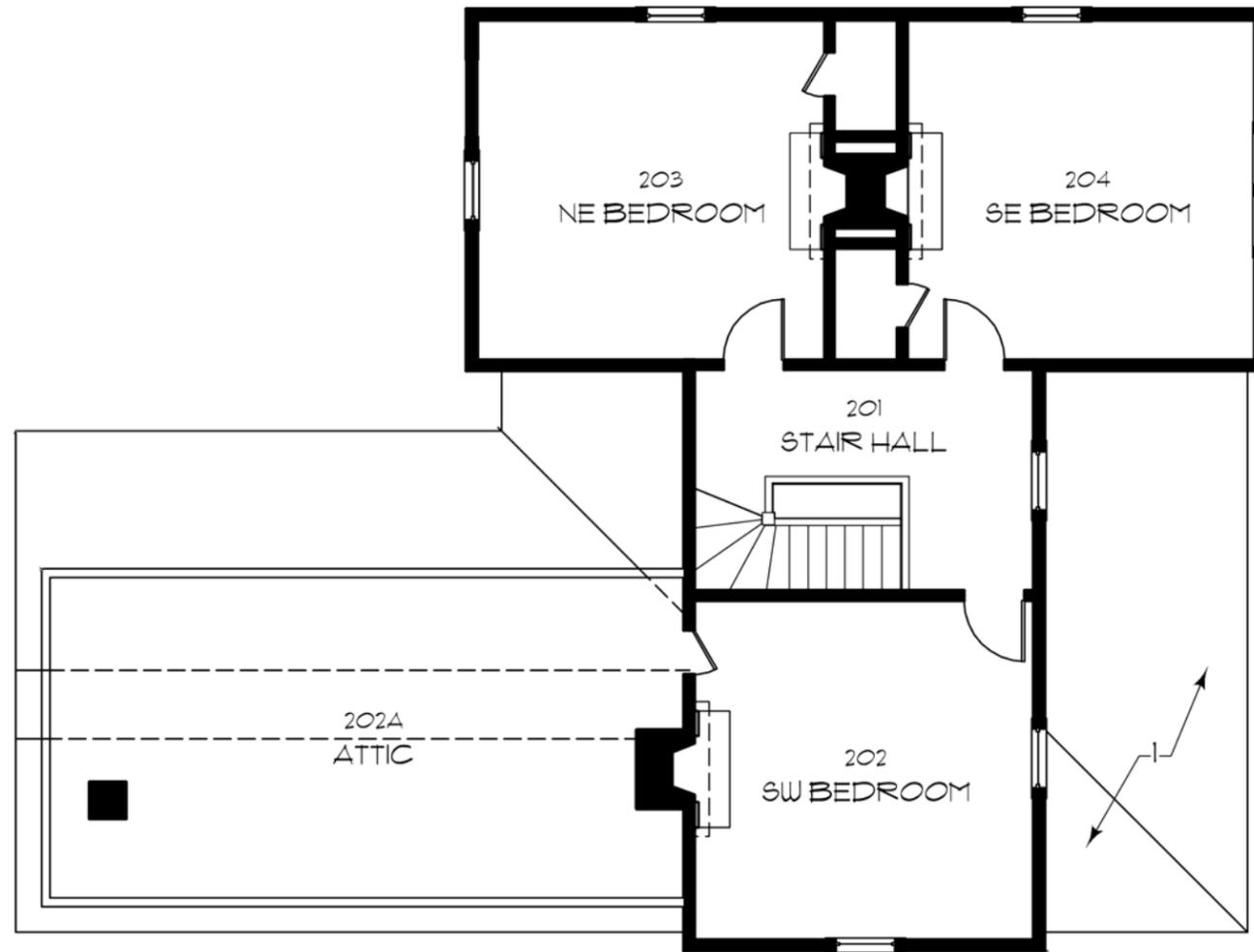


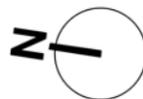
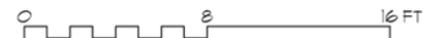
NOTES

- 1. Reconstructed hipped roof at porch. Slope determined by cut siding boards in situ in existing porch attic.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN circa 1870s

1/8"=1'-0"



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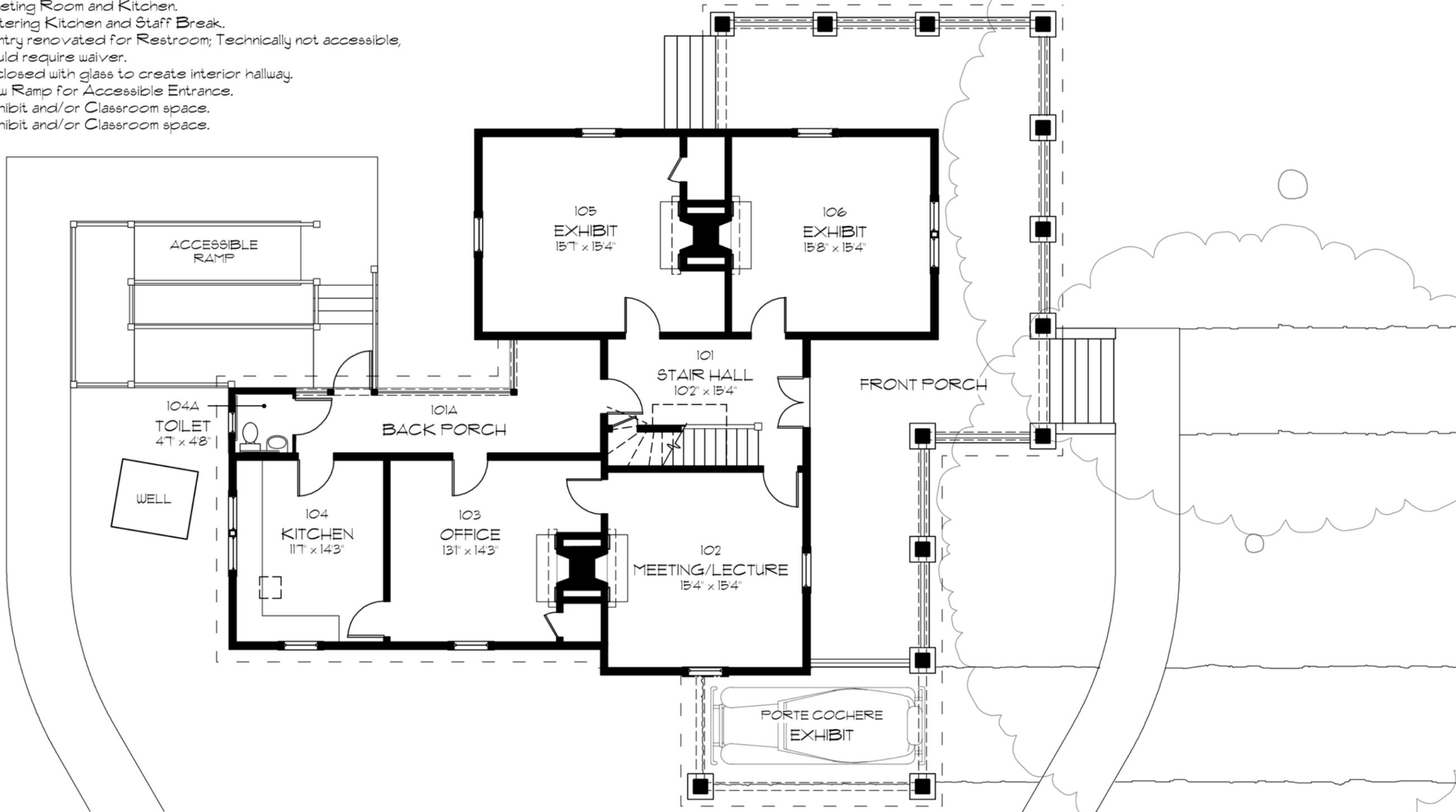
**BIGGERSTAFF'S OLD FIELDS
LONG FARMSTEAD
PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN**
Rutherford County, North Carolina

Review: 4/2/1023
Review: 5/28/2013
Issue: 6/10/2013
□

2nd FLOOR PLAN
1870s
A-4

NOTES

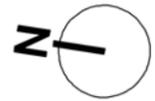
- Front Porch: Restored and reconstructed to match existing porch.
- Room 101: Stairhall restored as is.
- Room 102: Meeting and Lecture Room; Seating for 22.
- Room 103: Office for Visitors' Services staff; Direct connection with Meeting Room and Kitchen.
- Room 104: Catering Kitchen and Staff Break.
- Room 104A: Pantry renovated for Restroom; Technically not accessible, would require waiver.
- Back Porch: Enclosed with glass to create interior hallway.
- Access Ramp: New Ramp for Accessible Entrance.
- Room 105: Exhibit and/or Classroom space.
- Room 106: Exhibit and/or Classroom space.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED

1/8" = 1'-0" 0 8 16 FT

1st FLOOR - 1,628 SQ. FT. HEATED
 2nd FLOOR - 1,016 SQ. FT. HEATED (SEE SHEET A-2)



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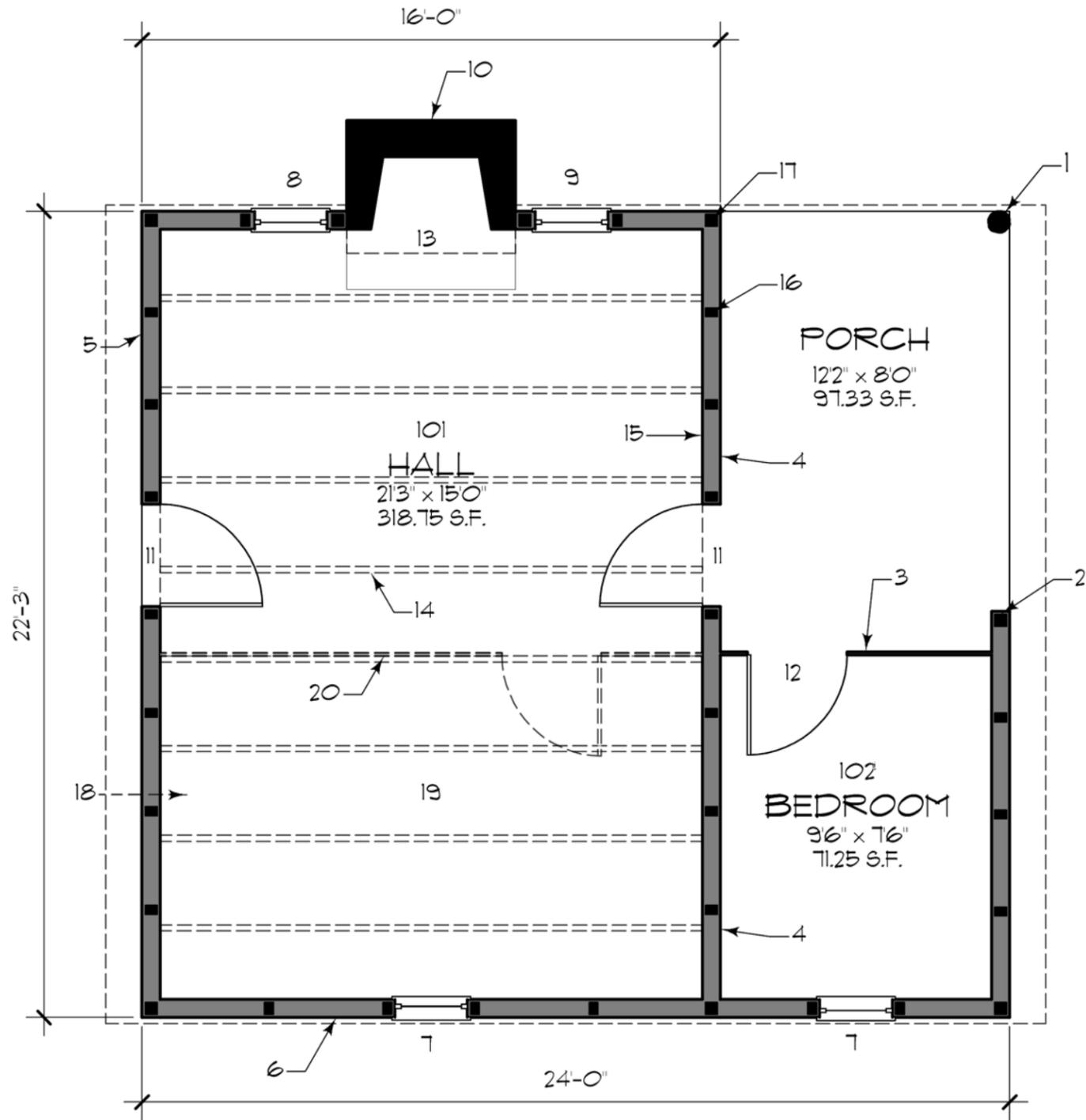
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**1st FLOOR PLAN
 PROPOSED**
A-5

NOTES

1. Rough cedar post supporting corner of porch.
2. 3"x4" porch post mortised into roof beam. Exposed edge clad with board fastened with cut nails.
3. Vertical board partition, 1" thick, with battens over joints at interior. Partition extends past porch ceiling boards and is fastened to ceiling joist.
4. Exterior wall of porch clad in vertical boards, 7/8" thick x 11-1/2" wide, fastened with cut nails to horizontal blocking. Joints are not covered.
5. Except at porch, or where otherwise covered or removed, all exterior walls covered with asphalt-asbestos panels, red brick pattern. Panels are fastened to rough 1" horizontal boards (not original). Original siding not determined.
6. Entire west elevation covered with 5-V crimp galvanized metal roofing.
7. Window covered over from exterior and inaccessible. Assumed 24" wide x 40" high single-hung sash originally.
8. Window frame, 24" wide x 40" high. Exterior trim fastened with cut nails. Assume originally single-hung sash.
9. Window frame covered over on exterior with horizontal sheathing. Opening 24" wide x 40" high. Parting molding survives, indicating single-hung sash originally.
10. Uncoursed stone chimney with brick flue stack. Bricks wood molded 8" long x 4" wide x 3" high. Brick flue partially collapsed; bricks scattered over ground.
11. Board and batten door, 34" wide x 73" high. Hung on (2) butt hinges, 5-knuckle with fixed pin.
12. Board and batten door, 33" wide x 72" high. Hung on (2) steel butt hinges, 5-knuckle with fixed pin.
13. Fireplace inaccessible. Width and depth assumed.
14. 2 x 7 ceiling joists bearing at 9'-0", supporting attic floor.
15. Interior walls sheathed in vertical boards with 3/8" battens, width varying from 2-3/4" to 3-1/4".
16. 3"x4" studs mortised pegged to floor sill and rafter plate.
17. 4"x4" corner stud, mortised and pegged to floor sill and rafter plate.
18. Floor joists 7" diameter log with ends notched over 8"x8" hewn sill. Ends of log joists split at north side due to overloading of floor.
19. Flooring 1-1/8" thick x 5-1/2" wide tongue and groove, face nailed with cut nails.
20. Possible earlier board partition subdividing room into Hall and Parlor. Assumed, unconfirmed.



1 TENANT CABIN - EXISTING PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

0 4 8 FT

437 SQ. FT. HEATED

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**BIGGERSTAFF'S OLD FIELDS
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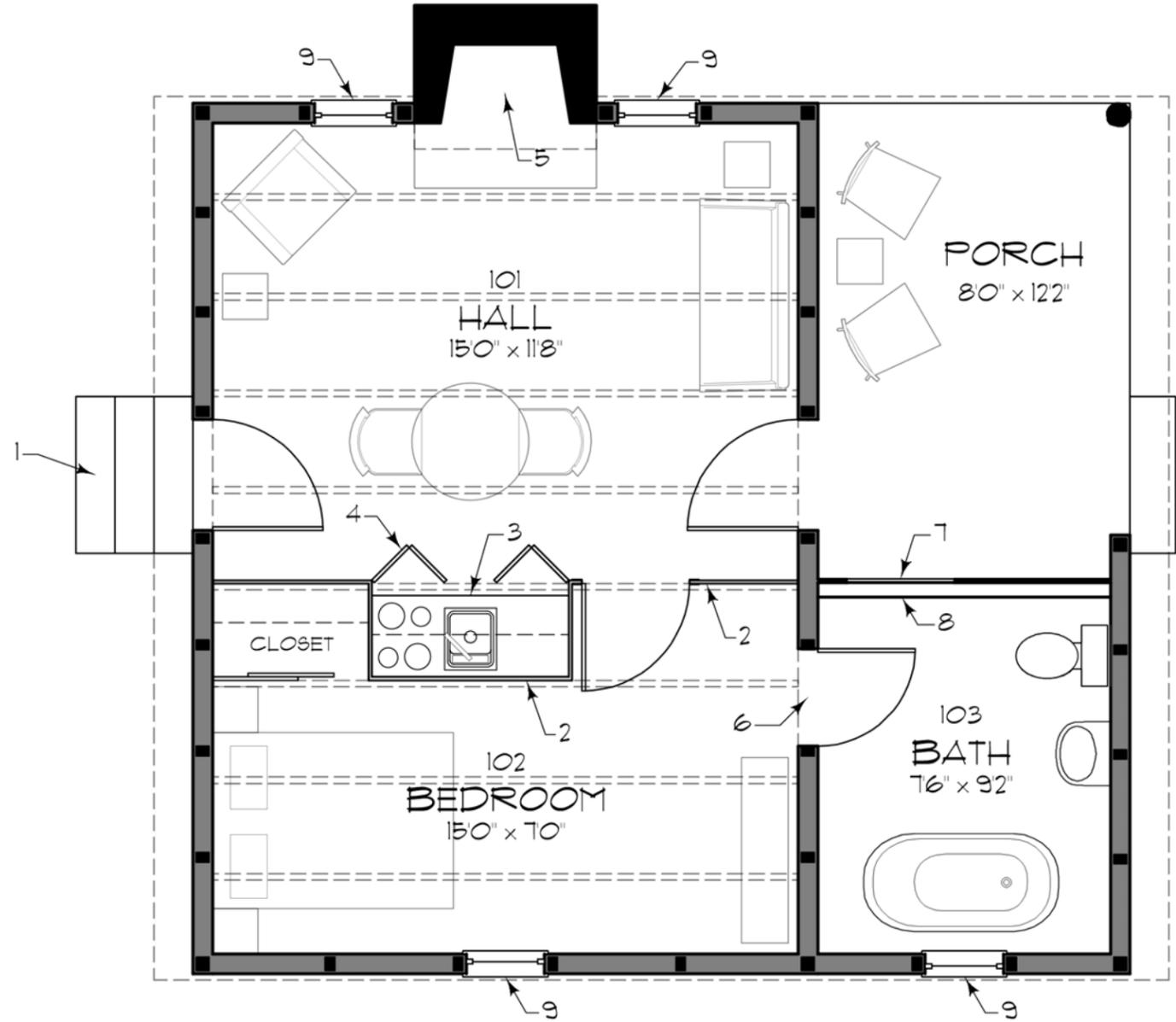
TENANT CABIN
EXISTING PLAN

A-6

The following notes summarize possible, reversible alterations to the existing plan if the Tenant Cabin were to be renovated for use as a residence for a caretaker or site manager:

NOTES

1. Construct wood steps for access to back door.
2. Vertical board partition fastened to face of ceiling joist.
3. Kitchenette with sink, stove, microwave, and undercounter refrigerator.
4. Flush bi-fold doors to match adjacent wall when closed.
5. Fireplace restored; chimney closed off. Optional gas logs.
6. Doorway installed between existing studs. Salvage, label and store all removed vertical boards for future reversal of alteration.
7. Restore existing door, and seal shut.
8. Install wood frame cavity wall, insulated, constructed on interior of existing board partition. Finish to match adjacent interior walls.
9. Restore all window openings and replicate double hung sash. Add storm/screen combination sash.



1 TENANT CABIN - PROPOSED ALTERNATE

1/4" = 1'-0"



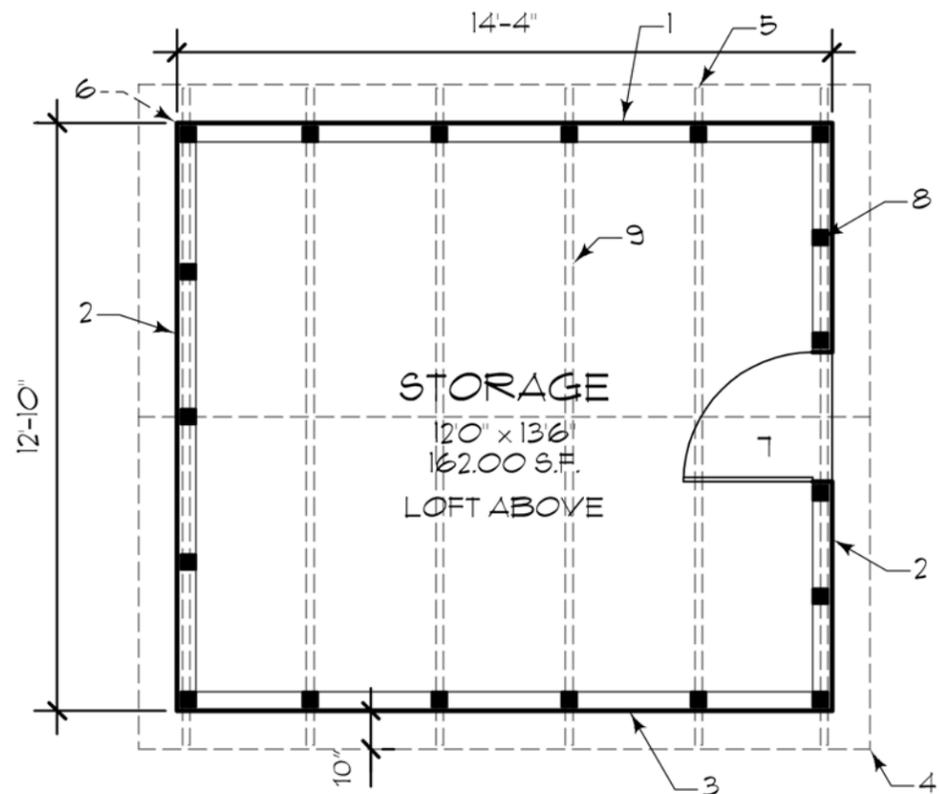
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Issue: 6/10/2013

TENANT CABIN
PROPOSED

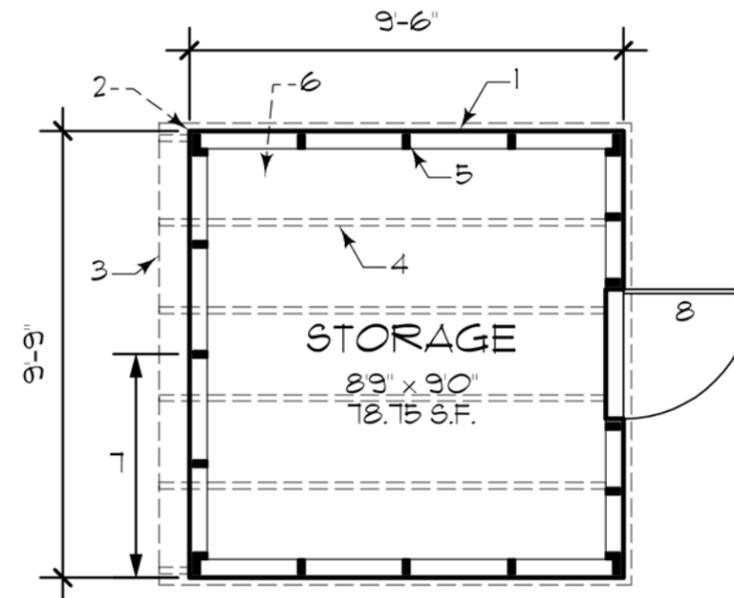
A-7



NOTES - LARGE OUTBUILDING

1. Siding 3/4" thick x 5" +/- exposure. Fastened with wire nails.
2. Asphalt-asbestos siding covering south and north walls.
3. 5-V crimp galvanized roofing covering west wall.
4. Roof 5-V crimp galvanized steel panels on board sheathing. Pitch 6-1/2 : 12.
5. Exposed 2" x 4" rafter tails.
6. Cinder block piers.
7. Board and batten door, 36" wide x 72" high. Steel butt hinges, wrought iron handle. Board and batten door at loft above, 36" wide x 42" high.
8. Wall studs 4" x 4", typical.
9. 2" x 6" attic floor joists at +6'-6" with rough 1" board attic flooring.

1 LARGE OUTBUILDING - FLOOR PLAN



NOTES - SHED B

1. Siding typically 1" thick waney edge, varying width. Upper section of siding 1" thick x 5" exposure, lapped. All siding fastened with wire nails. Tarpaper covering sections.
2. Cinder block piers.
3. Shed roof, sloping 1" per foot to rear. Roofing 5-V crimp galvanized steel panels on board sheathing.
4. Rafters 1-5/8" x 3-3/4".
5. Wall studs 1-5/8" x 3-3/4".
6. Floor joists 1-5/8" x 5-3/4".
7. Rear floor sill, wall and roof plate collapsing. Siding missing.
8. Board and batten door on steel strap hinges.

2 SMALL OUTBUILDING - FLOOR PLAN



92 SQ. FT.

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**OUTBUILDINGS
FLOOR PLANS**

A-8

Archaeological Survey of a 17-acre County-owned Tract Known as the Biggerstaff's Hanging Tree Property Rutherford County, North Carolina

By
Kenneth W. Robinson
Archaeologist



Submitted to
John Horton, Architect
May 2013

Management Summary

A Phase I archaeological survey of a 17-acre property in northern Rutherford County, North Carolina was conducted during the months of August to October, 2012. This report presents the results of that survey along with information gathered during a brief archaeological study of the area 2007-2008. The subject property is owned by Rutherford County and it is believed by many to be part of "Biggerstaff's Old Fields," a farm owned by Aaron Biggerstaff, a prominent Loyalist of the Revolutionary War era. It was on this farm where nine Loyalist prisoners were hanged by Patriot forces under the command of Colonels William Campbell and Isaac Shelby on October 14, 1780, seven days after the Battle of King's Mountain. Rutherford County is planning to develop the 17-acre property into an educational center to commemorate the Revolutionary War and the North Carolina patriots and Overmountain Men who were instrumental in the Patriot victory at Kings Mountain. Plans are to turn a house on the property into a visitor's center.

The hanging of Loyalist prisoners at Biggerstaff's Old Fields is an event deeply embedded in the history and lore of the American Revolution of the Carolina backcountry. Returning from Kings Mountain with nearly 700 prisoners, the Patriot army encamped on October 13 and 14 north of the Second Broad River at Biggerstaff's Old Fields near Robertson Creek. Here, a faction of the army intent on exacting revenge for alleged atrocities committed by the Loyalist against Patriots in the region prompted Colonel Shelby to convene a trial. About 40 of the prisoners were tried, convicted, and ordered to be hanged. Nine of the individuals were actually hanged before Colonel Shelby put a stop to the killing. Early in the morning after the hanging, the Patriot army broke camp and embarked on a speedy march northward away from Kings Mountain, arriving at Quaker Meadows on the Catawba River later that day.

The archaeological survey of the 17-acre property was conducted with several objectives in mind. The first objective was to search for evidence that might indicate where the hanging tree and graves of the hanged Loyalists might be located. To this end, an intensive survey of the property was conducted and selected areas were examined using shovel testing and metal detectors in an attempt to identify possible grave sites. A second major objective was to identify possible house and farmstead sites, historic road traces, and other landscape features that might provide better context and understanding of where Biggerstaff's Old Fields was during the years of Revolutionary War. A third objective was to identify and record other archaeological or historical sites and features that might be of interest to the county as it develops the property into an education site.

Four archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Site 1 is a farmstead that includes two house structures and several outbuildings, along with agricultural fields. The larger of the two houses, the Long House, is the structure being considered for renovation as an interpretive center. The farmstead and associated agricultural fields cover all of the 17-acre county property, and historically the farmstead was even larger. Site 2 is an early road trace that extends east-west across the county property north of the Long house. This road is quite old, and could have been used during the Revolutionary War. Site 3 is comprised of two major road traces that extend through the wooded area on the north side of the county property. These road traces are severely eroded, but also may represent roads from the Revolutionary War period. Site 4 is comprised of a road trace and the remains of a bridge situated in the south part of the county property. This road is believed to have been constructed about 1855. Reported locations of the hanging tree and the Loyalist graves were investigated during the survey, but no evidence of these features was identified. The findings of the survey and recommendations relating to the preservation and development of the 17-acre county-owned property are described in the remainder of this report.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank architect John Horton for including me in this study of the Biggerstaff Hanging Tree property and sharing information about the project and the property. Funding for this project was provided by Rutherford County with support from the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail (OVHNT), a unit of the National Park Service. Paul Carson, Superintendent of the OVNHT, was very helpful in many aspects of this project.

Jerry Stensland, Recreational, Cultural & Heritage Planner for Rutherford County, and County Historian Chivous Bradley, served as project administrators and were most helpful throughout the project. I am greatly indebted to Chivous Bradley for sharing with me his deep knowledge of the history of the Biggerstaff property and Rutherford County in general. He also arranged to have maps and aerial photographs sent to me that were most useful in the investigation. I would like to acknowledge County Historian Nancy Ferguson for her posthumous contributions to the project. Her research and historic preservation efforts over the years lay the groundwork for this project.

This report summarizes information from field investigations conducted over 8.5 days during the months of August, September and October 2012. Information from an earlier study conducted over 4 days in December 2007 and January 2008 is also briefly summarized in the report. The 2012 investigations were conducted with the help of John Horton, Kathryn Beach, Chivous Bradley, Ben Robinson, Jerry Stensland, and a Rutherford County student group. Kathryn assisted with the field survey and metal detecting, and John also helped with the mapping. Chivous provided a tour of the site, showing us where the hanging tree supposedly stood and noting many other features of the property. Jerry Stensland and Chivous Bradley arranged to have three Rutherford County students and a parent—Timothy Lattimore, Corey Bright, Sadie Bright and Stephen Bright—assist with shovel testing around the structures on the property. Ben Robinson, retired Natural Resource Conservation Service agent for Lincoln and Cleveland counties, provided me with information on agricultural terracing techniques that helped me understand why the road traces on the property were so severely eroded. Dr. Steven Smith, archaeologist with the University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, provided information about his efforts to locate the hanging tree site on the county property in 2000, and he shared a copy of the GIS data he recorded for the property for the American Battlefield Protection Program.

I was assisted in the 2007-2008 investigation by Chivous Bradley, Paul Carson and Leo and Carol Zoutewelle, owners of the property east of the county-owned property. I would especially like to thank the Zoutewelle's for permitting us to have access to their property, and helping to map the metal detecting results (Mr. Zoutewelle is a professional surveyor). Mike Murray served as the archaeological field assistant during this investigation. Chivous Bradley also assisted in the field investigation, showing us the areas where the hanging tree and Loyalist graves were reported to be located and helping us to investigate these areas. Josh Howard, historian with the N.C. Division of Archives and History, researched the history of the Loyalist hangings and Biggerstaff's property and I appreciate him providing me with a copy of his research report.