



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

December 12, 2016

Robert M. Bisha, Technical Advisor  
Atlantic Coast Pipeline  
Dominion Resources Services, INC  
5000 Dominion Boulevard  
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Re: Revised Historic Structures Survey Report Addendum 2 Supplemental Information:  
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Multi County, ER 14-1475

Dear Mr. Bisha:

Thank you for your letter of December 2, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and note that it is for a previously un-surveyed area that was necessitated by a rerouting of the pipeline and a new Area of Potential Effects.

We agree that the shed, five houses and cemetery shown as properties CD1454 – CD1456 and CD1458 – CD 1461 are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

We do not agree that the ca. 1920 dwelling (CD1457) is eligible for listing in the Register under Criterion C. The description of the house noted that it has poor material integrity with the application of asbestos and composite siding, replacement windows and doors, and additions at the rear elevation. A higher level of material integrity as well as an assessment of the interior's material integrity would be necessary to support eligibility under Criterion C. Pending further research into the history of the house and surrounding land, it is possible that the house and outbuildings might be significant under Criterion A for Agriculture, but the material integrity remains an issue.

We are pleased to note in the Introduction that subsequent to this current report, ERM will prepare a supplemental report that:

- Summarizes findings from Dovetail's previous survey work
- Updates those findings in relation to project changes to note which properties remain in the APE
- Supplies additional information requested by us
- Provides an assessment of effects for eligible properties.

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

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

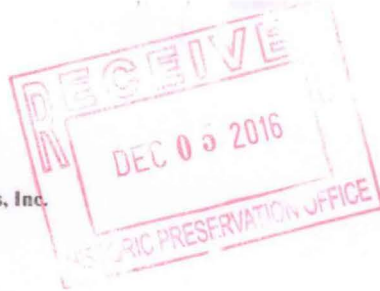
Sincerely,



*for* Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Richard B. Gangle, Dominion Resources, [Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com](mailto:Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com)

Dominion Resources Services, Inc.  
5000 Dominion Boulevard,  
Glen Allen, VA 23060



December 2, 2016

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

ER 14-1475

+ e letter 12/9/16

Hannah 12/30

Due 12/30/16

**Subject: Section 106 Review – Revised Historic Structures Survey Report Addendum 2  
Supplemental Information; Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline  
Project File No. Multi-County ER 14-1475**

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) submitted the above-referenced report to your agency on October 28, 2016. In an email to Richard Gangle (Dominion) dated December 1, 2016, you indicated that the review could not proceed until you received additional information. The enclosed CD and photo sheets provide the information that was requested. In addition to a pdf version of the report, the CD contains electronic versions of the survey database, GIS shapefiles, survey site forms, and photo sheets.

Atlantic would appreciate your comments on the report, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on this Project. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed material, or need additional information, please contact Richard B. Gangle at (804) 273-2814 or Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com, or by letter at:

Richard B. Gangle  
Dominion Resources Services, Inc.  
5000 Dominion Boulevard  
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Bisha  
Technical Advisor, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

cc: Richard Gangle (Dominion)  
Enclosures: CD and photo sheets



**PHASE I HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE  
ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE PROJECT**

**North Carolina Addendum 2 Report**



Prepared by



October 2016

**PHASE I HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE  
ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE PROJECT**

**North Carolina Addendum 2 Report**

**ER 14-1475**

***Draft***

Prepared for

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC  
701 E. Cary Street,  
Richmond, VA 23219

Prepared by

ERM  
3300 Breckinridge Boulevard  
Suite 300  
Duluth, GA 30096

Laura Voisin George, Principal Investigator

Report prepared by Larissa A. Thomas, Ph.D., Emily Laird, Laura Voisin George,  
and Jeffrey L. Holland

October 2016

## **ABSTRACT**

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Transmission, Inc. (DTI) proposes to build and operate approximately 603 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Resources, Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and AGL Resources. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project will also include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in North Carolina, which is approximately 198 miles long. It traverses Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson counties and includes the trunk line (approximately 186 miles) and a portion of one lateral (approximately 12 miles). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is the lead federal agency, and work is being conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The current document contains survey results associated with one segment of the Project in Cumberland County where a reroute changed the APE. The new survey work was carried out by Environmental Resources Management (ERM). Approximately 0.65 miles of the Project corridor in North Carolina remains to be surveyed. The findings for those segments as well as for access roads or other Project facilities not previously surveyed will be presented in subsequent addendum reports.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project. Subsequent to the current report, ERM will prepare a supplemental report that summarizes findings from Dovetail's previous survey work, updates those findings in relation to Project changes to indicate which resources remain in the APE, supplies additional requested information about particular resources in response to previous comments from the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, and provides assessment of effects discussions for all of those resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

A total of eight resources were surveyed during the current field effort. They include one cemetery and seven architectural resources, one of which (CD1457) is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Transmission, Inc. (DTI) proposes build and operate approximately 603 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Resources, Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and AGL Resources. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project will also include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in North Carolina, which is approximately 198 miles long. It traverses Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson counties and includes the trunk line (approximately 186 miles) and a portion of one lateral (approximately 12 miles). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470). Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). DTI, as a non-federal party, is assisting the FERC in meeting its obligations under Section 106 by preparing the necessary information, analyses, and recommendations as authorized by 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(a)(3). Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is conducting Phase I historic architectural investigations to gather information on historic properties that could be affected by the Project in support of the Section 106 consultation process.

The current document contains survey results associated with one segment of the Project in Cumberland County where a reroute changed the APE (see maps in Appendix A). The new survey work was carried out by ERM. Approximately 0.65 miles of the Project corridor in North Carolina remains to be surveyed. The findings for those segments as well as for access roads or other Project facilities not previously surveyed will be presented in subsequent addendum reports.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project (Sandbeck et al. 2016; Staton and Brooks 2016). Subsequent to the current report, ERM will prepare a supplemental report that: (1) summarizes findings from Dovetail's previous survey work; (2) updates those findings in relation to Project changes to indicate which resources remain in the APE; (3) supplies additional requested information about particular resources in response to previous comments from the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources; and (4) provides assessment of effects discussions for all of those resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

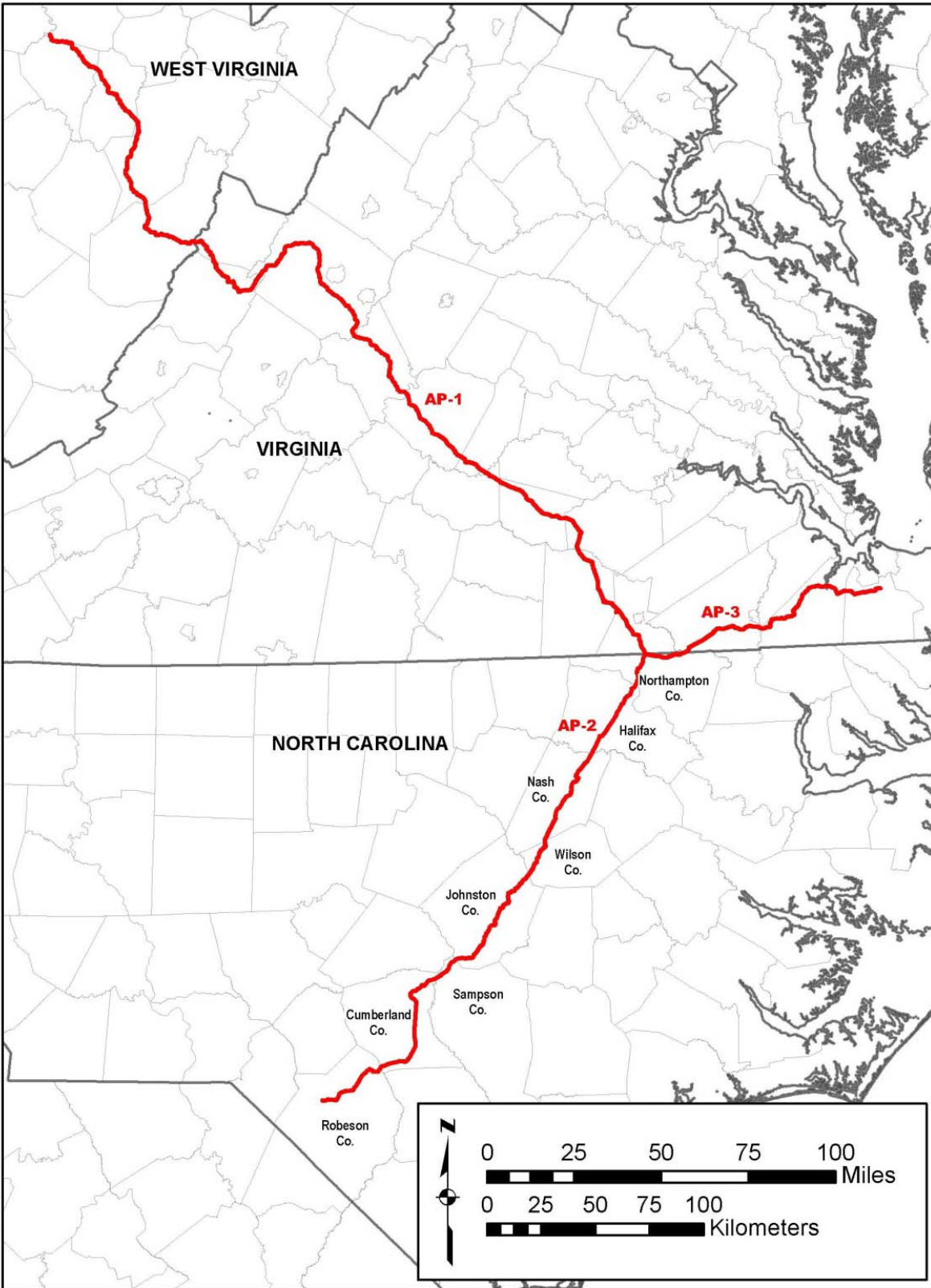


Figure 1. General Overview of the Project Corridor.

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

A total of eight resources were surveyed during the current field effort. They include one cemetery and seven architectural resources, one of which (CD1457) is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The locations of identified historic resources in the APE are depicted on Project maps in Appendix A.

## **METHODS**

### **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously-identified historic resources, along with information on properties listed in or nominated for the NRHP, within a 0.5-mile buffer of the proposed Project corridor. In response to changes in the proposed route to date, and to identify any recently identified resources since the start of the Project, another file search was conducted for the current field effort. ERM collected information on resources maintained by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office HPO. The purpose of the search was to identify resources that might be located within the APE, and to anticipate the types of resources likely to be encountered in the region. The results of the updated file search are presented in this report for the entire length of the current Project in North Carolina.

### **FIELD SURVEY METHODS**

An APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 C.F.R. § 800.16[d]). The APE for the current Project includes possible areas of direct construction effects within a 300-foot corridor encompassing the centerline of the proposed pipeline, as well as within the footprint of the associated pipeline facilities. The APE also includes areas of potential visual effects on identified historic structures from changes to the setting from construction of new facilities, clearing of vegetation, and/or other modifications to the landscape. Thus, the APE extends into areas surrounding the Project containing historic resources within line-of-sight of changes that will derive from the proposed undertaking. The APE is depicted on USGS topographic quadrangle maps in Appendix A.

The current field effort did not cover the entirety of the APE for the relevant segments of the proposed pipeline corridor. Due to public sentiment and the sensitive nature of the Project, ERM architectural historians were instructed to survey only those properties within the 300-foot-wide survey corridor for potential direct effects. These properties were ones for which the owners had been contacted by right-of-way agents about the Project. Subsequent field efforts will cover the entire APE to the extent possible, including portions of the APE not covered here, but documentation will be conducted only from the nearest public right-of-way. The results of such future survey efforts will be presented in additional addendum reports.

Within the parameters limiting survey access as discussed above, ERM architectural historians surveyed properties determined to be 50 years or older along the relevant Project segments. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. If unsafe conditions existed, observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest road. Sufficient information was gathered on all resources to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP, and what effect the proposed undertaking might have on any resource determined to be eligible.

Resources identified in the current field effort were reported to the HPO. Survey Site Numbers (SSN) were obtained, and shape files and database information provided.

## NRHP EVALUATION

Sufficient information was collected to make recommendations for each identified historic resource regarding eligibility for listing on the NRHP. According to 36 C.F.R. § 60.4 (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002), cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have “integrity” and that meet one or more of the criteria outlined below. Criterion D is typically relevant to archaeological sites.

Criterion A (Event). Association with one or more events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.

Criterion B (Person). Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.

Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D (Information Potential). Properties that yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is most often (but not exclusively) associated with archaeological resources. To be considered eligible under Criterion D, sites must be associated with specific or general patterns in the development of the region. Therefore, sites become significant when they are seen within the larger framework of local or regional development.

“Integrity” is perhaps the paramount qualification of NRHP eligibility, and can be related to any or all of the following (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

Location: the place where the historic property (or properties) was/were constructed or where the historic event(s) occurred;

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (or properties);

Setting: the physical environment of the historic property (or properties);

Materials: the physical elements that were combined to create the property (or properties) during the associated period of significance;

Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;

Feeling: the property’s (or properties’) expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance; and

Association: the direct link between the important historic event(s) or person(s) and the historic property (or properties).

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original

locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- Consideration D: A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- Consideration E: A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Each identified resource was evaluated in relation to these criteria and considerations.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The Project traverses North Carolina's inner Coastal Plain from the Virginia state line nearly to the border with South Carolina. All of the areas surveyed for the current report are located in Cumberland County, which is in the southeastern part of the state and is the location of the city of Fayetteville. While most of the route passes through rural, agricultural land, some more populated areas are in the vicinity of the route. The major historical developments of Cumberland County are summarized below in the context of the history of the state and region.

### **EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION**

In the mid-sixteenth century, more than 100,000 Native Americans are thought to have lived in present-day North Carolina, with the Tuscarora, Catawba, and Cherokee being the largest tribes. Many of the Tuscarora lived in the Coastal Plain region, while the Catawba lived in the Piedmont, and the Cherokee in the mountain region to the west (Claggett 1995). The Iroquoian Nottoways and Meherrin tribes lived in autonomous villages at the current-day border between Virginia and North Carolina (Meherrin Nation 2011).

English, Italian, and Spanish explorers visited North Carolina in the sixteenth century. The expansion of Spanish exploration in the Caribbean brought their ships to the North Carolina coast beginning in the 1520s. A Spanish official stationed in Hispaniola commissioned three expeditions. The first, in 1521, explored a location called Chicora near the present-day border between North and South Carolina, and the Spanish sailors called the Siouan Native Americans whom they encountered Chicoreans (Powell 1989:30–31; Utley and Washburn 2002:12). Some of the natives were captured and transported to Santo Domingo to be sold as slaves, contributing to the tribe's disappearance by the end of the seventeenth century (Utley and Washburn 2002:11–12). In 1526, another expedition attempted to establish a settlement at the Cape Fear River (which they called the River Jordan), but illness and starvation soon caused its survivors to return to Santo Domingo. In 1566, an expedition headed by Pedro de Coronas, seeking to establish a mission station at the Chesapeake Bay, was driven ashore by a storm at the northern end of the Outer Banks. They explored the Currituck Sound and claimed the land for the king of Spain before continuing their journey (Powell 1988:10–12). During the 1560s, some Spanish ships returning from Florida followed the Gulf Stream as far north as Kill Devil Hills before turning east across the Atlantic. Indian tribes on the North Carolina coast were found to have iron tools recovered from shipwrecks in that vicinity (Powell 1989:32).

Giovanni de Verrazano arrived near present-day Cape Fear in 1524, having been commissioned by a group of Florentine and Portuguese merchants in France to locate a new trade route to the Orient. The Native Americans they encountered treated the Spanish sailors gently and courteously, and their friendliness was noted by later European explorers (Powell 1989:29–30). Verrazano may have given a map of his discoveries to English King Henry VIII, seeking support for a subsequent voyage.

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, to Sir Walter Raleigh to establish a colony in North America. Raleigh's 1584 survey expedition explored from a base at Roanoke Island (named for the nearby Algonquin Roanoac tribe) in present-day Dare County's section of the Outer Banks (National Park Service 2015a; Powell 1988:13–14). They returned to England with two young Native American men, who contributed to the popular interest in the new land that was named Virginia for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. Twice the colonies at Roanoke were found abandoned when new vessels arrived from England. (North Carolina History Project 2015a; Powell

1988:15–19; Wolfe 2011). The mysterious disappearance of the colonists created speculation that they may have relocated to the village of Croatoan (present-day Hatteras) and integrated with the tribe (Powell 1989:18–19).

Subsequently, the Virginia Company of London created a settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in the Chesapeake Bay. During John Smith's conversations with Algonquin chief Powhatan, the Native American leader told Smith that the Roanoke colonists had been making their way to the Chesapeake Bay when they were caught between two warring bands of Indians and slaughtered, not long before the arrival of the Jamestown colonists. Powhatan showed Smith some of the earlier colonists' copper pots as evidence of his account (Powell 1988:19). Growing tensions and initial small scale conflicts between the English settlers and the widespread Powhatan confederation led to a series of Anglo-Powhatan wars between 1610 and 1646, as the settlement expanded and developed tobacco plantations (Rice 2014; Wolfe 2011).

In 1629, what is now North Carolina was granted by England's King Charles I to Robert Heath, the Attorney General for England and Wales and a member of the council of the Virginia Company. Called Carolana from the Latin form of the king's name, the grant included territory between 31 degrees and 36 degrees North latitude, from about 30 miles north of Spanish Florida to the southern side of Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. It also included the Bahamas. The charter stated that Heath was "about to lead thither a Colony of men, large and plentiful, professing the true religion, sedulously and industriously applying themselves to the culture of the said lands and to merchandizing." But during England's Civil War (1642–1651), Heath was stripped of all his possessions and fled to France, and Charles I was executed. Interest in the Province of the Carolinas faded, and the territory was considered unsettled (Lewis 2007a).

During the Interregnum, the 11 year period between the reigns of Charles I and Charles II when Oliver Cromwell ruled England as a commonwealth before becoming its Lord Protector, a number of settlers made their way into Carolina from Virginia (Powell 1988:4, 21). In 1650, trader Abraham Wood and Edward Bland, an explorer and investor in the Virginia Company of London, undertook an expedition to establish new trading opportunities in the southwestern area of the colony and visited the Roanoke River near Roanoke Rapids, which Bland named New Britain (Briceland 2013). Fur trader Nathaniell Batts explored the Albemarle Sound area in 1653–1654 on behalf of planter Francis Yeardley, who built a house and fur trading post at Fletts Creek (present-day Salmon Creek in Bertie County) in the western end of Albemarle Sound (McPherson and Paschal 1979). Batts and other settlers purchased their land from the local Native Americans and recorded their grants in Virginia (Powell 1988:21). By the 1660s, the Albemarle region was the site of the only structured government in the Carolinas colony (Baxley and Powell 2006). In 1662 Samuel Stephens, the son of a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses and the owner of vast acreage in Albemarle, was appointed "commander of the southern plantation" by the Virginia Council (Daniels 2005; Powell 1988:22). By 1663, approximately 500 Euro-American colonists had settled in the Albemarle area. However, due to its distance from Jamestown, the area was thought to be a haven for runaway servants, debtors, thieves, fleeing criminals, and pirates (Powell 1988:27; Walbert 2015a).

In 1660, King Charles II restored the English monarchy. To reward the noblemen who remained loyal and aided him during his exile, the king made grants for a number of proprietary colonies in North America, including the Carolinas in 1663, and New York and New Jersey in 1664 (Joyner 2006). Virginia Governor William Berkeley was among the eight who were named as the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in 1663 (Walbert 2015a). The following year the territory was



divided into Albemarle, Clarendon, and Craven counties. In 1665, the Lords Proprietors asked the King for an additional grant of the “southern plantation” territory at the North Carolina-Virginia border (Powell 1988:22).

In exchange for settling the territory with British subjects at their own expense, the Proprietors had the authority to collect quitrents from the settlers who purchased land in the colony (Dictionary of American History 2003). Settlers who arrived in the Carolina territory prior to 1663 and had acquired their land from the Native Americans were often resentful of the Lords Proprietors and their intent to establish a hierarchy of noblemen. Particularly in Albemarle County in the north, these settlers fought to retain their freedom. After Virginia restricted the shipping of Albemarle tobacco through its ports, and the Lords Proprietors directed their governor to prevent Carolina farmers from using extralegal coastal traders to send tobacco to European markets without paying British taxes (under the Navigation Acts), the 1677 Culpepper’s Rebellion jailed the appointed governor and elected an assembly to develop a fair and consistent system for the collection of taxes and the operation of government (Powell 1988:27). Recognizing their inability to control the residents of Albemarle and the superiority of the harbor at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, the Lords Proprietors favored Charles Town (present-day Charleston, South Carolina) as the seat of their governor in 1691, with a deputy governor assigned for the northern part of the colony (Powell 1988:26–29). By 1696, settlements on the northern side of Albemarle Sound were expanding, and Bath County was formed near the Pamlico River. In 1705, a colony of French Huguenots dissatisfied in Virginia resettled there, and incorporated the town of Bath as the colony’s first town (Powell 1988:29).

European settlement of what is now North Carolina was confined to the Coastal Plain into the early eighteenth century. The Iroquoian Tuscarora were the most populous and powerful tribe in eastern North Carolina, with settlements located along Coastal Plain rivers (Bishir and Southern 1996:8). The Tuscaroras’ experience with many Euro-American traders had been negative. Virginia’s Governor Alexander Spotswood described it as “...the Clandestine Trade carreyed on by some ill men,” who traded unfairly with the Indians or killed them to obtain goods, and in some cases even enslaved them (Hofstra 2004:59; Utley and Washburn 2002:71).

In 1710 a Swiss land development company co-founded by Baron Christoph von Graffenried and John Lawson promoted the settlement of a new town called New Bern to Swiss, German, and English settlers (Powell 1988:29; North Carolina Historic Sites 2015a). The land had been purchased both from the Lords Proprietors and from the Native Americans, but the natives were resentful at the loss of their hunting grounds and town sites. New Bern was built on the leveled site of the Indian town Chattoka (Powell 1988:29–30). The Tuscarora Indians sought to emigrate to Pennsylvania in 1710, but their messengers were unable to obtain a written pass from North Carolina’s governor. In 1711 the Tuscarora attacked New Bern to drive out the colonists, killing many, slaughtering or driving off livestock, burning houses and barns, and destroying the crops (Powell 1988:31). The war continued until 1713 when a combined Euro-American force from North and South Carolina overcame the natives, with a peace treaty signed in 1715 (Utley and Washburn 2002:71–72).

Virginia Governor Spotswood, who had refused to send the Virginia militia to North Carolina unless that colony paid and equipped the troops, created the Virginia Indian Company and established Fort Christanna in 1714, located near the Meherrin River in Brunswick County,

Virginia. However, the Fort Christanna trading post was not financially successful. Further, it did not achieve Spotswood's goal of creating Native American dependence on English manufactured goods as a diplomatic tool for forging alliances with the Indian tribes to stabilize the frontier. Support for Fort Christanna ended in 1717 (Hofstra 2004:59). Subsequently, many of the surviving Tuscarora Indians moved north to New York to join the Iroquois Confederacy, becoming the Sixth of the former Five Nations. Initially, entire villages emigrated, followed by small bands of the remaining tribal members (Utley and Washburn 2002: 72; Shamlin 1992; Josephy 1968:96–97, 82). However, some members of the Saponi, Tuscarora, Tutelo, and Nansemond Indian tribes continued to live in the Fort Christanna area until the mid-eighteenth century before relocating to Old Granville County in northern central North Carolina (UNC American Indian Center 2015). Others, under Chief Tom Blount, signed a treaty with the North Carolina colony in June 1718 granting them a 56,000 acre reservation (subsequently known as Indian Woods) on the Roanoke River in what is now Bertie County. In later years, the tract was reduced by cessions to encroaching settlements. The present-day Tuscarora tribe's members remaining in North Carolina are centered primarily in Robeson County (Tuscarora Nation of North Carolina 2013). The Lumbee tribe, descendants of the Siouan Cheraws who fought against the Tuscarora, are also centered in Robeson County, with their economic, cultural and political center at Pembroke (Lumbee Tribe 2015).

## **THE COLONIAL PERIOD AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

While many of those settling in the northern areas of the Carolinas became small tobacco planters with few enslaved workers, the southern part of the colony in the sphere of Charles Town developed extensive rice plantations with large enslaved work forces during the seventeenth century to support the sugar plantations in the West Indies (Independence Hall Association 2014). In 1712, North and South Carolina were divided, and in 1719 the land in South Carolina—with more resources and more potential for taxation – was acquired by Britain's King George I from seven of the Lords Proprietors, becoming a royal colony (Walbert 2015b). In 1727, King George I ordered the boundary between Virginia and the northern Carolina territory to be surveyed, and in 1729, North Carolina also became a royal colony (Powell 1988:35).

The Roanoke River provided a route for traders and early settlers in the northern part of the North Carolina coastal plain, with land grants being made in the Northampton area as early as 1706 to colonists moving south from Virginia to the area's fertile bottomlands (Martin 2015a). A system of plantation agriculture developed along the river, as planters used enslaved labor to cultivate wheat, corn, peas, and tobacco, as well as apples and peaches for brandy. Timber and forest products from North Carolina's pine forests including shingles, planks, barrel staves and heads were produced, as were the commodities of turpentine, tar, and pitch used by the Royal Navy (Griffin 1976; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2014a; Powell 1988:42–43). From about 1720 to 1870, North Carolina led the world in the production of naval stores (Lefler and Newsome 1973:97).

The area that is now Cumberland County was first settled in the late 1720s. These pioneers were joined by immigrants from the Argyll region of Scotland in the 1730s and another wave of Highland Scots following the defeat of the Scots at the Battle of Culloden Moor in 1746. The influx of settlers led to the creation of Cumberland County from Bladen County in 1754. The Scots were small farmers who raised livestock and planted corn and wheat. They established Presbyterian churches in the area, but were obligated to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church. The village of Cross Creek was established as a trading center on the Cape Fear River

by 1756. It was located where a road toward settlements in the west intersected with a north-south road leading toward the older Albemarle settlements and the port at Wilmington. Saw mills, a grist mill, mercantile store, tanyard, and blacksmith's smithy were established at Cross Creek by 1760 (Johnson 2016; Powell 1988:38). Nearby, the town of Campbellton was settled, beginning in 1762. In 1778, the two towns were combined as Campbellton and named the county seat. The name was changed to Fayetteville in 1783 to honor the French Revolutionary War hero, Marquis de Lafayette (Beach 2006; Johnson 2016).

During the French and Indian War, attacks by Native Americans on the North Carolina frontier prompted the provincial assembly to raise a company to protect the colony's borders and send troops to the Ohio Valley. Fort Dobbs was built at present-day Statesville (in Iredell County) in 1755. Another Fort Dobbs was constructed at the Beaufort Inlet to protect the port of Beaufort. After the French defeat at Fort Duquesne in 1758, many Cherokee warriors that had supported the British felt slighted at their limited compensation. As the warriors returned southward, Euro-American settlers did not distinguish between them and the Shawnee Indians that had been attacking in western Virginia, and they turned on the Cherokees as well. This precipitated the Cherokee War (1760–1761) that ranged from Virginia to Georgia. Fort Dobbs also was attacked. In 1761, the Cherokee sued for peace, resulting in the Treaty of Long Island on the Holston in Virginia and the 1762 Treaty of Charleston in South Carolina (Heinemann et al. 2007:99; Walbert 2015c).

At the end of the Cherokee War, more settlers moved to the western backcountry, while counties in the coastal plain stagnated. The population of Cumberland County at the first census of the U.S. in 1790 was 8,671, while Piedmont counties like Mecklenburg and Orange had already topped 11,000. Beginning in 1764, settlers in the backcountry above the Fall Line protested their colony's system of taxation, with less productive land in the western and Mountain regions being taxed at the same rate as more fertile, level soil of the Coastal Plain. These abuses contributed to the Regulator Movement, with citizens of the Piedmont agitating for the right to regulate their own affairs (Lewis 2007b; Powell 2006). Many appointed, rather than elected, officials became targets of numerous threats and acts of violence, including sheriffs, tax collectors, registrars, court clerks, and judges. In 1771, Governor William Tryon led the militia to the Regulators' camp west of Hillsborough, but stated that he would confer with them on the condition that they lay down their arms and disband. When they refused, the North Carolina militia opened fire in what is known as the Battle of Alamance (in present-day Burlington in Guilford County). Some of the Regulator leaders were captured and tried, and Tryon issued an offer to pardon those who swore an oath of allegiance to the royal government. Many Regulators did so, while some moved westward to found new settlements in the territory that would become Tennessee (Lassiter and Lassiter 2004:26; Powell 2006).

In 1774, a mass meeting of citizens called for a provincial congress in response to the developing political crisis and sent delegates to the state's First Provincial Congress in New Bern as well as to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia (Lamm 2006; Powell 1988:58; Smith 2006). The provincial congress approved the actions of the Continental Congress, and in response, Governor Josiah Martin dissolved what would be the final royal assembly. One month later, when North Carolina received news that Britain's Parliament had declared the North American colonies in a state of rebellion, Governor Martin retreated from the governor's mansion to Fort Johnston at the mouth of the Cape Fear River and subsequently to a British sloop-of-war anchored in the river (Powell 1988:60–62).

After their defeat in the Jacobite Rising in 1745, many Scottish immigrants took an oath to never again oppose the British crown, and these Scottish settlers were Loyalists during the American Revolution (Powell 1988:39). The exiled North Carolina Governor Martin, in coordination with Lord Charles Cornwallis and British General Henry Clinton, assembled a force of 800 Highland Scots who were to join British regulars in occupying North Carolina and use it as a base to suppress the rebellion in Virginia and South Carolina (Powell 1988:62–63). But the Continental Patriots defeated the Highlanders in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in February 1776. The battle was later called the "Lexington and Concord of the South" and was considered a significant Patriot victory (Martin 2015b). One of the Loyalist leaders, Donald MacDonald (husband of Flora MacDonald, who had aided in the escape of Scotland's Prince Charlie after the Jacobite defeat in 1746), was imprisoned in Halifax after the battle, and Loyalist support subsequently diminished, with approximately 400 of the Scottish immigrants taking an oath of allegiance in Cumberland County in 1778 (Clifton 1991; Johnson 2016).

Much of the action against the British forces in the first three years of the Revolutionary War was in the Mid-Atlantic colonies to the north (Heinemann et al. 2007:129). Troops from North Carolina fought under General George Washington in the 1777 Battle of Brandywine and were stationed in the 1777–1778 winter camp at Valley Forge in Pennsylvania (Powell 1988:68–69). In the area between the Cape Fear and the Pee-Dee Rivers, an almost equal division of loyalty between the British and the Continental causes resulted in frequent changes of control of the local government. The local militia, whose officers and corps changed frequently, were more like partisan bands than a regimented military organization (McKinnon 2003:11).

Attacks focused on the Southern colonies began in 1778 with British Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell's attack on Savannah and the capture of Charleston in May 1780. Royal governments were re-established in Georgia and South Carolina. British advances into Charlotte, North Carolina, met hostile resistance, while backcountry settlers defeated British troops that had withdrawn to King's Mountain, South Carolina, and North Carolina troops defeated British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton at Cowpens (near present-day Chesnee, South Carolina) in January 1781. Continental General Nathanael Greene lured Lord Cornwallis' troops across the North Carolina Piedmont, with Cornwallis searching for troops and supplies in Hillsborough. After gathering reinforcements at the Virginia border, Greene turned back to meet Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (in present-day Greensboro in Guilford County) in March 1781—the largest engagement fought in North Carolina during the Revolutionary War. Greene's forces withdrew from the field to protect their soldiers, after causing considerable losses to the British troops - Cornwallis lost nearly 27 percent of his army (Howard 2010). Returning to Wilmington for supplies, Cornwallis recognized that he could not take North Carolina, and in April he led his troops to Virginia, expecting to return to North Carolina after taking Virginia. His troops were cut off on the Yorktown peninsula in October 1781 and surrendered. The last British troops were removed from North Carolina in November, but following Cornwallis' departure, armed Patriot and Loyalist bands continued the violence in North Carolina for another two years, with Loyalist David Fanning capturing North Carolina's governor and most of the General Assembly in Hillsborough (Howard 2010; Powell 1988:72–80).

The 1783 Treaty of Paris formally ended the Revolutionary War. Also in that year, an Act of Pardon and Oblivion was passed at Hillsborough by the North Carolina General Assembly allowing most Loyalists to return home and regain their confiscated property (Troxler 2006). However, many returning Loyalists found themselves ostracized, and some left North Carolina (Powell 1988:82).

## FROM INDEPENDENCE THROUGH THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance was adopted, setting forth procedures for the governance of the Northwest Territory and for admission of additional states into the union (Library of Congress 2014). In 1790, North Carolina's western land was ceded to the new United States, and it became the state of Tennessee in 1796 (Powell 1988:88).

Some Native American tribes fought in the Revolutionary War on the side of the British, including the Cherokee in North Carolina, while the Oneidas and Tuscaroras fought for the Continental army (Utley and Washburn 2002:105–107). The natives received no consideration in the Treaty of Paris, although Britain's Prime Minister Lord North noted that it would not be just, to forsake them. Although their British allies were defeated, the Indians still regarded themselves as independent, while the new United States sought their submission to the new government (Utley and Washburn 2002:112–113). The first Treaty of Hopewell, signed in 1785 by representatives of the Cherokee at the Keowee River near Hopewell Plantation (in present-day Clemson, South Carolina), established a boundary line restraining Euro-Americans from hunting or settling in the main valley of the French Broad River. In return, Native Americans agreed not to enter the Euro-American areas except for trading, participating in treaty meetings, or other ordinary business (Kelly 2011; Powell 1988:99). However, within five years, the extent of Anglo settlement on the lands set aside in the treaty for the Cherokee prompted renegotiation with the Cherokee. The expansion of settlements had occurred despite a 1788 proclamation by Congress forbidding such activity and directing those citizens who had settled with their families on Cherokee hunting grounds to depart immediately. The 1791 Treaty of Holston reiterated the general terms of the Treaty of Hopewell but reduced the breadth of Cherokee lands (Kelly 2011).

In 1788, the Hillsborough Convention met to discuss ratification of the new U.S. Constitution, with those living in the eastern half of the state in favor of the Federalist position for a strong central government, and backcountry residents favoring a smaller, more restricted government that would preserve liberty (North Carolina History Project 2009). The representatives voted to decline its adoption, and suggested amendments and a bill of rights. When the Fayetteville Convention met the following year, it was apparent that the Bill of Rights would be added, and the Constitution was ratified (Powell 1988:90–92).

The Hillsborough Convention also recommended that the state's capital be relocated from New Bern (which had not been used as the seat of government since the royal governor fled in 1775) to a site in Wake County. Land was purchased and the design of the city of Raleigh was based on the nation's capital in Philadelphia (Allen 1918:78; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2014b). Until the state capitol was completed in 1794, Halifax continued to be the political center of the state, as well as the shipping center for wheat and meat and the distribution point for merchandise brought up the Roanoke River from coastal ports (Allen 1918:78). Planters and merchants built fine homes in Halifax, and its society was considered among the most cultured in the state (North Carolina History Project 2015c).

North Carolina's climate is in the northern range for the cultivation of cotton and rice and the southern limit for tobacco (Bishir and Southern 1996:11). Following the development of the cotton gin in 1793, cotton replaced tobacco and indigo as the South's main cash crop. North Carolina cotton exports grew from one and a half to five million pounds in 1795, and by 1801 the South produced 48 million pounds of cotton, compared to two million pounds a decade earlier (Hatfield 2014; Powell 1988:103). The demand for new agricultural land increased, as did the

demand for enslaved labor to cultivate and harvest the cotton (Powell 1988:103). Between 1810 and 1820, the population of Cumberland County nearly doubled from 7,382 to 14,446. Of those 14,446 inhabitants, about one-third (4,751) were enslaved African-Americans (Walker 1872a).

North Carolina lagged behind other states in the development of internal improvements, reducing its industrial output and causing outmigration of residents looking for greater opportunity elsewhere (Powell 1988). State legislator Archibald Murphey made proposals between 1815 and 1818 for providing North Carolina with an extensive network of canals and navigable rivers linked by good roads, and in 1819 a Board of Internal Improvements was established (Norris and Watson 2006). In 1818, Joseph Seawell of Fayetteville was granted a monopoly for his steamship company on the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and he created the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company partnership in 1822. Located at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, Fayetteville was an active port for steamboats traveling to Wilmington and thence to national and international markets (Horn 2004). Others soon followed, and more than 100 merchant steamboats plied North Carolina rivers and sounds between 1812 and 1860 (North Carolina Business History 2007).

North Carolina also lagged behind neighboring Virginia and South Carolina in the development of railroads. Recognizing the competitive disadvantage that transportation obstacles created for North Carolina's agricultural products, discussions of creating a central railroad began in the late 1820s (Horn 2004). The first railroad company in North Carolina, the Wilmington & Raleigh, was founded in 1833, but when Raleigh showed little support for the line, it was instead constructed to Weldon in the northern part of the state to connect with existing Virginia railroads. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was completed as far as Lumberton by 1861. Fayetteville was bypassed by these lines, and on the eve of the Civil war, its only rail line was the Western Railroad, constructed to the Egypt Coal Mine near what is now Sanford, in Lee County (Figure 2). The line only operated for a few years before being destroyed in the war (Lewis 2007c). Although lacking a railroad connection to a major city until after the Civil War, Fayetteville was the terminus of several wooden plank roads, or "farmers' railroads," constructed in the late 1840s and 1850s. Plank roads ran east to Warsaw, north to Raleigh and west to Albemarle. The longest plank road in the world ran from Fayetteville to High Point, Salem, and Bethania in Forsyth County (Horn 2004; Mattson 1987:49).

With competition from other ports and manufacturing centers exacerbating the state's problems with trade and transportation, the economy stagnated. Ports often remained empty, and in the 1820s and 1830s promising new plantation lands in Alabama and Mississippi drew thousands of eastern North Carolina residents westward (Bishir and Southern 1996:15). Also in this period, the sluggish economy led to the sale of thousands of slaves to the Cotton Belt (Crow et al. 2006). Despite a brief period of growth in the 1840s, the population of Cumberland County remained relatively flat until after the Civil War, and the percentage of slaves in the total population held steady at approximately one-third of the total (Walker 1872).

Many in North Carolina opposed slavery, and during Congressional discussions leading to the 1820 Missouri Compromise, one of North Carolina's senators and a number of Congressmen from its western counties supported antislavery measures (Powell 1988:125). In 1831, following the Nat Turner slave uprising in Southampton County near Virginia's border with North Carolina, rumors circulated of slaves in Sampson and Duplin counties being involved in Turner's rebellion. White mobs murdered a number of enslaved men, while other slaves were arrested, tried,





Figure 2. Map of North Carolina in 1855 showing the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the Egypt coal fields (Colton and Colton 1855).

and, in some cases executed. North Carolina, like Virginia, passed new legislation further restricting the rights of both enslaved people and free blacks (Wood and Walbert 2009). Following the Compromise of 1850, sectional differences were inflamed over the question of slavery, and the right of Congress to control the expansion of slavery into new territories (Powell 1988:125).

## CIVIL WAR

With the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln as President, the people of North Carolina were urged to “watch and wait”—that the necessity for revolution did not yet exist, but any effort on behalf of the federal government to employ military power against one of the Southern states

“would present an emergency demanding prompt and decided action” (Powell 1988:128). The following month, a secession convention in South Carolina voted to leave the Union. South Carolina was joined by seven additional states of the Lower South in February 1861. North Carolina sent delegates both to a peace conference in Washington, D.C., and to the inauguration of the Confederate States of America in Montgomery, Alabama (Powell 1988:130). When the U.S. government attempted to resupply Fort Sumter in April, the Confederacy demanded its surrender and bombarded the fort (National Park Service 2015b). Upon receiving President Lincoln’s call for troops to assist in restoring the Union, the North Carolina legislature called a convention for the state’s secession in response to the administration’s “provocative action,” and the arsenal at Fayetteville was taken over by the Confederacy (Powell 1988:131–133; Smith 2011:77).

President Lincoln ordered a blockade of all southern ports to prevent the export of cotton and the smuggling of war materiel into the Confederacy. In response to Confederate blockade running, Union forces launched a joint Army-Navy operation, the Burnside Expedition, occupying much of eastern North Carolina and controlling the coast by April 1862. The U.S. Navy also destroyed North Carolina’s small, fledgling navy, nicknamed the Mosquito Fleet. Beaufort became a coaling station for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, thereby making it less difficult for the Union to conduct interior raids, refuel the blockading force and supply troops. General Ambrose Burnside also captured the state’s former capital of New Bern, which became the military and political center for the Union in North Carolina (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015b).

Weldon was a transportation hub during the war, with the Raleigh and Gaston, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Petersburg, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (the longest railroad in the world at that time). The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was known as the “Lifeline of the Confederacy” for its role in transporting supplies from the ports at Wilmington, serving as the main artery for the transportation of both Confederate troops and provisions to Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia (Branch and Davis 2006; Johnson and Dickerson 2000:28).

Many union raids in North Carolina attempted to disrupt rail lines, , but without any major rail line, Fayetteville and Cumberland County were largely spared from the most intense action. Nevertheless, crops, livestock, and supplies were often the target of foraging expeditions by both armies. While there were numerous small skirmishes in eastern North Carolina during 1862 and 1863, no major Union military assaults took place until the end of 1864 (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015c). General William T. Sherman completed his March to the Sea through Georgia in late December and turned northward to the Carolinas. The Union high command also turned its attention to the Cape Fear region, particularly Fort Fisher and Wilmington. By capturing Wilmington, the Union could cut off the main source of supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia which was entrenched around Petersburg and Richmond. Simultaneously, General Sherman marched into North Carolina from the south (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015d). He gave orders to cease the “scorched earth” destruction inflicted in Georgia and South Carolina, but as they proceeded through North Carolina, soldiers stole or destroyed stores, supplies, personal valuables, and buildings, and burned cotton and other crops (McKinnon 2003:15).

Between March 1 and March 10, 1865, Union soldiers advanced toward Fayetteville, constantly skirmishing with Confederates, until reaching the Monroe’s Crossroads battlefield, which became the scene of a large-scale all-cavalry battle (Shaeffer 2015a; Wittenberg 2015). The Confederates withdrew toward Fayetteville, with more skirmishes occurring as Union forces



advanced. The Confederates withdrew across the Cape Fear River before the arrival of the main Union force and destroyed the bridges. Fayetteville formally surrendered to Sherman's forces, but the town was plundered and burned and its arsenal destroyed (Powell 1988:141; McKinnon 2003:15; Shaeffer 2015a; Smith 2011:81, 86). The Union forces continued northeast, destroying railroad trestles and depots, mills, and factories, before reaching Bentonville in Johnston County. Here, the largest battle fought in the state occurred on March 19–21, 1865, as General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding all Confederate forces in North Carolina, faced General William J. Hardee's Corps (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015d; Smith 2011:84). The Confederates retreated, and General Sherman did not pursue them, but continued to Goldsboro to resupply his troops. Major military hostilities ceased once General Robert E. Lee's surrender became widely known. Raleigh was surrendered to Union forces on April 13. Generals Sherman and Johnston met in April at a farm near Durham Station to work out the details of Johnston's surrender. This agreement was finalized on April 26, 1865, thus officially ending the Civil War in North Carolina (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015d).

## **RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY**

As legal and political processes were developed to “reconstruct” the former Confederate states and return them to the Union—initially under the control of military districts administered by the U.S. Army—small-scale commercial and large-scale industrial interests sought business opportunities, creating what came to be known as the “New South.” Resources and facilities had been damaged or destroyed during the war, currency issued by the Confederacy was worthless, sources of credit were scarce, and agricultural production could no longer depend on the former enslaved workforce (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015e). Families lost fathers and sons and were reduced to poverty, and emancipated slaves lacked opportunities for employment. A tenant farming system developed, redefining agricultural practices and transforming the landscape (Bishir and Southern 1996:33).

The railroads' recovery after the war occurred relatively rapidly with the assistance of the federal government, which sold off captured rolling stock on easy terms, and repairs were made by the Union army. The state witnessed the roads' expansion from 984 miles to 1,356 miles of track in the first postwar decade (deTreville and Wait 2006). After 1870 the General Assembly turned over the development of a railroad system to private investors, with the assurance that the state would invest substantially in its success (Ready 2005:271). Beginning in the early 1870s, railroad construction across the United States increased dramatically (Grant 2011; Library of Congress 2015). With the revival of the economy in the mid-1880s, the state's railroad companies embarked on a new round of track-laying, with mileage doubling to 3,128 miles between 1881 and 1891. Dozens of short-line railways were constructed in the 1880s. Passenger traffic declined, but freight revenue accelerated (deTreville and Wait 2006).

The Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the Egypt Coal Fields was revived after the Civil War and connected in 1872 at Sanford with the Raleigh & August Air Line Railroad, opening markets in the Piedmont region. In 1879, the Western Railroad was merged with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which was extended to Wilmington (Lewis 2007c). The CF&YV Railroad and the Project vicinity are shown on an 1884 map of the county (Figure 3). The railroad connections contributed to Cumberland County's growth, as the population increased 40 percent in the 1870s, and by 1900 had nearly reached over 29,000 inhabitants.

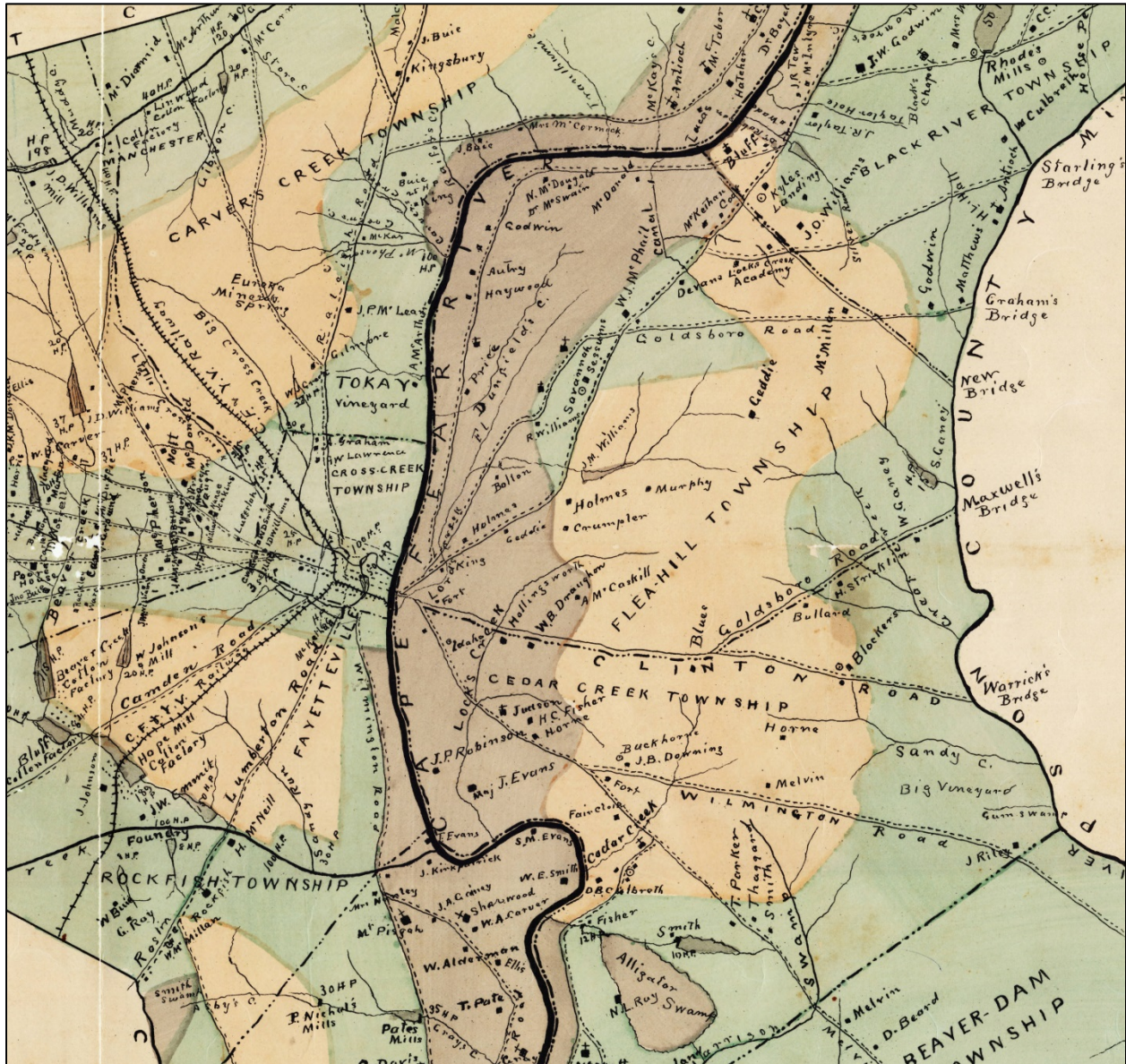


Figure 3. Map of Cumberland County in 1884 showing the Fayetteville vicinity (McDuffie 1884).

After the Civil War, eastern North Carolina remained overwhelmingly agricultural, and as late as the mid-twentieth century, most people in the region lived on farms. However, farming in the region shifted even further toward a single cash crop—first cotton and then tobacco (Bishir and Southern 1996:35). By late 1865, cotton had again become one of the state's principal crops, and it remained the state's number one cash crop until 1920, when replaced by tobacco (Mattson 1987:51). The renovation of older mills and the construction of numerous new cotton mills in the North Carolina Piedmont contributed to the state's economic recovery through the end of the nineteenth century (Ready 2005:261; Powell 1988:165). By 1880, a Cotton Mill Campaign was launched to publicize the opportunities for the production of cloth from cotton, and more than 50 cotton mills were established, with the majority located in the Piedmont region (Powell 1988:166). Near Fayetteville, only one cotton mill was not destroyed in the war. It

resumed production, with additional mills built by 1900, as well as a village for worker housing (Lassiter and Lassiter 2004:110; Smith 2011:102). Fayetteville and Selma became important cotton centers (Smith 2011:2). After 1900, Cumberland County farmers also experimented with raising mulberry trees to produce silkworms. A large silk mill was constructed in Fayetteville, but the industry was short-lived (Powell 1999:35).

The first tobacco factory opened in Winston in 1871, manufacturing mainly chewing tobacco (Ready 2005:269). The Duke family began producing smoking tobacco in Durham in 1869 and opened a factory in 1874 (Carter 2006). Acquiring the rights to machinery for rolling cigarettes, the Duke Company took over the nation's major cigarette manufacturers in Virginia and New York. Becoming the American Tobacco Company, the firm controlled four-fifths of the domestic tobacco industry (excluding cigars) by 1906 (Carter 2006). For much of the twentieth century, the city of Wilson, to the northeast of Fayetteville, promoted itself as "the world's greatest tobacco market," and the tobacco belt extended in a swath through the counties of North Carolina's eastern coastal plain (Broadwater 2015). In the United States, domestic production of tobacco peaked in 1954. It began to decline in the second half of the twentieth century, with domestic and foreign buyers turning to non-U.S. suppliers (Huntrods 2012; Internal Revenue Service 2011).

Tobacco was not grown in any significant quantities in Cumberland County until the twentieth century. In 1870, hardly any cotton was grown either. Hogs and corn were the largest commodities, with wool and sweet potatoes also produced in significant quantities. By 1880, likely spurred by the availability of commercial fertilizer, farmers resumed planting cotton. Over 3,900 bales were produced on over 9,000 acres. However, the greatest acreage by far was devoted to corn, which was planted on over 32,000 acres that produced over 282,000 bushels (Walker 1872b). In the 1900 census, farmers reported producing 7,350 commercial bales of cotton on 15,559 acres. Tobacco was planted on only 240 acres, but thousands of acres were grown found in adjacent Johnson and Wayne counties (U.S. Census Bureau 1883, 1902).

The percentage of African-Americans in the population of Cumberland County increased after the Civil War, from 35.6 percent in 1860 to 47.1 percent in 1880, before falling back to about 40 percent by 1920 (Kennedy 1864; U.S. Census Bureau 1883). The growth of the railroads and related industries likely attracted black residents to Fayetteville during this period, but many of these African-Americans worked as tenants on larger tracts owned by white families. In 1910, over a third of all farms in Cumberland County were operated by African-Americans. African-American farmers typically planted a row crop or cotton with which to pay his share for the land, with the remainder used to pay off credit at the local store or plantation for expenses like food and fertilizer. This system kept many farmers in perpetual debt to the landlord. It was not just black farmers who became trapped in this system. Tenancy was on the rise at the end of the nineteenth century and continuing into the twentieth. In 1900, just under a third (31.8) of all farmers were tenants. By 1910, that percentage had risen to nearly 40 percent. Although tenancy was common among all farmers by the early twentieth century, African-American farmers were more than twice as likely to be tenants than their white counterparts (29 percent to 66 percent) (U.S. Census Bureau 1903, 1913).

Beginning in the 1890s, railroad development and emerging markets encouraged extensive logging of North Carolina's forests. By 1916, only the western part of the state retained a few pockets of the virgin forest (Ready 2005:274–276). The pine forests of the coastal plain also produced naval stores, although by the turn of the twentieth century, this industry had largely moved to Georgia. In the Piedmont region, improved railway transportation and large stands of

hardwood forests attracted industrialists who built mills to produce wood spindles for the textile industry. In 1881, the White brothers of High Point switched to manufacturing furniture and were among the founders of the High Point Furniture Manufacturing Company in 1889. Soon they and other small factories were producing inexpensive lines of wooden household furniture for a demanding southern market. By 1900 there were 44 furniture factories in High Point and the surrounding towns, and High Point replaced Danville, Virginia, as the furniture capital of the nation (P. Marshall 2006; Ready 2005:277).

The textile, tobacco, and furniture industries did not produce the large industrial cities that developed in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states, but compact villages, bustling mill towns, and smaller cities such as Charlotte, Raleigh, and Greensboro. However, the economic activity connected to these industries led to a shift in population and political power from the coast to the Piedmont region by the beginning of the twentieth century (Ready 2005:277–278, 281). By the mid-1920s, North Carolina was established as the leading industrial state of the New South (Ready 2005:323).

### **MODERNIZATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

With the United States' entry into World War I, North Carolina's factories increased production, and addressed shortages of labor, food, and fuel. War industries brought jobs, but they also contributed to labor shortages and overcrowding in some cities. A scarcity of farmworkers and the heavy strain on railroads from military and industrial requirements threatened to cause food shortages, resulting in a "Feed Yourself" campaign that was so successful that the state produced four times as much food in 1918 as it had the year before (R. Marshall 2006).

Near Fayetteville, an artillery training camp named Camp Bragg was established near the site of the Civil War Battle of Monroe's Crossroads (R. Marshall 2006). It was one of three training camps established in North Carolina to train soldiers during World War I, and it was the only camp of the three to continue operations after the war. The initial construction of the camp finished in February 1919. Because it had room to test long-range artillery, Camp Bragg became the permanent military base Fort Bragg in 1922. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Fort Bragg served as an important location for testing field artillery. Using its environmental diversity—deep sand, heavy mud, swamps, streams, and forests—soldiers thoroughly tested artillery weapons for efficiency and effectiveness. Fort Bragg later became the headquarters of District A of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the training ground for the National Reserve Officer Training Corps, Officers Reserve Corps, and Citizen Military Training Corps (Shaeffer 2015b).

In 1930, three-fourths of North Carolinians lived outside cities and towns, half of them residing on working farms. The state had the second highest number of farms in the nation in 1925, but many of the farms were small and inefficient, producing tobacco, cotton, and corn through family labor and a small number of tenants. Farmers were hit hardest by the Great Depression, with farm incomes falling to one-third of their 1928 level (Ready 2005:324). The federal government's Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), a crop control program which essentially paid farmers a modest amount to grow less tobacco, enabled tobacco prices and farm income to rise. However, reduced production meant that fewer tenant farmers and sharecroppers were needed to raise the crop. Their ironic displacement by the AAA increased the economic problems of the 1930s. Driven from their land, some farmers moved to cities, where many survived on government relief. Of the federal government's programs, the Civilian



Conservation Corps (CCC), which provided employment to young men, enjoyed the greatest public support in the state (Abrams 2015).

Although electric generation began in North Carolina in the 1880s, for most of the next 50 years electric service was primarily available only in the state's cities and towns. In 1935, when the General Assembly created the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority (NCREA), roughly three percent of North Carolina farmers had electricity. The New Deal's Rural Electrification Authority (REA) helped fund the extension of electric lines to rural areas. The NCREA sent power through its first distribution line in May 1936. By 1940, about 24 percent, or 70,000 of the state's 278,000 farms, had electricity. Only 15 years later, in the mid-1950s, more than 95 percent of North Carolina's farms were electrified (Hunt 2006).

U.S. entry into World War II led to a nationwide military buildup that included military base construction in North Carolina from 1940 through 1943. By the summer of 1940, tens of thousands of North Carolinians had joined construction companies at Fort Bragg, as well as at Camp Davis, near Wilmington. In late 1941, work began at Marine Corps facilities at Jacksonville and Havelock. During World War II, Fort Bragg grew from a post with a few thousand soldiers to a massive base with over 100,000 personnel. Nearby Fayetteville, a town of 17,000 on the eve of the war, soon struggled to find housing for hundreds of families who accompanied soldiers assigned to the post. At Fort Bragg, expansion involved construction of thousands of buildings for an infantry division and the Field Artillery Replacement Center. In September 1940, Fort Bragg had 376 assorted buildings and 5,406 officers and men. By June 1941, it had 3,135 buildings and 67,000 troops, with new roads, sewers, theaters, barracks, chapels, and power lines. Over 28,000 workers completed its buildings at the rate of one every 32 minutes. Sixty-five carloads of building materials arrived daily on the rails of the Cape Fear and Atlantic Coast railroads. At the end of the project, Fort Bragg was the largest military camp in the nation and North Carolina's third-largest community (Duvall 2008).

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 facilitated construction of a national system of highways in the 1960s and 1970s. Work began in 1956 on Interstate 95 around Lumberton in Robeson County, following the path of U.S. Route 301 at the transition between North Carolina's Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Sections of the highway opened in the 1960s, and was completed in 1980 (Wood 2015). As a major artery for traffic along the East Coast, rapid development took place in the communities and interchanges along the route.

The population of Cumberland County increased from 59,320 in 1940 to 96,000 in 1950, then doubled in the following two decades to over 200,000 in 1970 (Forstall 1996). In the late 1960s, Kelly Springfield Tire opened a plant in Fayetteville, making it the county's top private employer in 1999 (Powell 1999:33). At the most recent census in 2010, Cumberland County reported almost 320,000 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2016).

## RESULTS

This chapter presents the information assembled during the updated file search, and the results of survey work in Cumberland County.

### PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

In light of changes to the proposed alignment of the Project, the review of previously recorded historic resources in the vicinity of the Project has been updated. Table 1 summarizes the 365 previously recorded resources within 0.5 miles of the current Project. Among those, four are listed on the NRHP, and one, Bentonville Battlefield, is a National Historic Landmark (NHL). One of these resources, the Cedar Creek Fire Lookout Tower, is in the APE for the current survey area. It was not covered in the current field survey due to restrictions on survey access, but it was previously deemed to be ineligible for the NRHP. It will be surveyed from the right-of-way of State Route 53 during an up-coming field mobilization.

TABLE 1			
Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project			
Resource Number	Resource Name	Description	NRHP Status
<i>Cumberland County</i>			
CD----	Cedar Creek Fire Lookout Tower	DFR 603: 1934 99'9" tower	Ineligible
CD0012	Old Bluff Presbyterian Church	Mid-1850s Greek Revival temple form frame church	Listed
CD0135	DeVane-MacQueen House	1855 Greek Revival 2-story frame house, hipped roof	Ineligible
CD1414	Strickland Cemetery	Approximately 50 graves dating to the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Ineligible
CD1415	House	1929 Craftsman/Bungalow frame residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
CD1416	House	1910 side gable house, 1-story	Ineligible
CD1417	House	1954 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof residence, 1-story	Ineligible
CD1445	House	1966 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
CD1446	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
CD1447	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
CD1448	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
<i>Halifax County</i>			
HX0021	Halifax County Home and Tubercular Hospital (former)	1923 brick 2-story county home; hospital demolished	Listed
HX0141	Saint Chapel Baptist Church	No further information	Unassessed
HX0154	Lucien S. Locke House (Gone?)	No further information	Unassessed
HX0174	Philips Superintendent's House (Gone?)	No further information	Unassessed
HX0225	Cary Pittman House	c. 1913 hipped roof residence	Unassessed

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
HX0227	Z.A. Hardee House	Early-20th century agricultural property, "I" House	Unassessed
HX0228	Z.A. Hardee Bird House	1928 bird house situated on top of an 8-foot pole	Unassessed
HX0229	Z.A. Hardee Farm	Extensive agricultural complex with c. 1918 single-family residence	Unassessed
HX0230	Hardrawee School	1917 3-rm school	Unassessed
HX0266	Eden School	c. 1922 frame 2-room Rosenwald School	Unassessed
HX1566	Allen Grove School (Current site)	1922 frame 2-room Rosenwald School	Unassessed
HX1568	House	1950 Cape Cod L Plan brick residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
HX1569	House	c. 1965 Minimal Traditional frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1570	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1571	Turner's Tax Service	1945 Vernacular style frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
HX1573	House	1900 Vernacular style frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
HX1574	House	1953 Ranch brick residence, 1-story, 5-bay	Ineligible
HX1575	House	1946 Minimal Traditional brick residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
HX1576	House	1925, Vernacular frame residence, 1-story, 5-bay	Ineligible
HX1579	Barn	c. 1950 frame barn	Ineligible
HX1580	House	1905 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1581	House	c. 1960, inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
HX1582	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular concrete block residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1583	Farm	1942 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1.5 story	Unassessed
HX1584	House	1964 Colonial Revival brick residence, 2-story	Ineligible
HX1585	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1586	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular concrete block residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1587	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1-story	Ineligible
HX1588	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular concrete block residence, 1-story, abandoned	Ineligible
HX1589	House remains	c. 1900, standing concrete chimney, 2-story	Ineligible
HX1590	House	c. 1925 residence, inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
HX1591	House	1900 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
<i>Harnett County</i>			
HT0131	Averasboro Battlefield	Historic District, Civil War battle location	Listed
<i>Johnston County</i>			
JT0045	Waddell-Oliver House	c. 1892 Victorian Vernacular residence	Eligible
JT0653	Abednego "A.B." Atkinson House (Gone)	Late 19th century, L-plan, single-family residence; Demolished	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
JT0654	J.E. Atkinson Farm	Late 19th century, Victorian, single-family residence with associated agricultural outbuildings and a family cemetery	Unassessed
JT0655	Hales-Atkinson House	Late-19th century, L-plan, frame farmhouse	Unassessed
JT0723	W.H. Creech House	1913 farmhouse	Unassessed
JT0724	Gary Crumpler Log House	c. 1850, one-room log residence	Unassessed
JT0733	J.M. Driver House	No further information	Unassessed
JT0752	Haywood Garner House	No further information	Unassessed
JT0753	Glendale-Chapel School	c. 1923, consolidated with 3 other schools	Unassessed
JT0755	Dock Godwin House	Early-20th century, Queen Anne single-family residence	Recommended ineligible
JT0778	(former) Holly Grove School	Early 20th C. 4-room school w/ tall hipped roof	Unassessed
JT0856	Ransom Lee House (Gone?)	Late 1850s Greek Revival, apparently demolished	Unassessed
JT0875	John Massey House (Gone)	Demolished c. 1830 frame Federal residence	Ineligible
JT0885	New Hope Church	c. 1910 vernacular building	Unassessed
JT0898	Parker Mill	Early 20th C. grist mill	Eligible
JT0909	Pomona-Creech Community Building (Pomona School)	Early 20th C. 1-story 2-room frame school	Unassessed
JT0957	Smith-Lee House	c. 1875 Italianate side gable frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
JT1011	J.W. Woodard House	c. 1912, Colonial Revival, single-family dwelling	Unassessed
JT1012	J.W. Woodard Store	c. 1912, frame, commercial building (related to JT1011)	Unassessed
JT1355	Bentonville Battlefield	Civil War battle site, State historic site	NHL
JT1699	Bridge #237 (Replaced)	c. 1957 pony truss bridge; Demolished	Ineligible
JT1854	Tenant House and Farm	c. 1935 Craftsman/Bungalow front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1856	House and Farm	c. 1900 side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1858	Pack House	c. 1930 front gable frame agricultural building, 2-story	Ineligible
JT1859	Atkinson Cemetery	Five gravestones, interments dating from 1881 to 1909	Ineligible
JT1860	Smithfield Fire Lookout Tower	DFR 606: 1951 120' tower	Unassessed
JT1861	House	c. 1900 Victorian hip roof frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1862	House	c. 1890 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1863	House	c. 1880 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible



TABLE 1			
Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project			
Resource Number	Resource Name	Description	NRHP Status
JT1864	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1865	House	c. 1880 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1866	Barefoot House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1867	House (Ranch)	c. 1960 Ranch front gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1869	Massengill Cemetery	Three marked graves, interment dates range from 1912 to 1926	Ineligible
JT1870	Pack House and Barn	c. 1920 front gable frame buildings, 2-story	Ineligible
JT1882	House	1921 Craftsman frame residence, 1.5-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
JT1883	House	1929 Craftsman frame residence, 1.5-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
JT1884	House	1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
JT1885	House	1950 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Unassessed
JT1886	House	1900 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
JT1890	Cemetery	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1891	House	c. 1955 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence	Ineligible
JT1892	House	c. 1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence	Ineligible
JT1893	House	c. 1917 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence	Ineligible
JT1894	House and Outbuildings	c. 1955 Traditional/Vernacular front gable brick residence	Ineligible
JT1895	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence	Ineligible
JT1896	House and Farm	1940 Craftsman/Bungalow side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1897	Barn	c. 1950 front gable frame barn, 2-story	Ineligible
JT1898	House	1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1899	Creech Cemetery	Approximately 25 interments dating to the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Ineligible
JT1900	Abandoned House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular front gable concrete block residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1901	House	1880 Classical Revival side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1902	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1903	House	1935 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1904	House	1957 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1905	House	1965 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
JT1906	House	1954 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1907	House	1960 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1908	House	1945 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1909	House	1964 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1910	House	1963 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1911	House	1959 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1912	Farm	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1913	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1914	Cemetery	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1915	House	c. 1925 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1916	House	1949 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1917	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1918	House	1947 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1.5-story	Unassessed
JT1919	Abandoned House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1920	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1921	Stevens Sausage Company Inc.	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular flat roof concrete block commercial building, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1922	House	1913 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1923	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1924	House	1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1926	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1927	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1928	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1929	Cemetery	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1930	House	1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1931	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1932	House	1921 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1933	House	1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable concrete block residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1934	House	1947 Ranch front gable brick residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
JT1935	House and Cemetery	1947 Ranch front gable brick residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1936	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1937	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1938	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1939	House	1944 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
JT1940	House	1956 side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1941	House	1937 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1942	House	1937 Traditional/Vernacular front gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1943	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1944	House	1925 Traditional/Vernacular front gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1945	Cemetery	Approximately 30 graves, interment dates range from 1896 to 2009.	Ineligible
JT1946	House	1958 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1947	House	1916 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1948	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1949	House	1939 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1950	House	1933 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1951	Agricultural Outbuildings	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1952	House	1964 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1953	House	1925 Traditional/Vernacular Triple-A frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1954	House	1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
JT1955	Cemetery	Approximately 25 graves	Ineligible
JT1956	House	1928 Traditional/Vernacular front gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1957	House/Commercial Building	1914 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1958	House	1963 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
JT1959	House	1945 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1960	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1961	House	1882, inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1962	House	1948 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1963	House	1954 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1964	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1965	House and store	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1966	House	c. 1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1967	House	c. 1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
JT1968	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1969	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
JT1971	House	1966 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
<i>Nash County</i>			
NS0331	Noah Strickland House (Gone)	Single-family residence; demolished	Ineligible
NS0437	Mourning Boddie Hilliard House	c. 1880, 2-story, L-shaped form residence with Colonial Revival attributes	Unassessed
NS0460	Elisha H. Cockrell House	c. 1830, Traditional/Vernacular residence, demolished	Ineligible
NS0463	Dozier House	19th century farmhouse exemplifying several periods of architecture	Unassessed
NS0469	Joshua Barnes House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0481	Swift Creek Bridge (Bridge #4)	Truss bridge spanning Swift Creek	Eligible
NS0505	Brinkley Archibell House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0510	Museum (Old Cookhouse Museum)	No further information	Unassessed
NS0511	Tenant House	c. 1890, 1-story, 2-pile residence	Unassessed
NS0512	Hickory Baptist Church	c. 1829 church serving all Christian denominations; oldest standing church in county	Unassessed
NS0513	O.J. Smith Cotton Gin	c. 1930, frame, gabled-roof cotton gin	Unassessed
NS0586	Jonas Joyner House	c. 1840, Greek Revival, single-family residence	Ineligible
NS0644	Samuel T. Price House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0646	Joel Price House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0647	J.R. Proctor House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0650	Lee May House	1918 residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NS0651	May House	1905 Vernacular residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Recommended

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
			ineligible
NS0653	House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0654	A.J. Fisher House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0656	G.W. Gay House	No further information	Unassessed
NS0861	Kinchen Joyner House	Mid-to-late-19th century, I-house, single-family dwelling and associated outbuildings	Unassessed
NS0912	Pilgrim Williams House	No further information	Unassessed
NS1103	Lewis Ricks School (Gone)	1927 frame 3-room Rosenwald School, demolished	Ineligible
NS1479	House	c. 1890 side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1480	House and Farm	c. 1890 side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1481	House	c. 1920 Craftsman/Bungalow residence, 1.5 story	Ineligible
NS1483	Farm	Craftsman/Bungalow residence, 1 story	Ineligible
NS1484	House	c. 1945 side gable residence. 1-story	Ineligible
NS1485	House	c. 1890 side gable frame residence, 2-story	Ineligible
NS1486	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1487	House	c. 1900 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1488	Sherrod House	1917 Craftsman/Bungalow side gable frame residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
NS1489	Smith House	1939 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1490	Cemetery	Approximately 10 graves. Inaccessible at time of survey	Ineligible
NS1491	House	c. 1930 residence	Ineligible
NS1492	House	1930, Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
NS1493	House	1934, Craftsman frame residence, 1.5-story, 5-bay	Unassessed
NS1494	House	1930, Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
NS1496	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NS1497	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NS1498	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NS1499	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1500	Abandoned Outbuildings	c. 1940 frame buildings	Ineligible
NS1501	House	1950 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
NS1502	Abandoned House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1503	House and Outbuildings	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1504	Abandoned House and Outbuildings	Side gable residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NS1505	House	1957 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1506	House	1949 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1507	Outbuildings	c. 1950 frame buildings	Ineligible
NS1508	House	c. 1950 residence, inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
NS1509	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1510	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1511	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1512	House	c. 1960 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1513	House	c. 1950 Minimal Traditional side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1514	House	c. 1965 Minimal Traditional side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1515	House and Outbuildings	1925 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
NS1516	House	1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1517	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1518	House	c. 1910 Craftsman/Bungalow side gable frame residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
NS1519	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1520	Outbuildings	c. 1930 barn clad in sheet metal, 2-story central block with shed-roofed wings in good condition plus 2 frame buildings with concrete block foundations in ruinous condition	Ineligible
NS1521	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1522	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1523	Cemetery	Pre-1950s, 5 to 10 marked graves, at least one with the name Strickland	Ineligible
NS1524	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
NS1525	Outbuildings	c. 1950 traditional/vernacular front gable frame agricultural building, 2-story	Ineligible
NS1526	House	1948 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
NS1527	House	1935 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1528	Outbuildings	1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 2-story	Ineligible
NS1529	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1530	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1531	House	c. 1965 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1532	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NS1533	Packhouses	c. 1930 side gable metal-clad buildings, 2-story	Ineligible
<i>Northampton County</i>			
NP0048	Q.J. Stephenson's Earth Museum	c. 1955 Misc. Modernist 1-story	Unassessed
NP0050	Garysburg Depot (Gone)	Demolished	Unassessed
NP0210	John Green Stancell House	c. 1840 Greek Revival frame 2-story	Unassessed
NP0222	W. H. Joyner Post Office and Store	c. 1900 frame commercial building 1-story	Unassessed
NP0226	Garris-Joyner House	c. 1880 Queen Anne frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP0309	Margarettsville Baptist Church	c. 1886-1915 1-story	Unassessed
NP0310	Margaretsville	No further information	Unassessed
NP0420	House	Demolished	Unassessed
NP0422	House (Gone?)	No further information	Unassessed
NP0423	Tenant House	No further information	Unassessed
NP0486	House	c. 1930 Vernacular style frame residence, 1-story, 3-bay	Recommended ineligible
NP0488	Faison Cemetery	Five marked graves, only legible burial date is 1955	Ineligible
NP0490	House	c. 1960 Ranch brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NP0491	House	c. 1960 Ranch brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NP0492	House	c. 1930 Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NP0517	Jonesboro School	Late 1910s frame 4-room Rosenwald School	Unassessed
NP0524	Garysburg Historic District	Multiple residential and community structures	Listed
NP0530	House	c. 1960 Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NP0531	House	c. 1895, Vernacular frame residence, 2-story, 3-bay	Ineligible
NP0532	House	c. 1960 Ranch brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
NP0533	House	c. 1935 Vernacular frame residence, 1-story 3-bay	Ineligible
NP0534	Cemetery	Marker for two graves, earliest burial date is 1925	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
NP0535	House	c. 1950 frame residence, 1-story 3-bay	Ineligible
NP0536	House and Cemetery	c. 1940 frame residence. No information on cemetery.	Ineligible
NP0614	Margaretsville Post Office	c. 1965 brick commercial building, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0615	M.N. Carpenter Store	c. 1920 frame commercial building, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0616	Store (Gone?)	c. 1910 frame commercial building	Unassessed
NP0617	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0621	Garris House	c. 1900 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP0622	House	c. 1950 Minimal Traditional brick residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0623	House	c. 1910 frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP0624	House	c. 1920 Craftsman/Bungalow residence, 1.5-story	Unassessed
NP0625	House	c. 1910 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0626	House	c. 1900 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP0627	House	c. 1900 Victorian frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0628	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP0629	House	c. 1900 Victorian frame residence 1-story	Unassessed
NP0630	House	c. 1950 Ranch brick residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP1051	Dr. Charles Parker House	c. 1877 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP1052	Balmer-Long House	c. 1820 Federal frame residence, 1.5-story	Unassessed
NP1053	Julia Long Store	c. 1930 commercial frame building, 1-story	Unassessed
NP1109	Suiter Brothers Peanut Buying Station	c. 1936 commercial brick building, 2-story	Unassessed
NP1110	House	c. 1950 Minimal Traditional brick residence, 1.5-story	Unassessed
NP1111	House	c. 1860 Italianate frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
NP1112	House	c. 1920 Colonial Revival brick residence, 2.5-story	Unassessed
NP1113	House	c. 1920 Southern Colonial Wood Shingle residence, 2-story	Unassessed
NP1120	House	c. 1900 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 2-story	Unassessed
<i>Robeson County</i>			
RB0673	House	1965 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story, 4-bay	Ineligible
RB0674	House	1963 Minimal Traditional side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0675	House	1945 Traditional/Vernacular front gable concrete block residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0676	House	1954 Minimal Traditional side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0677	Evergreen Rehab Center	1950 Ranch cross gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0678	House	1892 Victorian side gable frame residence, 2-story	Ineligible
RB0679	House	1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible



<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
RB0680	House	1910 Traditional/Vernacular frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
RB0681	House	1951 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0682	House	1930 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0683	House	1962 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0684	House	1925 Minimal Traditional cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0685	Ruins	c. 1965 residence	Ineligible
RB0686	House	1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0687	House	1964 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0688	House and Cemetery	1947 Traditional/Vernacular hip roof frame residence, 1-story. No information on cemetery	Ineligible
RB0689	House	1955 Craftsman/Bungalow front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
RB0690	House	Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
<i>Sampson County</i>			
SP0075	W.R. Holmes House	1862, Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1.5-story	Unassessed
SP0192	House	No further information	Unassessed
SP0688	House	c. 1960 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0689	House	1900 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0693	Cemetery	Approximately 10 graves. Inaccessible at time of survey	Unassessed
SP0694	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular Triple-A frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0695	House	1950, Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0696	Abandoned House	c. 1945 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0697	Cemetery	Approximately 25 graves, interment dates ranging from 1896 to 2009	Ineligible
SP0698	House	1954 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0699	House	c. 1961 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0700	Outbuildings	c. 1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable concrete block agricultural buildings, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0701	Plainview Signs	1944 Traditional/Vernacular flat roof metal clad commercial building, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0702	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible

<b>TABLE 1</b>			
<b>Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project</b>			
<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
SP0703	House	1954 Ranch side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0705	House	1960 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0706	House	c. 1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0707	House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0708	House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0709	Abandoned House	c. 1950 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
SP0710	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
<i>Wilson County</i>			
WL1464	(former) Buckhorn School	c. 1886-1915 1-story 1-room misc. Victorian school	Unassessed
WL1518	Thomas Flowers House	Side gabled residence with shed addition on rear	Recommended ineligible
WL1625	Sims School	1928 frame 2-room Rosenwald School	Unassessed
WL2002	House	c. 1900 side gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
WL2012	House	c. 1880 Victorian side gable frame residence, 1-story	Unassessed
WL2019	Tenant House	1937 Craftsman/Bungalow front gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2020	Tenant Farm and House	c. 1920 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2024	House	c. 1949 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2031	House	c. 1935 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2047	House	c. 1965 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2048	House	c. 1935 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2066	House	1964 Ranch hip roof residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2095	Store	C. 1920 front gable commercial building, 1-story	Unassessed
WL2097	House	c. 1935 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2098	House	c. 1965 Traditional/Vernacular side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2099	House and Outbuildings	1966 Ranch side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2100	House	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2101	House	1935 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible

TABLE 1			
Previously Recorded Historic Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project			
Resource Number	Resource Name	Description	NRHP Status
WL2102	Outbuildings	c. 1930 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame buildings, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2103	House	1935 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2104	House	1929 Traditional/Vernacular front gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2105	House	1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
WL2106	House	1930 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2107	House	1945 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1.5-story	Ineligible
WL2108	House	1940 Traditional/Vernacular side gable residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2109	House	1920 Traditional/Vernacular cross gable residence, 1-story	Unassessed
WL2110	House	1963 Ranch hip roof brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2111	House	1947 Minimal Traditional side gable brick residence, 1-story	Ineligible
WL2112	House	1965 Traditional/Vernacular side gable frame residence, 1-story	Ineligible

*Note: shaded entry indicates extant resource that is located in the Project's APE for the current survey area.*

## NEW SURVEY FINDINGS – CUMBERLAND COUNTY

A total of eight resources were surveyed during the current field effort (Table 2). They do not represent the full complement of resources in the APE associated with the Project segment covered in this report; the remainder of the APE in this location will be surveyed from public rights-of-way in a subsequent field mobilization. The identified resources discussed below include one cemetery and seven architectural resources, one of which (CD1457) is

TABLE 2			
Summary of Resources in the APE			
SSN	Map Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation
<u>Cumberland County</u>			
CD1454	Appendix A, Sheet 1	Shed, ca. 1965 (primarily dwelling not extant)	Ineligible
CD1455	Appendix A, Sheet 2	Ranch house, ca. 1960	Ineligible
CD1456	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Minimal Traditional dwelling, ca. 1940	Ineligible
CD1457	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Dwelling, ca. 1920	Eligible
CD1458	Appendix A, Sheet 4	Ranch house, ca. 1955	Ineligible
CD1459	Appendix A, Sheet 4	Hall and parlor dwelling, 1901	Ineligible
CD1460	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Bungalow, ca. 1930	Ineligible
CD1461	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Hall Cemetery	Ineligible

recommended eligible for the NRHP. ERM recommends that there will be no adverse effect to CD1457, since the proposed pipeline will be screened from view from vantage points at the house and outbuildings. The referenced photos for each resource can be found in Appendix B.

#### **CD1454**

The resource located off of Smithfield Road, at the end of a jeep trail is approximately 0.04 miles northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). It is situated in moderately flat terrain, with soybean fields to the southeast, northeast, and northwest. It has dense tree coverage to the southwest.

The dwelling at CD1454 is no longer extant, most likely as the result of a fire. From the debris, the original house had a brick exterior (Appendix B, Photo 1). Southwest of the remains of the house is the only remaining structure on the property. The remaining structure is a circa 1965, front-gabled shed with a corrugated metal roof and metal siding (Appendix B, Photo 2). It has a poured concrete foundation with wooden extensions on the north and south gable-end elevations. It has open fenestration on the south elevation. The building is considerably deteriorated and the vegetation surrounding it is very overgrown.

*NRHP Assessment:* The vernacular shed at CD1454 does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, the shed is extremely deteriorated and is longer associated with its original dwelling, which has resulted in a loss of integrity. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

#### **CD1455**

The resource at 5816 Clinton Road is an area that is largely cleared for agricultural fields (Appendix A, Sheet 2). The area immediately surrounding the complex is cleared and mowed, and wooded on all sides except the north. There is road construction underway to the north of the house, and a storage facility is across the road. The resource is located approximately 0.2 miles east of the proposed Project.

This circa 1960 one-story Courtyard Ranch house has a hipped roof and brick exterior. Each wing on either side of the courtyard features two sets of windows, sliding and fixed, with fixed shutters. The north façade has a central picture window, and three semi-circular brick steps lead to a recessed brick porch whose roof is carried on two turned wood posts. There are two internal brick chimneys near the east end of the house. The original form of the house has been greatly altered. There is a two-story brick addition to the west of the original block, which features a two-bay enclosed garage on the first floor, a central picture window on the second floor of the north elevation, a central metal door on the first floor of the south elevation and a pyramidal roof. The east elevation features a brick stoop leading to a side wood door with nine upper lights, and two bay windows at the northeast corner. The two-story addition is notable in that the window types are different and the brick veneer is a different color than on the one-story original block (Appendix B, Photo 3). There also is a rear one-story side-gabled, vinyl sided addition to the south with two sky lights near the ridgeline, half of which is a recessed brick porch carried by four Doric columns, with a poured concrete foundation. The cornice along the south façade of both additions features dentils. The entire house is covered by an asphalt

shingle roof (Appendix B, Photo 4). The house is in excellent condition. A three-foot-tall gabled brick well house with asphalt roof sits at the southwest corner behind the house. A small circa 1970 end-gabled storage building sits south of the house that has a dirt floor and corrugated metal sides and roof.

There is a circa 1990 agriculture complex at the rear of the house, to the south, that is no longer in use. A large end-gabled barn with shed bay is at the center of the complex, resting on a poured concrete foundation, with corrugated metal siding and roof, a sliding door on an overhead track on the west façade, and the primary entrance on the east with an opening to both the gable and shed portion. There are two areas where poured concrete foundations can be seen, one immediately west of the barn, and the other to the far east of the complex, that once had greenhouse-type buildings resting on them (Appendix B, Photo 5). There is an additional barn at the southeast corner of the complex that is similar to the first, with the orientation flipped and only the east and north ends enclosed. All outbuildings are in good condition.

*NRHP Assessment:* The house's design is common in the surrounding area, and its additions and modifications have impacted its integrity. The outbuildings associated with the property have not yet reached the threshold for historic significance. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

#### **CD1456**

The resource located at 5171 Macedonia Church Road is approximately 0.2 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 3). It is surrounded by light tree coverage on all sides and is on moderately level terrain, but slopes down to the east. It is located on the north side of the road in an area of widely spaced, modest, mid-twentieth century residences on the road. A cemetery is sited to the northwest, beyond the tree line.

The resource is a circa 1940 one-and-a-half story, gable-front-and-wing Minimal Traditional house in good condition (Appendix B, Photo 6). It has composite siding with a protruding gable. Both the original section and the addition are roofed with asphalt shingles, and paired louvered vents on its gable ends. It has a foundation of brick piers and concrete masonry unit infill with one interior metal flue. The primary entrance is centered on the southwest elevation and is filled with a six-paneled wooden door and two, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. Three poured concrete steps lead to a shed porch addition with a concrete floor, and a shed extension of the roof supported by five, squared, wooden posts and a wooden balustrade. It also includes a paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window with fixed, vinyl shutters on the wing's gable end. The southeast elevation also features paired, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window with fixed, vinyl shutters. The northeast elevation has two one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The northwest elevation has five, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with one of the windows being much smaller. The wing's southeast elevation has a shed roof extension with the only original, one-over-one, double-hung, wooden window with 6-paned applied mullions. It also has three poured-concrete steps that lead to a six-paneled wooden door.

Adjacent to the house are three outbuildings, including a carport/garage, shed, and prefabricated shed. The carport/garage is located north of the house and is a circa 1960, front-

gabled structure (Appendix B, Photo 7). It rests on a concrete slab with a brick foundation. It has composite siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The southwest elevation has a sixteen-panel, roll-up garage door at the enclosed bay on the western side, and a carport on the eastern side. The carport is supported by three, squared wooden posts. The northeast elevation has a one-over-one, double-hung, wood-framed, aluminum window and another boarded up window. The circa 1970 shed is located northeast of the house and is a side-gabled structure with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a poured concrete foundation with wooden plank, double doors on the southwest elevation. The southeast elevation has a four-paneled, fixed wooden casement window. The circa 2010 prefabricated shed is located west of the house and is a front-gabled structure with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. It has vinyl French doors on the southwest elevation.

*NRHP Assessment:* CD1456 is a common vernacular house that does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, and it is not an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, the replacement vinyl windows and composite siding have resulted in a loss of integrity. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

#### **CD1457**

The residence located at 3593 Stedman-Cedar Creek Road is approximately 0.2 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 3). Cedar Creek and an associated pond are approximately 0.5 miles from the resource. Located on a level lot within a maintained yard, a few newer homes are visible to the north and east. Agricultural fields are present to the east and west, and to the southern view is wooded with light secondary regrowth. Built in ca. 1920, this two-story wood frame structure has Classical Revival details, and a form similar to that of an American Foursquare (Appendix B, Photo 8). The hipped roof is covered in compositional asphalt shingles and the walls of the structure are clad in asbestos siding as well as composite wood. The structure rests on brick piers with brick infill. There is an internal brick chimney on the west slope. Windows on the structure are paired and single one-over-one aluminum replacements with decorative shutters, likely added in the 1950s at the same time as the asbestos siding. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof is on the north and west elevations. Entrances from the porch on the west and north are both replacement wood panel doors. The porch roof is compositional asphalt shingles, and is supported by square Doric columns between a rail and spindles, resting on a wood deck. The southwest corner off the porch is enclosed as part of the rear addition (Appendix B, Photo 9). The south elevation has a one-story addition with a shed roof, which is hipped where it ties in to the porch. The walls are clad in composite board, and the windows are louvered one-over one aluminum frame. A secondary one-story addition on the south elevation also has a shed roof, with materials consistent with the larger addition (Appendix B, Photo 10).

Several outbuildings on the property include two sheds, two prefabricated metal carports, and three barns. One shed is a one-story wood frame structure with a front gable compositional asphalt roof. Walls are clad in composite wood, and a modern entry is to the north. The second one-story shed on the property is a wood frame structure covered in horizontal and vertical boards. The shed roof is composed of standing seam metal, and the structure rests on a concrete block foundation. Entry is through an opening on the west, which is covered with a standing-seam metal roof supported by brackets (Appendix B, Photo 11). Built in ca. 1950,

Barn 1 is a one-story, wood frame, front-gable structure with shed additions to the north and south. Walls are clad in board and batten and vertical board. Entry is gained through a sliding door on the west, with an integrated personnel door (Appendix B, Photo 12). Built in ca. 1960, the wood frame front-gable 3-bay barn has a standing seam metal roof. The central bay is enclosed and covered with board and batten, and entry is through a central plank door. The west bay is open and supported by poles (Appendix B, Photo 13). The third wood frame barn was constructed in 1920, and appears to be contemporary with the residence. This one and a half story, three bay structure has a gable roof composed of standing seam metal. Walls are clad in vertical board. The central bay and hay loft are open and pass through the building. The one-story shed roof bay on the east is mostly open, while the bay on the west is enclosed. The entire structure rests on brick piers (Appendix B, Photo 14).

*NRHP Assessment.* The house's design is unique in the surrounding area, and material changes are minimal, predominantly affecting the rear of the structure. The outbuildings, though common examples of their types, are historic and have retained their setting and contribute to the historic feeling of the property. For these reasons, ERM recommends the resource eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The proposed NRHP boundary corresponds to the contemporary parcel boundary (Figure 4). The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

### **CD1458**

The resource located at 6095 Cedar Creek Road is approximately 0.1 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 4). Located on the northeast side of the road, the house rests on a level maintained lot within a rural setting along a busy roadway. There are few other houses built in the vicinity and none visible due to stands of woods on all sides.

The circa 1955 resource is a one-story side-gable brick Half Courtyard Ranch house with a front-gable wing extending from the southern end of the primary (southwest) façade, and a side gabled addition at the northern end. The addition has a small enclosed porch on the southwest elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and is clad with red brick laid in running bond pattern, except on the gable ends, which feature vinyl siding, and on the enclosed porch, which features T1-11 wood siding. The roof is covered with compositional asphalt shingles. The primary entry is through an original solid wood door with three horizontal lights protected by a modern storm door. The entrance is accessed via brick steps and a small, centrally located brick and concrete stoop covered by a flat shed roof supported by square wood posts. The addition's enclosed porch also features an entrance accessed by brick steps, and there is another door on the rear side of this northern bay. There is a fourth entry on the rear (northeast) façade, as well. All windows on the house are two-over-two with aluminum frames and brick rowlock sills, with a triple set of windows on the primary façade. There is one central interior brick chimney on the roof slope of the northeast elevation. The cornice has boxed eaves and returns on the gable ends. The house is in good condition (Appendix B, Photo 15).

There is a modern, pre-fabricated carport located at the northern corner of the property that is supported by an aluminum frame and covered by a corrugated metal roof. A circa 1960 one-story wood frame shed is located directly at the rear of the house, and is covered with horizontal board and compositional asphalt roofing. It has two hinged doors and an open rear shed addition covered by standing seam metal. A second modern carport is directly adjacent to the

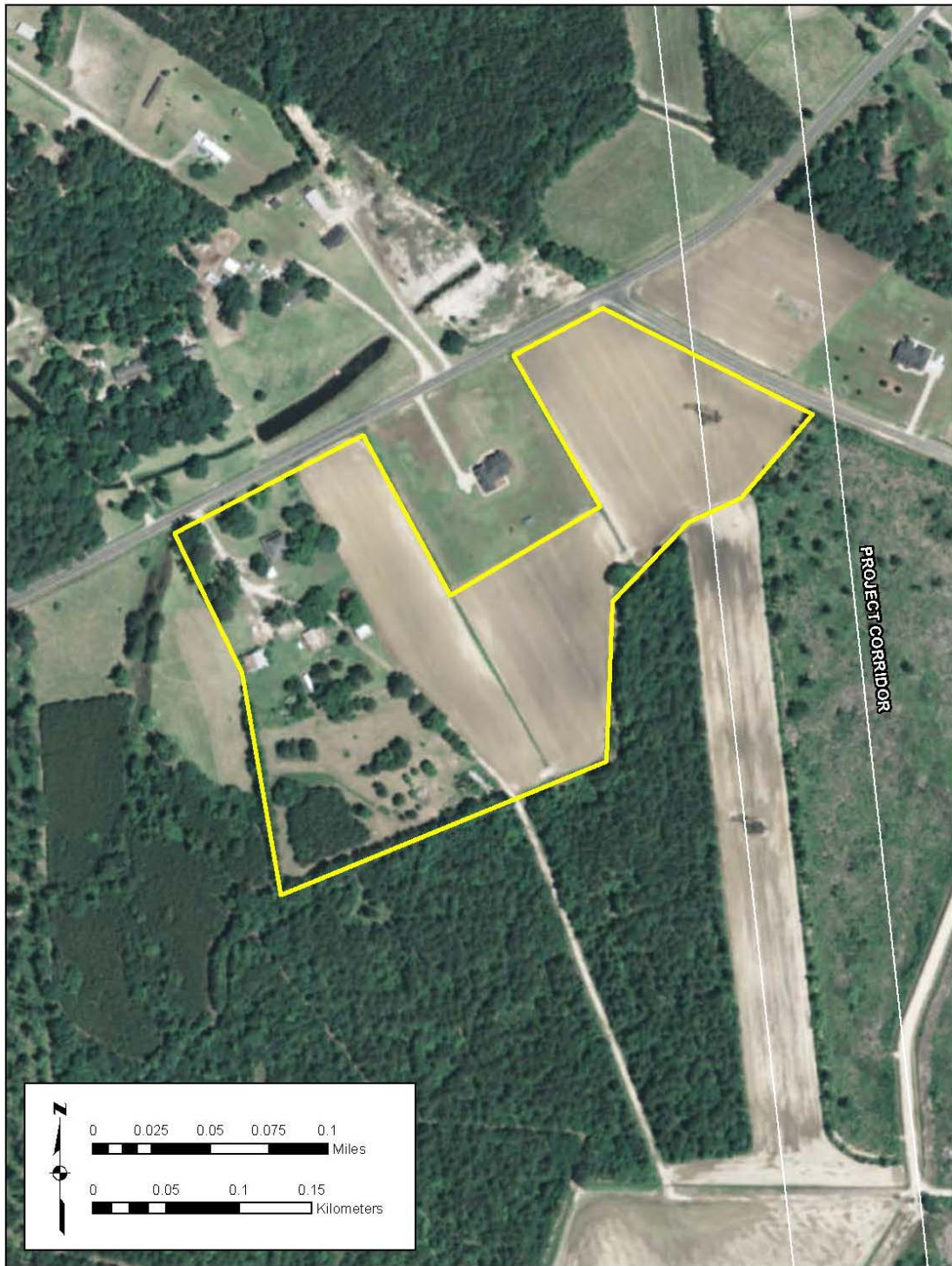


Figure 4. Recommended NRHP boundary for CD1457.



southeast of the shed that is supported by a combination of rounded log poles and 4 x 4s, topped with a corrugated metal roof. Immediately behind the historic shed is a pre-fabricated, gambrel-roof metal shed. At the eastern edge of the property is a small one-story, end-gabled shed that is clad with plywood and covered by an asphalt roof, resting on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation, and a small one-bay shed with square lumber supports and corrugated metal roof (Appendix B, Photo 16). There is a small brick well house, approximately two feet tall, that has a hinged wood cover at the southeastern corner of the house. A circa 1970 aluminum trailer is parked at the rear of the house, at the southeastern corner, and has louvered windows and rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation.

*NRHP Assessment:* The house's design is common in the surrounding area, and most of its outbuildings have not yet reached the threshold of historic significance. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

### **CD1459**

The resource is at 6080 Cedar Creek Road, and is less than 0.05 miles southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 4). The property is located off a country road in a cleared area of manicured lawn surrounded by woods and pasture land, with a cleared utility right of way to the west of the property. The topography is relatively flat. The 1901 house consists of an original hall and parlor, single-story, side-gable wood-frame house with concrete block foundation and clad in clapboard siding. It also has a large, two-story, irregular addition at rear, or west (Appendix B, Photo 17). The original house features a prominent central, gable-roof porch with raised brick foundation on its northeast elevation. It has four posts with simple molding details, and cornice returns on the gable-end that display some vernacular Classical Revival influences. The central entrance has a three-light, wood-panel door with an outer glass storm door. There are two window openings, a one-over-one, vinyl-frame single-hung window with applied mullion diamond detailing on the southern end of the elevation, and a paired version of that window on the northern end. The diamond detail in the windows echoes the diamond-shaped louvered vent in the gable end above the porch. The main roofline of the original block is side-gabled with asphalt shingles. There are two exterior brick chimneys on the northwest and southeast elevations, both flanked on either side by two single vinyl windows of the same form as previously described. The irregular 1985 addition is attached to the southwest elevation of the house, and is a wood-frame, clapboard-sided addition set on a poured concrete foundation. It features a complex hipped roof, a half-octagonal portion on the southern end, and a multitude of fixed-pane and casement, vinyl-frame windows. In addition, there is a glass block window section on the southeast elevation. The addition is clad in clapboard, and has one interior chimney or vent. At the rear of the addition, double doors each with one large central light open onto a brick patio. There is a circa 1990s three-car garage to the east of the house that mimics the details on the original house on a larger scale, incorporating aspects of the posts, a gable-end with diamond-shaped vent, and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It is wood-frame, clad in clapboard siding, and set on a concrete-block foundation. There is an entrance with a vinyl door at the northern end of the southwest elevation, and an entrance with vinyl door on the southeast elevation.

There are several outbuildings associated with the resource, including a spring house, chicken house, shed, greenhouse, barn, and pole shelter. The spring house is near the house to the west. It is a circa 1900–1920, wood-frame structure appearing to be set on grade. It has a small

wood-panel door on the southwest elevation, and features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a shed located to the north of the house. It is a circa 1920s–1950s wood-frame, sill-on-grade, shed clad in milled lumber siding. It has a vertical plank door on the southeast elevation, and a standing seam, gable-end roof. There is a deteriorated section of wood shingles underneath the standing metal seam. To the south of the house is a chicken house. It is a circa 1980s, wood-frame, post-in-ground structure with plywood panels. It has a six-light, wood-panel door on the northwest elevation that was likely reused from another structure. The roof is gable-end with ribbed metal. A metal chicken pen surrounds the southwest and southeast elevations.

To the northwest of the house are several structures associated with animal husbandry and storage (Appendix B, Photo 18). One is a circa 1900–1920s log barn with half-dovetail notching, set on a halved tree trunk foundation. It features a low but wide opening on its northeast elevation and a prominent gable overhang with horizontal wood-board siding in the gable-end. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There are two shed additions on the northwest and southeast elevations: the northwest for equipment and the southeast to house goats. North of the barn is a circa 1960s, wood-frame, post-in-ground greenhouse clad in corrugated fiberglass panels. The entrance is on the southeast elevation and is a metal glass door with two lights. On either side are two eight-over-eight, wood frame, double-hung windows. The roof is side-gabled with corrugated fiberglass panels. On the northeast and southwest elevation are two-light, fixed-pane aluminum windows. The final structure to the northwest is a wood-frame, set-in-ground pole shelter. It is gabled with standing-metal seam.

*NRHP Assessment.* The resource has seen multiple modifications that are a dominating presence over the original house. Although the original house has retained some of its original character, the modern addition has resulted in a loss of integrity due to its visual impact. Furthermore, new materials have replaced much of the original fabric of the original house. Likewise, the outbuildings represent various periods and do not convey the historic feeling of the property. As such, ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

#### **CD1460**

The resource located at 5332 off of NC 210 is approximately 0.2 miles east of the proposed Project, in a rural area east of the Cape Fear River (Appendix A, Sheet 3). The land around the resource is flat and heavily wooded, with the yard cleared and mowed. There are few structures surrounding the resource, but there is a circa 1990s church and cemetery across NC 210 to the northeast.

The one-and-a-half story circa 1930 front-gabled Bungalow has Craftsman stylistic elements, including knee braces at the cornice on both gabled ends, exposed rafter tails on the hipped roof over the partial primary porch (northeast façade), and tapered square wood column supports over brick pedestals (Appendix B, Photo 19). The house rests on a historic brick pier foundation with modern concrete masonry unit infill, is clad in asbestos boards, and is covered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows on the house are all vinyl framed one-over-one replacements. The rear shed porch (southwest façade) has been enclosed, and features a back door. The windows on the addition are aluminum framed one-over-one sash. There are circa 1960 aluminum window awnings above the windows located in the half-story gabled ends. There is a circa 1930 one-and-a-half-story end-gable shed at the rear of the house with a one-

bay enclosed shed addition to the northwest elevation. The building's half story features an aluminum framed one-over-one window and is slightly cantilevered over the front (northeast façade), supported by plain wood brackets. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation, is clad in asbestos board, and is covered by a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails on the northwest and southeast elevations (Appendix B, Photo 20). There is a small gabled concrete masonry unit well house at the southwest corner of the house, standing about three feet tall and covered by an asphalt shingle roof. The buildings are in overall good condition.

*NRHP Assessment:* The type and style of the house are not uncommon to the area, and additions and alterations have resulted in the loss of integrity. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.

### **CD1461 (Hall Cemetery)**

Located on Macedonia Church Road, the Hall Cemetery is approximately 0.2 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 3). The cemetery is on a nearly level grassy area with a few ornamental hardwoods scattered throughout. The boundaries of the cemetery are clearly marked by the road (to the southwest), and a tree line on all other sides. The cemetery is laid out in rows, with little other planning. It has no planned walkways. The cemetery contains approximately 109 individuals, and is still being used. There are approximately 17 interments from the nineteenth century, with 1870 being the earliest date observed. Approximately 5 interments date to the twenty-first century. The majority of the interments, approximately 87 individuals, are from the twentieth century. Older interments are to the rear (northeast). Headstones are composed of marble, granite, sandstone, and metal. Common family names include Horne, Carter, Nunnery, and Hall (Appendix B, Photos 21 and 22).

*NRHP Assessment:* Hall Cemetery is a common example of a rural cemetery. It was not planned by an architect and possesses no significant stylistic features or decorations. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B. The cemetery also does not meet the standards established in Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report presents additional findings related to the ACP Project in North Carolina. The findings pertain to one segment of the Project in Cumberland County where a reroute changed the APE. The new survey work was carried out by ERM. A total of eight resources were surveyed during the current field effort. They include one cemetery and seven architectural resources, one of which (CD1457) is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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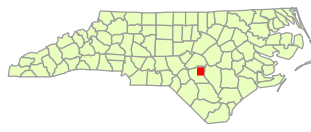
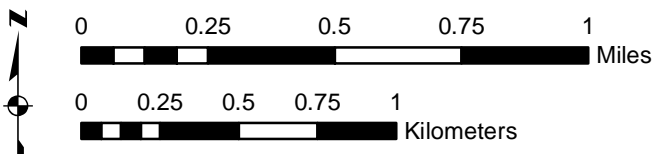
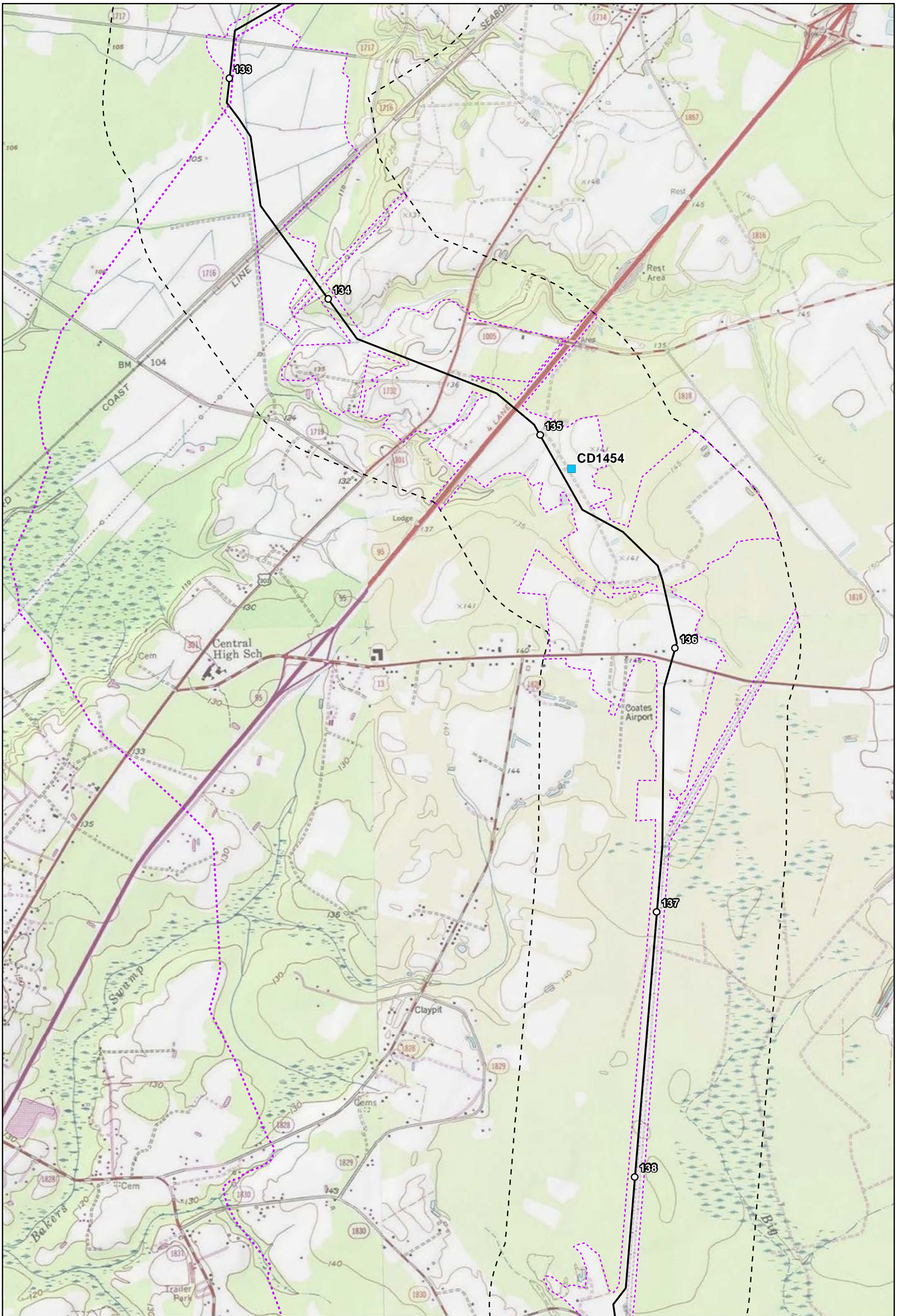
2015 *Interstate 95: The Eastern Seaboard*.  
[http://southeast.construction.com/features/archive/0607\\_Feature6.asp](http://southeast.construction.com/features/archive/0607_Feature6.asp). Site accessed April 9, 2015.

Wood, L. Maren, and David Walbert

2009 Nat Turner's Rebellion. In *North Carolina History: A Digital Textbook*. University of North Carolina, School of Education. <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newnation/4574>. Site accessed February 25, 2015.

## **APPENDIX A – PROJECT MAPS DEPICTING RESOURCE LOCATIONS**



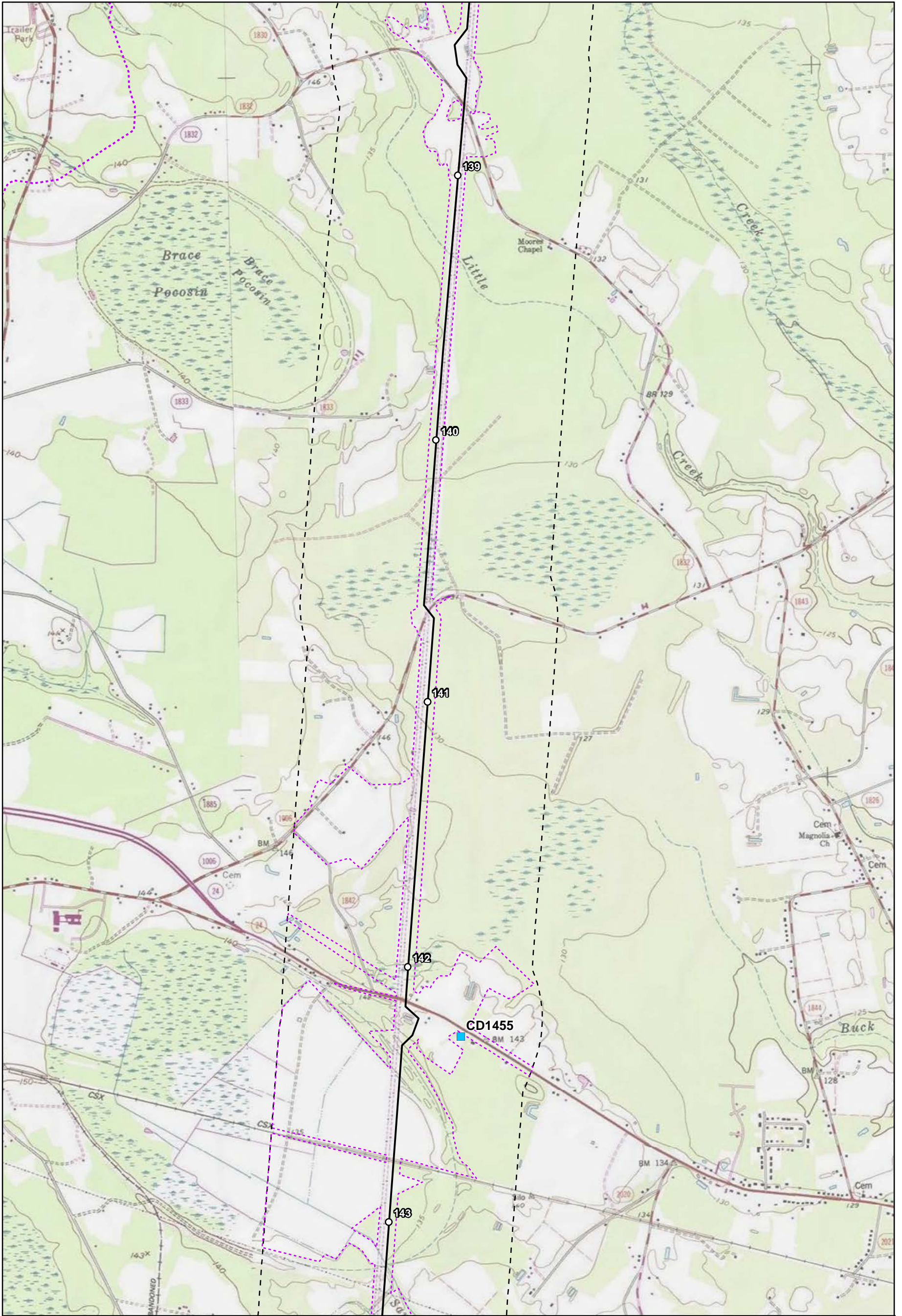


Sheet 1 of 6

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- - - Former Route
- - - Visual APE

- ▨ Historic Districts
- Previously Recorded Resources:
  - NRHP Listed
  - Surveyed Only
- Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:
  - Not Eligible
- Resources in Current Survey:
  - Recommended NRHP Eligible
  - NRHP Ineligible





Sheet 2 of 6

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- - - Former Route
- - - Visual APE

- ▨ Historic Districts
- Previously Recorded Resources:
  - NRHP Listed
  - Surveyed Only
- Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:
  - Not Eligible
- Resources in Current Survey:
  - Recommended NRHP Eligible
  - NRHP Ineligible





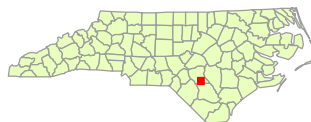
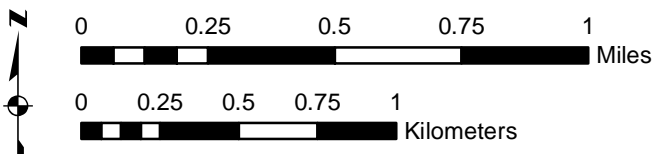
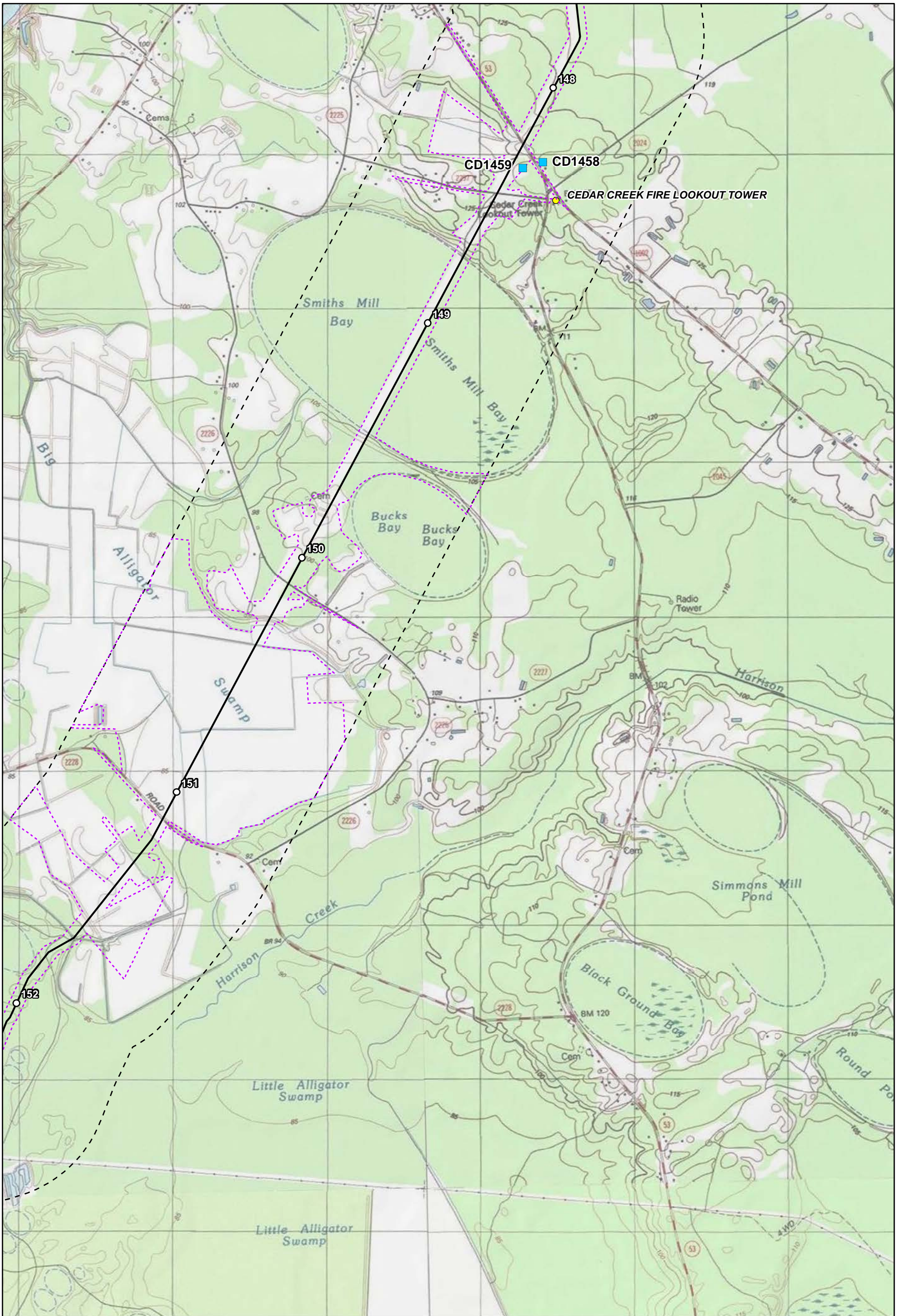
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles  
 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

Sheet 3 of 6

Current Route  
 Mileposts  
 0.5-Mile Radius  
 Former Route  
 Visual APE

Historic Districts  
 Previously Recorded Resources:  
 NRHP Listed  
 Surveyed Only  
 Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:  
 Not Eligible  
 Resources in Current Survey:  
 Recommended NRHP Eligible  
 NRHP Ineligible



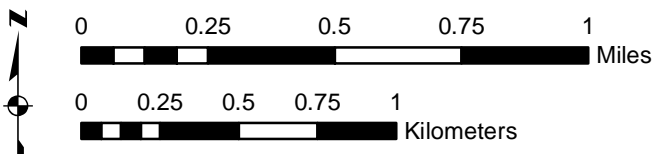
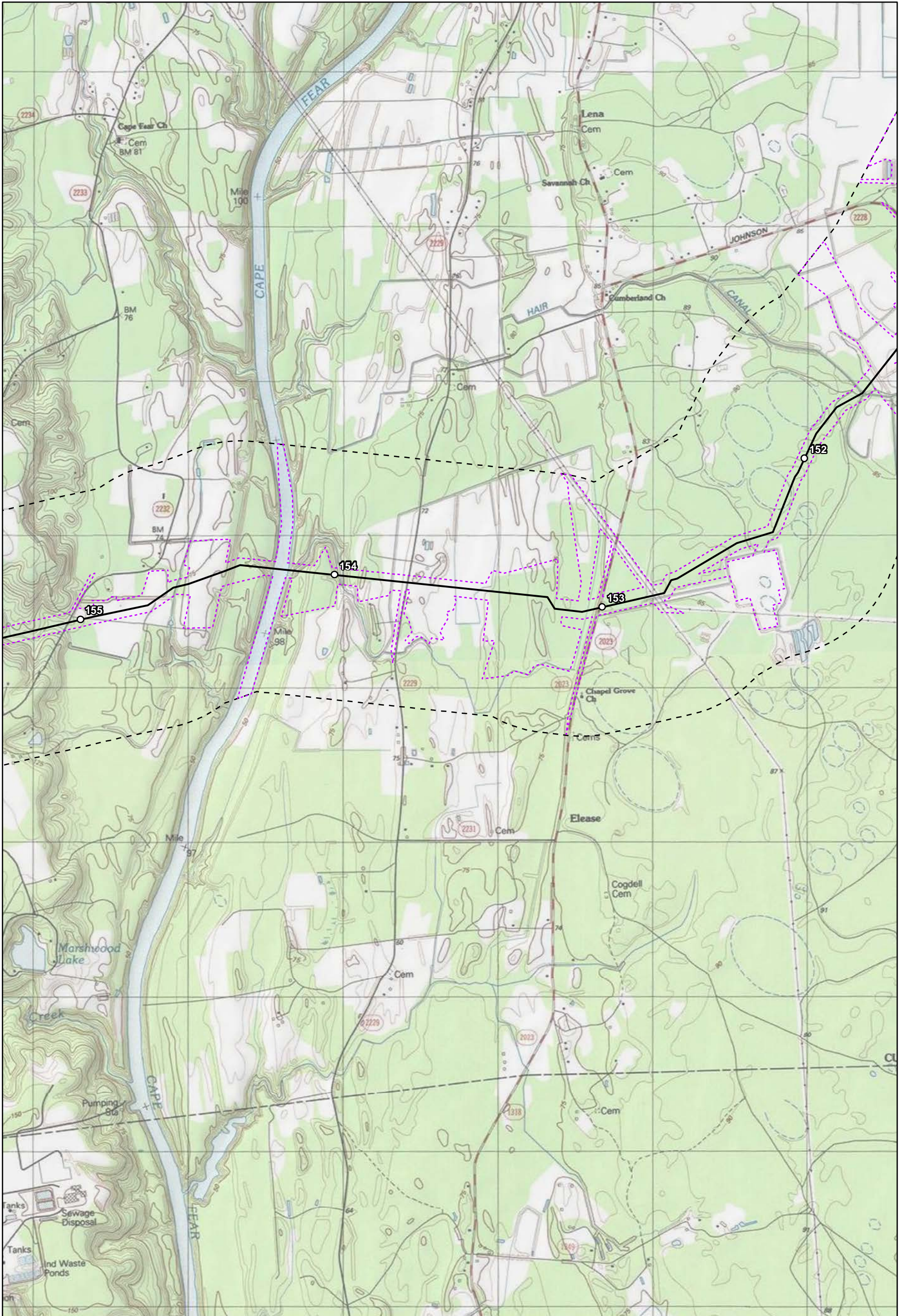


Sheet 4 of 6

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- - - Former Route
- - - Visual APE

- Historic Districts
- Previously Recorded Resources:
  - NRHP Listed
  - Surveyed Only
- Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:
  - Not Eligible
- Resources in Current Survey:
  - Recommended NRHP Eligible
  - NRHP Ineligible



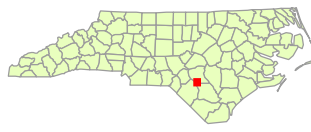
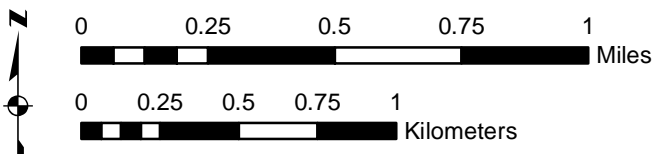
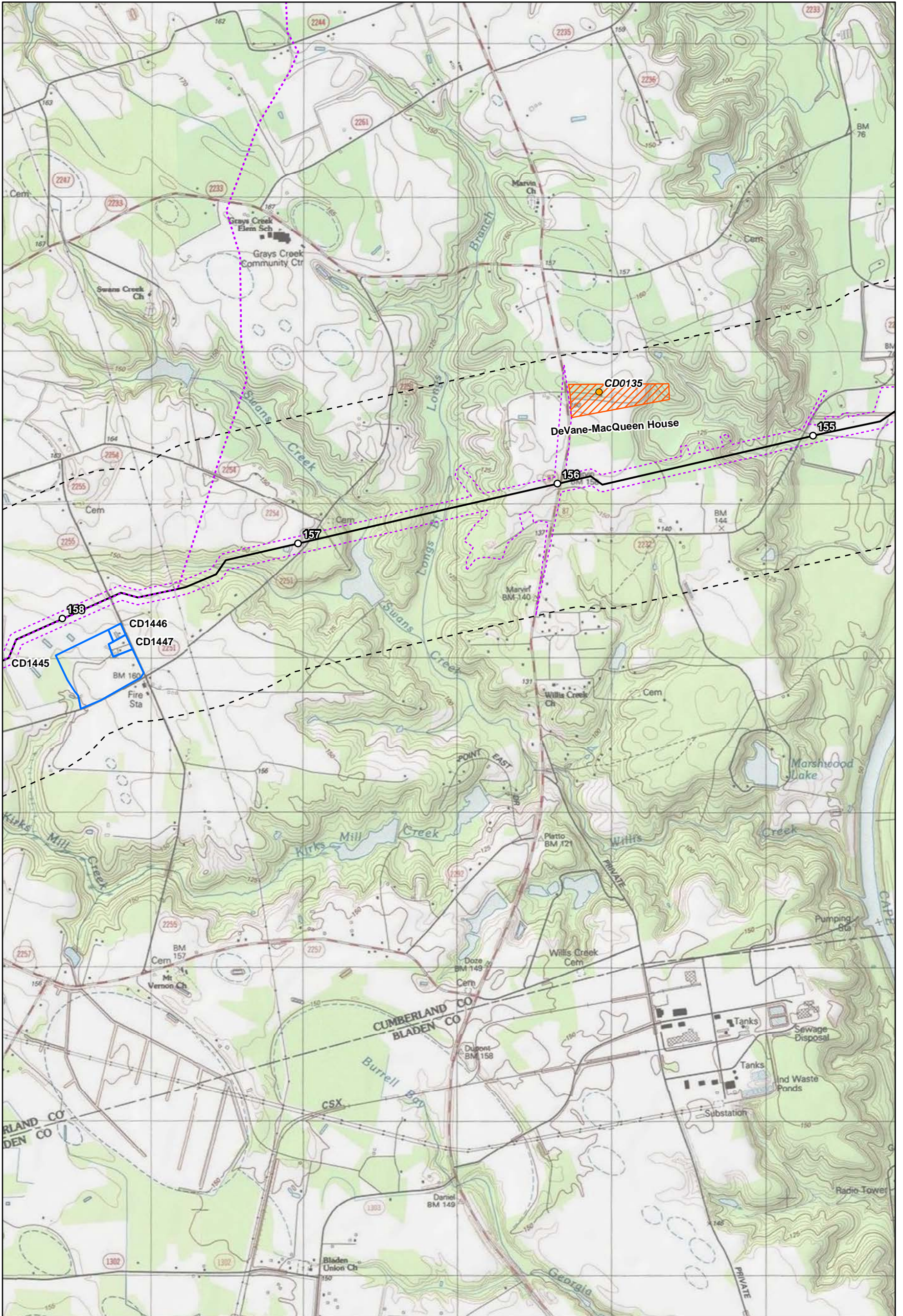


Sheet 5 of 6

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- - - Former Route
- - - Visual APE

- Historic Districts
- Previously Recorded Resources:
  - NRHP Listed
  - Surveyed Only
- Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:
  - Not Eligible
- Resources in Current Survey:
  - Recommended NRHP Eligible
  - NRHP Ineligible





Sheet 6 of 6

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- - - Former Route
- - - Visual APE

- Historic Districts
- Previously Recorded Resources:
  - NRHP Listed
  - Surveyed Only
- Historic Resources Recorded by Dovetail:
  - Not Eligible
- Resources in Current Survey:
  - Recommended NRHP Eligible
  - NRHP Ineligible



## **APPENDIX B – RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1. CD1454, view of site of former house, facing east.



Photo 2. RIMG4212. CD1454, view of shed, facing northwest.





Photo 3. CD1455, looking west.



Photo 4. CD1455, looking southeast.





Photo 5. CD1455 barn and concrete foundations, looking east.



Photo 6. RIMG4216. CD1456, view of house and garage, facing east. .





Photo 7. CD1456, view of garage, facing northwest.



Photo 8. CD1457, facing southeast.





Photo 9. CD1457, facing northeast.



Photo 10. CD1457, facing north.





Photo 11. CD1457, Shed 2, facing southwest.



Photo 12. CD1457, Barn 1, facing east.





Photo 13. CD1457, Barn 2, facing east.



Photo 14. CD1457, Barn 3, facing south.





Photo 15. CD1458, looking southeast.



Photo 16. CD1458 outbuildings, looking southeast.





Photo 17. CD1459, facing southwest.



Photo 18. CD1459, overview of the rear of the property and outbuildings, facing north.





Photo 19. CD1460, looking southwest.



Photo 20. CD1460 shed, looking southeast.





Photo 21. CD1461, facing northeast.



Photo 22. CD1461, facing northwest.

## **APPENDIX C – RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**



# Laura Voisin George

Architectural Historian, Cultural Resources



Laura Voisin George is a Consultant within ERM based in Atlanta.

Ms. Voisin George's background combines in-the-field experience of surveying historic structures, both to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and also to assess their physical condition and appropriate treatment options, with the academic experience of teaching university undergraduate history and urban planning courses. She holds a Master of Architectural History and Certificate in Historic Preservation from the University of Virginia. She has conducted baseline survey for historic structures, cultural landscapes and viewsheds, determinations of historic significance, re-evaluations of existing resources, and impact assessment. Ms. Voisin George also has expertise in archival research, and developing historic contexts for historic resources.

Her publications and conference presentations have specialized in cultural succession and reinterpretations of a place's history by subsequent occupants, and the use of archaeological evidence with archival documentation and oral history to challenge conventional assumptions about historical patterns.

Ms. Voisin George has 4 years of experience in the field of historic structures survey and assessment. She has evaluated a wide range of buildings, including regional design influences in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern United States and in Southern California, for high-style structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as well as utilitarian and vernacular buildings, and landscapes.

## Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- Vernacular Architecture Forum

## Fields of Competence

- Impact Assessment for Cultural Heritage
- Historic Structures Survey
- Preparation of Historic Contexts for the Built Environment

## Education

- Master of Architectural History. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA. 2010
- Certificate in Historic Preservation, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA. 2010
- Bachelor of Science, Planning and Development. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA. 2006.

## Training

- Virginia Forum (panel moderator), Salem, Virginia, USA. 2012; Lexington, Virginia, USA. 2011
- Southeast Society of Architectural Historian Annual Conference, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. 2009
- Victorian Society Summer School, Studies in Architecture, Decorative and Fine Arts, Design and Landscape, Newport, Rhode Island, USA. 2009
- Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Pasadena, California, USA. 2009

## Publications

"A Good Life: Turn of the 19th-Century Strategies in Albemarle County and Beyond" (co-written with Dr. Alison Bell), *Papers from Upland Archaeology in the East Symposium XI*, compiled by Clarence R. Geier, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, 2014.

"Surveying the Past: Virginia archaeological team uncovers layers of meaning in a Jeffersonian map from The Huntington," *Huntington Library Frontiers*, Spring/Summer 2010

## **Key Projects**

### **Gulf Xpress Project, Union and Grenada Counties, Mississippi, and Gulf Xpress Project, Davidson and Wayne Counties, Tennessee, Phase I Cultural Resources Reports, Columbia Gulf Transmission, 2015 Architectural Historian**

Ms. Voisin George planned and conducted field survey, identifying previously-undocumented historic structures in the APE of proposed compressor stations, performed determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the newly-identified resources, and assessed potential project impacts.

### **Remington Pratts Gordonsville Transmission Line, U.S.A., Dominion Virginia Power, 2015 Architectural Historian**

Ms. Voisin George conducted field assessments of previously-listed historic structures and sites within the project's area of potential effect (APE), with consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office) for clarification of Civil War battlefield boundaries, documented their viewshed toward the proposed transmission line corridor and performed determinations of the proposed project's impact.

### **Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Phase I Report, Dominion Transmission Inc., 2015 Architectural Historian**

Ms. Voisin George researched and drafted the Phase I Report's statewide historic context sections for project areas in Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

### **Pre-execution Cultural Resource Survey, Enbridge 2014-2015, Architectural Historian**

Ms. Voisin George conducted field survey of previously-listed historic resources and the identification of previously-undocumented historic structures within the project's potential APE, in consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society (Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Office), and performed an assessment of project effects.

### **Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System, Phase I, ASM Affiliates for LA-RICS Joint Powers Authority, 2013 Architectural Historian**

Ms. Voisin George conducted field assessments of previously-listed historic resources and sites within the APE of potential emergency equipment installations across Los Angeles County, and performed assessments of visual impact for the installation of a system of

monopole equipment and lattice towers for a dedicated broadband emergency communications system.