

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

HISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

67. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGIN:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 16TH CENTURY
- 2 17TH CENTURY
- 3 18TH CENTURY
- 4 19TH CENTURY
- 5 20TH CENTURY
- 6 SITE PRESENTLY OCCUPIED

68. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION END:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 16TH CENTURY
- 2 17TH CENTURY
- 3 18TH CENTURY
- 4 19TH CENTURY
- 5 20TH CENTURY
- 6 SITE PRESENTLY OCCUPIED

69. REFINED DATE FROM: |__1940__|

70. REFINED DATE TO: |__2000__|

71. HISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 BLACK
- 2 CENTRAL EUROPEAN
- 3 IBERIAN
- 4 ENGLISH
- 5 FRENCH
- 6 DUTCH
- 7 NATIVE AMERICAN

- 8 ORIENTAL
- 9 IRISH
- 10 SCOTS HIGHLANDER
- 11 NONE IN PARTICULAR
- 12 GERMAN OTHER
- 13 COLONIAL
- 99 OTHER _____

72. HISTORIC SITE DEFINITION:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 DOMESTIC | 8 CEMETERY |
| 2 AGRICULTURAL | 9 DUMPS (WASTE DISPOSAL) |
| 3 COMMERCIAL | 10 ENTERTAINMENT |
| 4 TRANSPORTATIONAL | 11 INDUSTRIAL |
| 5 MILITARY | 12 UNMARKED CEMETERY |
| 6 RELIGIOUS | 99 OTHER _____ |
| 7 GOVERNMENTAL | |

73. HISTORIC REMAINS DESCRIPTION:

THE SITE CONSISTS OF THE REMNANTS OF HOUSE. THE FLOOR PLAN CONSISTS OF TWO ROOMS WITH A BACK PORCH THAT WAS APPARENTLY SCREENED IN. TERRACES TO THE NORTH OF THE FORMER STRUCTURE ARE SUPPORTED BY LOW, FIELD-STONE WALLS. THE PRESENCE OF MACHINE-MADE BRICK, PORTLAND CEMENT, CONCRETE BLOCK, PVC PIPE, ETC SUGGEST THE MID- TO LATE-20TH CENTURY AS THE PRIMARY OCCUPATION.

74. MAIN STRUCTURE FUNCTION:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 UNKNOWN | 30 STABLE |
| 1 RACEWAY | 31 GAZEBO/SUMMERHOUSE |
| 2 SLUICE | 32 SLAVE QUARTERS |
| 3 DAM | 33 TOBACCO BARN |
| 4 IRRIGATION CANAL | 34 WASH HOUSE |
| 5 LOCKS | 35 DAIRY |
| 6 DOCK | 36 ICE HOUSE |
| 7 FISH WEIR | 37 STOREHOUSE |
| 8 TRANSPORTATION AND LOADING FACILITIES | 38 COMBINATION |
| 9 CLAY PIT | 39 MUNITIONS DUMP |
| 10 QUARRY | 40 GUARD TOWER 41 PALISADE |
| 11 SAND/GRAVEL PIT | 42 EARTHWORKS |
| 12 WASTE DISPOSAL AREA | 43 BOMBPROOF |
| 13 KILN | 44 GUN PLATFORM |
| 14 ANIMAL HOLDING PENS | 45 BARRACKS |
| 15 MATERIAL HANDLING FACILITIES | 46 LAUNDRY |
| 16 STORAGE FACILITIES | 47 BREWERY/WINERY |
| 17 MACHINERY MOUNTS | 48 INDUSTRIAL -- MANUFACTURING |
| 18 PRIVY | 49 INDUSTRIAL -- MINING |
| 19 ROOT CELLAR | 50 WELL(S) |
| 20 SPRINGHOUSE | 51 HOME/RESIDENCE |
| 21 KITCHEN | 52 FARMSTEAD |
| 22 BAKE OVEN | 53 ROAD |
| 23 SHED | 54 SCHOOL |
| 24 BARN | 55 CHURCH |
| 25 CHICKEN COOP | 56 MEETING HALL |
| 26 SMOKE HOUSE | 57 LANDING |
| 27 CRIB | 99 OTHER _____ |
| 28 SILO | |
| 29 SHOP | |

75. NUMBER OF OUTBUILDINGS: | 0 |

76. OUTBUILDING DISTANCE: | | | | | | | | | |

77. OUTBUILDINGS FUNCTION: | | | | | | | | | |

78. OUTBUILDING DESCRIPTION:

79. KITCHEN GROUP:

1	CERAMICS	6	GLASSWARE
2	WINE BOTTLE	7	TABLEWARE
3	CASE BOTTLE	8	KITCHENWARE
4	TUMBLER	9	OTHER _____
5	PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE		

80. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP:	1	WINDOW GLASS	4	CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE
	2	NAILS	5	DOOR LOCK PARTS
	3	SPIKES	9	OTHER

81. ARMS GROUP:	1	MUSKET BALLS, SHOT, SPRUE	3	GUN PARTS, BULLET MOLDS
	2	GUN FLINTS, GUNSPALLS	9	OTHER

82. MILITARY OBJECTS:	1	SWORDS	4	ARTILLERY SHOT & SHELL
	2	INSIGNIA	9	OTHER _____
	3	BAYONETS		

83. CLOTHING GROUP:	1	BUCKLES	6	HOOK & EYE FASTENERS
	2	THIMBLES	7	BALE SEALS
	3	BUTTONS	8	GLASS BEADS
	4	SCISSORS	9	OTHER _____
	5	STRAIGHT PINS		

84. PERSONAL GROUP:	1 COINS	3 PERSONAL ITEMS
	2 KEYS	9 OTHER

85. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP: 1 TOBACCO PIPE 9 OTHER _____
 2 STUB-STEMMED PIPES

86. ACTIVITIES GROUP:

1	CONSTRUCTION TOOLS	6	STORAGE ITEMS
2	FARM TOOLS	7	ETHNOBOTANICAL
3	TOYS	8	ASSOCIATED WITH STABLE OR BARN
4	FISHING GEAR	9	OTHER _____
5	COLONIAL-INDIAN POTTERY		

87. HISTORIC MISC:

1	BONE FRAGMENT	4	SILVERSMITHING DEBRIS
2	FURNITURE HARDWARE	9	OTHER _____
3	BUTTON MANUFACTURING BLANKS		

88. DATEABLE CERAMICS: 0 UNKNOWN 1 YES ☒ 2 NO

ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION

89. ARTIFACT INVENTORY: 1 YES ☒ 2 NO

90. CURATION FACILITY: | OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY | CODE | 2 |

91. ACCESSION NUMBER(S): | | | |

92. ACCESSION DATE(S): | / / | | / / | | / / |

93. OTHER CURATION FACILITY: | NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES | CODE | 47 |

94. OTHER ACCESSION NUMBER(S): | | | |

95. OWNER/TENANT INFORMATION:

|
|
|

96. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE #'S | | |

97. COMMENTS/NOTES:

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|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY / DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

1. STATE SITE NUMBER: | 31MK1046 |
2. SITE NAME(S): | |
3. OTHER SITE NUMBER: | | 4. INSTITUTION ASSIGNING: | 47 |
5. PROJECT SITE NUMBER: | 2164-2 |
6. SITE COMPONENT:
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 PREHISTORIC | 4 HISTORIC, ABOVE GROUND REMAINS |
| 2 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC,
NO ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS | 5 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC,
ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS PRESENT |
| 3 HISTORIC, NO ABOVE-GROUND REMAINS | 6 HISTORIC AMERINDIAN |
7. QUAD MAP: | DERITA, 1972 | CODE | D11 |
8. UTM ZONE: 16 ☒ 17 18 NORTHING | 3907573 | EASTING | 512432 |
9. COUNTY: | MECKLENBURG | 10. DATE RECORDED: | 04 / 23 / 2003 |
- RECORDED BY: MATTHEW J. EDWARDS
- PROJECT NAME: BEATTIES FORD ROAD WIDENING
11. RESULT OF COMPLIANCE PROJECT: ☒ YES 2 NO
12. ER/CH/GRANT#: | |
13. CODING DATE: | 05 / 06 / 2003 | CODED BY: MATTHEW J. EDWARDS
- 14-18. OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY USE ONLY**
14. REGISTER:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 DETERMINED ELIGIBLE | 7 UNASSESSED |
| 2 PLACED ON STUDY LIST | 8 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA A |
| 3 APPROVED FOR NOMINATION BY SPRC | 9 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA B |
| 4 CURRENTLY LISTED ON NRHP | 10 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA C |
| 5 REMOVED FROM NRHP | 11 ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERIA D |
| 6 NOT ELIGIBLE AFTER EVALUATION | |
15. TYPE OF FORM:
- 11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM VI
16. RECORDER STATUS:
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1 NCAC MEMBER | 4 OTHER |
| 2 AMATEUR | 5 STUDENT |
| 3 UNKNOWN | |

17. FORM RELIABILITY:

- 1 CODING COMPLETE
- 2 CODING INCOMPLETE

3 CODING UNRELIABLE

18. LOCATIONAL RELIABILITY:

- 1 ACCURATE
- 2 WITHIN 100M RADIUS
- 3 UNRELIABILITY

- 4 UNKNOWN LOCATION
- 5 WITHIN 500M RADIUS
- 6 WITHIN 1KM RADIUS

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: _____

>>> ATTACH USGS OR OTHER DETAILED SITE MAP <<<

19. RESEARCH POTENTIAL:

| ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS AT THE SITE APPEAR TO RANGE IN AGE FROM EARLY MID- |
| TO LATE 20TH CENTURY AND ARE IN VARIOUS STATES OF DISREPAIR. NO ARTIFACTS |
| WERE FOUND AT THE SITE AND THE SOIL WAS FOUND TO BE ERODED AND SHALLOW. |
| DUE TO THE LACK OF ARTIFACTS AND POOR PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL |
| FEATURES, THE SITE HAS LITTLE TO NO RESEARCH POTENTIAL. |

20. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ARTIFICIAL:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 NONE APPARENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 HIGH | 7 INUNDATED |
| 2 LOW | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED | 8 VANDALIZED BY POTHUNTERS |
| 3 MODERATE | 6 STABLE AT PRESENT | |

21. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ENVIRONMENTAL:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 NONE APPARENT | 4 HIGH | 7 INUNDATED |
| 2 LOW | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED | 8 VANDALIZED BY POTHUNTERS |
| 3 MODERATE | 6 STABLE AT PRESENT | |

22. EXPLANATION OF IMPACTS:

| THE WESTERNMOST EXTENT OF THE SITE IS LOCATED ABOUT 20-M EAST OF BEATTIES |
| FORD ROAD, JUST AT THE EDGE OF THE PROPOSED EXTENT OF THE WIDENING PROJECT |
| MAKING IT LIKELY THAT THE SITE WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE PROJECT. |

| _____ |

23. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 NO FURTHER WORK | 6 PRESERVATION BY AVOIDANCE |
| 2 INTENSIVE SURFACE COLLECTION | 7 NOMINATE TO NATIONAL REGISTER |
| 3 TEST EXCAVATIONS | 8 ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER |
| 4 EXCAVATION AND DATA RECOVERY | 9 FIELD INSPECTION |
| 5 MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION | 99 OTHER _____ |

24. EXPLAIN RECOMMENDATIONS:

| THE SITE IS ESSENTIALLY UNDATABLE. IN THE ABSENCE OF TEMPORALLY DIAGNOSTIC |
 | ARTIFACTS, THE COLLECTION OF STRUCTURES (IN VARIOUS STATES OF DECAY) _____ |
 | PRESENT A LESS THAN CLEAR PICTURE. ONE OF THE STRUCTURES IS MODERN. THE _____ |
 | OTHERS ARE MOSTLY FRAME OUTBUILDINGS, LACKING ANY DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER. _____ |

25. DATE ON REGISTER: |___/___/___| 26. EXCAVATION DATE: |___/___/___|

27. INSTITUTION EXCAVATING: |_____| CODE |_____|

28. EXCAVATION RESULTS:

| _____ |
 | _____ |
 | _____ |
 | _____ |
 | _____ |
 | _____ |

29. PERCENT DESTROYED:	1 0%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 51-75%
	2 1-25%	5 76-100%
	3 26-50%	6 UNKNOWN

30. DATE DESTROYED: |UNKNOWN|

31. CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN | 5 EXCAVATION |
| 1 MAJOR EARTH MOVING | 6 EROSION |
| 2 MINOR EARTH MOVING | 7 VANDALISM/POTHUNTING |
| 3 LAND CLEARING | 8 CULTIVATION |
| 4 FLOODING | 9 OTHER _____ |

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

32. TOPOGRAPHIC SITUATION:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 FLOODPLAIN | 16 HAMMOCK |
| 2 TERRACE REMNANT ON FLOODPLAIN | 17 SANDY BEACH |
| 3 LOW RISE ON FLOODPLAIN | 18 ROCK SHELTER |
| 4 NATURAL LEVEE | 19 ISLAND |
| 5 LEVEE REMNANT | 20 COLLUVIAL FAN |
| 6 1ST TERRACE | 21 TOE SLOPE OR RIDGE TOE |
| 7 2ND TERRACE | 22 CAVE |
| 8 3RD TERRACE | 23 BLUFF |
| 9 SAND DUNE | 24 COVE |
| 10 UPLAND OR TALUS SLOPE | 25 RIVERSHORE |
| 11 UPLAND FLATS | 26 STREAMBANK |
| 12 HILL OR RIDGETOP | 27 BENCH |
| 13 SADDLE BETWEEN RIDGE OR HILL TOPS | 28 SOUND SHORE/BEACH |
| 14 STREAM CONFLUENCE | 29 OCEAN SHORE/BEACH |
| 15 TERRACE EDGE | <u>99 OTHER: RIDGE SIDE SLOPE</u> |

33. ELEVATION: | 834 | FT. 34. SLOPE PERCENT: | 5 | %

35. SLOPE FACE DIRECTION:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 NORTH | 6 SOUTHWEST |
| 2 NORTHEAST | 7 WEST |
| 3 EAST | <u>8 NORTHWEST</u> |
| 4 SOUTHEAST | 9 NO SLOPE |
| 5 SOUTH | |

36. SOIL COMPOSITION:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 CLAY | 9 SANDY CLAY |
| 2 CLAY LOAM | 10 SILTY CLAY LOAM |
| 3 SILTY CLAY | 11 LOAM |
| <u>4 SANDY CLAY LOAM</u> | 12 LOAMY SAND |
| 5 SANDY LOAM | 13 GRAVEL |
| 6 SAND | 14 INORGANIC |
| 7 SILT | 15 STONEY LOAM |
| 8 SILTY LOAM | 99 OTHER _____ |

37. SCS SOIL TYPE CODE: | CeB2 | SERIES NAME | CECIL |
 ASSOCIATION | CECIL |

38. MODERN VEGETATION:

1 CULTIVATED	7 MARSH GRASS
2 CLEARED (IN FIELD)	8 SECONDARY GROWTH
3 PASTURE	9 DISTURBED OR UPTURNED
<u>4 FORESTED</u>	10 NO VEGETATION/CLEARED
5 SCRUB PINE CLEARING	99 OTHER _____
6 LAWN	

39. DISTANCE TO WATER: | 250 | (METERS) 40. | 273 | (YARDS)

41. TYPE OF NEAREST PERMANENT WATER:

- 1 SPRING
☒ 2 RIVER, CREEK, OR STREAM
 3 LAKE
 4 SWAMP OR SWAMP MARGIN
 5 SLOUGH

- 6 SALTWATER
 7 CAROLINA BAY
 8 POND
 9 OTHER _____

42. STREAM RANK: 0 ☒ 1 2 3 4 5 6

43. DRAINAGE BASIN:

- 1 BROAD
 2 CAPE FEAR
☒ 3 CATAWBA
 4 CHOWAN
 5 FRENCH BROAD
 6 HIWASSEE
 7 LITTLE TENNESSEE
 7A SAVANNAH
 8 LUMBER

- 9 NEUSE
 10 NEW
 11 PASQUOTANK
 12 ROANOKE
 13 TAR-PAMLICO
 14 WATAUGA
 15 WHITE OAK
 16 YADKIN-PEE DEE

SITE EVALUATION AND CONDITION

44. SITE CONDITION NATURAL:

- ☒ 1 PRESERVED, NO DISTURBANCE
 2 LIGHT EROSION
 3 HEAVY EROSION
 4 WOODED
 5 SHIFTING SAND DUNES

- 6 UNDER WATER
 7 DEPOSITION
 8 STREAMBANK/SHORELINE EROSION
 9 OTHER _____

45. SITE CONDITION ARTIFICIAL:

- ☒ 1 UNMODIFIED
 2 CULTIVATED
 3 PASTURE
 4 RESIDENTIAL
 5 INDUSTRIAL
 6 ROADS OR TRAILS
 7 DITCHES, DIKES, LEVEES, OR
 BORROW PITS
 8 MINOR POT HOLES
 9 MAJOR POT HOLES
 10 MODERN TRASH DUMPING

- 11 TOTALLY DESTROYED
 12 TRANSMISSION LINE CLEARANCE
 13 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
 14 BOAT WAKE EROSION
 15 COVERED WITH FILL
 16 MODERN CEMETERY
 17 RECREATIONAL AREA
 18 LIGHT CONSTRUCTION
 19 FALLOW
 20 CLEAR CUTTING
 99 OTHER _____

46. GROUND VISIBILITY: | 10 | %

47. COLLECTION MADE: 1 YES ☒ 2 NO

48. COLLECTION STRATEGY:

- 1 CONTROLLED
 2 SELECTIVE
 3 BOTH
 4 TOTAL

- 5 GENERAL
 6 RANDOM WALKOVER
 9 OTHER _____

49. AREA COVERED SQUARE METERS: | _____ |

59. LITHICS:	1	HAFTED BIFACES/PROJECTILE PTS.	6	PRIMARY DEBITAGE
	2	BIFACES	7	SECONDARY DEBITAGE
	3	UNIFACIAL TOOLS	8	TERTIARY DEBITAGE
	4	OTHER UNIFACIAL TOOLS	9	GROUND OR PECKED STONE
	5	CORES	99	OTHER

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1 - Clovis	_____	26 - Clarksville Small Triangular	_____
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21 - Badin Crude Triangular	_____	46 - Copena Triangular	_____
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23 - Roanoke Large Triangular	_____	48 - Madison	_____
24 - Uwharrie Triangular	_____	49 - South Appalachian Pentagonal	_____
25 - Caraway Triangular	_____	50 - Transylvania Triangular	_____
		99 - OTHER	_____

60. PREHISTORIC - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS/SAMPLES:

1 HUMAN BONE OR TEETH	9 PHYTOLITH SAMPLE(S)
2 NON-HUMAN BONE OR TEETH	10 T-L SAMPLE(S)
3 ANTLER	11 SEDIMENT SAMPLE(S)
4 UNWORKED MARINE/RIVER SHELL	12 WOOD
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7 C-14 SAMPLE(S)	15 FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
8 POLLEN SAMPLE(S)	99 OTHER

61. CERAMIC TEMPER 1

- 1 GRIT
- 2 FINE QUARTZ
- 3 COARSE QUARTZ
- 4 FINE SAND
- 5 MEDIUM SAND
- 6 COARSE SAND
- 7 GRAVEL
- 8 SOAPSTONE
- 9 SHELL
- 10 FIBER
- 11 LIMESTONE
- 12 CLAY/GROG
- 99 OTHER

62. SURFACE TREATMENT 1

- A PLAIN
- B CORDMARKED
- C FABRIC IMPRESSED
- D CHECK STAMPED
- E NET IMPRESSED
- F TEXTILE
- G SIMPLE STAMPED
- H THONG-MARKED
- I SMOOTHED/SCRAPED
- J RECT. COMP. STAMPED
- K CURVILINEAR COMP. STAMP
- L ENGRAVED/INCISED
- M BURNISHED
- Z OTHER

63. CERAMIC TEMPER 2

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

64. SURFACE TREATMENT 2

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

65. CERAMIC TEMPER 3

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

66. SURFACE TREATMENT 3

|__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

HISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

67. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGIN:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 16TH CENTURY
- 2 17TH CENTURY
- 3 18TH CENTURY
- 4 19TH CENTURY
- 5 20TH CENTURY
- 6 SITE PRESENTLY OCCUPIED

68. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION END:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 16TH CENTURY
- 2 17TH CENTURY
- 3 18TH CENTURY
- 4 19TH CENTURY
- 5 20TH CENTURY
- 6 SITE PRESENTLY OCCUPIED

69. REFINED DATE FROM: |__1940__|

70. REFINED DATE TO: |__2000__|

71. HISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS:

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 BLACK
- 2 CENTRAL EUROPEAN
- 3 IBERIAN
- 4 ENGLISH
- 5 FRENCH
- 6 DUTCH
- 7 NATIVE AMERICAN

- 8 ORIENTAL
- 9 IRISH
- 10 SCOTS HIGHLANDER
- 11 NONE IN PARTICULAR
- 12 GERMAN OTHER
- 13 COLONIAL
- 99 OTHER _____

72. HISTORIC SITE DEFINITION:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 DOMESTIC | 8 CEMETERY |
| <u>2 AGRICULTURAL</u> | 9 DUMPS (WASTE DISPOSAL) |
| <u>3 COMMERCIAL</u> | 10 ENTERTAINMENT |
| 4 TRANSPORTATIONAL | 11 INDUSTRIAL |
| 5 MILITARY | 12 UNMARKED CEMETERY |
| 6 RELIGIOUS | 99 OTHER _____ |
| 7 GOVERNMENTAL | |

73. HISTORIC REMAINS DESCRIPTION:

|THE SITE CONSISTS OF SEVERAL STRUCTURES IN VARIOUS STATES OF DISREPAIR AND |
 |OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION RANGING FROM SIMPLE WOOD FRAMES TO A |
 |SUBSTANTIAL CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE WITH METAL WINDOWS. A TERRACE IS |
 |SUPPORTED BY A LOW, FIELDSTONE WALL. A LOW, COVERED STRUCTURE BUILT OF |
 |MACHINE MADE BRICK AND ROOFED IN PORTLAND CEMENT IS IN NEARLY NEW CONDITION |

74. MAIN STRUCTURE FUNCTION:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 UNKNOWN | 30 STABLE |
| 1 RACEWAY | 31 GAZEBO/SUMMERHOUSE |
| 2 SLUICE | 32 SLAVE QUARTERS |
| 3 DAM | 33 TOBACCO BARN |
| 4 IRRIGATION CANAL | 34 WASH HOUSE |
| 5 LOCKS | 35 DAIRY |
| 6 DOCK | 36 ICE HOUSE |
| 7 FISH WEIR | 37 STOREHOUSE |
| 8 TRANSPORTATION AND LOADING FACILITIES | 38 COMBINATION |
| 9 CLAY PIT | 39 MUNITIONS DUMP |
| 10 QUARRY | 40 GUARD TOWER 41 PALISADE |
| 11 SAND/GRAVEL PIT | 42 EARTHWORKS |
| 12 WASTE DISPOSAL AREA | 43 BOMBPROOF |
| 13 KILN | 44 GUN PLATFORM |
| 14 ANIMAL HOLDING PENS | 45 BARRACKS |
| 15 MATERIAL HANDLING FACILITIES | 46 LAUNDRY |
| 16 STORAGE FACILITIES | 47 BREWERY/WINERY |
| 17 MACHINERY MOUNTS | 48 INDUSTRIAL -- MANUFACTURING |
| 18 PRIVY | <u>49 INDUSTRIAL</u> -- MINING |
| 19 ROOT CELLAR | 50 WELL(S) |
| 20 SPRINGHOUSE | 51 HOME/RESIDENCE |
| 21 KITCHEN | <u>52 FARMSTEAD</u> |
| 22 BAKE OVEN | 53 ROAD |
| 23 SHED | 54 SCHOOL |
| 24 BARN | 55 CHURCH |
| 25 CHICKEN COOP | 56 MEETING HALL |
| 26 SMOKE HOUSE | 57 LANDING |
| 27 CRIB | 99 OTHER _____ |
| 28 SILO | |
| 29 SHOP | |

1	BONE FRAGMENT	4	SILVERSMITHING DEBRIS
2	FURNITURE HARDWARE	9	OTHER _____
3	BUTTON MANUFACTURING BLANKS		

88. DATEABLE CERAMICS: 0 UNKNOWN 1 YES ☒ 2 NO

ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION

89. ARTIFACT INVENTORY: 1 YES ☒ 2 NO

90. CURATION FACILITY: | OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY | CODE | 2 |

91. ACCESSION NUMBER(S): | | | |

92. ACCESSION DATE(S): | / / | | / / | | / / |

93. OTHER CURATION FACILITY: | NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES | CODE | 47 |

94. OTHER ACCESSION NUMBER(S): | | | |

95. OWNER/TENANT INFORMATION:

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96. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE #'S | | |

97. COMMENTS/NOTES:

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