

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

October 9, 2020

Harriet Richardson Seacat
HDR Inc.
440 S. Church Street, Suite 100
Charlotte, NC 28202

Harriet.RichardsonSeacat@hdrinc.com

Re: Yadkin River Water Supply Project, Interbasin Transfer, Union County, ER 13-2841

Dear Ms. Seacat:

Thank you for your email of August 3, 2020, transmitting the updated project information and structure evaluations. We have reviewed your submittal and offer the following comments. We apologize for the delay in our response and any inconvenience it may have caused.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons listed in the evaluations. Thus, there will no historic properties affected by the demolitions/relocations as proposed.

- Outbuilding (ST0908) - 40821 S. Stanly Road, Norwood
- House (ST909) – 677 Allenton Street, Norwood
- House (ST0910) – 12440 Mary-Branch Road, Norwood
- House (UN1223) – 6513 New Salem Road, Marshville

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 Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer



Table 1 Historic-age Buildings to be Demolished or Relocated due to the Project

Survey Site No.	Project Parcel No.	Street Address	Property Description	Year Built	County	Planned Status
ST0908	PS-0791	40821 S. Stanly School Road, Norwood	Outbuilding	ca. 1960	Stanly	Demolish
ST0909	PS-0996	677 Allenton Street, Norwood	House	1966	Stanly	Demolish
ST0910	PS-1295	12440 Mary-Branch Road, Norwood	House	1921	Stanly	Demolish or abandon due to septic removal
UN1223	PU-0438	6513 New Salem Rd., Marshville	House	1934	Union	Demolish

Year-built dates were obtained through the online GIS sites of the Stanly County Mapping/Land Records Department and Union County GIS/Mapping Department and were verified during the field survey. Where coverage was available, historical aerial photography and topographic mapping sites were also utilized to verify year-built dates. A review of HPO's HPOWEB 2.0 GIS database on June 24, 2020, revealed that none of the four historic-age buildings were previously documented individually or within a historic district. HDR obtained a Survey Site Number (SSN) for each of the recorded historic-age resources and completed survey site forms for each resource; these forms are included as Attachment B to this letter. A historic context that provides a brief overview of the development of Stanly and Union Counties is included as Attachment C.

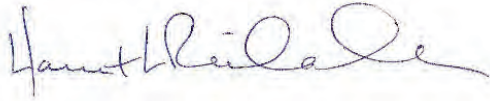
In all, the four historic-age buildings scheduled for demolition have not attained the historic and/or architectural significance necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The domestic dwellings recorded were constructed between 1921 and 1966 and do not appear to have significance in the area of Community Planning and Development or to have an association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The recorded architectural resources are typical, rather than exceptional, examples of early- and mid-twentieth century architectural styles and forms found throughout North Carolina and the region (Criterion C). Many of the resources have undergone modifications including altered fenestration (i.e., the arrangement of windows and doors) and replacement of original materials including windows, doors, siding, and/or roofing, in order to maintain and modernize the buildings. None of the recorded resources are likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D).

All of the historic-age architectural resources recorded during this investigation are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of significance under NRHP criteria. None of the buildings scheduled for demolition or relocation that are not of historic age are recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration G (a list of these buildings is included in Attachment D). Based

on these NRHP recommendations, HDR concludes that the Project activities associated with the demolition or relocation of the ten buildings considered herein will not affect any historic properties.

We seek your review and comment on the potential for adverse effects to the four historic-age buildings that will be demolished for the Project. If you need additional information, please contact me at harriet.richardsonseacat@hdrinc.com or 256-614-9007.

Sincerely,
HDR Engineering, Inc. of the Carolinas

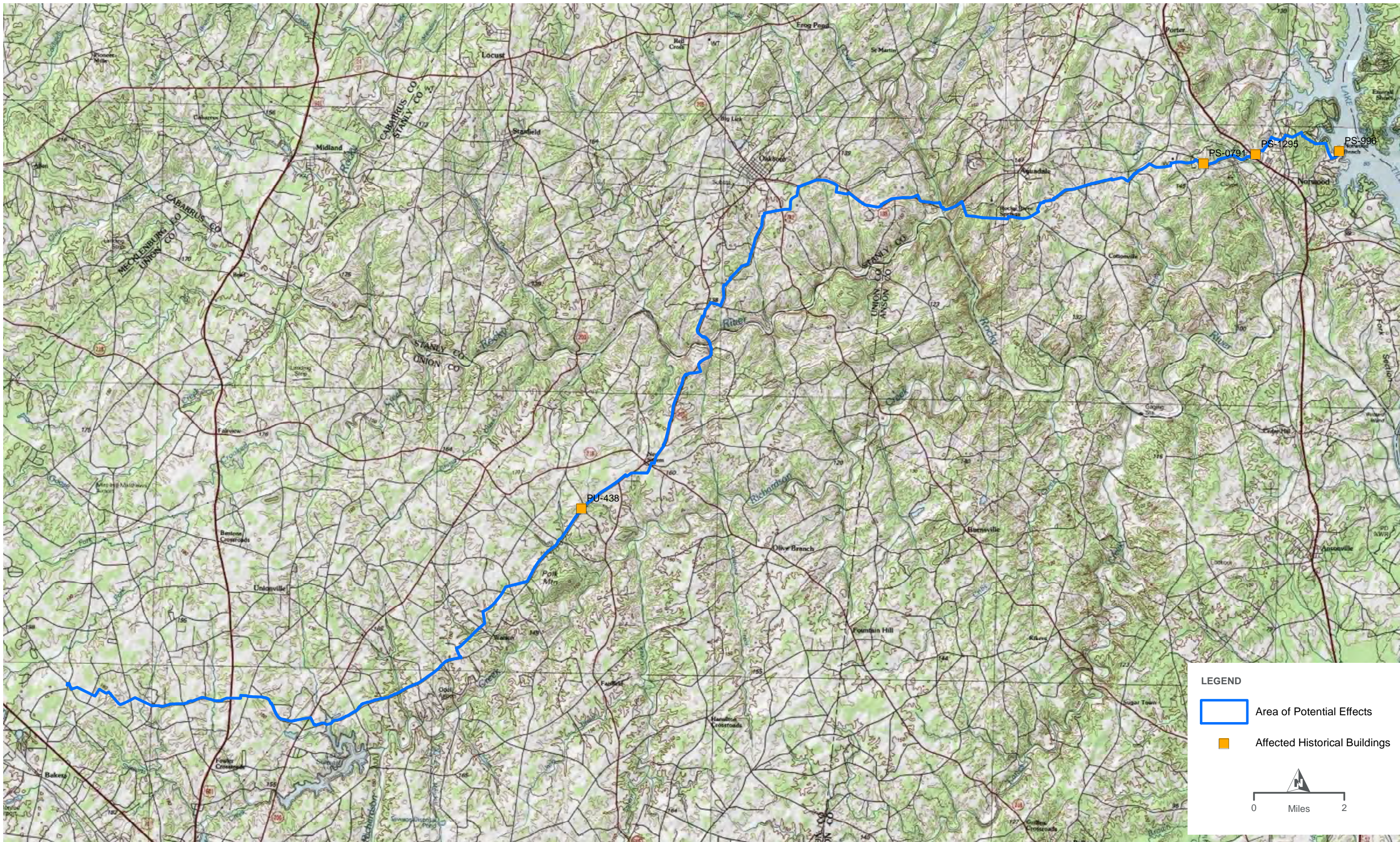


Harriet L. Richardson Seacat, M.A.
Environmental Project Manager/Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosures:


- Attachment A: Map Showing Area of Potential Effects and Affected Buildings
- Attachment B: NC HPO Survey Site Forms and Photo Proof Sheets
- Attachment C: Historic Context
- Attachment D: Table Showing Buildings (not of historic age) to be Demolished or Relocated

Attachment A: Map Showing Area of Potential Effects and Affected Buildings



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects
- Affected Historical Buildings


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**YADKIN REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
AFFECTED HISTORICAL BUILDINGS**

Figure 1

Attachment B: NC HPO Survey Site Forms and Photo Proof Sheets

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Stanly**

SSN: **ST0908**

Blockface#:

Quad: Aquadale
PIN:
X: Y:
DOT Project #:
OSA#:

Update Mo: Yr:

No Alt Alt Det Rehab

Removed Outbldg Loss

No Acc. Not Fnd FileMsg

Newly ID'd Needs Resch.

Property Name: **Outbuilding**

Street or 911 Address: **40821 S. Stanly Road**

Location Description:

 Town/vicinity: **Norwood**

District: **None ()**

District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate:

Local District:

Recommended for SL StudyList SLDate: NR NRDate: NR #: **None**

DOE DOEdate:

DOE Type: Local Status: **None** Ownership: **Private**

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Medium** Condition: **Deteriorated** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): **ca. 1960**

Major Style Group(s): **Unknown-N/A**

Construction: **Light Frame**

Ext. Material: **Weatherboard:Plain** Later Covering:

Height: **1 story** Roof: **Front Gable** Plan: **Not known** Core Form (Domestic): **N/A -Unspecified**

Design Source and attribution: **Unknown**

Major Theme: **Agriculture** 2nd Theme: **Architecture**

Group Association: **Not Specified** Religious Affiliation:

Historic Function: **Agriculture/Subsistence - outbuilding**

Written Summary:

ST0908 is a one-story, wood-frame building with a square footprint. The front-gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal, and features open eaves with exposed rafter tails. Exterior wall cladding is wood drop on all elevations except for the façade (south elevation); the façade features vertical wood board siding, with horizontal weatherboard in the gable end/pediment. It appears the façade was altered at some point since its original construction to accommodate new fenestration. A single leaf, paneled wood pedestrian door is located on the east end of the façade, and a wood, single-bay garage door is present on the west end of the façade. A paneled wood door identical to the one on the façade is present slightly off center on the rear (north) elevation. There is one window on each elevation: the façade and west elevation feature 1/1 metal sash windows while the north and east elevations have one 1/1 wood sash window. A shed roof extension supported by unhewn wood posts is present at the south end of the west elevation, and appears to have functioned as a carport or similar shelter. The building does not appear to have been associated with a farmstead. A power meter box is present on the west elevation. The building may have once served as a dwelling, but it currently appears to be vacant or used for storage. Historic aerials indicate that the structure was isolated on the north side of South Stanly Road until a modern residence was constructed to the west in 2008. It is unknown whether this building was associated with the house across and outbuildings across the road, which were also built in the late 1950s/early 1960s.

Outbuildings/Features

Actions

ST0908
House at 40821 S. Stanly School Rd., Norwood
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



ST0908: looking northeast



ST0908: looking northwest



ST0908: looking southwest



ST0908: looking southeast

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Stanly**

SSN: **ST0909** Blockface#:

Quad: Mount Gilead West PIN: X: Y: DOT Project #: OSA#:

Update Mo: Yr:

No Alt Alt Det Rehab
 Removed Outbldg Loss
 No Acc. Not Fnd FileMsg
 Newly ID'd Needs Resch.

Property Name: House Street or 911 Address: 677 Allenton Street Location Description: Town/vicinity: Norwood District: None () District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate: Local District:

<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended for SL <input type="checkbox"/> StudyList SLDate: <input type="checkbox"/> NR NRDate: NR #: None <input type="checkbox"/> DOE DOEdate: DOE Type: Local Status: None Ownership: Private

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Medium** Condition: **Fair** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): 1966 Major Style Group(s): Ranch Construction: Light Frame Ext. Material: Unknown-N/A Later Covering: Aluminum Height: 1 story Roof: Side Gable Plan: Not known Core Form (Domestic): N/A -Unspecified Design Source and attribution: Unknown
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Major Theme: Architecture 2nd Theme: Community Planning Group Association: Not Specified Religious Affiliation: Historic Function: Domestic - single dwelling

Written Summary:
 ST0909 is a one-story single-family dwelling oriented to the southeast, facing Allenton Street. The Ranch-style dwelling has a rectangular plan, 3 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The house is clad with horizontal aluminum siding. The side-gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. No chimneys are present. The roof has closed, overhanging eaves and soffit boxes. A wood-frame, side-gable carport roof supported by wood posts extends from the northeast elevation. A set of brick stairs leads to a single-leaf pedestrian door beneath the carport. A brick foundation wall is visible on all elevations. A brick staircase and landing with a concrete floor provide access to the front entrance (a single-leaf paneled door). A fabricated metal railing extends up the staircase and around the stoop. Most windows are 2/2 metal sash, except for one 8/8 metal sash window on the façade.

Outbuildings/Features

FeatureType	Material	CircaDate	Condition	Contrib
Outbuilding - undetermined	Concrete Block	1970	Fair	N
Concrete-block outbuilding with a shed, located northeast of the dwelling. Outbuilding faces east. Wood-frame roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. Plywood sheets on metal hinges cover windows (x2) and door openings (x1). Old power meter box is located on south elevation.				

Outbuilding - undetermined

Frame

1970

Poor

N

Timber-frame outbuilding with a shed roof and plywood siding, located northwest of the dwelling. Roof materials are plywood covered with asphalt shingles. One fixed 6-light window located on the east elevation. One single-leaf pedestrian door present on the south elevation.

Actions

ST0909
House at 677 Allenton St., Norwood
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



ST0909: looking west



ST0909: looking south



ST0909: looking east



ST0909: looking west

ST0909
House at 677 Allenton St., Norwood
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



ST0909: looking northwest



ST0909: looking northwest

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Stanly**

SSN: **ST0910**

Blockface#:

Quad:	
PIN:	
X:	Y:
DOT Project #:	
OSA#:	

Update Mo: Yr:

No Alt Alt Det Rehab

Removed Outbldg Loss

No Acc. Not Fnd FileMsg

Newly ID'd Needs Resch.

Property Name: House
Street or 911 Address: 12440 Mary-Branch Road
Location Description:
Town/vicinity: Norwood
District: None ()
District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate:
Local District:

<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended for SL <input type="checkbox"/> StudyList SLDate:	<input type="checkbox"/> NR NRDate:	NR #: None
<input type="checkbox"/> DOE DOEDate:	Local Status: None	Ownership: Private

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Medium** Condition: **Fair** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): 1921
Major Style Group(s): Craftsman-Bungalow
Construction: Light Frame
Ext. Material: Not specified Later Covering: Asphalt Shingle
Height: 1 1/2 story Roof: Side Gable Plan: Square Core Form (Domestic): Foursquare
Design Source and attribution: Unknown

Major Theme: Architecture	2nd Theme: Community Planning
Group Association: Not Specified	Religious Affiliation:
Historic Function: Domestic - single dwelling	

Written Summary:

ST0910 is a one-and-one-half story single-family dwelling oriented to the northwest, facing Mary-Branch Road. The Craftsman-style dwelling has a square plan, 2 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The house is clad with asbestos shingle siding. A brick foundation wall is visible on all elevations. The cross-gable roof is covered with shingles; one parged interior chimney pierces the primary roofline at the roof ridge towards the east end of the house. The roof has closed, wide overhanging eaves with decorative traingular brackets beneath the gable ends. A front-gable porch roof projects from the façade, and features four brick pier supports that terminate at the concrete floor of the porch; two brick steps leads to the front porch. A square, louvered gable vent is centered on the front-facing gable of the porch roof. Metal storm windows have been installed over all visible windows, which include 2/2 wood sash, 4/1 wood sash, and 6/6 metal sash. Decorative metal shutters flank windows on all elevations except for the rear (southeast) elevation of the house. Glass storm doors have been installed over the single-leaf pedestrian doors at the center of the façade and rear elevation. A set of 6 brick stairs lead to a stoop below the rear entry door.

Outbuildings/Features

FeatureType	Material	CircaDate	Condition	Contrib
Outbuilding - undetermined	Brick	1925	Fair	C

Small brick structure with a rectangular footprint. The gable roof is covered with composite shingles. No fenestration was visible. Size and proximity to dwelling indicates it was likely a pump house.

Outbuilding - undetermined

Frame

1930

Poor

N

Timber-frame outbuilding with a side-gable roof. Asphalt roll siding with a brick pattern is peeling away in several places, revealing vertical wood board siding beneath. South end of structure is patched with additional asphalt roll siding. Two irregularly-shaped corrugated metal doors are located on south elevation. Corrugated metal covers the roof.

Garage

Frame

1970

Fair

N

Two-bay garage with a shed roof. The wood-frame building is clad entirely in corrugated sheet metal. Two open vehicular bays are present on the east elevation.

Actions

ST0910
House at 12440 Mary-Branch Rd., Norwood
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



ST0910: looking northeast



ST0910: looking northwest



ST0910: looking southwest



ST0910: looking southeast

ST0910
House at 12440 Mary-Branch Rd., Norwood
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



ST0910: looking northeast



ST0910: looking northwest



ST0910: looking southwest



ST0910: looking southeast

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Union**

SSN: **UN1223**

Blockface#:

Quad: Watson PIN: X: Y: DOT Project #: OSA#:
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Update Mo: Yr:

No Alt Alt Det Rehab
 Removed Outbldg Loss
 No Acc. Not Fnd FileMsg
 Newly ID'd Needs Resch.

Property Name: House Street or 911 Address: 6513 New Salem Road Location Description: Town/vicinity: Marshville District: None () District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate: Local District:
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<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended for SL <input type="checkbox"/> StudyList SLDate: <input type="checkbox"/> NR NRDate: NR #: None <input type="checkbox"/> DOE DOEDate: DOE Type: Local Status: None Ownership:
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Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Low** Condition: **Deteriorated** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): 1934 Major Style Group(s): 19th-20th c. traditional/vernacular Construction: Light Frame Ext. Material: Weatherboard:Plain Later Covering: Asphalt Shingle Height: 1 1/2 story Roof: Pyramidal Plan: Square Core Form (Domestic): Foursquare Design Source and attribution: Unknown
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Major Theme: Architecture 2nd Theme: Community Planning Group Association: Not Specified Religious Affiliation: Historic Function: Domestic - single dwelling

Written Summary:

UN1223 is a one-story single-family dwelling oriented to the southeast, facing New Salem Road. The pyramidal National folk dwelling has a square plan, 2 bays deep by 2 bays wide. The house is currently clad with asbestos shingle siding, which has peeled away in a few locations to reveal wood drop siding beneath. The pyramidal roof is covered with composite shingles, and two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof, one on the northeast and one on the northwest roof plane. The roof has closed, overhanging eaves. A brick foundation wall is visible on all elevations. An L-shaped porch wraps from the façade around to the southwest elevation. Plain wood posts support the porch roof, which extends from the primary roofline. Two single-leaf door openings are present on the dwelling, one centered on the façade and the other centered on the rear elevation; both openings have a single-leaf, partially glazed metal storm door installed. 1/1 wood sash and 1/1 metal sash windows are present, as is one square, 3-light fixed window on a small side wing addition to the southwest elevation (appears to be an enclosure at the end of the porch on that elevation).

Outbuildings/Features

FeatureType	Material	CircaDate	Condition	Contrib
Barn (general)	Frame	1935	Poor	N

Timber-frame, front-gable outbuilding with a shed roof side wing, located northwest of the dwelling. Outbuilding is partially clad with corrugated sheet metal. Bays are open at the east and west ends of the structure.

Actions

UN1223
House at 6513 New Salem Rd., Marshville
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



UN1223: façade (southeast elevation), looking northwest



UN1223: southwest elevation (right), looking northeast



UN1223: northwest (rear) elevation, looking southeast



UN1223: southwest elevation, looking northeast

UN1223
House at 6513 New Salem Rd., Marshville
Photographer: Maggie Yayac
Date: 07/15/2020

Photo Proof Sheet



UN1223:northeast elevation, looking southwest



UN1223: northeast elevation, looking southwest



UN1223: outbuilding northwest of house, looking north



UN1223: well southwest of house, looking north



Attachment C: Historic Context

Historic Context: Stanly and Union Counties

The historic-age resources that will be demolished as part of the Project are located outside of Norwood, in the southeast corner of Stanly County and near Marshville and New Salem, in eastern Union County. All of the resources are domestic single-dwellings or outbuildings. The following context provides a brief overview of the development of Stanly and Union Counties to assist in the National Register of Historic Places evaluation of the resources to be demolished for historic significance at the local level.

Stanly County

Stanly County formed in 1841, and Albemarle, the county seat, was incorporated in 1857. Early European-American settlers were German, Dutch, Scotch-Irish, and English (Mazzocchi 2006). From its formation, agriculture was central to the county's economy and growth. In the mid-nineteenth century, cotton and tobacco were the primary crops grown in the area. Following the Civil War, tobacco was slowly phased out as cotton became the preferred cash crop (Biles 1925). By the early twentieth century, corn became the principal crop in Stanly County, followed by wheat, cotton, oat, and hay. Lumber and mining played smaller but notable roles in the county's economy in the late nineteenth century.

By 1880, the county's population had reached 10,505 residents (Population.us 2016a). In 1889, the Yadkin Railroad, a branch of the Southern Railroad, was chartered. Once completed, the segment of the line that ran through Stanly County was approximately 41 miles long. In 1912, a line associated with the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad was built in the county, followed by a line of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad in 1915. The Norfolk and Southern Railroad constructed a line between Raleigh and Charlotte that ran through Norwood (Biles 1925). Located approximately 11 miles southeast of Albemarle, Norwood was one of two towns in the county first called Center, though it is located in the southeastern corner of the county; its name changed to Norwood in 1881. One source speculates that the name change honored an elder named John Norwood but provided no further information about Norwood's contributions in the area (Biles 1925). In the mid-1920s, the town was the site of a cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, and a lumber plant.

The Yadkin-Pee Dee River played an important role in the development of Stanly County, as dams were constructed in the early twentieth century to generate hydroelectric power. In 1915, the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) established its Badin Reduction Works in Stanly County. Alcoa purchased the facility, partially constructed at that time (the original owner, a French company, had to cease the project due to World War I), and completed the Yadkin Narrows hydroelectric plant. Manufacturing at the plant began in 1917 (Bales 2006). By 1937, the Carolina Aluminum Company at Badin was reportedly the largest single-unit aluminum plant in the world (Baldwin Directory Company 1937). The Narrows Dam and Power Plant Complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, and includes the foundations of the original L'Aluminum Francais powerhouse (FERC 2008).

In the vicinity of Norwood, Lake Tillery was created in 1928 on the Pee Dee River (North Carolina Gazetteer 2010). Originally named Norwood Lake, the name was changed to honor the former president of Carolina Power and Light, Paul A. Tillery. The lake covers over 5,200 acres and has 104 miles of shoreline. Mount Morrow State Park occupies part of the shoreline, but many homes were constructed along the privately-owned areas of the shoreline in the mid-twentieth century. The Yadkin-Pee Dee River continues to play an important role in generating hydroelectric power—Duke Energy now owns the Yadkin-Pee Dee Hydro Project, which includes the Tillery Development in Stanly and Montgomery Counties, and the Blewett Falls Development in Richmond and Anson Counties (Duke Energy 2020).

In 1930, at the outset of the Great Depression, the county's population numbered 30,216. Throughout the twentieth century, the county's population grew steadily, reaching 42,822 by 1970 (Population.us 2016b). Norwood's population grew steadily as well, climbing from 1,221 residents in 1920 to 1,896 residents by 1970 (Population.us 2016a). By 1930, State Highway 80 (present-day US Highway 52) extended north from Norwood to Porter and Albemarle, south from Norwood to the Yadkin River and into Anson County (USBPR 1930).

By the late 1930s, manufacturing was proliferating in Albemarle and the county, generally; however, much of the land outside of the towns remained dedicated to farming. Albemarle was home to two large cotton mills, two hosiery mills, two lumber plants, and two flour mills, among other manufacturing facilities (Baldwin Directory Company 1937). Approximately 30 percent of the state's hydroelectric power was generated on the Yadkin River near Albemarle in 1930—a power dam operated by the Carolina Power and Light Company at Norwood was among the contributing facilities. Approximately 32,000 people lived in Stanly County by 1937, and 12,000 of those residents lived in the greater Albemarle area (Baldwin Directory Company 1937).

In the late 1950s, several homes were developed along the shore of Lake Tillery, at Norwood Beach (USGS 1957). USGS topographic maps indicate that, by the 1970s, development had spread along the county's highways, including US 52 outside of Norwood.

In 2004, the population of Stanly County was approximately 59,000 (Mazzocchi 2006). Agricultural products at that time included corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and livestock. Manufacturing plants in the county produced a variety of products including aircraft tires, manufactured homes, circuit breakers, draperies, and yarn.

Union County

Union County was established in 1842, and the county seat of Monroe was incorporated in 1844 (Powell 2006). The county is located on the border of South Carolina. Like Stanly County, the early European-American settlers in the area were German, Scotch-Irish, English, and Welsh. In 1850, the county's population totaled 10,051 residents. The population increased modestly throughout the nineteenth century, reaching 27,156 residents by 1900 (Population.us 2016c).

Construction began on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway, a subsidiary of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, between Hamlet, North Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia in 1887. The line ran through Monroe and Marshville. Located approximately 11 miles east of Monroe, Marshville developed as a small commercial hub for the surrounding farming area around the turn of the twentieth century. The first business in the town, a general store, opened in 1886, and by 1911, the town possessed additional amenities including a bank, high school, three churches, a lumber manufacturing company, a horse and wagon dealer, and a hardware company (Laney 1911). Approximately 600 people resided in Marshville as of 1911, and the county's population numbered over 33,200 people (2016c).

Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and sorghum were the county's principal crops in the early twentieth century. The county's population declined slightly during the Great Depression, dropping from 40,979 residents in 1930 to 39,097 in 1940 (Population.us 2016c). State Highway 20 (present-day US Highway 74) ran east-west through Marshville in 1930, and a network of county roads were present between Marshville and New Salem (USBPR 1930). Agriculture remained crucial to the local economy, and in 1948, Union County had the distinction of raising the most turkeys in the state. Approximately 30 turkey farms operated in the county at that time, several in the Marshville vicinity (Dougherty 1948).

The county remained largely rural in the late twentieth century, even as the Charlotte metropolitan area spread, creating growth in Union County. The county's population began to grow significantly in 1970, reaching 84,210 residents by 1990 (Population.us 2016c). Most development was concentrated in the western part of the county, though a golf course and a few subdivisions were built near New Salem, among agricultural fields, in the late 1990s (Lyttle 1997). Chief agricultural products in the late twentieth century were soybeans, grains, cotton, eggs, and other dairy products. Manufactured goods produced in the county included textile machinery, plastic containers, and furniture (Powell 2006).

References

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- 1937 *Baldwin's Albemarle, North Carolina City Directory*. Baldwin Directory Company, Inc., Charleston. Available online, <https://archive.org/details/baldwinsalbemarl37bald/page/n3/mode/2up>, accessed July 2020.

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Dougherty, Henry

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Duke Energy

- 2020 "Hydroelectric Relicensing: Yadkin-Pee Dee." <https://www.duke-energy.com/community/lakes/hydroelectric-relicensing/yadkin-pee-dee>, accessed July 2020.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

- 2008 *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower Licenses: Yadkin Hydroelectric Project – FERC Project N. 2197-073, Yadkin-Pee Dee River Hydroelectric Project – FERC No. 2206 – 030, North Carolina*. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C.

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Lyttle, Steve

- 1997 "New Salem: Quiet farm country with one business—a store." *Charlotte Observer*. October 22, 1997, p. 6U.

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- 2016b "Stanly County." Available online, <https://population.us/county/nc/stanly-county/>, accessed July 2020.
- 2016c "Union County." Available online, <https://population.us/county/nc/union-county/>, accessed July 2020.

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- 2006 "Union County." Electronic document, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/union>, accessed July 2020.

U.S. Bureau of Public Roads (USBPR)

- 1930 North Carolina County Road Survey. Prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, State Highway Commission, and State Tax Commission. Raleigh. Available online, https://xfer.services.ncdot.gov/imgdot/DOTCountyMaps/historic/1930_county_maps.pdf, accessed July 2020.



United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1956 Mount Gilead West, NC (1:24,000)
- 1971 Aquadale, NC. (1:24,000)

Attachment D: Table Showing Buildings (not of historic age) to be Demolished or Relocated

Buildings (not historic age) to be Demolished or Relocated due to the Project

Project Parcel No.	Property Type	Photograph	Street Address	Year Built	County	Planned Status	NRHP Recommendation
PS-0585	House		8281 B Rocky River Road, Oakboro	2001	Stanly	Demolish	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
PS-0647	House		10124 NC 138 Highway, Oakboro	ca. 2010	Stanly	Demolish or relocate	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
PS-1012	Outbuilding		34316 Rocky River Springs Road, Norwood	2003	Stanly	Demolish	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G

Project Parcel No.	Property Type	Photograph	Street Address	Year Built	County	Planned Status	NRHP Recommendation
PU-0146	Outbuilding		700 Baucom Road, Unionville	2008	Union	Demolish 2 storage buildings	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
PU-0151	Outbuilding		708 Baucom Road, Unionville	2008	Union	Relocate	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G


[External] Proposed Yadkin Regional Water Supply Project - Project Effects Update - ER 13-1841

RichardsonSeacat, Harriet <Harriet.RichardsonSeacat@hdrinc.com>

Mon 8/3/2020 8:13 AM

To: DCR - Environmental_Review <Environmental.Review@ncdcr.gov>

Cc: Randazzo, Tracy <Tracy.Randazzo@hdrinc.com>; Leben, Tyler <Tyler.Leben@hdrinc.com>

 1 attachments (4 MB)

20200731 Union Co_YRWSP_SHPO Consultation Letter_Reduced.pdf;

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Hi there,

Attached is a letter with revised information on the Yadkin Regional Water Supply Project regarding its effects to buildings. Since HPO's last review, ten buildings on nine parcels within or immediately adjacent to the Project right-of-way were identified for demolition or relocation. Four of the buildings are of historic age (50 years of age or more) and warranted evaluation for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. As no other aspect of the Project description or the area of potential effects has changed since the May correspondence with HPO on the Project, the potential Project effects to buildings is the sole focus of this letter.

Per HPO requirements, we have compiled an Access file with building details along with photographs of the buildings; these are available here, using Environmental.Review@ncdcr.gov:

https://hdrinc-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/p/hrichard/EqB0noHM_N5LnQ8M3JffwkIB0XUfudrGBbQlme1PjuYqDg?email=Environmental.Review%40ncdcr.gov&e=L9c24d

Please be in touch via email or phone if you need any further information.

Thank you,
Harriet

Harriet L. Richardson Seacat, M.A.

Environmental Project Manager

HDR

440 S. Church Street, Suite 1000

Charlotte, NC 28202-2075

D & M 256.614.9007

harriet.richardsonseacat@hdrinc.com

hdrinc.com/follow-us