



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 15, 2018

Richard Gangle
Dominion Energy Group
5000 Dominion Blvd.
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Re: Phase I Historic Architecture Survey Report, Addendum 8, Atlantic Coast Pipeline,
Multi County, ER 14-1475

Dear Mr. Gangle:

Thank you for your letter of October 22, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced survey update.

We have reviewed the report and note that there will be no historic properties affected at the Bridge Yard Spread 10 (East Fayetteville, Cumberland County) and PY 09-B (Dunn, Harnett County) locations. We also concur that the resource, a 1935 dwelling (WL2115) in Sims, Wilson County, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Spencer Trichell, Dominion Energy, spencer.trichell@dominionenergy.com
Staci Rogge, Dominion Energy, staci.l.rogge@dominionenergy.com

Received: 10/29/2018
State Historic Preservation Office

Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060
DominionEnergy.com



October 22, 2018

ER 14-1475

Renee Glendhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Due -- 11/21/18

**Subject: Section 106 Review – Phase I Historic Architecture Survey Report, Addendum 8
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project
Project File No. Multi-County ER 14-1475**

S- *letter*
11/7/18

Dear Ms. Glendhill-Earley:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) is requesting review and concurrence on the enclosed addendum architecture survey report on investigations conducted for the proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline (Project). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead Federal agency for the Project. Atlantic's consultant, ERM, conducted the survey and prepared the enclosed report to assist FERC in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Atlantic would appreciate your concurrence on the enclosed document. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this Project. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact Staci Rogge at (804) 273-2906 or Staci.L.Rogge@dominionenergy.com, or by letter at:

Staci Rogge
Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "RG", written over a faint circular stamp.

Richard Gangle
Director Environmental Services

cc: Spencer Trichell (Dominion Energy)
Archie Lynch (Tribal Administrator, Haliwa-Saponi)
John Eddins (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Enclosure: **Phase I Historic Architecture Survey Report Addendum 8 and CD**



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

North Carolina Addendum 8 Report



Prepared by



October 2018

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

North Carolina Addendum 8 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

Emily Tucker-Laird, Principal Investigator

Report prepared by

Mary Beth Derrick, Jeffrey L. Holland, and Larissa A. Thomas, Ph.D.

October 2018

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase I historic architectural survey conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. will build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. 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 related to 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 pertaining to two construction yards and an access road that were recently added as a result of route changes. One historic resource, WL2115, was examined during the field survey work documented in this report. It is located in the APE associated with the proposed access road. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I historic architectural survey conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. proposes to build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. 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 related to 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) (Figure 1). 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 above-ground 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. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider 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). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc., as a non-federal party, is assisting 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.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project (Sandbeck et al. 2016; Staton and Brooks 2016). ERM conducted further architectural surveys for this Project (Tucker-Laird et al. 2016, 2017, 2018a, 2018b; Voisin George et al. 2016, 2017a). ERM also prepared a supplemental report that summarizes findings from previous survey work and provided assessment of effects discussions for all of those resources in the APE for the final Project alignment that are eligible for the NRHP (Voisin George et al. 2017b).

The current document contains survey results pertaining to two construction yards and an access road that were recently added to the Project as a result of route changes (Figures 2–4). One historic resource, WL2115, was examined during the field survey work documented in this report in the APE associated with the proposed access road (see Figure 4). ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP. No further cultural resources work is recommended with respect to this resource.

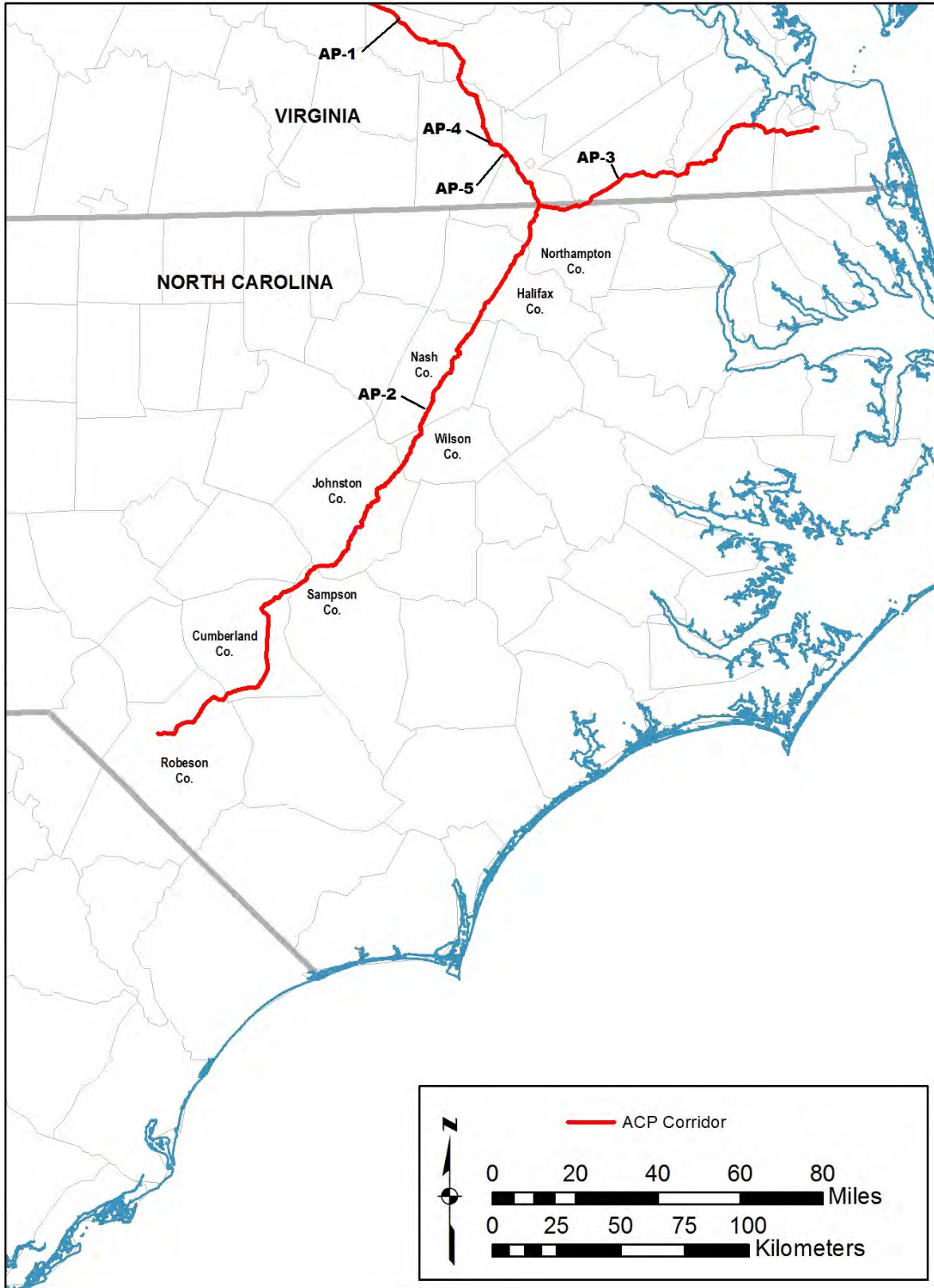


Figure 1. General overview of the Project corridor.

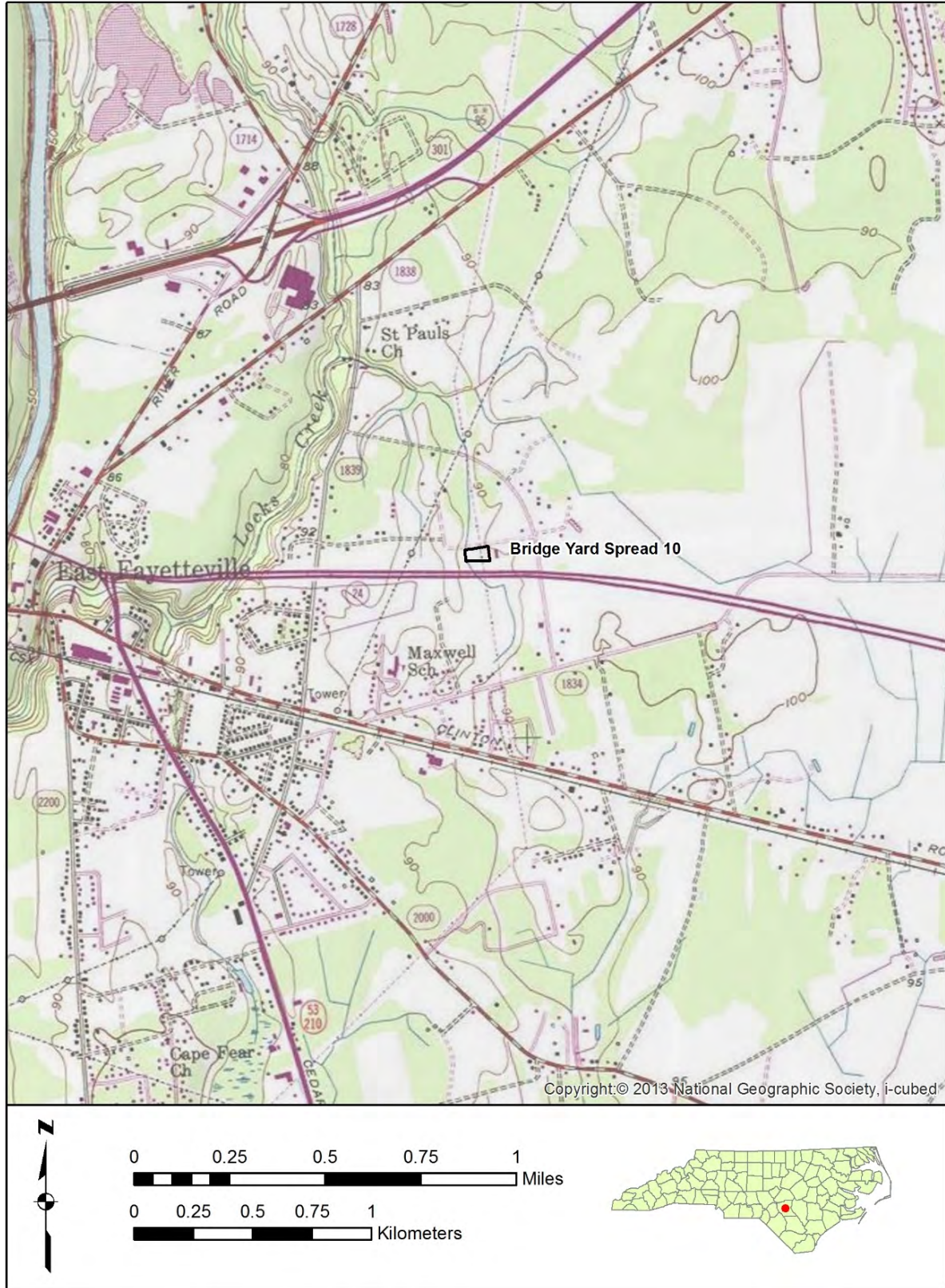


Figure 2. Location of Bridge Yard Spread 10.

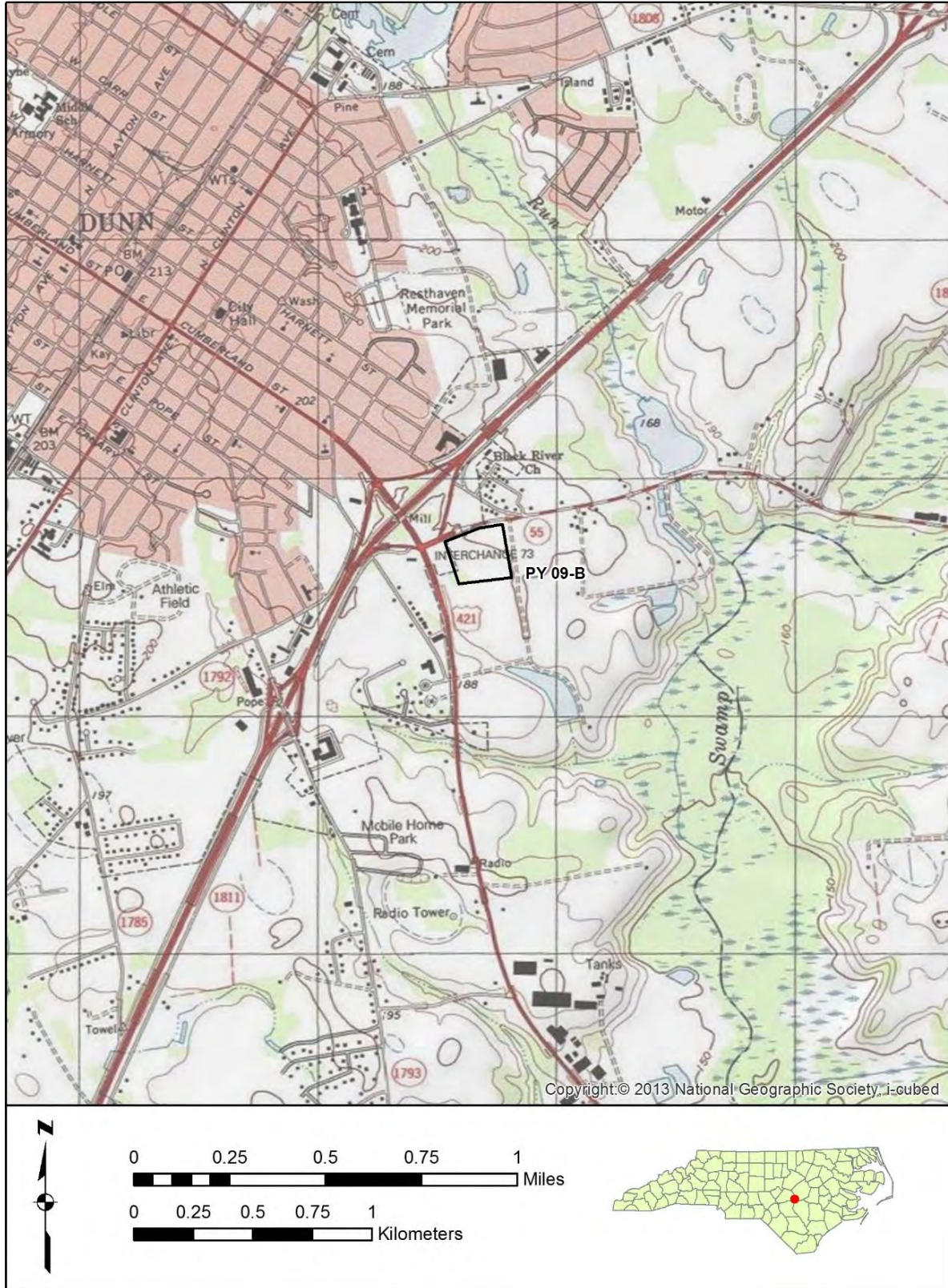


Figure 3. Location of PY 09-B.

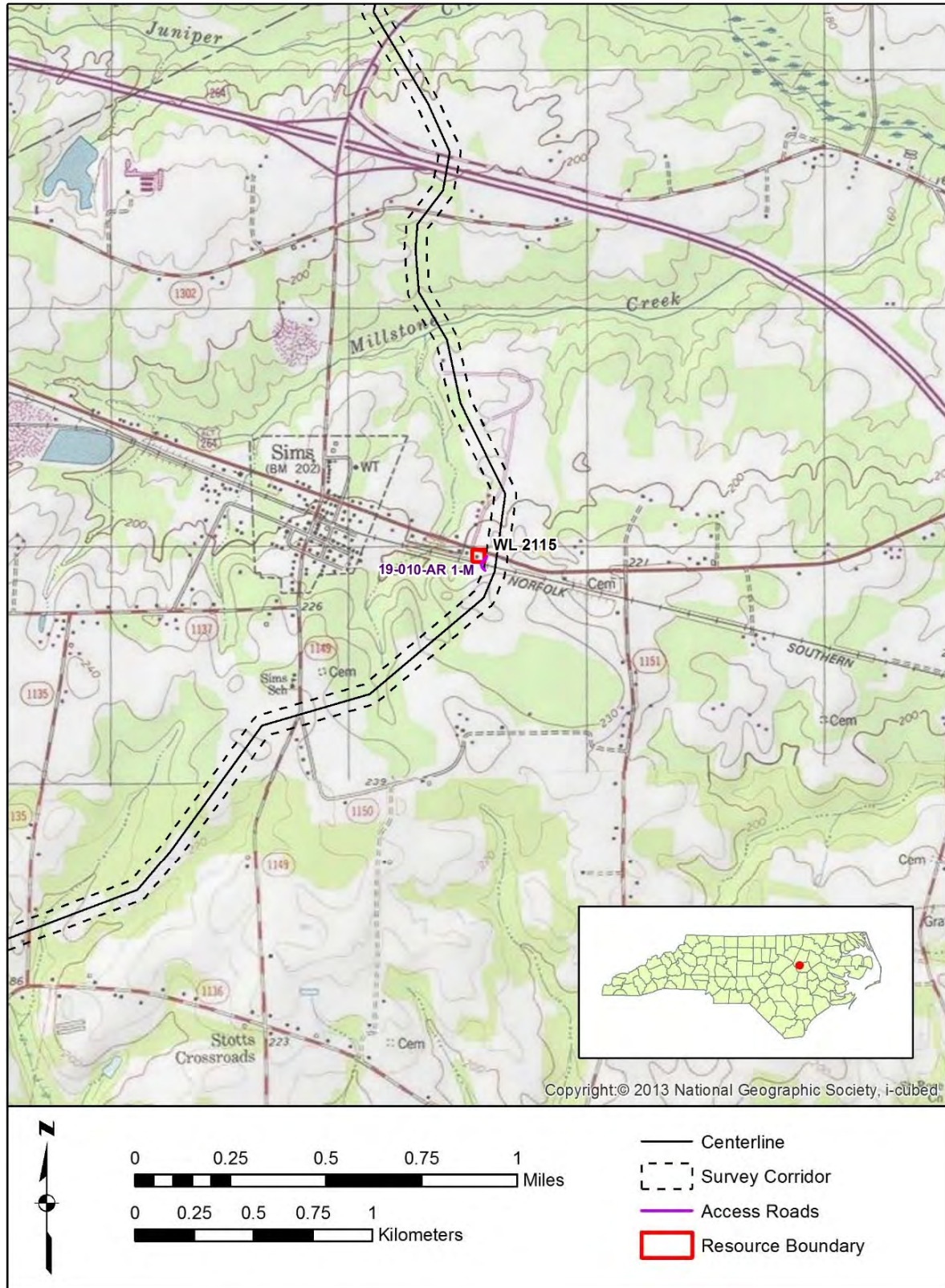


Figure 4. Location of access road, 19-010-AR1-M, and WL2115.

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 to the NRHP, within a 0.5-mile buffer of the proposed Project corridor (Voisin George et al. 2016). 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.

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 created by 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 current field effort covered the APE for an access road and two construction yards, which were recently added to the Project. ERM architectural historians surveyed the surrounding area for historic properties determined to be 50 years or older. The one identified resource was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structure’s overall appearance and details. A sketch map was drawn depicting the relationship of the resource to any associated landscape features. Additional information on the structure’s appearance and integrity was recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility.

The resource identified in the current field effort was reported to the HPO. A Survey Site Number (SSN) was obtained, and shapefile and database information provided.

NRHP EVALUATION

Sufficient information was collected to make recommendations for the 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.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project traverses North Carolina’s inner Coastal Plain from the Virginia state line nearly to the border with South Carolina. The resource surveyed for the current report is located near Sims in Wilson County. The area is characterized by dissected, nearly level plains, and sandy soils that historically have been utilized for timber, crops, and grazing (Sink 1983). Cotton and tobacco were the predominant crops historically. Soybeans, cotton, tobacco, and corn were the most common crops as of 2012 (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2014). Although about half of the land in the county is in farms, most residents are no longer actively involved in agriculture.

The major historical developments of eastern North Carolina have been presented in previous reports for this Project (Sandbeck et al. 2016; Staton and Brooks 2016; Tucker-Laird et al. 2016, 2017, 2018a, 2018b; Voisin George et al. 2016, 2017a). A summary of the historical development of Wilson County and the vicinity of the surveyed resource is presented here.

WILSON COUNTY

Before the arrival of European colonists, this part of eastern North Carolina was part of the hunting grounds of the Tuscarora, an American Indian tribe related to the Iroquois. After the 1711–1715 Tuscarora War, nearly all of the Tuscarora left the area, most of them moving to upstate New York (Lefler and Newsome 1973:66). The future Wilson County was part of the Granville District, colonial territory held by the last of the Lords Proprietor, John Carteret, Lord Granville—a district that would remain until the Revolutionary War.

Early settlement in the mid eighteenth century did not immediately result in towns or communities, as this area was then a remote part of Edgecombe County, which was formed from Bertie County in 1750. As settlements were sparse and some distance from one another in this backcountry, it was largely unaffected by the Revolutionary War, except for a brief skirmish at Peacock’s Bridge in 1781 (Ohno 1981).

The earliest settlers in what would become Wilson County took up land along Contentnea Creek and traded with the downstream communities of Greene, Lenoir, and Craven counties. The creekside village of Stantonsburg became future Wilson County’s first incorporated town in 1817 (Ohno 1981). The 1832 statewide railroad survey was the beginning of changes throughout the state, but especially for Wilson County. In the 1830s, farmers from New Hanover to Halifax counties were ceding land to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (which became the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1855), and three depots were built in the vicinity. Further transportation improvements happened when the plank road from Wilson to Greenville, a growing town on the Tar River with a busy turpentine market, was completed in 1853 (Ohno and Bainbridge 1980).

By the mid nineteenth century, area citizens felt that they needed their own county, and in 1855, Wilson County was formed from parts of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston, and Nash counties (Ohno and Bainbridge 1980:9). The town of Wilson was designated the county seat (Ohno 1981). This new county’s agricultural production was the same as its surrounding counties—cotton, corn, sweet potatoes—with 40 percent of its inhabitants held as slaves (Southern 1976).

Wilson County was fortunate that little damage was done to the county during or immediately after the Civil War, although it lost many soldiers. As with many North Carolina communities, few improvements took place for some years after the war, due to what one writer termed as “the breakdown of the landholding system,” as sharecropping replaced slave labor on the large

plantations (Ohno 1981). The county gradually returned to a cotton-dominant agriculture, producing 5,225 bales in 1869 (Walker 1872). However, the volatility of the cotton market and the ideal conditions for the production of bright leaf tobacco led to a shift from cotton to tobacco in the late nineteenth century. After harvesting 1,898 pounds of tobacco in 1869, Wilson County's production jumped from 9,000 pounds in 1880 to over seven million pounds in 1900, and the town of Wilson became one of the state's premier tobacco markets (Valentine 2002; Walker 1872).

The county's relative wealth resulted in improvements to education and attracted commercial interests. By the 1920s, county schools for white children had consolidated from scattered one- and two-room schoolhouses to new elementary, middle, and high school buildings in each township (Wilson County Board of Education 1924). Twentieth-century African-American children had increased access to county schools, due to the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald, whose organization helped to fund and build 14 schools in the county between 1920 and 1928 (Hanchett 1988). The Norfolk and Southern Railroad expanded into the area in 1907, creating the towns of Lucama, Sims, and Evansdale (Ohno 1981).

At the end of the twentieth century, many of Wilson's brick tobacco warehouses still stood, but no longer housed bright leaf tobacco. The tobacco economy, which had been slipping from the 1950s, came to a standstill as other alternatives, such as cotton production, were re-explored (Jernigan 1988:98). Another major component of the county's economy was BB&T Bank, which has its headquarters in downtown Wilson.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE SURVEYED RESOURCE

The resource is located on a less than one-quarter acre lot that fronts on U.S 264 Alternate, southeast of the town of Sims. The town of Sims developed as a stop on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, constructed in 1907. According to the tax assessor, the house was constructed in 1935. This is consistent with historic maps from 1902 and 1925 that do not show any dwellings in the vicinity of WL2115 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1925; USGS 1902). The house does not appear to be shown on a 1938 highway map of the county, but the scale and accuracy of the map suggest that not all existing structures are represented (North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1938). The next available USGS map is from 1978, and shows a structure in the approximate location of WL2115 (USGS 1978).

RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings for the current survey effort, which resulted in one identified resource in the Project's APE.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

ERM collected information on known historic resources within 0.5 miles of the Project. No resources had been identified prior to the surveys conducted for the ACP Project in the vicinity of the current survey areas.

NEW SURVEY FINDINGS

One resource, WL2115, was surveyed during the current field effort. It is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

WL2115

The resource located at 6201 US Highway 264A West/Raleigh Road Parkway West in Sims is approximately 230 feet west of the proposed Project; and a proposed access road runs immediately east of its garage (see Figure 4). The resource is situated on a well-manicured lot that slopes up to the southwest. Agricultural fields are located to the north and south while similar twentieth-century dwellings are located further west, down the highway. WL2115 includes a dwelling and garage.

According to the Wilson County Tax Administration, WL2115 was built in 1935 (Wilson County Tax Administration 2018). The one-story, massed plan side-gable vernacular dwelling has a side-gable roof sheathed in rolled asphalt and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Figure 5). The original exterior has been replaced with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney is located off-center, on the roof slope of the southwest elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the northeast elevation through a vinyl storm door and a wooden door with three lower panels and six upper lights. The entrance is accessed via a front-gabled, partial-width entry porch with materials that mirror the main block. The porch is supported by squared columns and has a poured concrete floor. The dwelling has one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows arranged in single and paired configurations (Figure 6). The windows on the southeast, northeast, and northwest elevations have fixed, vinyl shutters. A circa 1950 shed roof addition is located on the southwest elevation (Figure 7). It also has materials that mirror the main block, and features a secondary entrance on the southeast elevation. The house is in good condition.

To the southeast of the dwelling is a garage (Figure 8). The circa 1940 garage has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The foundation could not be seen from the public right-of-way. The garage is in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The resource is a modest vernacular dwelling and garage of a design that is common in the surrounding area. In addition to its unremarkable form and style, the dwelling has been modified with replacement siding and windows. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation 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 historic persons or events associated with the resource. Thus, it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.



Figure 5. WL2115, dwelling, view to the southwest.



Figure 6. WL2115, dwelling, view to the west.



Figure 7. WL2115, dwelling, rear addition, view to the north.



Figure 8. WL2115, dwelling and garage, view to the south.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents additional findings related to the ACP Project in Wilson County, North Carolina. For the work covered by this report, ERM surveyed and assessed one historic resource, a 1935 dwelling and garage. The structure was not found to be associated with any significant events or persons, and does not exhibit distinctive or outstanding architectural characteristics. It is ERM's recommendation that the resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended regarding the resource.

REFERENCES

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Tucker-Laird, Emily, Larissa A. Thomas, Kimberly Barnard, and Jeffrey L. Holland

2016 *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: North Carolina Addendum 3 Report*. ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

Tucker-Laird, Emily, Mary Beth Derrick, Jeffrey L. Holland, and Larissa Thomas

2017 *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: North Carolina Addendum 5 Report*. ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

Tucker-Laird, Emily, Megan Wiginton, Jeffrey L. Holland, and Larissa A. Thomas

2018a *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: North Carolina Addendum 6 Report*. ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

Tucker-Laird, Emily, Mary Beth Derrick, and Jeffrey L. Holland

2018b *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: North Carolina Addendum 7 Report*. ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

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1925 Soil Map, North Carolina, Wilson County Sheet. USDA, Bureau of Soils, Washington, D.C.

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Voisin George, Laura, Jeffrey L. Holland, Kimberly Bernard, Emily Tucker-Laird, Mary Beth Derrick, and Larissa A. Thomas

2017a Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project, North Carolina Addendum 4. Report prepared by ERM. Report submitted to Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC.

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Wilson County Board of Education

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Wilson County Tax Administration

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APPENDIX A – RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Emily Tucker-Laird

Senior Architectural Historian and
Archaeologist

Ms. Tucker-Laird is Secretary of the Interior Qualified as an architectural historian and archaeologist. Emily has extensive experience working as a Principal Investigator. Her projects have included intra and interstate pipelines, electrical transmission lines, wind projects, solar projects, microwave towers, and treatment plans. In addition to fieldwork, Emily has experience supervising and coordinating for complex projects. Emily has participated in the consultation process and has worked with a wide range of state and federal agencies.



Experience: 15 years of experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management.

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Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- The Vernacular Architecture Forum

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys and evaluations
- Development of research and fieldwork designs for cultural resources
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation and assessments for historic resources
- Compliance with state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including guidelines set forth by various State Historic Preservation Offices, the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act
- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Field Investigations and report preparation
- Project management and coordination

Education

- M.A., Anthropology, Ball State University, 2013
- M.S., Historic Preservation, Ball State University, 2003
- B.S., Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, 1999

Languages

- English, native speaker

Key Industry Sectors

- Power generation and transmission
- Oil and gas
- Public and private land development
- Telecommunications

Key Projects

Mt. Storm Wind Force Project

Architectural historian 2016 for a 72-turbine wind project in Grant and Tucker County West Virginia. Key tasks included field survey and reporting. Project met the requirements of the West Virginia Public Service Commission, and Section 106.

Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project

600-mile-long natural gas pipeline extending from West Virginia to North Carolina. Architectural Historian and Principal Investigator for historic architecture survey and assessment of effects and Historic Architecture Task Manager responsible for overseeing treatment plans to mitigate project effects. Task Manager for FCC tasks. Responsibilities also include consultations with the FERC, SHPO, and consulting parties.

Dominion Virginia Power Idylwood Transmission Line Project

Cultural resource specialist who prepared sections of the routing study, SCC application, and pre-application analysis, and conducted the technical review for the cultural resource investigations conducted for a proposed line to be sited in northern Virginia.

Driftwood LNG Project

Architectural Historian 2016 for a 96-mile natural gas pipeline in Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, and Evangeline parishes. Completed architectural survey to meet the requirements of the FERC and LASHPO.

Telecommunications Client - Nationwide

Architectural Historian and Archaeologist for a nationwide NEPA Program Management Team serving a major national telecommunications carrier. Provide QA/QC oversight on cultural resources submittals and client deliverables. Tasks include assuring that all compliance submittals conform to regulatory requirements as well as meeting client standards, and assuring that required documentation of compliance is included in all client deliverables.

Key Projects before Joining ERM

Tennessee Valley Authority

Muscle Shoals Reservation, Alabama: Architectural Historian for the HABS Level II documentation of selected resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Muscle Shoals Reservation. The architectural survey included a detailed survey of both the interior and exterior of 20 resources. Final products included a photographic record, historical context of each resource, and architectural descriptions.

City of Georgetown Department of Planning

Georgetown, SC Historic District Survey: One of a team of Architectural Historians recording 900 resources within the National Register-listed historic district. Final products included a comprehensive historic district inventory, maps which identified building by period of construction and contributing status, South Carolina Department of Archives and History Intensive-level historic structure forms and photographs, and a report.

Macon Cemetery Preservation Corporation

Cemetery Preservation Plan in Georgia: Architectural Historian for a conditions assessment of the 13-acre Linwood Cemetery. Containing over 4,000 burials. Identified the extent of interments, overall conditions across the cemetery, and specific graves and markers requiring repair and stabilization. The product of the work was an assessment of the cemetery's condition and a preservation plan.

Enbridge Line 78 Project.

75-mile crude oil pipeline in Illinois and Indiana: Principal Investigator for historic structures, Field Director and Crew Coordinator for the project. Managed several crews, and subcontractors, met with the land office to determine what was available for survey, and acted as the health and safety officer. Responsible for writing technical reports.