



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

May 24, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 30 over Juniper Creek on SR 1425 (Lees Mill Road), B-5741,
PA 15-10-0017, Scotland County, ER 16-0692

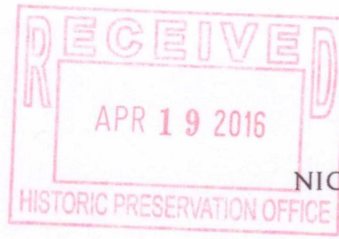
Thank you for your memorandum of April 5, 2016, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401) is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places.

We would note that the context on page 7 is incorrect. A review of our survey database shows more than 33 water works across the state. Some of these are water filtration plants or water treatment plants, but most are simply "water plant" or "waterworks." Several are on the State Study List (Hickory, one in Charlotte, Statesville, Lumberton), two are on the National Register (Elizabeth City and E. B. Bain in Raleigh), and three have been Determined Eligible for listing [one in Charlotte (not the one on the SL), one in Cumberland County, and one in Oxford].

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

April 5, 2016

ER 16 - 0692

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

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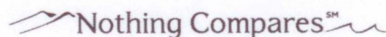
Claudia ER letters

FROM: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

Due 5/11/16

SUBJECT: B-5741, PA No. 15-10-0017: Replace Bridge NO. 30 over Juniper Creek on SR 1425 (Lees Mil Road) in Scotland County

Enclosed is the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, and survey site forms and photographs, for the above-referenced project. Please review and provide comments, and I thank you for your continued assistance. If you have any questions, I can be reached at (919) 707-6075 or at klhusband@ncdot.gov.



**Historic Architecture Report
Replace Bridge No. 30 over Juniper Creek on
SR 1425 (Lees Mill Road)
Scotland County, North Carolina**

TIP# B-5741 WBS# 45697.1.1



Prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:
S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-16-049

March 30, 2016

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 30 OVER JUNIPER CREEK
ON SR 1425 (LEES MILL ROAD)
SCOTLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
FINAL REPORT
TIP No. B-5741; WBS No. 45697.1.1

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.
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S&ME Project No. 4213-16-049

Author:

Heather Carpini, M.A.

Heather J. Carpini

3/30/2016

Heather Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr
Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

March 2016

Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of one property located within the B-5741 project area, near Laurinburg, in Scotland County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 30 over Juniper Creek on SR 1425 (Lees Mill Road) (TIP No. B-5741; WBS No. 45697.1.1) (Figures 1 and 2). As part of preliminary investigations, NCDOT identified one previously unrecorded structure, a pumping station, located southeast of the bridge, adjacent to Juniper Creek, along Lees Mill Road, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. The bridge itself, Scotland County Bridge No. 30, was built in 1951 and does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type, and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The B-5741 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2007).

The Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401), located on the southeast side of Lees Mill Road, is a one-story brick structure, with a frame extension, built in 1924. It was formerly part of the water supply system for the City of Laurinburg. Based on the results of the historic architectural analysis and background research, S&ME recommends the Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401) as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of properties surveyed in B-5741 project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Laurinburg Pump Station	SC0401	Not Eligible	N/A

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1.0 Introduction (Methodology)

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME has completed a historic architectural analysis of one property located within the APE for the B-5741 project area, near Laurinburg, Scotland County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1501395 Rev.1, dated December 31, 2015.

As part of TIP No. B-5741 (WBS No. 45697.1.1), NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 30 over Juniper Creek on SR 1425 (Lees Mill Road), near Laurinburg, Scotland County (Figures 1 and 2). The APE for the project was defined by NCDOT staff as spanning 300 feet from each end of the bridge and 75 feet from the centerline (Figure 2). As part of preliminary investigations, NCDOT identified the previously unrecorded Laurinburg Pump Station, located on the southeast side of Lees Mill Road, adjacent to Juniper Creek, within the APE for the project (Table 1). The bridge itself, Scotland County Bridge No. 30, was built in 1951 and does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type, and is not eligible for the NRHP. The B-5741 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC-HPO/FHWA 2007).

The intensive level survey included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the Laurinburg Pump Station property according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted February 23–26, 2016, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Scotland County Register of Deeds and the Scotland County Public Library, in Laurinburg, North Carolina; inquiries to the Laurinburg Public Works resulted in a phone conversation between Robert Ellis, Treatment Plants Director, and Heather Carpini of S&ME, on February 22, 2016. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files. Additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Report Products* (2015); and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).

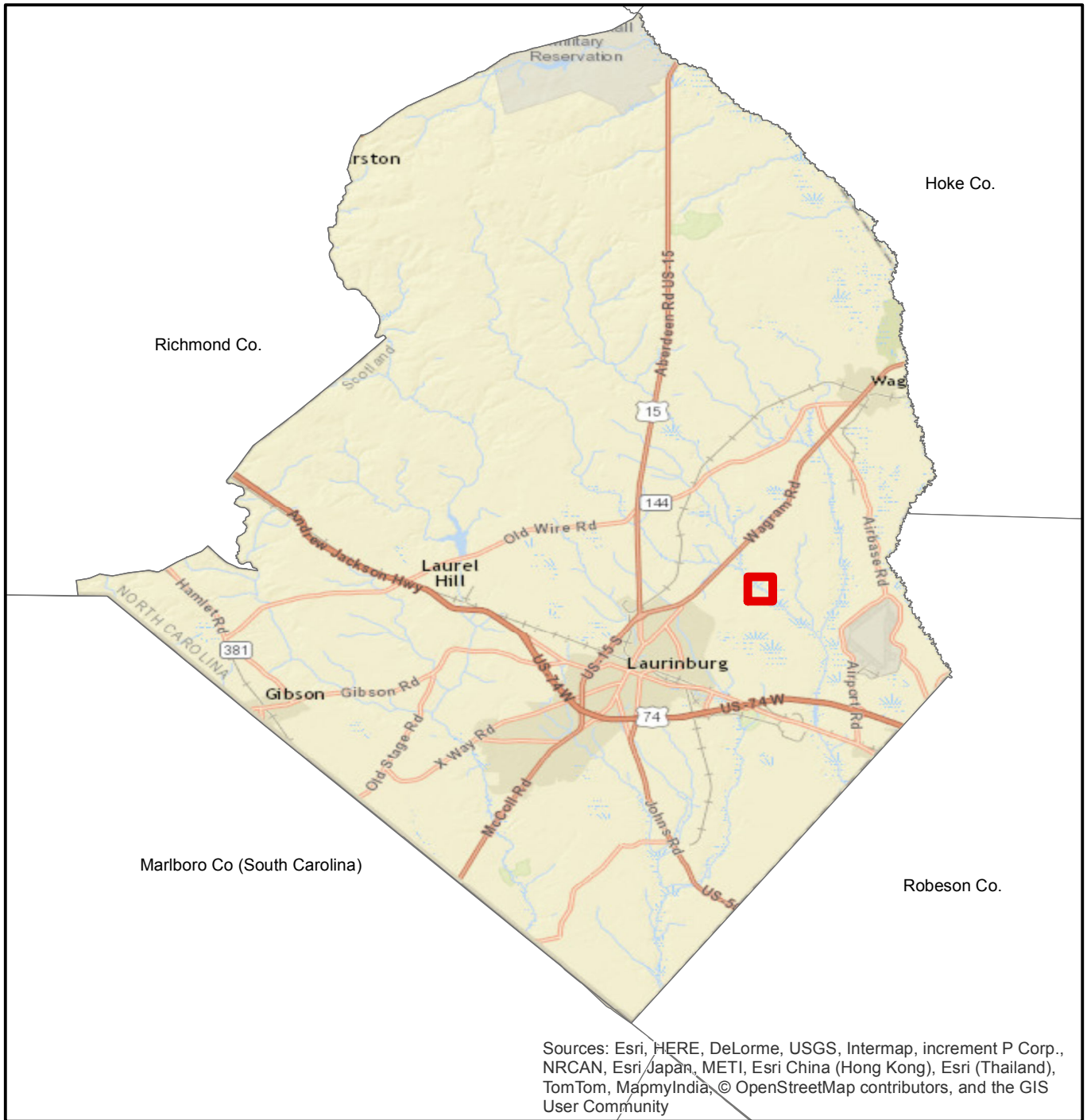
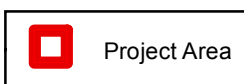
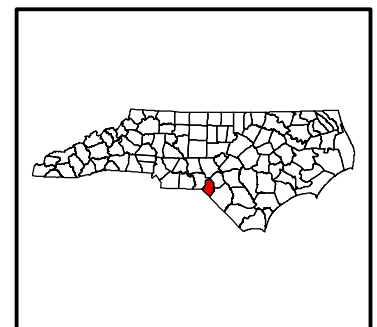
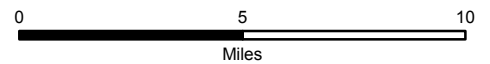


Figure 1. Location of B-5741 project area, Scotland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI World Street Maps



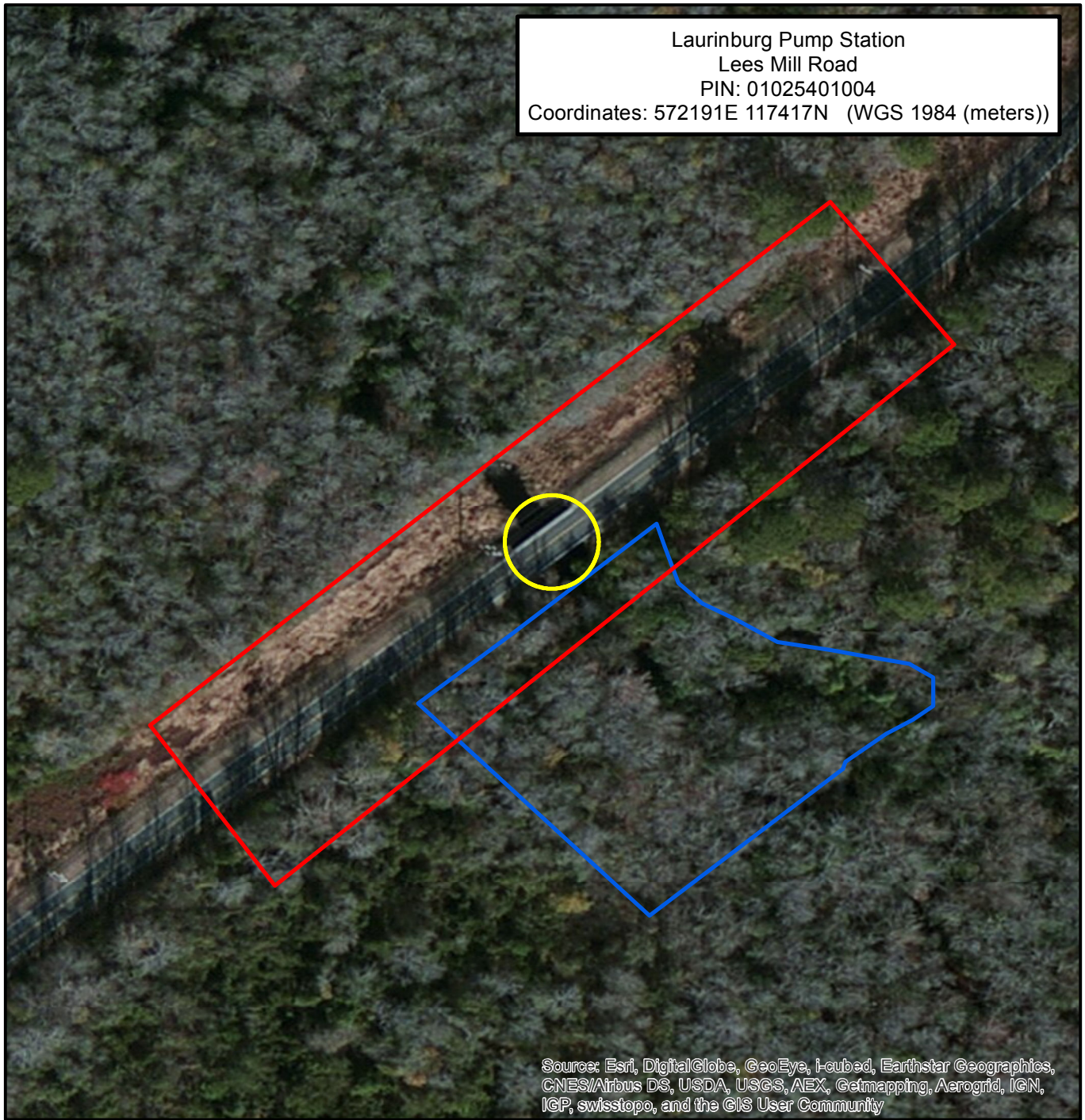
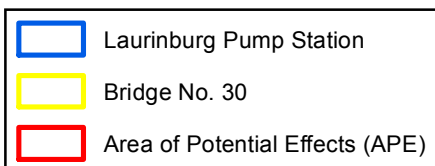
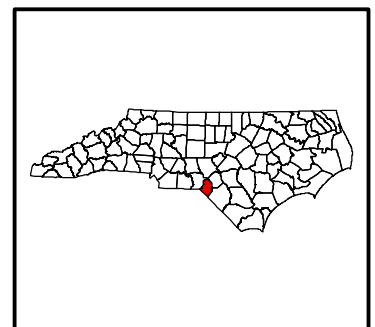
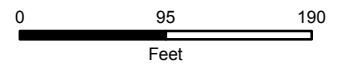


Figure 2. Aerial map showing the Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401) property, Scotland County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery



2.0 Eligibility Evaluation

2.1 Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401)

Resource Name	Laurinburg Pump Station
HPO Survey Site #	SC0401
Street Address	Lees Mill Road
PIN	01025401004
Construction Date(s)	1924
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 3. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, facing southeast.

The Laurinburg Pump Station (PIN 01025401004) is located southeast of Lees Mill Road, northeast of the town of Laurinburg, in Scotland County. The structure, which sits along the west bank of Juniper Creek on a 1.15-acre parcel, was built in 1924 as part of the water supply system for the City of Laurinburg. The site has only the pump station structure, which consists of the original brick structure and a small frame addition (Figures 3 and 4).

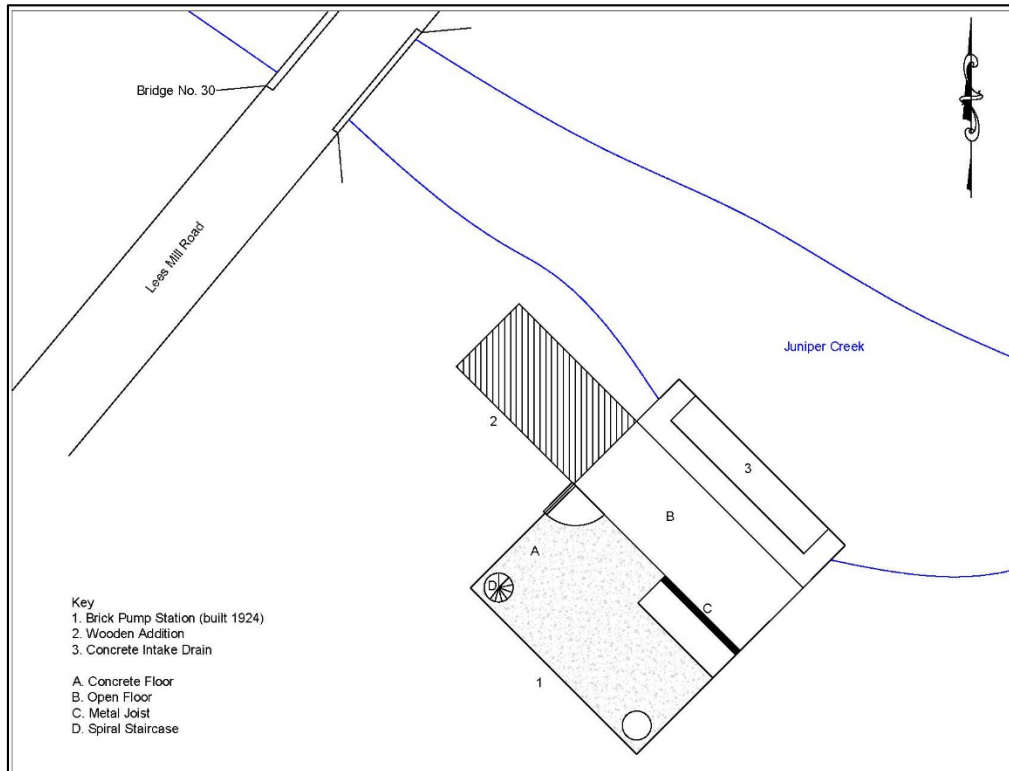


Figure 4. Site plan of the Laurinburg Pump Station, not to scale.

The Laurinburg Pump Station is a single story, square brick structure, built in 1924, with a small, wooden extension on the northwest elevation that was constructed sometime before 1954. The brick building sits on a poured concrete foundation, which includes a concrete drain structure on the west bank of Juniper Creek. The original brick structure is constructed of American common bond, with five rows of stretchers separating each row of headers. The upper portion of the building has horizontal window openings, set above a single row stringcourse. A stepped three row stringcourse creates a cornice below the flat roof, which has a concrete cap. Both stringcourses rest atop rowlock courses (Figure 5). Each of the four elevations of the building have two symmetrical window openings above the single stringcourse. The northeast elevation has two intact three-pane window frames, with no glass, and a metal drain housing from a gutter system off-center between the windows; the other pieces of the gutter system, including the downspout, are missing (Figures 3 and 5). The southeast elevation has both windows boarded over, with no remaining frames, while the southwest elevation has one window boarded over and one frame (Figures 6 and 7). The northwest elevation, which faces Lees Mill Road, contains the entryway, centered between the two window openings; one window opening is boarded over and the other is covered by the wooden extension. The entryway has a single, wooden door with six horizontal panels; the three-pane transom light above it breaks through the lower stringcourse and is level with the two windows (Figures 8 and 9).

The wooden extension rests on a brick pier foundation and has wood weatherboard siding and a flat roof, which was originally covered with metal roofing but is now mostly open. The northeast side has a window opening and a smaller ventilation opening near the floor (Figure 3). The southwest side, which creates an ell with the front elevation of the brick structure, has a single, centered doorway opening, with a horizontal louvered ventilation opening above the door and another ventilation opening close to the floor, northwest of the door (Figure 10). The roof has a wide overhang and the rafters are currently visible.



Figure 5. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, window and brick detail, facing southwest.



Figure 6. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, facing northwest.



Figure 7. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, facing north.



Figure 8. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, facing east.



Figure 9. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, entry detail, facing west.



Figure 10. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, wooden extension, facing north.

The inside of the pump station has a concrete floor, which rests on metal joists; approximately one-third of the floor is open to a lower story that is currently half flooded. This lower story is accessed by a spiral metal staircase, located directly to the right of the door (Figure 11). Beneath the floor, on the lower story, there are large pipes and valves that would have controlled the flow of water from the creek into the building and the water system (Figure 12). The eastern wall of the main floor has a metal electrical box that likely would have controlled the pumping equipment, and some of the electrical circuits remain in the box. To the left of the box is a shadow mark on the brick, indicating that another box was once located there (Figure 13). The interior bricks are painted, with the bottom half being green and the upper half white. The ceiling of the structure is covered with wooden beadboard and a metal I-beam spans the center of the room, from the southwest wall to the northeast wall. Various wires run along the ceiling, although they do not connect to anything currently (Figure 14). The inside of the wooden addition has horizontal wooden siding, much of which is deteriorated or missing (Figure 16).



Figure 11. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, staircase, facing northwest.



Figure 12. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, pipes, lower story.



Figure 13. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, interior, southeast corner.



Figure 14. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, interior facing northwest.



Figure 15. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, interior of wooden extension, facing northwest.



Figure 16. View of the Laurinburg Pump Station, drain, facing southeast.

2.1.1 *History*

The area around Laurinburg was settled as early as 1785, with the town being named after the McLaurin family, who operated a general store in the area in the early 1800s. A post office was established here in 1856 and the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad built a rail line through Laurinburg that began operation in 1861, creating growth potential for the small settlement. Laurinburg, with is the county seat of Scotland County, was chartered in 1877 and was named the county seat in 1899, with the creation of the county. The area benefitted greatly from a cotton boom that lasted until around World War I, and the town of Laurinburg grew during the early twentieth century (Bishir and Southern 1996:435; Keene 2003; Scotland County Heritage Book Committee 2004:15). As residents moved into the town, the government sought to provide utility services to its citizens to solidify its place as a modern city, as opposed to surrounding rural settlements. Electricity, water, and sanitary sewer systems were integral in this endeavor and the town began providing electricity to its residents in 1905 (*Laurinburg Exchange* 1948, undated clipping). The water system, however, took an additional two years to plan and build. In 1906, Laurinburg began accepting bids for the construction of the water system, but the system was not surveyed and plans were not drawn up until 1907, when it was estimated that the waterworks and sewer system would cost \$50,000 to build (*Engineering Record* 1906:65; *Municipal Publishing Company* 1906:615; *Domestic Engineering* 1907:120). By 1911, the water system had been completed and the town of Laurinburg established a Board of Control to oversee the light and water systems (*State of North Carolina* 1911:817). In 1923, the town issued a \$150,000 bond for water and sewer improvements (*Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company* 1923:110, 123; *Domestic Engineering* 1924:288).

In 1924, the Laurinburg Pump Station on Juniper Creek was constructed to add to the water supply system of the growing town, by a bond issued the previous year. The town purchased an approximately one-acre

parcel in May 1924 from John and Effie Powell, for \$200 (Scotland County Register of Deeds 1924, Book N:293). Plans for the new pumping station were in the works for at least six months before the purchase of the property, as the engineering firm of Tucker and Laxton, from Charlotte, was awarded the contract to build the new system in December 1923. The plans called for 12-inch pipe to be run 3 ¾ miles from the pumping station at Juniper Creek to the town (*Rockingham Post-Dispatch* 23 December 1923:7).

Although it was constructed in 1924, the pump station did not appear on the 1938 North Carolina Department of Transportation map or 1949 United States Geological Survey topographic map, but it does appear on a map drawn eight years later (Figures M1 and M2). It was also not surveyed and drawn on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Laurinburg in 1924, 1930, or 1948. A newspaper article about the history of Laurinburg, however, cites the 1924 construction date, stating "the present water plan, including pumping station, wash basin, filtering plant, and so on, was built" (*Laurinburg Exchange* 1948, undated clipping). This indicates that, although additional bonds for the water system were issued in 1938 and 1939 (Town of Laurinburg 1938; American Water Works Association 1939:19), that lead to expansions to the system, the pump station remained the primary water supply mechanism for the town, even as it grew and expanded into a city.

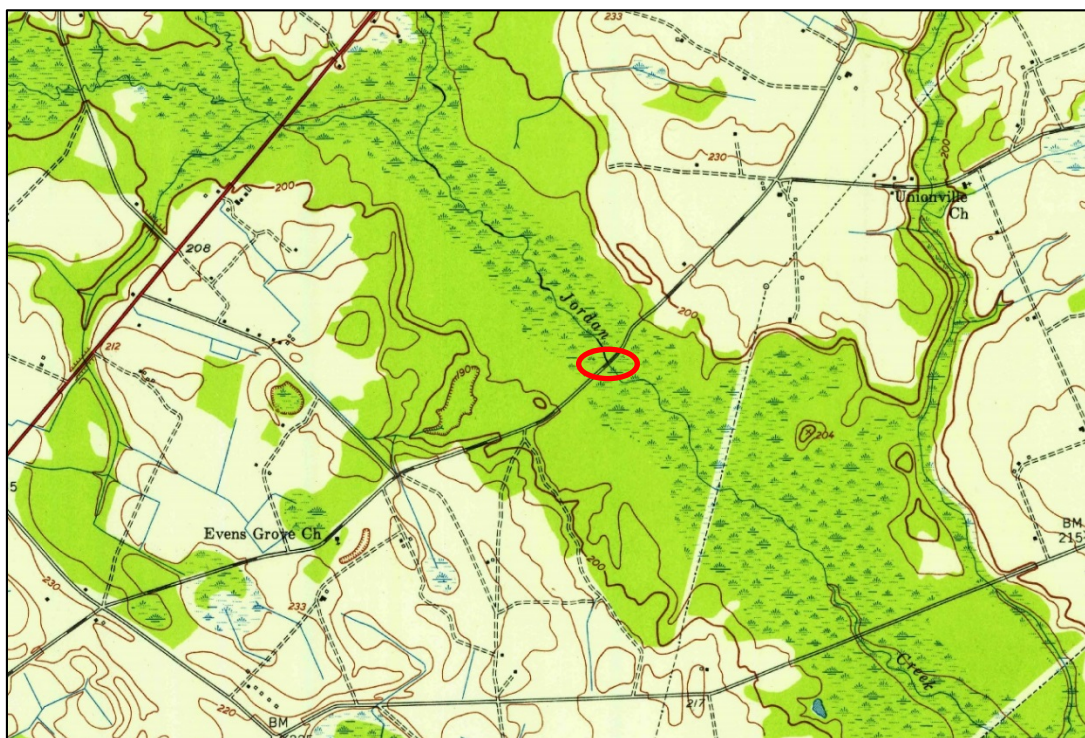


Figure M1. USGS Laurinburg (1949) 7.5-minute quadrangle, showing location of Laurinburg Pump Station.

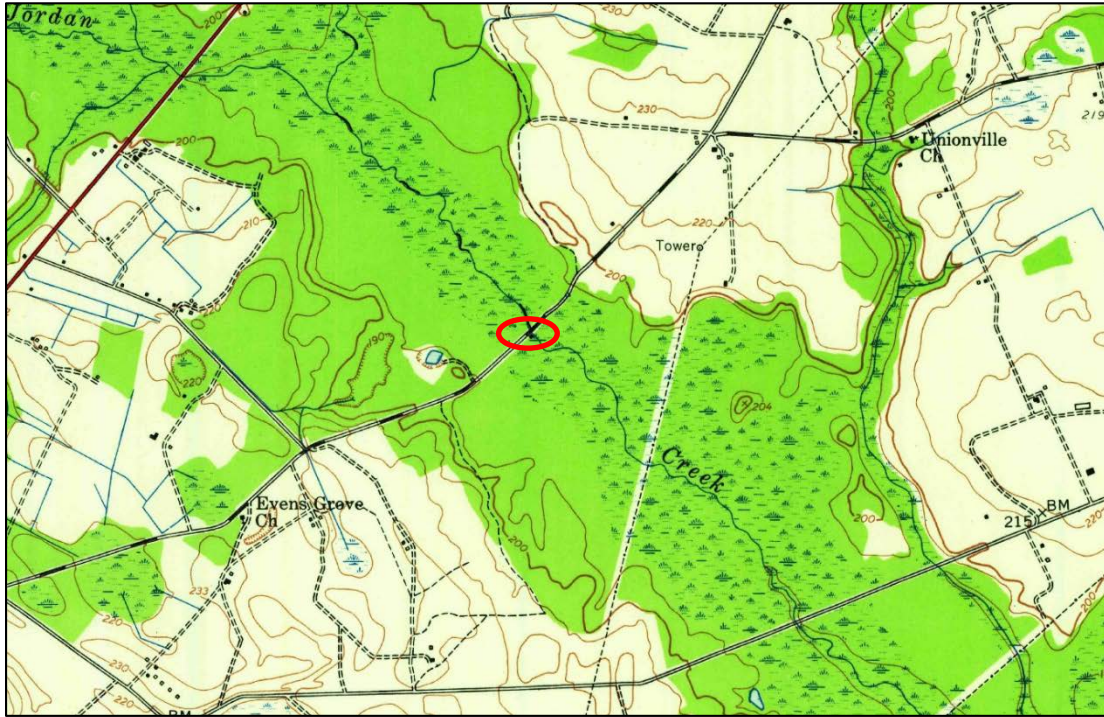


Figure M2. USGS Laurinburg (1957) 7.5-minute quadrangle, showing location of Laurinburg Pump Station.

The annual report for the City of Laurinburg in 1952 also indicated that expansions, budgeted at \$33,425, were planned for the water plant with the installation of new deep wells and an additional pump house and incorporated treatment facility (City of Laurinburg 1952). By 1954, the town had over 1,450 water accounts pulling from its water system, with 77 added in the previous year (City of Laurinburg 1954). A photograph from that year shows the wooden addition had been constructed prior to 1954 (Figure M3) and indicates the pump station as the “city’s only source of water for many years” (City of Laurinburg 1954). The most detailed description of the water system for the City of Laurinburg is found in a plan from 1960, which indicate that additional expansion of the system was necessary. The plan notes that “the water supply in Laurinburg is provided by a deep well and Juniper Creek. A pumping station on the Lee’s Mill Road, 4 miles north of Laurinburg, pumps raw water from Juniper Creek to the filtration plant and its half million reservoir on the McGirt’s Bridge Road” (North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning [DCP] 1960a:3). The long range plan was to construct a new raw water pumping station on Shoe Heel Creek and an additional water treatment facility in 1966 (DCP 1960b:19) In 1978, the source of water for the community remained Juniper Creek (North Carolina Community Report 1978). Information from the Laurinburg Public Works Department indicates that use of the Laurinburg Pump Station was discontinued in 1980, with the construction of a new water treatment facility.

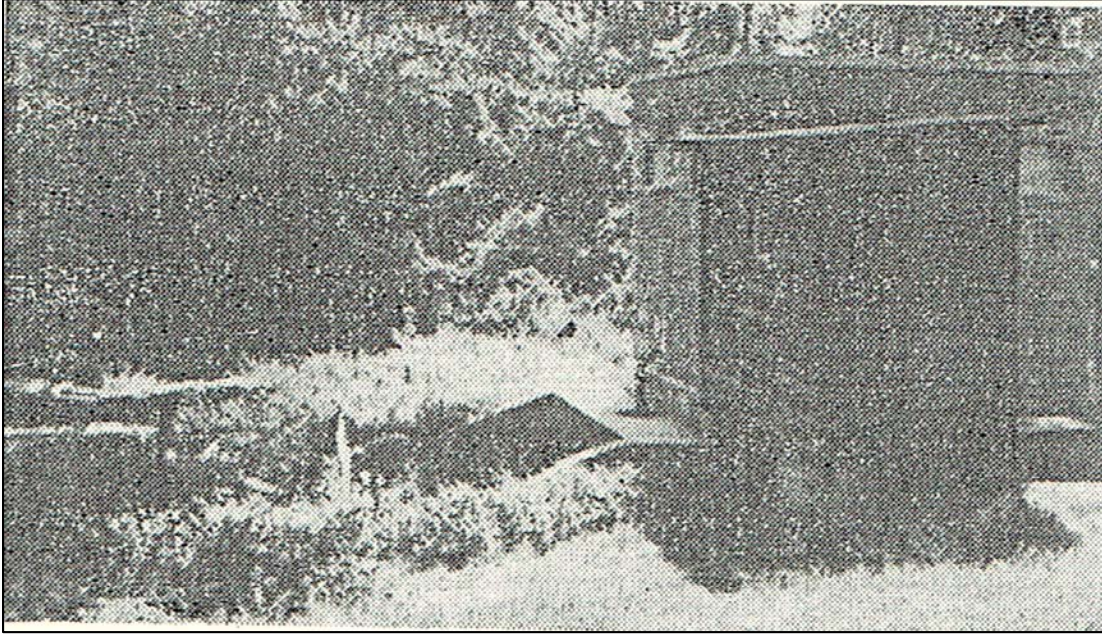


Figure M3. Photograph of Laurinburg Pump Station (City of Laurinburg 1954).

2.1.2 Architectural Context

A review of HPOWEB indicates that there have been few municipal water system buildings surveyed in North Carolina, with only 17 identifiable structures in the survey records. Three of these are water towers or tanks, while the remaining 14 are referred to under various terms, including pump house, pumping station, and water works. Three structures in Cumberland County (CD0244, CD0401, and CD0438), which were determined eligible in 2001, are part of a complex of associated water filtration structures on the former Pope Air Force Base (now Pope Field at Fort Bragg). Of the remaining 11 surveyed water system structures, one is no longer extant (HD1423), two have been determined ineligible for the NRHP (BK0362 and FY3951), and the remainder have been surveyed but were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

From the information available on these structures on HPOWEB and the survey files, the Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station (BK0362) is the most comparable example to the Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401). The Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station is located on the southeastern bank of the Catawba River and is a brick building constructed in 1932. The building, which remains in the ownership of the City of Hickory, served a similar purpose to the Laurinburg Pump Station, as “the first step in the acquisition and treatment of city water” as water was pumped from the Catawba River, through the pumping station, to the water treatment facility (URS Corporation 2011:50). In 2011, the Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, as part of an Intensive Historic Architectural Analysis conducted for the Improvements of US 321. Since the structure was only a small part of the municipal water works system and its original pumping equipment had been removed, it was considered ineligible under Criterion A and it was recommended ineligible under Criterion C, as it is a functional, industrial-type structure from the early-to-mid-twentieth-century that had little architectural detail or distinctive design. Additionally, because of lack of association with significant people and its unlikeliness to yield historical information on building technology, the Hickory Waterworks Station was recommended as ineligible under Criteria B or D. These characteristics are similar to those of the Laurinburg Pump Station.



Figure A1. View of the Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station (BK0362), facing north.

2.1.3 *Integrity*

The Laurinburg Pump Station does not retain sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance to the early development of the Laurinburg water system. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The Laurinburg Pump Station remains at its original location.

◆ Design: Medium

The Laurinburg Pump Station retains its original form and design. However, the pump station is a common form of early-twentieth-century small municipal utility structures, with little distinctive design or physical characteristics; additionally, there has been a later frame addition to the structure, which has obscured some of the original design elements. Furthermore, the removal of the pump controlling equipment has compromised the design of the functional engineering elements of the pump station.

◆ Setting: Medium

The area surrounding Laurinburg Pump Station remains mostly undeveloped along Juniper Creek, however, the early-to-mid-twentieth-century setting of the building was on a cleared section of land, visible from the bridge and roadway, while it is currently overgrown with trees and vegetation that obscure view from the right of way.

◆ Materials: Medium

The pump station retains its original construction materials, including foundation and masonry structure. Much of the original material for the windows and exterior gutter system has been

removed or has deteriorated. Large amounts of material in the frame addition have been removed or deteriorated, including the roof. Some of the interior materials remain present, including piping, an electrical panel, metal joists, and a metal staircase; however, much of the system which would have controlled the pump has been removed.

◆ Workmanship: Medium

The original workmanship of the exterior of the brick structure remains evident. Although the piping and the workmanship associated with its installation remains on the lower level of the structure, much of the interior, including the engineering of the pumping system, has been removed.

◆ Feeling: Low to Medium

The Laurinburg Pump Station retains the feeling of an early-twentieth-century structure, although it is not readily identifiable as a municipal pump station. Since the property is difficult to view from the right of way, and the most visible section includes the wooden addition. The function of the original brick building is obscured, which compromises the feeling of the structure.

◆ Association: Medium

The Laurinburg Pump Station retains its association with the City of Laurinburg as the parcel is still owned by the city, however it has not been part of the water system for over three decades and has fallen into disrepair. Despite the intact piping below the floor, the removal of much of the mechanical engineering associated with the pump system has compromised the association with the water system.

2.1.4 *Eligibility*

The Laurinburg Pump Station (SC0401) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The pump station complex is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of much of the mechanical equipment associated with the water pumping system and deterioration of the structure have compromised its association with the City of Laurinburg water supply system. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as it does not have an association with a prominent person. The Laurinburg Pump Station, which was built as a common style and type of municipal structure during the early-twentieth-century, has undergone alterations and deterioration that have compromised its original architectural and engineering, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The pump station is unlikely to yield important historical information, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.0 References

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1952 *Annual Report*. City of Laurinburg, Laurinburg, North Carolina.

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North Carolina Department of Transportation

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Scotland County Heritage Book Committee

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State of North Carolina

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Town of Laurinburg

1938 *Proposal for Bonds: \$92,500, Town of Laurinburg, North Carolina Bonds..*

United States Geological Survey

1949 *Laurinburg*. 7.5-minute map series. Available at: <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>

1957 *Laurinburg*. 7.5-minute map series. Available at: <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>

Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

**Title**

Senior Historian / Architectural Historian

Company

S&ME, Inc. - Columbia, SC

Education

M.A., Public History / Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005

B.A., History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

Years of Experience

8 years with S&ME, Inc.
12 years professional experience

Professional Memberships

National Trust for Historic Preservation

National Council on Public History

American Association of State and Local History

Organization of American Historians

South Carolina Historical Society

HEATHER CARPINI, M.A.**SENIOR HISTORIAN / ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

Ms. Carpini (formerly Heather Jones) is the Historian / Architectural Historian for S&ME's Cultural Resources Department. She has been working in the historic preservation field for ten years, previously holding positions at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Historic Columbia Foundation, and with the City of Independence, Missouri. Ms. Carpini has experience providing the following services: Historic and Archival Research; Historic and Architectural Surveys; National Register of Historic Places Nominations; Historic Tax Credit Applications; Historic Preservation Planning; HABS / HAER Documentation; Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and AutoCAD. As a former Historic Preservation Manager for a City, overseeing a large historic district, National Historic Landmark District, and numerous individually designated historic properties, she has worked with design guidelines, rehabilitation projects, tax credit projects, historic preservation commissions, reviewing compatible new construction in historic districts, and zoning and redevelopment within cities.

KEY PROJECTS AND ASSIGNMENTS**TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS****Historic Architectural Analysis of Four Historic Properties, TIP B-4590**

New Hanover County, North Carolina (2015)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 29 on SR 2812 over Smith Creek; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-15-042)

Historic Architectural Analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church, TIP B-5531

Cleveland County, North Carolina (2015)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 76 on NC 150, over Buffalo Creek; included documentation of the structure, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility (4261-15-017)

Historic Architectural Analysis of Three Historic Properties, TIP W-5314

Rowan County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the US 801 intersection realignment, near the community of Woodleaf; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-061)



Historic Architectural Analysis of Five Properties in the W-5600 Project Area

Johnston County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the improvements along US 71, near the town of Wilson's Mills; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-093)

Section 106 Request for Review, TRU-CH122, Warren #2 Bridge Replacement Project

Trumbull County, Ohio (2014)

The project was completed for Ohio DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Warren #2 Bridge on CR 122 (Nelson Moser Road), over Mahoning River. Project included documentation of the bridge and three adjacent parcels, background research, and historic map research. (4261-14-046)

Historic and Architectural Analysis of the Tipton-Hughes House

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 5 on SR 1349, over Pigeon Roost Creek; included documentation of the structure, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (1616-13-657)

Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

The project involved the replacement of three bridges in Mitchell County, under the State Funded Bridge Replacement Program; survey identified structures over 50 years old within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project. (1616-13-658)

Batesville Road Widening

Greenville County, South Carolina (2009)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Batesville Road Widening Project, Greenville County, South Carolina. Conducted historic research, completed a field survey, documented historic, made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and assessed potential effects on historic cemeteries within the 1.5 mile project corridor. (1265-09-393)

Historic Resource Survey for the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements

Knoxville, Tennessee (2009)

Survey of 15 historic resources and NRHP-listed historic district to complete Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements, to determine potential effects of two road improvement projects to be performed by the City of Knoxville, under review by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. (1434-08-516)

Heather J. Carpini

Signature

October 26, 2015

Date