

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
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Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 30, 2019

Alicia DePalma
Piedmont Natural Gas
PO Box 33068
Charlotte, NC 28233

Re: Robeson LNG Project, Construct Liquefied Natural Gas Peaking Facility, Robeson County,
ER 19-1012

Dear Ms. DePalma:

Thank you for your letter of February 22, 2019, regarding the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the survey reports included in your transmittal and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: RB0697, RB0698, RB0699, RB0702, RB0703, RB0704, RB0705, RB0706, RB0707, RB0708, RB809, RB0710, RB0711, RB0712, and RB0713. These residential resources do not rise to the level of significance in any criteria to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, they have undergone recent material changes, including the application of later siding, windows, roof and/or porch materials that have compromised their integrity.

However, we are unable to accurately assess the eligibility of two of the surveyed properties without further information.

- ◆ Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church and Cemetery (RB0700)- The resources do not appear to be associated with significant persons or significant events and therefore do not meet Criterion A nor B. Neither are likely to be significant under Criterion D for information potential. Potential eligibility under Criterion C cannot be determined without a thorough analysis of the interior of the church as well as comparative examples. Please provide comparative examples to provide context and determine whether this church represents significant architectural type or style and whether the cemetery displays any exceptional examples of funerary art. Photographs of the interior and funerary art are also required.
- ◆ Oxendine Elementary School (RB0701) - It appears that the original school and several of its additions are at least 50 years old and date to the time before the school was desegregated in the 1970s. Addition 4, which appears to date to c. 2005 is connected to the earlier school and mid-century additions by a hyphen. The later portable classrooms are on the periphery of the school and do not appear to be visible from the front elevation. A more detailed integrity assessment of the original school building should be done in addition to an investigation of the interior of the school. Additional photos of the historic spaces are required to determine the building's level of historic integrity. Furthermore, more detailed historical research is needed to determine how this mid-century modern school fit into the educational context of the Lumbee Indians in Robeson County, whether it is significant, and whether the current school has enough integrity to convey its significance.

For future reference, unsolicited architectural and archaeological surveys should not be submitted without prior submittal of a project to the Environmental Review branch. Project submittal requirements can be located online at the NC State Historic Preservation Office, Environmental Review Branch web page, https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/environmental-review/Project_Review_Checklist.pdf.

Thank you for your letter transmitting the archaeological report and site forms for the project noted above. We have reviewed this report and offer the following comments.

Three previously recorded archaeological sites (31RB20, 31RB41, and 31RB123) were revisited and seven newly identified archaeological sites (31RB590 through 31RB596) were recorded as a result of the survey. Eight of these sites were produced by nineteenth- through twentieth-century occupation of the project area, and five sites contain precolonial components. Based on their lack of significant historical associations and research potential, the project archaeologist does not recommend that any of the identified archaeological sites be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the information provided, we concur with this recommendation.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 and 110 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,



for Ramona M. Bartos

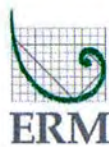


**PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS
ROBESON LNG PROJECT
ROBESON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Phase I Historic Architectural Survey Report



Prepared by



October 2018

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of the Phase I historic architectural investigations for the proposed the Piedmont Natural Gas Robeson LNG Project (Project) in Robeson County, North Carolina. The Project will include construction and installation of a 1.6 billion cubic foot liquefied natural gas (LNG) peaking facility. The facility will have the capacity to vaporize 200 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscfd) of natural gas and liquefy 10 MMscfd.

The proposed Project encompasses a 887-acre tract along NC-71 between Wakulla and Floral College. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) buffer beyond the 887-acre tract to encompass areas within line of sight of the proposed facility and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. Surveys were initiated as due diligence, and to fulfill the Section 106 compliance requirements under General Condition 20 in the event that a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 waterbody permits would be required for the undertaking.

A total of 17 historic resources were identified during the field survey work documented in this report. ERM recommends that the following historic resources be included in the Historic Plan:

**PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS
ROBESON LNG PROJECT
ROBESON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Phase I Historic Architectural Survey Report

Prepared for

Piedmont Natural Gas

Prepared by

Environmental Resources Management
3300 Breckinridge Boulevard
Suite 300
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Mary Beth Derrick, Principal Investigator

Report prepared by Mary Beth Derrick, Megan Wiginton, Larissa A. Thomas, Ph.D., and
Jeffrey L. Holland

October 2018

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a June 2018 Phase I historic architectural survey that Environmental Resources Management (ERM) conducted for the proposed Piedmont Natural Gas Robeson LNG Project (Project) in Robeson County, North Carolina (Figure 1). The Project will include construction and installation of a 1.6 billion cubic foot liquefied natural gas (LNG) peaking facility. The facility will have the capacity to vaporize 260 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscfd) of natural gas and liquefy 10 MMscfd. The proposed Project encompasses a 687-acre tract along NC-71 between Wakulla and Floral College. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes a 0.5-mile buffer beyond the 687-acre tract to encompass areas within line of sight of the proposed facility and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with the construction. Project design has not been finalized, but the LNG tanks are expected to be approximately 100 feet tall. A 15-acre exclusion zone between CR-1316 and Gum Swamp was defined where no construction is planned; however, this area does not significantly affect the viewshed of the Project and is not further referenced in this report.

The Phase I historic architectural survey was conducted as due diligence to identify and evaluate historic properties that might be affected by the Project. The cultural resource investigations were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Section 106 consultation seeks to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties deriving from undertakings sponsored or permitted by federal agencies (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800.1). The lead federal agency for this Project is anticipated to be the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which would have permitting authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, in the event that a wetland/waterbody permit is required for the Project. The documentation and recommendations in this report will assist the USACE in complying with the provisions of Section 106.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For the work covered by this report, ERM surveyed and assessed 17 previously undocumented resources. ERM discusses all 17 of these resources in this report, and offers firm National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for each resource. The locations of identified historic resources in the APE are depicted in Appendix A. Of the 17 resources discussed in this report, ERM recommends none eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

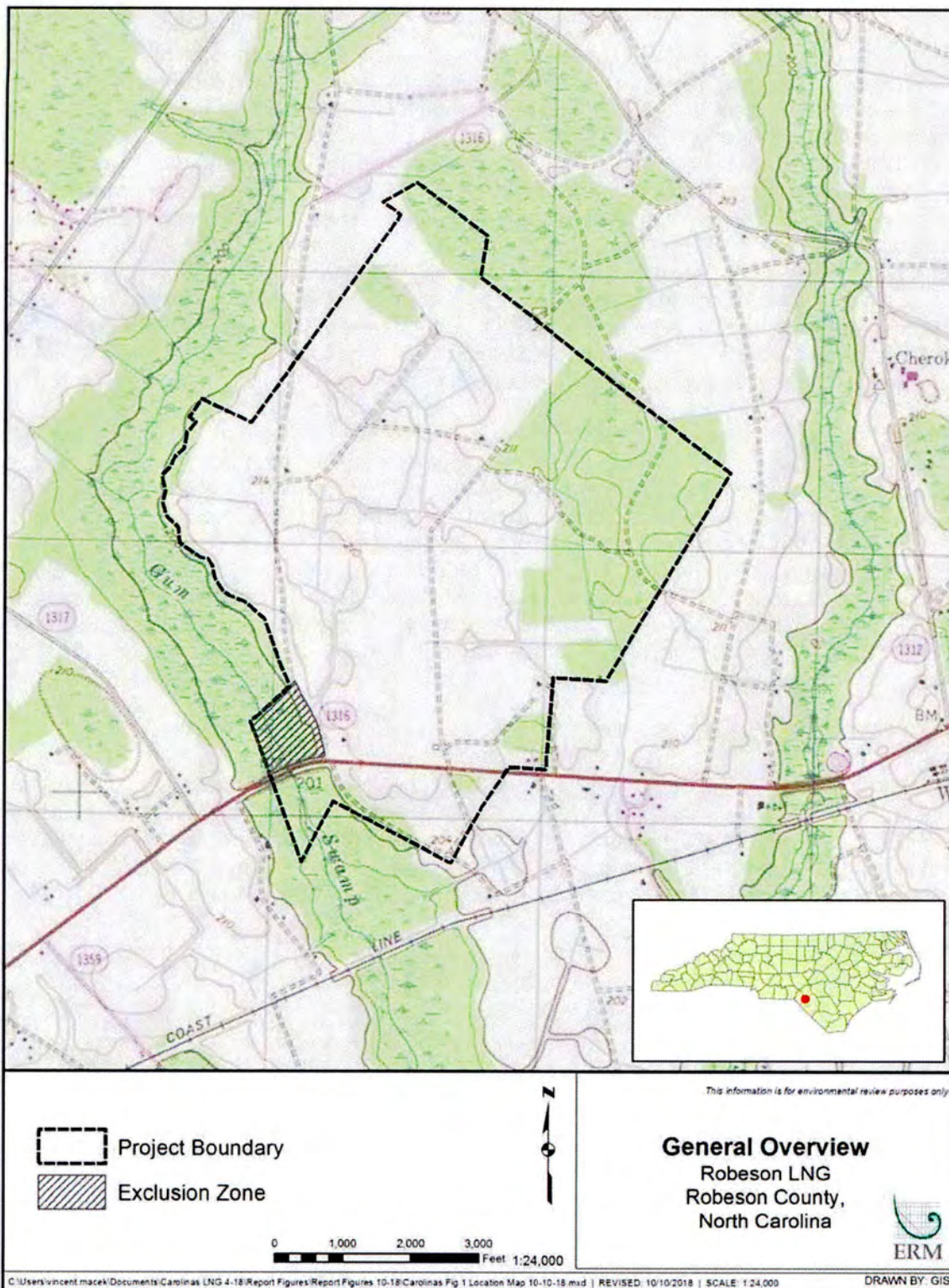


Figure 1. General overview of Project area.

METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously-identified historic resources, along with properties listed in or nominated for the NRHP, within a one-mile buffer of the proposed Project. ERM completed a literature and records search by reviewing files maintained by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation office (HPO) in Raleigh. The goal was to identify known historic resources that occur within one mile of the Project boundary, to collect information on previous investigations in the Project vicinity, 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 a 0.5-mile buffer outside of the 687-acre tract. This includes areas of potential indirect (visual) effects with a potential view of the proposed Project, or landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with the construction. Thus, the APE extends into areas surrounding the Project containing historic resources within line-of-sight of changes that will derive from the proposed undertaking. The APE is depicted on a USGS topographic quadrangle map in Appendix A.

ERM architectural historians surveyed properties determined to be 50 years or older in the APE. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. Observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest public road. Sufficient information was gathered on resources to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP, and what effect the proposed undertaking might have on a resource determined to be eligible.

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

NRHP EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

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

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

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project is located in a 687-acre tract in between Maxton and Wakulla, North Carolina. All the resources that were surveyed in the current field effort are located in Robeson County, which is located in the southeastern part of the state. The major historical developments of Robeson County are summarized below in the context of the history of the state and region.

HISTORIC PERIOD

European Exploration and Colonization

In the mid-sixteenth century, more than 100,000 Native Americans are thought to have lived in present-day North Carolina, with the Tuscarora, Catawba, and Cherokee being the largest tribes. Many of the Tuscarora lived in the Coastal Plain region, while the Catawba lived in the Piedmont, and the Cherokee in the mountain region to the west (Claggett 1995).

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

Giovanni de Verrazano arrived near present-day Cape Fear in 1524, having been commissioned by a group of Florentine and Portuguese merchants in France to locate a new trade route to the Orient. The Native Americans Verrazano's party encountered treated the Spanish sailors gently and courteously, and their friendliness was noted by later European explorers (Powell 1989:29–30).

England's claim to North America was based on the exploration of John Cabot in the late fifteenth century. Settlement came much later. In 1584, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to Sir Walter Raleigh to establish a colony in North America. Raleigh's 1584 survey expedition explored from a base at Roanoke Island (named for the nearby Algonquin Roanoac tribe) in present-day Dare County's section of the Outer Banks (National Park Service 2015; Powell 1988:13–14). They returned to England with two young Native American men, who contributed to the popular interest in the new land that was named Virginia for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. Twice the colonies at Roanoke were found abandoned when new vessels arrived from England (Powell 1988:15–19;

Wolfe 2011). The mysterious disappearance of the colonists created speculation that they may have relocated to the village of Croatoan (present-day Hatteras) and integrated with the tribe (Powell 1989:18–19). Subsequently, the Virginia Company of London created a settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in the Chesapeake Bay.

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

During the Interregnum, the 11-year period between the reigns of Charles I and Charles II when Oliver Cromwell ruled England as a commonwealth before becoming its Lord Protector, a number of settlers made their way into Carolina from Virginia, but none as far south as the Lumber River basin of Robeson County (Powell 1988:4, 21). In 1660, the English monarchy was restored under King Charles II. To reward the noblemen who had remained loyal and aided him during his exile, the king made grants for a number of proprietary colonies in North America, including the Carolinas in 1663 (Joyner 2006). In exchange for settling the territory with British subjects at the proprietors' expense, they had the authority to collect quitrents from the settlers who purchased land in the colony (Dictionary of American History 2003). Virginia Governor William Berkeley was among the eight who were named as the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in 1663 (Walbert 2015a). The following year the territory was divided into Albemarle, Clarendon, and Craven counties. In 1665, the Lords Proprietors asked the King for an additional grant of the "southern plantation" territory at the North Carolina-Virginia border (Powell 1988:22).

Settlers who had arrived in the Carolina territory prior to 1663 and had acquired their land from the Native Americans were often resentful of the Lords Proprietors and their intent to establish a hierarchy of noblemen in the colony. After Virginia restricted the shipping of Albemarle tobacco through its ports, and the Lords Proprietors directed their governor to prevent Carolina farmers from the use of extralegal coastal traders to get their tobacco to European markets without paying British taxes on them (under the Navigation Acts), the 1677 Culpepper's Rebellion jailed the appointed governor and elected an assembly to develop a fair and consistent system for the collection of taxes and the operation of government. The Lords Proprietors came to recognize that they would not be able to control the residents of Albemarle, and that the settlement of Charles Town, established in 1670 at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, had a better harbor; thus they selected present-day Charleston, South Carolina as the seat of the colony in 1691 (Powell 1988:26–29).

The Iroquoian Tuscarora were the most populous and powerful tribe in eastern North Carolina during the seventeenth century, with settlements located along Coastal Plain rivers (Bishir and Southern 1996:8). The Tuscaroras' experience with many Euro-American traders had been negative; Virginia's Governor Alexander Spotswood described it as "...the Clandestine Trade carryed on by some ill men", who dealt unfairly in trade with the Native Americans or killed them to obtain goods, in some cases capturing the natives and selling them as slaves (Hofstra 2004:59; Utley and Washburn 2002:71). As a result, many of the surviving Tuscarora moved north to New

York to join the Iroquois Confederacy, becoming the sixth nation of the former Five Nations confederacy. Those that remained moved to other areas of North Carolina. The present-day Tuscarora tribal members remaining in North Carolina are centered primarily in Robeson County (Tuscarora Nation of North Carolina 2013). The Lumbee tribe, comprised of descendants of the Siouan Cheraws who fought against the Tuscarora, is also centered in Robeson County, with their economic, cultural, and political center at Pembroke. A school for the Lumbee became Pembroke State College in 1949 (Lewis 2018a ; Lumbee Tribe 2015).

The Colonial Period and the Revolutionary War

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

Euro-American settlers in North Carolina developed a system of plantation agriculture that used enslaved labor to cultivate wheat, corn, peas, and tobacco, as well as apples and peaches for brandy. Timber and forest products from North Carolina's pine forests including shingles, planks, barrel staves and heads were produced, as were the commodities of turpentine, tar, and pitch used by the Royal Navy (Griffin 1976; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2014; Powell 1988:42–43). From about 1720 to 1870, North Carolina led the world in the production of naval stores (Lefler and Newsome 1973:97).

Settlers from the Scottish Highlands arrived in North Carolina beginning in 1732, with many settling in the Cape Fear River valley of southeastern North Carolina. Those settling in the Lumbee basin found remnants of a number of Native American tribes living in the area, along with freed and runaway slaves. One of the earliest settlements was Red Springs, founded in 1775 by Hector McNeill (Lewis 2018a). When emigrating from Scotland after their defeat in the Jacobite Rising in 1745, some Scots settlers had taken an oath to never again oppose the British crown, and they therefore were Loyalists during the American Revolution (Powell 1988:39). The exiled North Carolina Governor Martin, in coordination with Lord Charles Cornwallis and British General Henry Clinton, assembled a force of 800 Highland Scots who were to join British regulars in occupying North Carolina to suppress the rebellion in Virginia and South Carolina (Powell 1988:62–63). But the Continental Patriots defeated the Highlanders in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in Pender County in February 1776. The battle was later called the "Lexington and Concord of the South" and was considered a significant Patriot victory (Martin 2015). Loyalist support subsequently diminished, with approximately 400 of the Scottish immigrants taking an oath of allegiance to the Continental forces in Cumberland County in 1778 (Clifton 1991; Johnson 2015). In late 1776, the Fifth Provincial Congress assembled in Halifax to draft and approve North Carolina's first state constitution and appoint its first non-royal governor.

Much of the action against the British forces in the first three years of the Revolutionary War was in the Mid-Atlantic colonies to the north (Heinemann et al. 2007:129). In the area between the Cape Fear and the Pee-Dee Rivers, an almost equal division of loyalty between the British and the Continental causes resulted in frequent changes of control of the local government. The local militia, whose officers and corps changed frequently, were more like partisan bands than a

regimented military organization (McKinnon 2003:11). Attacks focused on the Southern colonies began in 1778 with British Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell's attack on Savannah and the capture of Charleston in May 1780. Royal governments were re-established in Georgia and South Carolina. Lord Cornwallis' attempts to rally Loyalist support in the backcountry were a failure, and in April he led his troops to Virginia, expecting to return to North Carolina after taking Virginia. However, his troops were cut off on the Yorktown peninsula in October 1781 and surrendered. Meanwhile, in August 1781, Colonel John Slingsby led a British raid on the Cumberland County Courthouse at Cross Creek (near present Fayetteville) and was holding prisoners at Elizabethtown in Bladen County. Col. Thomas Robeson of the Continental Army, who resided between Cross Creek and Elizabethtown, organized a small force of recently paroled patriots and attacked Slingsby at the Battle of Tory Hole, inflicting severe losses and liberating the prisoners (Lewis 2018b). The last British troops were removed from North Carolina in November, but following Cornwallis' departure, armed Patriot and Loyalist bands continued the violence in North Carolina for another two years, with Loyalist David Fanning capturing North Carolina's governor and most of the General Assembly in Hillsborough (Howard 2010; Powell 1988:76–80).

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

From Independence through the Antebellum Period

In 1787, Robeson County was created from Bladen County and named for the hero of the Battle of Tory Hole. In 1788, Lumberton, an as yet unnamed village, was designated the county seat. The town of Pembroke, originally called Campbell's Mills was settled the following year (Lewis 2018a). At the first census of the United States in 1790, Robeson County had 5,326 residents. That number grew slowly but steadily, reaching 10,000 by 1840 (Forstall 1996).

North Carolina's climate is in the northern range for the cultivation of cotton and rice and the southern limit for tobacco (Bishir and Southern 1996:11). Following the development of the cotton gin in 1793, cotton replaced tobacco and indigo as the South's main cash crop (Hatfield 2014). In North Carolina, cotton exports grew from one and a half million to five million pounds by 1795, and by 1801 the South produced 48 million pounds of cotton, compared to two million pounds a decade earlier (Hatfield 2014; Powell 1988:103). The demand for new agricultural land increased, as did the demand for enslaved labor to cultivate and harvest the cotton (Powell 1988:103). Timberland that had supplied lumber, turpentine and naval stores was converted into fields for cotton (Lassiter and Lassiter 2004:71).

North Carolina lagged behind other southern states in benefitting from the cotton economy because of reluctance to invest in transportation infrastructure. Few navigable rivers and little road building placed the state and its residents at a serious disadvantage (North Carolina Business History 2007a). Because of geography and the locations of major ports, much of North Carolina's trade went through Virginia or South Carolina (North Carolina Business History 2007a; Powell 1988:8). In addition, North Carolina cotton farmers began feeling the impact of competition from new cotton fields in the Gulf Coast states, which also led to many slaves being sold westward to meet the demand (Crow et al. 2006).

For years, the state's role in transportation was limited to granting charters to private companies to operate toll bridges, canals, and navigation projects. State legislator Archibald Murphey made proposals between 1815 and 1818 for providing North Carolina with an extensive network of canals and navigable rivers linked by good roads, and in 1819, a Board of Internal Improvements was established (Norris and Watson 2006). In 1818, Joseph Seawell of Fayetteville was granted a monopoly for his steamship company on the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and he created the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company partnership in 1822. Located at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, Fayetteville was an active port for steamboats traveling to Wilmington and thence to national and international markets (Horn 2004). Others soon followed, and more than 100 merchant steamboats plied North Carolina rivers and sounds between 1812 and 1860 (North Carolina Business History 2007b).

North Carolina also lagged behind neighboring Virginia and South Carolina in the development of railroads. The first railroad company in North Carolina, the Wilmington & Raleigh (with a station at Weldon), was founded in 1833, followed by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in 1835 (Norris and Watson 2006). The first rail connection in Robeson County was the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad (WC&R), which reached Lumberton in 1860 and was completed to Rockingham in 1861 (Lassiter and Kennedy 2006). While the railroads were under construction, a number of wooden plank roads or "farmers' railroads" were also being built in the late 1840s and 1850s (Horn 2004; Mattson 1987:49).

Prior to the Civil War, Robeson County farmers and producers relied on the Lumbee River to ship their products downstream to Georgetown, South Carolina. The county produced a respectable 2,300 bales of cotton in 1850, but less than 17 percent of the county's farm acreage was improved (DeBow 1853), indicating a continued emphasis on timber products. Livestock played a more important role in Robeson County agriculture than did grains or tobacco. The county ranked third in the state in the number of swine (47,100), sheep (16,237), and milk cows (5,246). The hogs were likely allowed to forage on the unimproved land. By 1860, Robeson County farmers shifted away from livestock to cotton as prices rose during the decade prior to the Civil War. Although the percentage of improved acres had increased by only two points, cotton production increased 50 percent to 3,467 bales. Livestock remained a major part of the agricultural regime, but the numbers of animals had decreased in all categories (Kennedy 1864). In the decade prior to the Civil War, the value of Robeson County farms increased from \$1.1 million to \$2.35 million. The population in 1860 was 15,489, over one-third of whom (35 percent) were slaves. The county also had a large free black population of 1,230, many of whom likely worked in the turpentine or lumber industries (Walker 1872a).

Civil War and Reconstruction

During the Civil War, President Lincoln ordered a blockade of all southern ports to prevent the export of cotton and the smuggling of war materiel into the Confederacy. In response to Confederate blockade running into and out of the state's ports, Union forces under General Benjamin Butler and Commodore Silas Stringham converged at Hatteras Inlet in late August 1861 and successfully captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, closing the inlet to blockade running. In order to completely control the waters of northeastern North Carolina, the Union organized the Burnside Expedition. A joint army-navy operation, the Burnside Expedition lasted from late January through late April 1862 and resulted in the occupation of much of eastern North Carolina as a base of future operations. The U.S. Navy also destroyed North Carolina's small, fledgling navy, nicknamed the Mosquito Fleet. By late April 1862, the Union thoroughly controlled the coast of North Carolina from the Virginia border to the White Oak River. Beaufort became a coaling station

for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, thereby making it less difficult for the Union to conduct interior raids, refuel the blockading force, and supply troops. General Ambrose Burnside also captured the state's former capital of New Bern, which became the military and political center for the Union in North Carolina (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015).

While there were numerous small skirmishes in eastern North Carolina during 1862 and 1863, no major Union military assaults took place until the end of 1864. General William T. Sherman completed his March to the Sea through Georgia in late December and turned northward to the Carolinas. The Union high command also turned its attention to the Cape Fear region, particularly Fort Fisher and Wilmington. By capturing Wilmington, the main source of supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia, which was entrenched around Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia would be cut off. Simultaneously, General Sherman marched into North Carolina from the south. He had given orders to cease the "scorched earth" destruction enacted in Georgia and South Carolina; but as they proceeded through North Carolina, the soldiers stole or destroyed stores and supplies, personal valuables, and buildings, and burned cotton and other crops (McKinnon 2003:15). Raleigh was surrendered to Union forces on April 13. Generals Sherman and Johnston met in April at a farm near Durham Station to work out the details of Johnston's surrender. This agreement was finalized on April 26, 1865, thus officially ending the Civil War in North Carolina (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015).

Although no major battles were fought in Robeson County, residents faced a daunting task in recovering from the war. Resources and facilities had been damaged or destroyed during the war, currency issued by the Confederacy was worthless, there were few sources for credit, and agricultural production could no longer depend on the former enslaved workforce. Families had lost fathers and sons and were reduced to poverty, and emancipated slaves lacked opportunities for employment. A tenant farming system developed, redefining agricultural practices and transforming the landscape (Bishir and Southern 1996:33). Legal and political processes were developed to "reconstruct" the former Confederate states and return them to the Union. Initially under the control of military districts administered by the U.S. army, Northern financial and industrial interests soon sought business opportunities in the South, creating what came to be known as the "New South" (North Carolina Historic Sites 2015).

The railroads' recovery after the war occurred relatively rapidly with the assistance of the federal government, which sold off captured rolling stock on easy terms, and repairs were made by the Union army. Some of the older rail lines were abandoned (Ready 2005:271). From 1865 to 1875 North Carolina's government issued almost \$18 million in bonds to 13 different railroads. But due to inept administration, most of the funds were lost to corruption and extravagant spending. The WC&R Railroad, which had ceased construction during the war, was revived in 1870, but failed twice before re-emerging in 1876 as the Carolina Central Railroad Company (CCRC). The line was eventually completed to Rutherfordton and became part of the Seaboard Air Line System. The Alma & Little Rock Railroad constructed a short line railroad from Alma south to Plainview in 1883. This line was extended into South Carolina by 1891. Also in 1883, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad (CF&YV) was completed between Fayetteville and Bennettsville, South Carolina, through Shoe Hill (renamed Maxton in 1887) in the western part of Robeson County. The Wilmington & Weldon acquired the CR&YV in 1898, and both lines became a part of the Atlantic Coast Line system in 1900 (Colton & Company 1891; Lassiter and Kennedy 2006; Lewis 2018c, 2018d).

Postbellum Life

After the Civil War, eastern North Carolina remained overwhelmingly agricultural, and as late as the mid-twentieth century, most people in the region lived on farms. However, farming in the region shifted away from the old diversity of crops toward a single cash crop—first cotton and then tobacco (Bishir and Southern 1996:35). By late 1865, cotton had again become one of the state's principal crops, and it remained the state's number one cash crop until 1920, when tobacco overtook it (Mattson 1987:51). The renovation of older mills and the construction of numerous new cotton mills in the North Carolina Piedmont contributed to the state's economic recovery through the end of the nineteenth century (Powell 1988:165; Ready 2005:261).

In Robeson County, however, cotton production fell sharply after the Civil War. Only 2,109 bales were produced in 1870. Livestock remained a cornerstone of the county's agricultural regime. The number of swine ranked it fifteenth in the state, and it was the ninth largest producer of wool. Surprisingly, the county ranked fifth in the state in rice production, owing more perhaps to the decline of rice production along the coast due to the neglect and destruction of fields during the war. The value of the county's forest products was over \$100,000, ranking it fifth in the state (Walker 1872b).

In North Carolina's forests, the coming of the railroads and emergence of new markets resulted in extensive logging beginning in the 1890s. By 1916, only the western part of the state retained a few pockets of the virgin forest (Ready 2005:274–276). The cleared lands in eastern North Carolina were converted to fields, greatly increasing the amount of improved farmland. The availability of commercial fertilizers in the late nineteenth century, along with high cotton prices encouraged many farmers in areas of the state that were not previously well-suited to cotton to increase their cotton acreage. This included Robeson County, where in 1900, over 26,000 bales were produced on about 52,500 acres. The greatest amount of acreage was devoted to corn, at 74,000 acres, but cotton had become a major cash crop (U.S. Census Bureau 1902).

Modernization in the Twentieth Century

The expansion of the cotton economy after the Civil War led to a degree of industrialization, as northern capitalists invested in textile mills in the South in hopes of cutting transportation and labor costs associated with shipping cotton to mills in New England. Most of these mills were located along the Fall Line where rivers dropped from the Piedmont into the Coastal Plain, providing the power necessary for the factories. As steam engines began to replace hydroelectric power, mills could be built anywhere cotton was grown. The National Cotton Mills in Lumberton opened in the early twentieth century, and three mills were in operation in the St. Pauls district before 1920. The St. Pauls mills faltered during the Great Depression of the 1930s and were purchased in 1943 by the Burlington Mills Corporation, but eventually closed as the textile industry moved overseas (Mackie 2018).

Although many farmers benefitted from the growing cotton economy in North Carolina during the first quarter of the twentieth century, the rewards were much more likely to fall to white farmers than African Americans, and the tenant system that was established after the Civil War to restrict land ownership among blacks eventually led to many white farmers losing ownership of their farms, as well. In 1900, just over half of Robeson County farmers owned their farms. By 1930, less than 25 percent of farmers were full owners of their land. White farmers were still more likely to be owners (38.1 percent) compared to black farmers (13.8 percent) (U.S. Census Bureau 1932).

In 1930, three-fourths of North Carolinians lived outside cities and towns, half of them residing on working farms. The state had the second highest number of farms in the nation in 1925, but many of the farms were small and inefficient, producing tobacco, cotton, and corn through family labor and a small number of tenants. In Robeson County, the number of farms in the county had grown from 4,848 in 1900 to 7,686 in 1920, but average farm size had decreased from 102.8 acres to just 44.5 acres. Over 20 percent of farms were less than 20 acres in size. The vast majority of cropland was devoted to cotton in 1930. The nearly 100,000 acres of cotton was greater than that of tobacco and corn combined. Although late to the production of tobacco compared to other eastern North Carolina counties, by 1930, Robeson County devoted 24,292 acres to the crop, and over the next half century it would continue to increase in importance (U.S. Census Bureau 1932).

Farmers were hit hardest by the Great Depression, with farm incomes falling to one-third of their 1928 level (Ready 2005:324). The federal government's Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), a crop control program that essentially paid farmers a modest amount to grow less tobacco, enabled tobacco prices and farm income to rise. However, reduced production meant that fewer tenant farmers and sharecroppers were needed to raise the crop; their ironic displacement by the AAA increased the economic problems of the 1930s. Driven from their land, some farmers moved to cities, and there, many survived on government relief. Of the federal government's programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which provided employment to young men, enjoyed the greatest public support in the state (Abrams 2015).

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

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

Agriculture became more diversified in eastern North Carolina after World War II, and the area attracted new businesses and industries. In addition to tobacco, Robeson County farmers raised significant quantities of soybeans, vegetables, poultry, and beef. Major manufactured products include transformers, water pipes and valves, wood products, and manufactured homes (Mazzocchi 2006).

In the United States, domestic production of tobacco was at its peak in 1954. It began to decline in the second half of the twentieth century, with domestic and foreign buyers turning to non-U.S. suppliers (Huntrods 2012; Internal Revenue Service 2011). Prices for the product grew as excise taxes were imposed, making tobacco one of the most heavily taxed agricultural commodities. As demand dropped, the agricultural quota allotments consequently declined, which further limited production. In addition, concerns about tobacco's effects on health began to surface in the 1950s,

and opportunities for public smoking became increasingly restricted (Huntrods 2012). As late as the 1980s, however, about 17,000 acres of tobacco were grown in Robeson County, bringing in about \$60 million a year (Davis 2009). In 1998, the Attorneys General of 46 states signed the Master Settlement Agreement with the four largest tobacco companies in the United States to settle state suits to recover billions of dollars in costs associated with treating smoking-related illnesses. North Carolina's share of the settlement was estimated at \$4.6 billion (North Carolina Health & Wellness Trust Fund 2015).

Part of the Jobs Creation Act of 2004 was the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act of 2004, commonly referred to as the "tobacco quota buyout." Beginning in 2005, it ended federal restrictions on where and how much tobacco can be produced as well as federal price supports and quotas. To ease the farmers' transition to the free market, the buyout bill also provided approximately 10 billion dollars to eligible quota owners and producers, funded through assessments of tobacco product manufacturers and importers (Internal Revenue Service 2011). Without the quotas and price supports, tobacco production has decreased in the county to just 2,000 acres in 2015 (Tester 2018).

RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings for 17 surveyed resources associated with the Project.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

No resources had been formally recorded within one mile of the proposed Project, according to HPO files.

NEW SURVEY FINDINGS

The current document contains descriptions of 17 previously unrecorded resources surveyed during the field effort. All 17 resources are located in Robeson County and are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The resources discussed in the sections that follow are summarized in Table 1 below, and their locations are plotted on the map in Appendix A.

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Recommendation
RB0697	Vernacular dwelling, 1968	Ineligible
RB0698	Vernacular dwelling, 1968	Ineligible
RB0699	Vernacular dwelling, 1921	Ineligible
RB0700	Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church and Cemetery, 1961	Ineligible
RB0701	Oxendine Elementary School, ca. 1950	Ineligible
RB0702	Vernacular dwelling, ca. 1950	Ineligible
RB0703	Minimal Traditional dwelling, 1960	Ineligible
RB0704	Vernacular dwelling, 1950	Ineligible
RB0705	Vernacular dwelling, 1968	Ineligible
RB0706	Linear-with-clusters Ranch dwelling, 1959	Ineligible
RB0707	Linear Ranch dwelling, 1967	Ineligible
RB0708	Linear Ranch dwelling, 1967	Ineligible
RB0709	Vernacular dwelling, ca. 1920	Ineligible
RB0710	Dwelling, ca. 1950	Ineligible
RB0711	Ranch dwelling, 1955	Ineligible
RB0712	Vernacular dwelling, 1955	Ineligible
RB0713	Vernacular dwelling, 1950	Ineligible

RB0697

RB0697, located at 215 Cherokee Circle in Maxton, is approximately 0.46 miles east-northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is situated on relatively flat land along a dirt road with moderate tree coverage to the west, and thick forest to the east. Similar mid-twentieth

century residences populate the remainder of Cherokee Circle, while an elementary school is located to the north of the resource. RB0697 includes a dwelling and a well house (Appendix B, Figure 1).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, RB0697 was built in 1968. The one-story dwelling has an asphalt shingle, front-gabled roof, replacement vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 2). The resource includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows and vinyl vents in the upper gable ends of the east and west elevations. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation through a vinyl storm door. The actual door was obscured at the time of survey. A circa 1990, partial-width addition is located on the north elevation (Appendix B, Figure 3). Its materials and fenestration are consistent with the main block, except that the concrete masonry unit foundation extends further up, almost acting as a water table. The addition has an asphalt shingle, shed roof. A six-paneled vinyl door is located on the addition's west elevation. To the east of the dwelling is a circa 1970 well house (Appendix B, Figure 4). The well house has a concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior, an asphalt shingle, front-gabled roof, and plywood in the upper gable ends. Both the dwelling and well house are in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The resource appears to be a modest vernacular dwelling and well house of a design that is common in the surrounding area. The dwelling has been heavily modified with replacement siding, windows, and a modern addition. 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.

RB0698

The resource, RB0698 is located at 123 Cherokee Circle in Maxton, approximately 0.45 miles east-northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). RB0698 is situated along a dirt road, to the south of Oxendine School Road (Rt. 1312), on a parcel with a thin line of trees to the west and a dense forest to the east. The ground is relatively flat, with a slight slope down the north. Other mid-twentieth century dwellings are located along the dirt road, to the north, south, and west of RB0698. The resource includes a dwelling, barn, and the remnants of a well (Appendix B, Figure 5).

The dwelling is a one-story structure built in 1968 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018). RB0698 is a side-gabled dwelling with a standing-seam metal roof, replacement vinyl siding, and continuous concrete masonry unit foundation, which is painted red to resemble brick (Appendix B, Figure 6). The primary entrance is located on the east elevation through a vinyl door with two lower panels and one large, upper light. Windows consists of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl units with either four-over-four, six-over-six, or no applied muntins. An octagonal vinyl vent is located on the upper gable of the south elevation. A circa 1990 partial-width addition is located on the original block's east elevation. Its materials appear consistent with the original block, but the foundation is obscured by vegetation. This shed-roof addition consists of a porch on the northern end, and an enclosed addition on the southern end. The porch on the northern end leads to the primary entrance. Three wooden steps lead to the porch, which has a wooden floor, bannister, and is supported by squared wooden posts. A vinyl, dentil-like ribbon is located below the porch's roofline. The enclosed part of the addition on the southern end has no fenestration. A second addition is located on the rear (west) elevation, but could not be seen from the road. The dwelling is in good condition

RB0698 also includes a circa 1970 barn and well (Appendix B, Figure 7). To the west of the house, the front-gabled barn has a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and two shed-roof extensions on the north and south elevations. A double vinyl door with six-panels each is located on the east elevation. The foundation could not be discerned from the road, and the barn is in fair condition. To the southeast of the dwelling is the remnants of a circa 1970 well. All that remains is the concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior.

NRHP Assessment: The vernacular structure at RB0698 does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, there have been additions and modifications to the resource, which have resulted in a loss of integrity. Therefore, ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource; therefore, ERM also recommends RB0698 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0699

The resource located at 5480 NC Highway 71 in Maxton is approximately 0.04 miles south of the proposed Project (Appendix A). RB0699 is located on a well-manicured parcel with pecans and other shade trees with spreading canopies in the yard. Mid-century dwellings are located east of the resource, but are not seen from RB0699 due to tree coverage. The ground is relatively flat, with a slight slope to the west. The resource includes a dwelling and eight outbuildings (Appendix B, Figure 8).

The one-and-a-half story dwelling associated with RB0699 was built in 1924 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018) and has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof and replacement vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figure 9). The pier foundation is obscured by lattice skirting. A brick, exterior-end chimney is located on the west elevation (Appendix B, Figure 10). The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation through a replacement wooden door with four panels and two upper lights. The entrance is accessed via a circa 1960 replacement wrap-around porch that spans the entire façade, and portions of the east and west elevations (NETR Online 2018). Six wooden steps on the north elevation lead to the porch, which has a wooden floor and bannister, and a hipped, standing-seam metal roof supported by squared wooden posts. The dwelling's original block has four-over-one, double-hung wooden windows on the first floor, and a single, six-over-six, double-hung wooden window in the upper-half story. All windows have fixed, vinyl shutters. The dwelling also includes two, circa 1970 gabled additions on the east and west elevations (Appendix B, Figures 11 and 12). Both have siding and roofing materials consistent with the main block. Both have continuous concrete masonry unit foundations, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with six-over-six applied muntins, flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. A rear addition on the south elevation could not be seen from the public road, but according to aerial photographs, has a hipped roof. The dwelling is in fair condition.

RB0699 includes two garages, a well house, an equipment shelter, three sheds, and a chicken coop. Garage 1 is southeast of the dwelling, while Garage 2 is directly south of the dwelling. Both garages are circa 2015 structures with front-gabled, metal roofs, metal exteriors, and roll-up garage doors. Garage 1 has a tarp canopy on its northern elevation for additional storage space (Appendix B, Figure 13). A circa 2015 well house is located to the southeast of the dwelling, to the southwest of Garage 1. It has a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof supported by squared, wood posts. It shelters a circa 1920 well that was not seen from the public road. An equipment shelter is located to the southeast of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 14). It is a circa 1970 wood-

framed structure with a standing-seam metal shed roof and fiber cement board siding. A wooden, double crossbuck Dutch door is located on the north elevation. Three sheds are also located on the property. The first shed, Shed 1, is a circa 2015 prefabricated shed that sits on concrete masonry units and features a standing-seam metal gambrel roof and T1-11 siding (Appendix B, Figure 15). An entrance is located on the south elevation through a porch with a wooden floor, supported by squared wooden posts. Shed 2 and Shed 3 are located directly south of the dwelling. Shed 2 is a circa 2015 front-gabled structure with a corrugated metal roof, and manufactured beadboard siding (Appendix B, Figure 16). It has a six-paneled vinyl door and a one-over-one vinyl window on the north elevation. Shed 3 is located to the west of Shed 2 and is a circa 1940 front-gabled structure with a concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior. It has a standing-seam metal roof and drop siding in the gable end with six-over-six, double-hung wooden windows. The entrance is located on the north elevation through a four-paneled wooden door. Lastly, a modern, circa 2015 chicken coop is located to the north of Shed 3. It has an asphalt shingle gambrel roof and T1-11 siding. All outbuildings are in good to excellent condition.

NRHP Assessment: The farmstead at RB0699 is mainly comprised of modern outbuildings. Only two of the structures, the main dwelling and Shed 3, are historic structures. While the main dwelling is of a higher style than many buildings in the surrounding area, it has had multiple additions and material changes, which have compromised the resource's integrity of design, materials, and feeling. The collection of modern outbuildings on the property have diminished the resource's integrity of setting. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0699 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, the historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource; therefore, ERM also recommends RB0699 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0700

Located at 5590 Oxendine School Road, Maxton, RB0700 is known as the Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church. The resource is approximately 0.39 miles northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The church was constructed in 1961 according to the Robeson County Tax Assessor (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018), while the associated cemetery features interments beginning in 1930 and continuing to the present day (Find A Grave 2018). RB0700 is located directly off Oxendine School Road, which lies to its east; a stretch of dense forest abuts the property to the west. The surrounding area is primarily rural and agricultural with small groupings of dwelling along major roadways. Resource RB0701, the Oxendine Elementary School, is located across the street, directly to the east. In addition to the church, there are six buildings located on the property: an outbuilding, storage shed, two carports, a club house, a garage, and cemetery (Appendix B, Figure 17). Poured concrete sidewalks lead to the front (east) elevation entrance. Two asphalt parking lots are located on the property with curved brick half walls with angel statues flanking the entryway to each lot.

The Oxendine School (RB0701) was closely connected to the Cherokee Chapel Methodist Church, which was founded in 1914. In 1918, Luther and Susan Oxendine gave land adjacent to the school for the first church building. The Oxendine and Lowery families were among the church's earliest benefactors and leaders. The name of the church reflects the tribal name of Cherokee Indians of Robeson County that was adopted by the Lumbee Indians in 1913 (NCMH 2018). The original church building was expanded in the 1940s to add classroom space for religious education. In the 1950s, the church classrooms were used by the Oxendine School because of increased enrollment. The original church building burned in 1961, and the current brick structure was completed in 1962 (Oxendine 2014). Historic aerial photographs show the

original church on the property in 1956, which appears to have been a square footprint structure (NETROnline 2018).

The one-story nave intersects with the two-and-a-half story transepts that branch off from the far western end of the nave to the north and south. The nave runs five-bays deep and three-bays across while the transepts run three-bays deep and two-bays across. The church features Colonial Revival elements such as a pedimented two-story entry with columns in the Doric style, fanlight transom, and medium-pitch roof with narrow eaves (Appendix B, Figure 18). The cross-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the walls feature 8-course common bond brick veneer. The front entrance is located on the east elevation under a pediment, which is clad in vinyl siding. The historic double door with two lower panels and two arched upper lights is located under the pediment. Fenestration is symmetrical. Flanking the entrance, two arched windows have been bricked in and are outlined in lighter brick. Arched stained glass windows are located on the north and south elevations of the nave (Appendix B, Figure 19). One-over-one vinyl windows are located on the transepts. There are also two entrances centered on the transepts' south and north elevations. A modest pyramidal steeple is located on the ridgeline at the nave's east elevation above the double door entrance. The steeple is two tiers and topped with a spire; it features asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding matching that found elsewhere on the structure (Appendix B, Figure 20). The north and south elevation transept entrances have small shed-roof porches with round column supports. A ca. 2000 wrap-around covered walkway is located on the north elevation that connects the nave's east elevation entrance to the northern transept's north elevation; it continues to connect to the rear outbuilding behind the main church building.

The rear outbuilding, Outbuilding 1, is a ca. 1980 structure located directly behind the church to the west. This rectangular footprint structure has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The north elevation has a pedimented entry with round column supports. Aerials show that an addition was added in 2017 to the southern end of the west elevation. Behind this outbuilding to the east of the 2017 addition is a ca. 2011 storage shed, based on aerial imagery. Google Earth imagery shows this structure having a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer, infilled gables of another material, and entry door its east elevation (Google Earth 2018). A cluster of three buildings is located on the northern end behind the church and Outbuilding 1. The first is a ca. 2015 prefabricated carport, designated Carport 1, with open-air sides and metal roof with metal pole supports. Directly north of Carport 1 is another ca. 2015 pre-fabricated carport, Carport 2. Just to the north is a ca. 1960 clubhouse with a side-gabled standing seam metal roof, running bond brick exterior on the east elevation and concrete masonry units on the south elevation (Appendix B, Figure 21). The gables are clad in vinyl. The other elevations were not visible during survey and further details cannot be determined. One entrance is located on the east elevation, and is covered by a metal shed roof spanning the central portion of the elevation. Another entrance is located on the south elevation, covered by a small metal shed-roof porch. Both doors are replacements. An exterior chimney constructed of concrete masonry units is located on the north elevation. The windows are replacement single pane. The last structure is located at the far southern end of the property on the south side of the cemetery. This structure is a ca. 1990 pre-fabricated two-bay garage with metal siding and vinyl roll-up doors upon a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 22).

The cemetery appears to be divided into two portions. One portion is located in close proximity to the church, extending south approximately 217 feet and across approximately 153 feet bordered by the church to the north, a parking lot to the east, and a dense forest to the west (Appendix B, Figure 23). A narrow dirt path separates the second portion from the first. The dirt path originates at Oxendine School Road, and is flanked by two brick columns topped with sitting angels; the

path runs west towards the forest and curves north to the west of the church and associated structures. The second portion of the cemetery measures approximately 140 feet south from the dirt path and approximately 86 feet across (Appendix B, Figure 24). The cemetery's grave markers appear to be a mixture of upright die on base and lawn-type. The majority of lawn-type grave markers are located in the second portion near a circular brick platform with a stone statue. The upright markers are closest to the church in the first portion, of the cemetery, which appears to be older. Further details about the cemetery could not be determined from the public right-of-way.

NRHP Assessment: Historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion A and Criterion B. Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church, although in good condition, does not represent a significant architectural type or style, nor it is uncommon in the area. Additional structures located on the property have altered the association of the church to the surrounding area, impacting its setting. The inclusion of covered walkways and large paved asphalt parking lots, added ca. 2011, have altered the feeling the church once had within the landscape. The bricked-in window openings on the façade have affected the resource's integrity of materials and feeling as well. The cemetery does not display exceptional landscape architecture, does not contain interments of significant persons, and is not connected to significant events. For these reasons, it is ERM's recommendation that resource RB0700 is not eligible for the NRNP under Criterion C nor does it meet Criteria Consideration A and D for religious properties and cemeteries.

RB0701

RB0701 is located at 5599 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312, approximately 0.44 miles northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource, Oxendine Elementary School is located on a well-manicured lot, with a contemporary church, RB0700, located across the street. The school has a few trees on the property, with a line to trees to the east. The property includes the main school and multiple outbuildings (Appendix B, Figure 25).

The Oxendine School and was established in 1910 on land donated for the purpose by Luther and Susan Lowry Oxendine, who were the first Native American landowners in the Wakulla community. Prior to that date, Native American children had to travel to Prospect to attend the Barton School. Separate public schools for Native Americans were established in North Carolina following the state's recognition of the Croatan Tribe in 1885 (North Carolina Museum of History [NCMH] 2018). The original school had only one teacher until the 1920s when a second teacher was added. The school is not shown on a rural delivery routes map dating to the early 1910s (U.S. Post Office Department ca. 1913), but does appear on a 1922 map of the county (Lennon 1922). The original wooden school building burned down and was replaced by a second wooden building. That building was also destroyed by fire in the early 1950s. The current brick building was erected to replace the second school in the 1950s, and was added on to in the 1960s (Oxendine 2014). The Oxendine School was desegregated in the 1970s, despite significant opposition from Lumbee leaders, who felt that their culture would be better protected if they controlled their schools (Currie 2004).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, Oxendine Elementary School was built in 1965. However, a historic aerial photograph from 1956 shows the school, suggesting that the 1965 date in the tax records refers to a significant addition (NETRonline 2018). Based on the architectural survey, the school was determined to be built circa 1955 (Appendix B, Figure 26).

The school has many additions, but the one-story original school is currently the center block of the resource. The original block has a concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior with brick infill, and a flat, metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 27). A brick chimney stack is located on the western end of the structure. Both the exterior and chimney stack is arranged in a 5:1 Flemish bond brick pattern. The entrance is located on the west elevation. The windows on the original block's south elevation are wooden with one-over-one horizontal panes. The lower pane is an awning window while the upper pane is fixed. The windows on the original block's north elevation also have wooden, horizontal panes, but are two-over-two. Above these windows is a row of wooden, awning windows (Appendix B, Figure 28). The school includes two pre-1959 additions. The first addition (Addition 1) is located on the east elevation of the school and has the same materials and window fenestration as the original block (Appendix B, Figure 29). A two-story addition (Addition 2) is located to the north of the original block and connects to the original block through a porch (Appendix B, Figure 30). The porch is located on the original block's west elevation. It has a metal, flat roof and is supported by round metal posts sitting on poured concrete. The porch also has a metal, flat-roofed walkway addition on its western elevation with round metal posts and a poured concrete floor. Addition 2 has materials consistent with those of the main block, and has the same 5:1 Flemish bond brickwork and a brick chimney towards the western end (Appendix B, Figure 31). The first floor has wooden windows that are double-hung and have two-over-two horizontal panes. Above these windows is a fixed, two-paned window. The second floor has a row of hopper or awning windows below fixed, 2-paned windows. Addition 2 has two entrances on the west elevation filled with metal doors and a two-paned sidelight. Both have entry porches with metal, flat roofs, concrete floors, and rounded metal posts. A circa 1970 one-story addition (Addition 3) is located on the original block's south elevation (Appendix B, Figure 32). Addition 3 has the same materials as the original block, except for the additional T1-11 siding around the window fenestration. It has one-over-one, double-hung wooden windows and vinyl sliding windows. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation through a metal double door with an upper light and a transom window. Another entrance is located on the south elevation through a single metal door with an upper light (Appendix B, Figure 33). The final addition (Addition 4) is located to the north of Addition 2. This one-story addition has a hipped roof with gable extensions on its east and south elevations. Addition 4 has a standing-seam metal roof with a brick exterior laid in stretcher bond with two bands of concrete masonry units (Appendix B, Figure 34). The hipped-roof part of the addition has fixed metal windows with single or two panes. Above and below the windows is soldier course bricks. A double metal door with a large center light is located on Addition 4's south elevation. The southern gabled extension connects the porch addition and the north and east elevations of Addition 4. This gabled extension has a concrete masonry unit exterior and a metal door with a large light on the west elevation (Appendix B, Figure 35). The eastern extension on Addition 4 has single-paned metal windows, a stretcher bond brick exterior with two bands of concrete masonry units (Appendix B, Figure 36). Addition 4 also has a metal, flat roofed walkway with a poured concrete floor and rounded metal posts for support. The school is in good condition.

Oxendine Elementary School also has multiple outbuildings, including six detached, "portable," classrooms, and a garage. The five outdoor classrooms consist of various types of prefabricated structures connected to the original block of the school through an outdoor walkway with a poured concrete floor, and a flat, metal roof supported by round metal posts. Portable Classroom 1 is located to the south of the original block and is a circa 2005 structure with a front-gabled, rolled-asphalt roof with vinyl siding and a concrete masonry unit pier foundation (Appendix B, Figure 37). Two metal vents are located on the west elevation and a metal flue is on the southern slope of the roof. A vinyl door is centered on the western elevation. An entry porch with a wooden

decking, wooden posts, and a corrugated metal shed roof is also located on the west elevation. A shed-roof porch extension is located on Portable Classroom 1's north elevation. The porch extension has a poured concrete floor, a rolled-asphalt roof, and is supported by round metal posts. Portable Classroom 2 is a circa 2010 structure located to the east of Portable Classroom 1 (Appendix B, Figure 38). Portable Classroom 2 is a mobile home with vinyl siding, a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, and a foundation obscured by metal skirting. It has sliding vinyl windows and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. Metal doors are located on the southern and western elevations. A wooden ramp is located on the southern elevation and two sets of wooden steps are located on the western elevation. Portable Classrooms 3–6 are circa 1980–1990 structures located to the east of the original school block. Outdoor Classroom 3 is a mobile home with metal siding and metal skirting that obscures the foundation (Appendix B, Figure 39). It has a flat, metal roof and a six-paneled vinyl door on the northwest elevation. Wooden steps on the northwest elevation lead to a small wooden deck. The northeast elevation has a porch addition with wooden steps, a wooden floor, and a flat metal roof supported by wooden posts. Portable Classroom 4 is located further south of Portable Classroom 3. It has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof with metal siding and metal skirting that obscures the foundation (Appendix B, Figure 40). Portable Classroom 5 is another gabled structure with a standing-seam metal roof, metal siding and metal skirting that obscures the foundation (Appendix B, Figure 41). It has one-over-one, double-hung, metal windows. The north elevation has a vinyl door and standing-seam metal, shed-roofed porch with wooden steps, a wooden floor, and squared wooden posts. Portable Classroom 6 is a front-gabled structure with a metal roof, metal siding, and metal skirting that obscures the foundation (Appendix B, Figure 42). Two six-paneled vinyl doors are located on the western elevation. The northernmost door has concrete steps and the southernmost door has wooden steps. A circa 2010 garage is located to the south of the original school block (Appendix B, Figure 43). It has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, metal siding and a concrete slab foundation. A metal personnel door and a roll-up metal garage door are located on the south elevation.

RB0701 also has a playground, a baseball field, two dugouts, and an equipment shed. The circa 1990 playground could not be seen from the public right-of-way, but includes a playhouse and hipped roof shelter. A swing set is located to the south of the school. The baseball field is located to the southeast of the school and is surrounded by a chain-link fence. The southeast and southern edges of the baseball field have two dugouts with metal shed roofs and squared wooden posts. The circa 1980 equipment shed is a front-gabled structure with a concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior with vinyl siding in the upper gable ends (Appendix B, Figure 44). It has a rolled asphalt roof with an entrance on the northeast elevation and a shed-roof extension on its southeast elevation. All modern outbuildings are in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: Oxendine Elementary School is a mid-century modern school whose design is common in the region. In addition, the school has had many additions, which almost completely obscure the original block of the building and diminish the historic integrity of the structure. ERM recommends RB0701 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The Oxendine School (now Oxendine Elementary) was established in the early twentieth century to serve the Native American population in the vicinity of Wakulla. The land was donated by the Oxendine family, a prominent family in the community of Lumbee Indians in Robeson County. The school, and by its close association, the Cherokee Chapel Methodist Church, were important parts of the local community. However, the current Oxendine School is not representative of the 31 subscription schools established by the Lumbee in the late nineteenth century, and no longer conveys its association with events significant to history. The resource is therefore recommended ineligible

for the NRHP under Criterion A. Luther and Susan Oxendine were not tribe leaders, and their involvement does not rise to the level of significance required for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

RB0702

RB0702, located at 5094 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312 in Maxton is approximately 0.47 miles northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). A dense group of mature trees surrounds the resource to the north, east, and west, and much of the resource could not be seen from the public right-of-way. To the west are uncultivated agricultural fields. RB0702 is located on the southern side of the road, down a driveway that encircles the dwelling. RB0702 includes a dwelling, an outbuilding, a shed, and a pool (Appendix B, Figure 45).

The dwelling at RB0702 is a one story, circa 1950 structure (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018) that is obscured from the public right-of-way. Aerial views reveal that it is a side-gabled structure with a gabled, rear-ell. It has a concrete masonry unit foundation and exterior with a standing-seam metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 46). The rear ell's southwest elevation has Masonite hardboard siding and is partly covered in a plastic tarp (Appendix B, Figure 47). The dwelling has a partial-width porch addition on its northwest elevation that leads to the primary entrance. The porch has a shed, standing-seam metal roof. The chimney is located on the slope of the northwest elevation. A circa 1950 outbuilding is located to the southeast of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 48). It has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof and a concrete masonry unit exterior. It has a shed-roof addition on its southeast elevation. The shed is located to the west of the outbuilding and has a standing-seam metal shed roof and vertical-oriented wood siding. The pool was placed in circa 2015 and is located to the south of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 49). All structures are in poor to fair condition. No other details on the dwelling or outbuildings could be discerned from the public right-of-way.

NRHP Assessment: RB0702 is a resource that is mostly obscured from view due to overgrown trees and vegetation. Nevertheless, parts of the structures are visible from the public right-of-way. These parts are in poor condition. The dwelling at RB0702 has had replacement siding and windows, and a rear addition. It does not appear that the house displayed exceptional architecture prior to those changes. In addition, the outbuildings associated with the resource are unremarkable types common in the area. It is ERM's recommendation that RB0702 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research completed for the Project did not reveal any significant personages or events associated with the resource. Thus, ERM recommends RB0702 ineligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0703

RB0703 is located at 5758 NC Highway 71 in Maxton, which is approximately 0.24 miles southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is situated on a road with similar, mid-twentieth century dwellings to the west. A thin line of trees to the east, south, and west shelter the property. The ground is relatively flat, and slopes down very slightly to the west. RB0703 includes a dwelling and an outbuilding (Appendix B, Figure 50).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, RB0703 was built in 1950. It has a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, original asbestos siding, and has a continuous brick foundation (Appendix B, Figure 51). The one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling has two brick chimneys: an exterior-end chimney on the east elevation, and an interior chimney located on the

southern elevation's roof slope. The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation through an original door with three upper lights and a vinyl storm door. The door is flanked by four-paned sidelights (Appendix B, Figure 52). An aluminum awning hangs above the door. A projecting front gable is located to the west of the door. A modern deck addition with a wooden floor, bannister, and post-in-ground foundation is located on the north side of the dwelling and currently leads to the entrance. To the east of the entrance, is a large picture window flanked by two-over-two, double-hung, wooden windows. The windows have fixed wooden board-and-batten shutters. All other windows are two-over-two. A side-gabled carport and porch is attached to the east elevation of the dwelling. The screened-in porch has a continuous brick foundation and is supported by wooden posts. Two brick steps on the eastern elevation lead to a wood-framed screen door. The carport is to the east of the porch, has a poured concrete floor, and is supported by squared wooden posts. It has wavy-asbestos siding on the upper gable-end of the east elevation, indicating that it is part of the home's original construction. Aerial views show a shed roof addition on the south elevation, but no details could be seen from the public right-of-way. The dwelling is in fair condition. A front-gabled outbuilding with vertical-oriented wood siding is located to the southwest of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 53).

NRHP Assessment: RB0703 is an unremarkable example of mid-twentieth century architecture, which is common in the area and does not exhibit high artistic value. Although it is largely unaltered, it does not possess outstanding architectural merit, and ERM recommends that the resource is ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. In addition, the historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with the resource. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0703 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B as well.

RB0704

The resource located at 5604 NC Highway 71 in Maxton is approximately 0.10 miles southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is situated on a main highway with other mid-twentieth century dwellings to the east. The parcel associated with RB0704 is overgrown, with a thin line of mature trees to the south, west, and east of the property. A dirt driveway is located to the south of the highway, to the east of the dwelling, which appears to be abandoned (Appendix B, Figure 54).

RB0704 includes a dwelling, outbuilding, and well house. The circa 1950 one-story vernacular dwelling (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018) is mostly obscured by overgrown vegetation and tree coverage (Appendix B, Figure 55). The dwelling is composed of four gabled blocks; the center and eastern block are original, while the western and southern block are additions. RB0704 has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, continuous concrete masonry unit foundation, and vinyl siding with vinyl vents located in the upper gable ends. The primary entrance is located on the north elevation, through a recessed entry porch (Appendix B, Figure 56). Two rectangular sidelights flank the vinyl, six-paned door. To the east of the door is a bay window. The original blocks have one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl windows with no applied muntins and six-over-six applied muntins. All windows have fixed vinyl shutters and all windows on the north and south elevations have metal canopy overhangs (Appendix B, Figure 57). A circa 1960 gabled addition is located on the west elevation. It has materials and fenestration consistent with the main block. A second gabled addition is located on the rear (south) elevation, but can only be seen in aerial views. No other details could be seen from the public right-of-way, and the dwelling itself is in poor condition.

To the southeast of the dwelling is a circa 1950 outbuilding (Appendix B, Figure 58). The side-gabled structure has an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. A six-over-six, double-hung wooden window and vinyl vent are located on the eastern elevation (Appendix B, Figure 59). The outbuilding has a shed-roof addition on its north elevation with a standing-seam metal roof, and the same exterior and foundation as the original block. The entrance is centered on the addition's north elevation through a textured metal door with two upper lights. All the windows on the addition are boarded up. The outbuilding also includes a western garage addition. This has a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. A double door composed of vinyl siding is located on the north elevation. To the east of the outbuilding is a well house. It has vinyl siding and a shed roof. Both the outbuilding and well house are in poor condition.

NRHP Assessment: The resource is not considered to be architecturally significant. Furthermore, the additions and replacement windows and materials have decreased its integrity of design and materials. Finally, the dwelling and outbuildings are in poor condition. 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, and RB0704 is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0705

The resource located at 163 Cherokee Circle in Maxton is approximately 0.45 miles east-northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource, RB0705 is located along a dirt road, to the east of Oxendine School Road/Rt. 1312. The dwelling is situated on moderately flat land, with similar mid-twentieth century structures in its vicinity. The resource only includes a dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 60).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, RB0705 was built in 1968. The one-story vernacular dwelling is a side-gabled structure with a standing-seam metal roof, aluminum siding, and a concrete masonry unit, pier foundation (Appendix B, Figure 61). A metal flue is located on its north elevation and vinyl vents are located in the upper gable ends of the north and south elevations. The primary entrance is centered on the east elevation, through a vinyl door with six panels. It is flanked by fixed, vinyl louvered shutters, as are the windows. All of the windows are one-over-one, double-hung aluminum. The north and east elevations contain paired windows, while the south elevation has single windows. RB0705 is in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The vernacular structure at RB0705 is a common form found throughout the area. Given its lack of architectural distinction, ERM recommends that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0706

The resource located at 4840 Oxendine School Road (Route 1312) is approximately 0.43 miles northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). It is situated on a well-manicured parcel with a thin line of trees to the northwest of the dwelling. RB0706 is on the southwest side of the road, with uncultivated agricultural fields to the northeast and southwest. RB0706 includes a dwelling, mobile home, and shed (Appendix B, Figure 62).

The one-story dwelling at RB0706 was built in 1959 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018). The structure has a stretcher bond brick exterior and foundation (Appendix B, Figure 63). A row of header bond bricks denotes the water table, and there are rowlock sills below the windows. Below the water table are metal crawlspace vents. The linear-with-clusters Ranch has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, and an interior-end brick chimney on the northeastern elevation roof slope. The primary entrance is located on the northeast elevation through a vinyl storm door and a yellow vinyl door with six panels and a five-paned fan light. A recessed porch leads to the entrance on the northeast elevation. It has four brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and a decorative metal handrail. RB0706 has one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows and a three-paned, vinyl picture window. The one-over-one windows are single and paired. Only the windows on the northeast elevation have fixed, vinyl shutters (Appendix B, Figure 64). A circa 1980 addition is located on the northwest elevation. According to historic aerial photographs (NETROnline 2018), the original dwelling extended to the driveway. The circa 1980 garage addition was built over the driveway, and has a 12-panel metal garage door with four upper fan lights on the northeast elevation (Appendix B, Figure 65). The addition is brick on the northeast elevation and has vinyl siding on the northwest elevation. A circa 1980 rear addition is located on the southwest elevation. It has a hipped roof and could only be seen in aerial views. The dwelling is in good condition.

To the southwest of the dwelling is a mobile home and a shed (Appendix B, Figure 66). The mobile home is a circa 1980 structure with metal siding and a rounded, metal roof. It has two-paned, sliding metal windows and an entrance on its northwest elevation. The shed is located between the mobile home and the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 67). It is a front-gabled structure with a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and a six-panel vinyl door on the northeast elevation. A shed-roof addition with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding is located on the northwest elevation. No other details could be discerned from the public right-of-way. Both outbuildings are in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The Ranch style dwelling associated with RB0706 is a common style in the area and is not distinctive enough to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. It also has been altered through the garage addition and replacement windows and doors, which have affected its integrity. The historic research carried out for the Project did not identify any significant events or people associated with the resource, and therefore, ERM recommends that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0707

RB0707, located at 4178 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312, is approximately 0.42 miles north-northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is located on the southern side of the road, surrounded by uncultivated agricultural fields. A few trees are scattered around the property. A thin line of trees is located to the north of the property. The resource is situated on a well-manicured parcel with no view of any surrounding properties. RB0707 includes a dwelling and a garage (Appendix B, Figure 68).

The linear ranch dwelling was built in 1967 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018) and has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof and brick exterior and foundation (Appendix B, Figure 69). The brick is laid in stretcher bond with rowlock sills below the windows. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the south elevation and a vinyl crawlspace vent is located on the north elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation and features a paneled vinyl door and a vinyl crossbuck storm door with an upper light. The entrance is accessed through a

recessed porch with five brick steps, a poured concrete floor, and a continuous brick foundation. All windows are vinyl, one-over-one, and double-hung and have fixed vinyl shutters (Appendix B, Figure 70). A carport is located on the eastern end of the dwelling, and is supported by a brick wall. A hipped rear addition is located on the southern elevation and has a vinyl panel door with an upper fanlight on its south elevation (Appendix B, Figure 71). Southeast of the dwelling is a circa 1970 garage (Appendix B, Figure 72). The garage is a front-gabled structure with a standing-seam metal roof and poured concrete foundation. The northern elevation is brick, while all other elevations have vinyl siding. There is also vinyl siding in the gable ends. The eastern end is enclosed, while the western end is an open carport. A two-paneled door is located on the north elevation. Both the dwelling and garage are in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: Although the Ranch is in good condition, it is a common form and style in the area. It is not distinctive enough to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, research conducted for the Project did not identify any significant events or personages that were associated with the resource. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0707 ineligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0708

The resource at 3850 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312 is approximately 0.46 miles south-southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). RB0708 is located on a well-manicured parcel with a thin line of trees to the south of the property and uncultivated agricultural fields to the north. Two other residences are in the general vicinity of the resource. RB0708 includes a dwelling, well house, and garage (Appendix B, Figure 73).

The linear Ranch at RB0708 was built in 1967 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018). It has a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, with a stretcher bond brick exterior and foundation (Appendix B, Figure 74). Vinyl siding and triangular vinyl vents are found on the upper gable ends of the east and west elevations (Appendix B, Figure 75). An exterior-end brick chimney is situated on the south elevation, and vinyl crawlspace vents are found throughout. The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation, through a four-paneled door with an upper fanlight and a vinyl storm door. The entrance is accessed through a recessed porch supported by decorative metal filigree posts, and featuring four brick steps and a poured concrete floor. There are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with six-over-six applied muntins. All windows are organized in single, paired, and triple arrangements, underlined by rowlock sills. Only the windows on the north elevation are flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. A carport is located on the western end of the north elevation. It is supported by decorative metal filigree posts and has a poured concrete floor (Appendix B, Figure 76). The north elevation of the carport has a window, without shutters, and a vinyl door with nine upper lights and a vinyl storm door that acts as a secondary entrance to the dwelling. The south elevation has a gabled addition featuring materials consistent with the main block (Appendix B, Figure 77). The addition features an exterior-end brick chimney on its east elevation. The dwelling is in good condition.

RB0708 includes two outbuildings: a well house and garage. To the southwest of the dwelling is a circa 1970 well house (Appendix B, Figure 78). It is a front-gabled structure with an asphalt shingle roof and brick exterior and foundation laid in stretcher bond. A plywood door is centered on its west elevation. A circa 1980 garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling and has a gabled, standing-seam metal roof and metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 79). The foundation could not be seen from the public right-of-way. The north elevation features a metal roll-up door. Both outbuildings are in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The linear Ranch at RB0708 is a common style found in the area and lacks outstanding qualities that would warrant eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C. In addition, the well house and garage are unremarkable structures lacking architectural distinction. Furthermore, the historic research completed for the Project did not discover any significant events or personages associated with the resource. Therefore, ERM also recommends the resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0709

RB0709 is located at 3818 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312, and is approximately 0.48 miles south-southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A). It is situated on a parcel with overgrown vegetation, and a thick grouping of trees directly northeast and southwest of the dwelling. The dwelling is located south of Oxendine School Road and Beaver Dam Road's intersection. To the south and west of the dwelling is dense forest; uncultivated agricultural fields are located to the north of the dwelling. The resource is abandoned, and consists of a dwelling and five outbuildings (Appendix B, Figure 80).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, the dwelling was built in 1920. The structure is a one-story dwelling with clapboard siding, a brick pier foundation with concrete masonry unit infill, and an asphalt shingle, hipped roof (Appendix B, Figure 81). Brick chimneys are located on the roof slope of the northern and eastern elevations. RB0709 has single and paired, six-over-six, double-hung, wooden windows. The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation through a five-paneled wooden door. A wrap-around porch encompasses the east, north, and west elevations. The porch's north elevation is split into two parts: a western and eastern portion. Both portions have a brick pier foundation with concrete masonry unit infill and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. The screened western part extends from the north elevation to the west elevation and has a wooden floor with squared, wooden posts as supports (Appendix B, Figure 82). It is entered through a ramp with a wood railing that leads to a screened-in door on the west elevation. The eastern portion of the porch extends from the north elevation to the east elevation (Appendix B, Figure 83). This portion is enclosed and has an entrance on the east elevation. The details of the entrance could not be seen from the public right-of-way. The porch features both clapboard and drop siding. The dwelling is in poor condition.

RB0709 also includes a shed, bunker silo, outbuilding, pesticide storage structure, and a barn. The circa 1950 shed is located directly south of the dwelling and has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof and metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 84). It has a boarded up window on the west elevation, and a six-paneled, wooden door on the north elevation. A porch supported by squared wooden posts is also located on the north elevation. The foundation could not be discerned from the public right-of-way, but a replacement concrete masonry unit pier is located on the shed's northeast corner. A bunker silo is located to the west of the shed (Appendix B, Figure 85). It has a rounded, corrugated metal roof, and walls clad in various materials, including concrete masonry units with a brick fascia, corrugated metal siding, and a large sliding door comprised of standing seam metal. The eastern elevation has a four-paned metal window and an entry door. The eastern end of the silo's south elevation has a shed-roof addition clad in corrugated metal panels and roofing. To the south of the bunker silo is an outbuilding (Appendix B, Figure 86). The outbuilding is a wood-framed structure with horizontal-oriented wood siding and a gabled, standing-seam metal roof. The roof has fallen in areas, and much of the structure itself has deteriorated. The pesticide storage structure is located southwest of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 87). It is a Quonset hut with a metal-paneled, semi-circular roof and metal siding. The circa 1950 structure has three metal vents on the roof and a chain-link door and two-

paned metal window on the north elevation. No other details could be discerned from the public right-of-way. The circa 1960 barn is located to the southeast of the dwelling and has a gabled, corrugated metal roof and metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 88). No other details could be discerned from the public right-of-way. The five outbuildings associated with RB0709 are in poor condition.

NRHP Assessment: The farmstead at RB0709 was built between 1920 and 1950. The buildings are no longer in use and are in poor condition. Although the main dwelling is of a higher style than many of the buildings in the surrounding area, it has been neglected, which has diminished the material integrity of the resource. Also, changes to the porch have affected the dwelling integrity of design and feeling. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0709 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, the historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource; therefore, ERM recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0710

Resource RB0710 occupies a 20.4-acre lot located at 1323 Reverend Bill Road, Maxton, approximately 0.2 miles down Arbor/Beaver Dam Road. The resource is approximately 0.27 miles northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The surrounding area is rural and characterized by agricultural fields. Neighboring houses are located directly to the south, and all share a dirt and gravel driveway known as Arbor/Beaver Dam Road, which runs north from Reverend Bill Road. To the east is an open field and to the west is dense forest that abuts the northern boundary of the resource.

RB0710 was not visible when surveyed June 14, 2018. Information about this resource was gathered from the Robeson County Tax Assessor website, topographic images, Google street view, and both current and historic aerial photographs. The resource appears to be comprised of a dwelling, an outbuilding, and a mobile home (Appendix B, Figure 89). According to tax assessor data, the primary dwelling is a ca. 1950 structure with the main block having a front-gabled roof (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018). A porch or room addition was added to the east elevation by 1956 according to historic aerial imagery (NETROnline 2018). It is difficult to discern from aerial photographs, but it appears there was a side-gable addition added to the west side of the north elevation, which connects another addition to its north elevation (Google Earth 2018). Aerial imagery lacks clarity sufficient to precisely date these additions, but both appear on aerials in 1971. Further detail on material, layout, and details could not be discerned due to lack of access to the property and distance from the public right-of-way (Appendix B, Figure 90).

The ca. 1950 outbuilding is located approximately 102 feet north of the primary dwelling. It appears to be a gable standing seam metal roof structure with square footprint. The mobile home is not present on a 1999 aerial photograph, so it was placed on the property after that time. Further detail on material, layout, and details could not be discerned due to lack of access to the property and distance from the public right-of-way.

NRHP Assessment: Historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion B. Although details could not be discerned, aerial imagery suggests that the dwelling is an unexceptional, heavily modified design that is not a good example of a particular architectural style. Thus, ERM recommends resource RB0710 not eligible under Criterion C.

RB0711

RB0711 is located at 4784 NC-71, Maxton approximately 0.13 miles southwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is situated on a 1.11-acre lot accessed from NC-17, 0.2 miles down a dirt driveway. The surrounding area is rural, with agricultural fields lying to the north, west, and south, while dense forest lies to the east. Neighboring dwellings are visible from the resource but are scattered across the area.

RB0711 could not be accessed during survey on June 14, 2018. Information about this resource was gathered using the Robeson County Tax Assessor website, topographic images, Google street view, and both current and historic aerial photographs. The resource is comprised of a linear ranch dwelling, carport, and seven outbuildings (Appendix B, Figure 91). The one-story ranch dwelling, according to tax assessor information, constructed in 1955 (Robeson County Tax Administration Office 2018). The exterior is replacement vinyl with a stone divide between the two roof levels. The side-gabled roof is covered in standing seam metal (Appendix B, Figure 92). The center rear (south) elevation roofline appears to be altered to line up with the northeast elevation's roofline, based on what can be seen on aerial photographs. An exterior chimney constructed of concrete masonry units is located on the southwest elevation. A metal, shed-roof porch addition on the front (northwest) elevation is supported by wood posts. The door is replacement vinyl with an oval light spanning the door's length. Windows vary in size, but are all vinyl sash replacements with six-over-six applied muntins.

Directly to the dwelling's southwest corner is a ca. 2000, open-air, carport with a gable roof supported by round metal poles (Appendix B, Figure 93). Approximately 42 feet to the southeast of the carport is a ca. 1990 outbuilding, Outbuilding 1, which features a gabled, standing seam metal roof and shed additions to the east and west elevations. Its roof is supported by wood logs. Directly at Outbuilding 1's southern corner is Outbuilding 2. This structure also has a gabled, standing seam metal roof supported with log posts. The gable portions are infilled with wood. Behind both Outbuildings 1 and 2 are two small, shed-roofed, square footprint structures, designated as Outbuildings 3 and 4, which were not visible from the right-of-way. Outbuilding 5 appears to connect to the east end of Outbuilding 1. The roof appears to be a gabled and clad in standing seam metal, with additions built to the south elevation, the southernmost apparently overlapping Outbuilding 1. Finally, Outbuilding 6 is located behind (east of) Outbuilding 5 and is a small rectangular footprint structure with shed roof.

NRHP Assessment: Historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and ERM recommends it not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion B. The Ranch style house is a common type seen throughout the area, and RB0711 presents an unremarkable, heavily modified example. Given its lack of architectural integrity and distinction, ERM recommends resource RB0710 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

RB0712

The resource at 3242 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312 is approximately 0.45 miles northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The dwelling is located above the road, on the southeast side, with other dwellings in the near vicinity. The ground slopes down to the northwest where the land is overgrown with grass and other vegetation. The dwelling appears to be abandoned (Appendix B, Figure 94).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, the structure associated with RB0712 was built in 1955. However, historic aerial photographs from 1956 and 1959 do not show the dwelling (NETRonline 2018). The design and materials are consistent with a 1955 construction date, so it is possible the house was moved to this location. The side-gabled dwelling has a concrete masonry unit exterior and foundation with a standing-seam metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 95). It has two-over-two, double-hung, wooden windows and an off-center, interior, concrete masonry unit chimney that pierces the ridge of the roof. The gable ends are covered in vinyl siding and oriented strand board (Appendix B, Figure 96). The primary entrance is slightly off-center on the northwest elevation, and is filled with a replacement vinyl door with six panels. An entry porch with three concrete masonry unit steps is also located on the northwest elevation. The porch has a concrete masonry unit foundation, poured concrete floor, and a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof supported by decorative metal filigree posts with scroll motif; there is vinyl siding in the porch's gable end. A secondary entrance is located on the southwest elevation, with a concrete masonry unit stoop for accessibility. The dwelling is in poor condition.

NRHP Assessment: RB0712 is a vernacular dwelling of unremarkable design that features some replacement materials, and is currently in poor condition. ERM recommends RB0712 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, the historic research completed for the Project did not reveal any significant people or events associated with the resource. ERM recommends the resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RB0713

RB0713 is located at 2820 Oxendine School Road/Route 1312 and is approximately 0.44 miles northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A). The resource is located above the road, on the southeast side. The dwelling is situated on a parcel with a few trees that provide privacy and shade. The resource includes a dwelling, shed, and chicken coop (Appendix B, Figure 97).

According to the Robeson County Tax Administration website, the dwelling was built in 1950. However, historic aeriels from 1956 and 1959 do not show the dwelling (NETRonline 2018). The design and materials are consistent with a 1950 construction date, so it is possible the house was moved to this location. The front-gabled vernacular structure has a standing-seam metal roof and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 98). It has replacement vinyl siding and replacement, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with six-over-six and six-over-nine applied muntins (Appendix B, Figure 99). The windows are arranged in single and paired placements. The primary entrance is located on the northwest elevation through a vinyl replacement door with six panels. The partial-width front porch on the northwest elevation has a concrete masonry unit foundation, poured concrete floor, and a front-gabled roof supported by metal decorative filigree posts with scroll design. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the porch's gable end has vinyl siding, like the main block of the house. Three additions are located on the dwelling's southwest elevation: a rear shed-roof addition, a small gable addition in the middle, and a larger shed-roof addition that extends to the front of the house, flush with the northwest façade; all have the same metal roofing found on the original block (Appendix B, Figure 100). The two rear additions feature vinyl siding like the original block. The circa 1970 addition sits on a continuous brick foundation, and features aluminum siding and the only wood-frame window retained on the dwelling—a one-over-one unit. Another addition is located on the southeast elevation (Appendix B, Figure 101). This circa 1970 addition has a standing-seam metal, hipped roof with vinyl siding. The foundation could not be seen from the public right-of-way. A six-paneled vinyl door is located on the northeast elevation. The dwelling is in fair condition.

RB0713 has two outbuildings: a shed and a chicken coop (Appendix B, Figure 102). The prefabricated shed is a circa 2010 structure with a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof, one-over-one vinyl windows, and a vinyl door on the northeast elevation. The circa 2015 chicken coop is located to the southwest of the house, and has a metal panel as a roof. No other details could be discerned from the public right-of-way. Both outbuildings are in poor to fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: The dwelling at RB0713 reflects a vernacular style common in the area. In addition, the replacement siding, windows, and doors and the multiple additions have diminished the resource's integrity of design, materials, and feeling. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0713 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research completed for the Project did not identify any significant personages or events associated with the resource. Therefore, ERM recommends RB0713 ineligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents findings related to the Piedmont Natural Gas Robeson LNG Project in Robeson County, North Carolina. The findings pertain to an architectural survey completed in June 2018 by ERM. A total of 17 resources were surveyed during the current field effort. They include 15 dwellings, a church, and a school. All 17 resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

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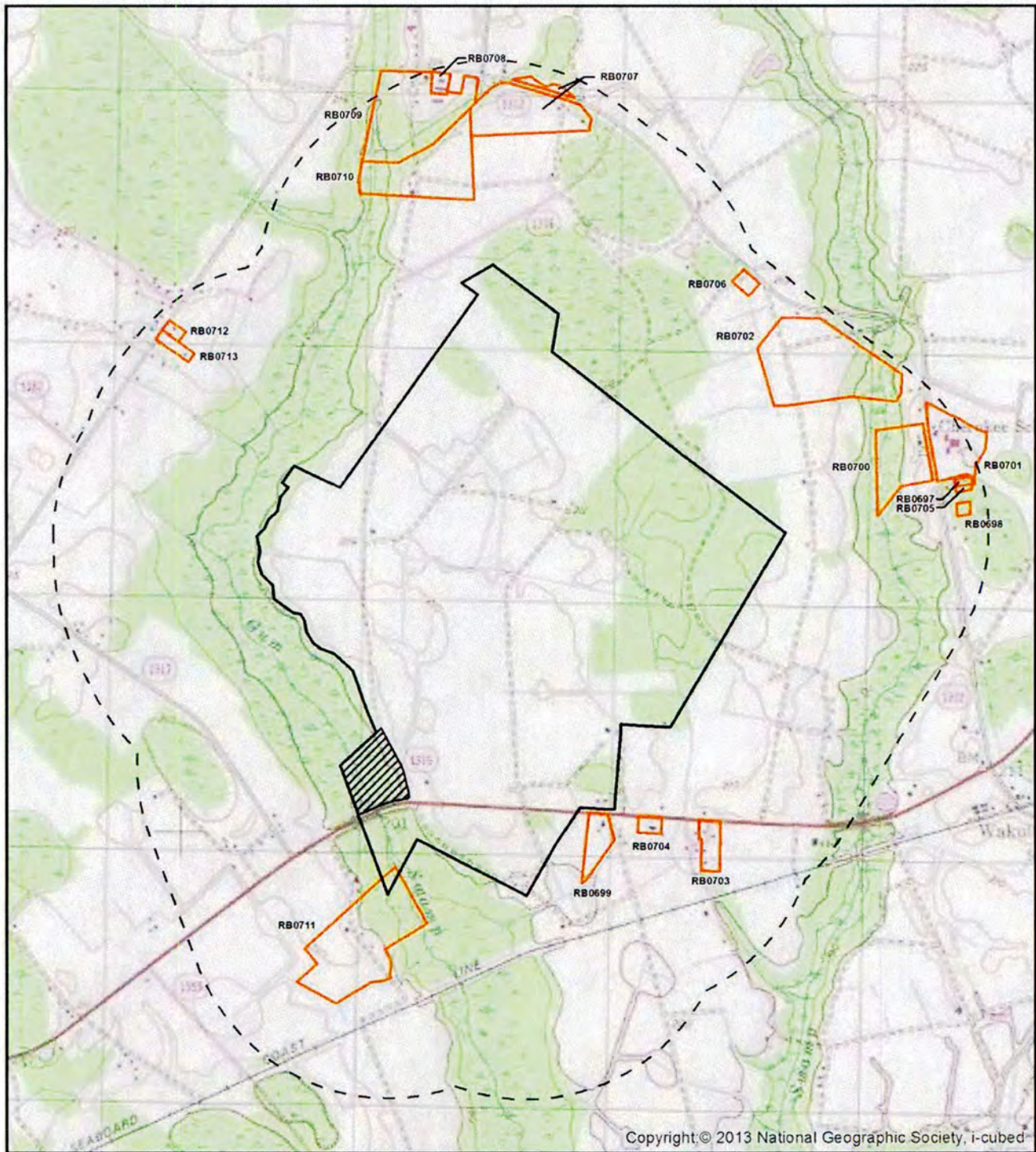
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


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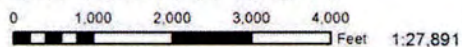
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APPENDIX A: PROJECT MAP DEPICTING RESOURCE LOCATIONS



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-  Project Boundary
-  0.5 Mile Buffer
-  Exclusion Zone
-  ERM Recorded Historic Structures (NRHP Ineligible)



This information is for environmental review purposes only.

Surveyed Historic Resources

Robeson LNG
Robeson County,
North Carolina



APPENDIX B – RESOURCE FIGURES

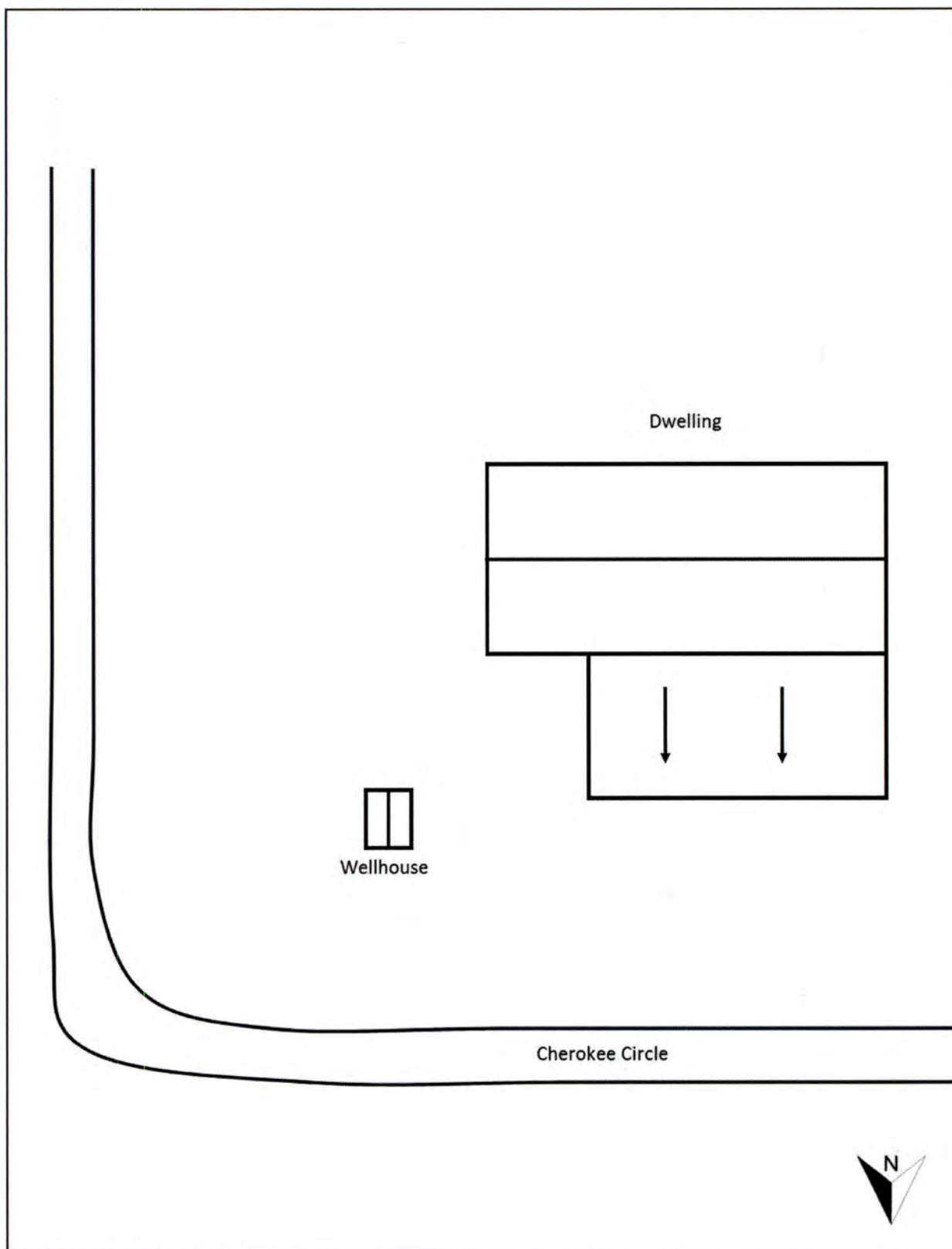


Figure 1. RB0697, sketch map.



Figure 2. RB0697, dwelling, west and north elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 3. RB0697, dwelling addition, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 4. RB0697, dwelling and well house, east and north elevations, view to the southwest.

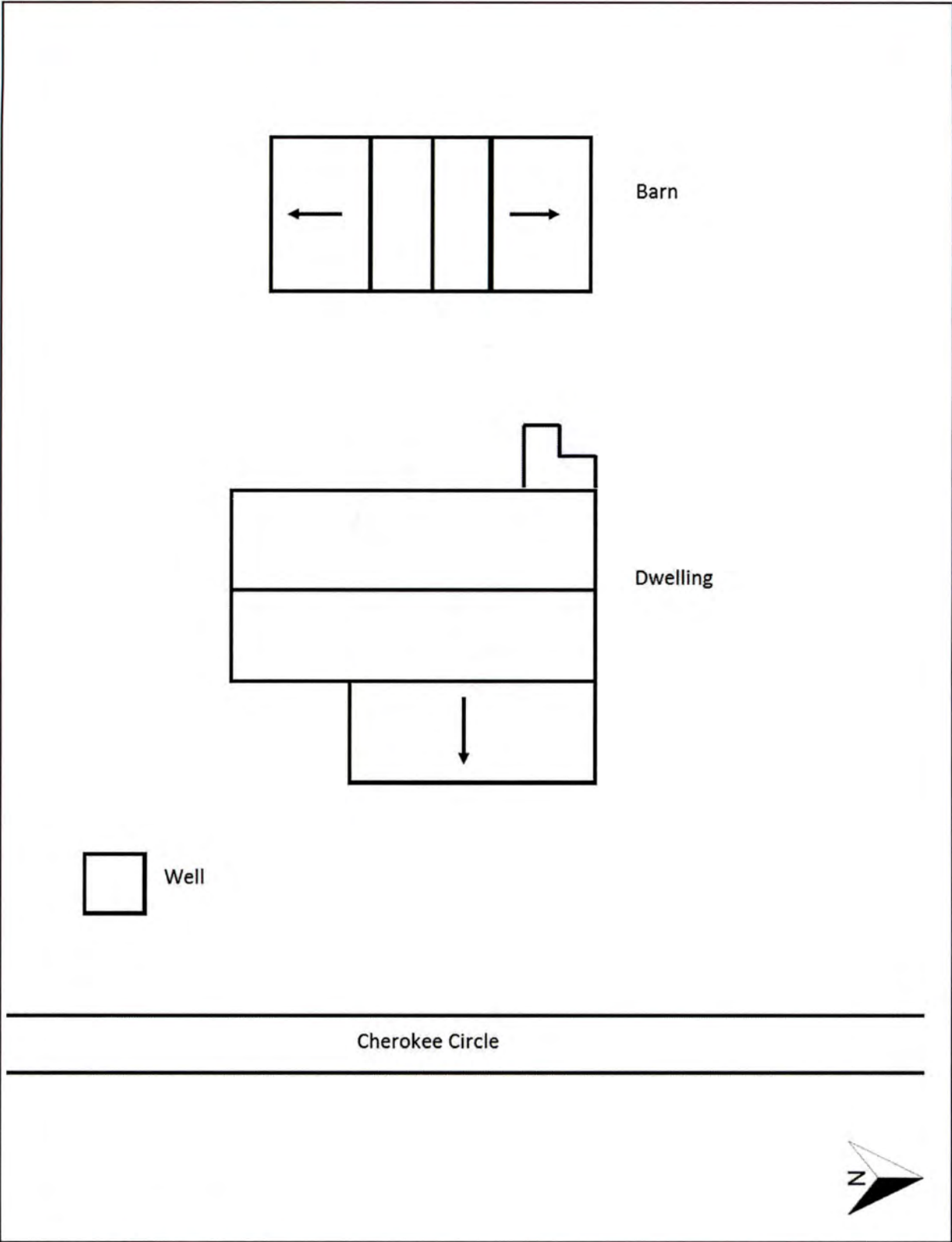


Figure 5. RB0698, sketch map.



Figure 6. RB0698, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 7. RB0698, barn and well, east and south elevations, view to the northwest.

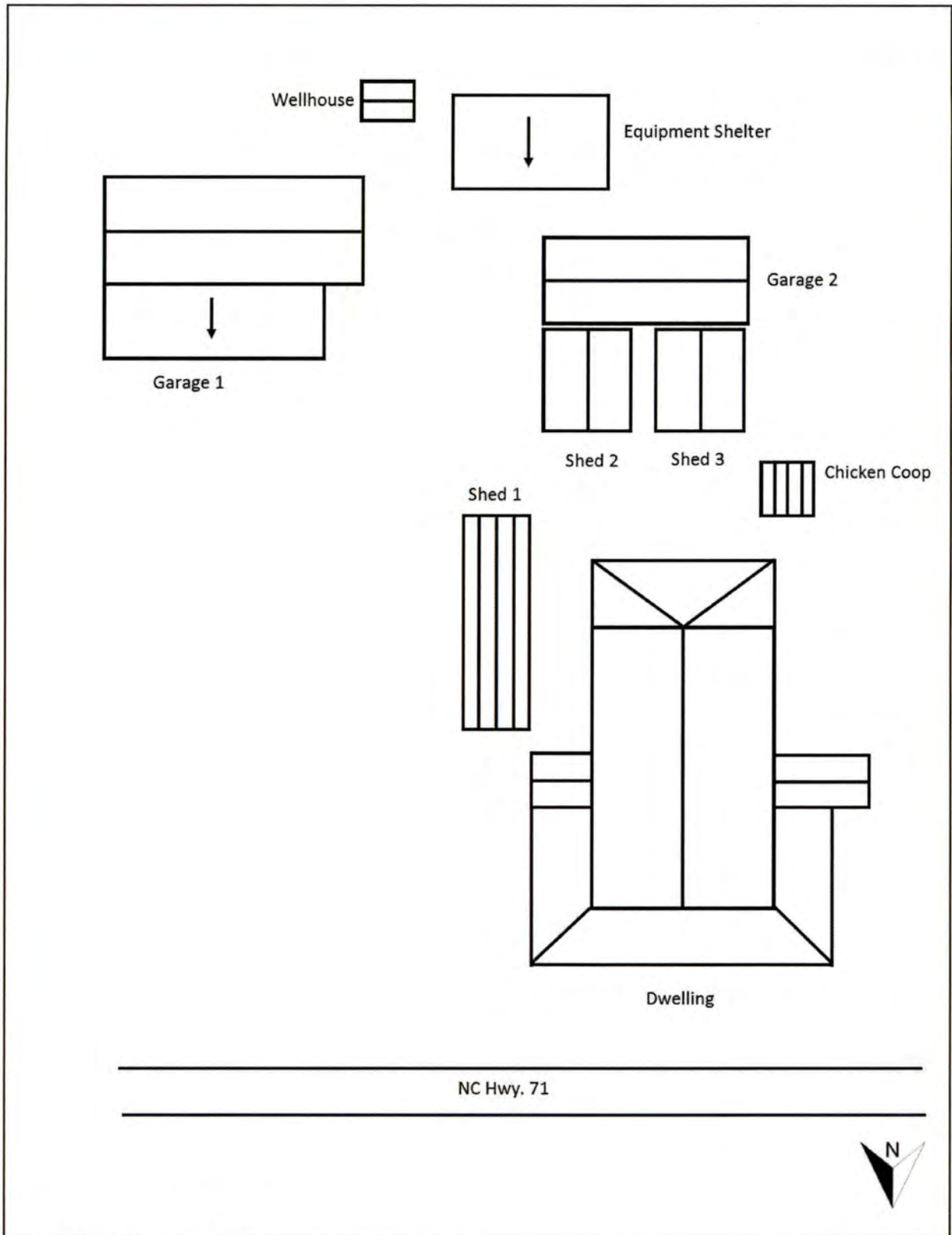


Figure 8. RB0699, sketch map.



Figure 9. RB0699, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 10. RB0699, dwelling, north and west elevations, view to the south-southeast.



Figure 11. RB0699, dwelling addition, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 12. RB0699, dwelling addition, north and east elevations, view to the south-southwest.



Figure 13. RB0699, Garage 1 and well house, north and west elevations, view to the south-southeast.



Figure 14. RB0699, Equipment Shelter, Garage 2, Shed 2, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 15. RB0699, Shed 1, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 16. RB0699, Shed 2, Shed 3, Garage 2, chicken coop, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.

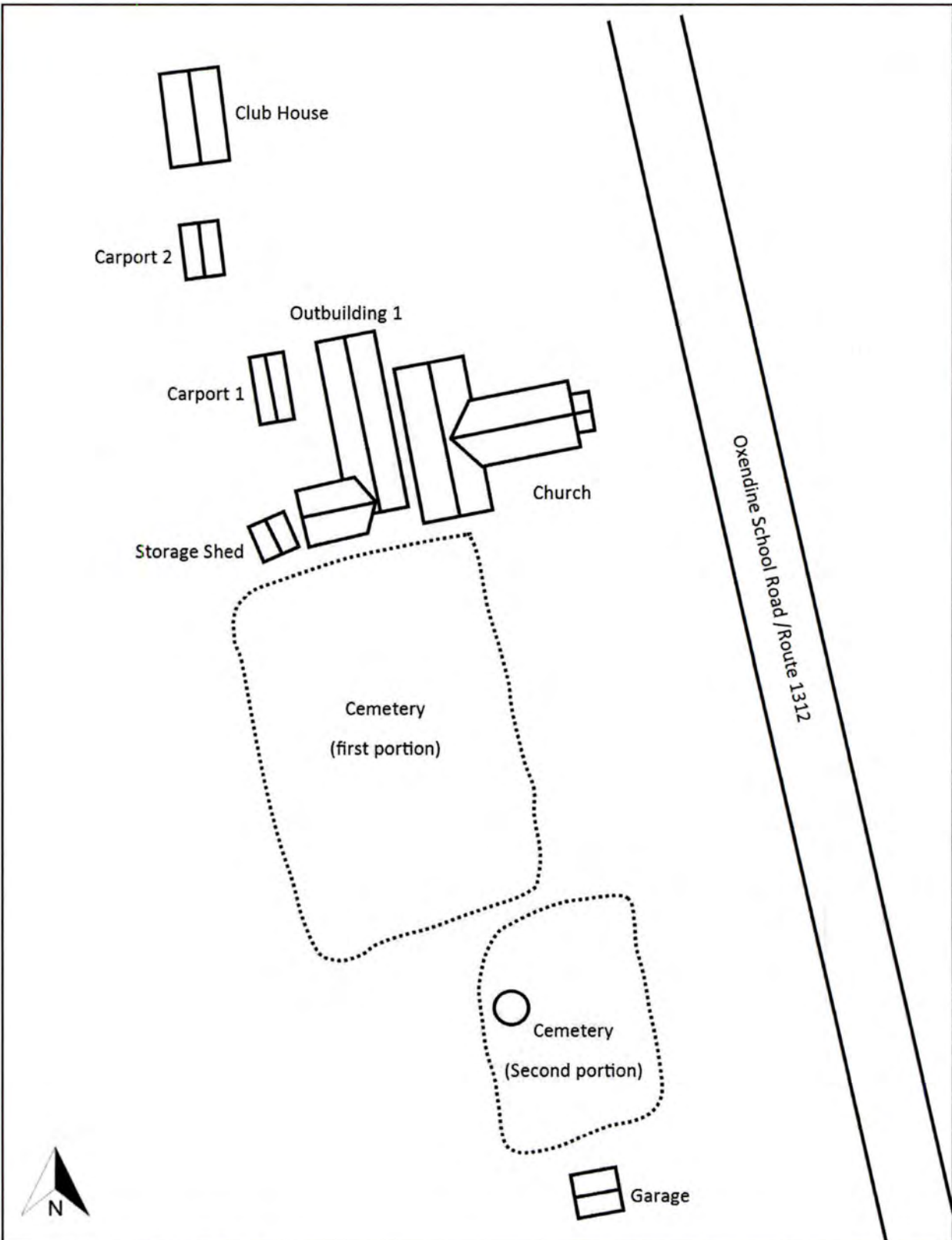


Figure 17. RB0700, sketch map.



Figure 18. RB0700, Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church, east elevation, view to the west.



Figure 19. RB0700, Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church, oblique of east and south elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 20. RB0700, Cherokee Chapel Holiness Methodist Church, oblique of east and north elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 21. RB0700, club house, oblique of east and south elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 22. RB0700, garage, oblique of east and north elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 23. RB0700, cemetery, first portion from Oxendine School Road, view to the west.



Figure 24. RB0700, cemetery, second portion from Oxendine School Road, view to the west.

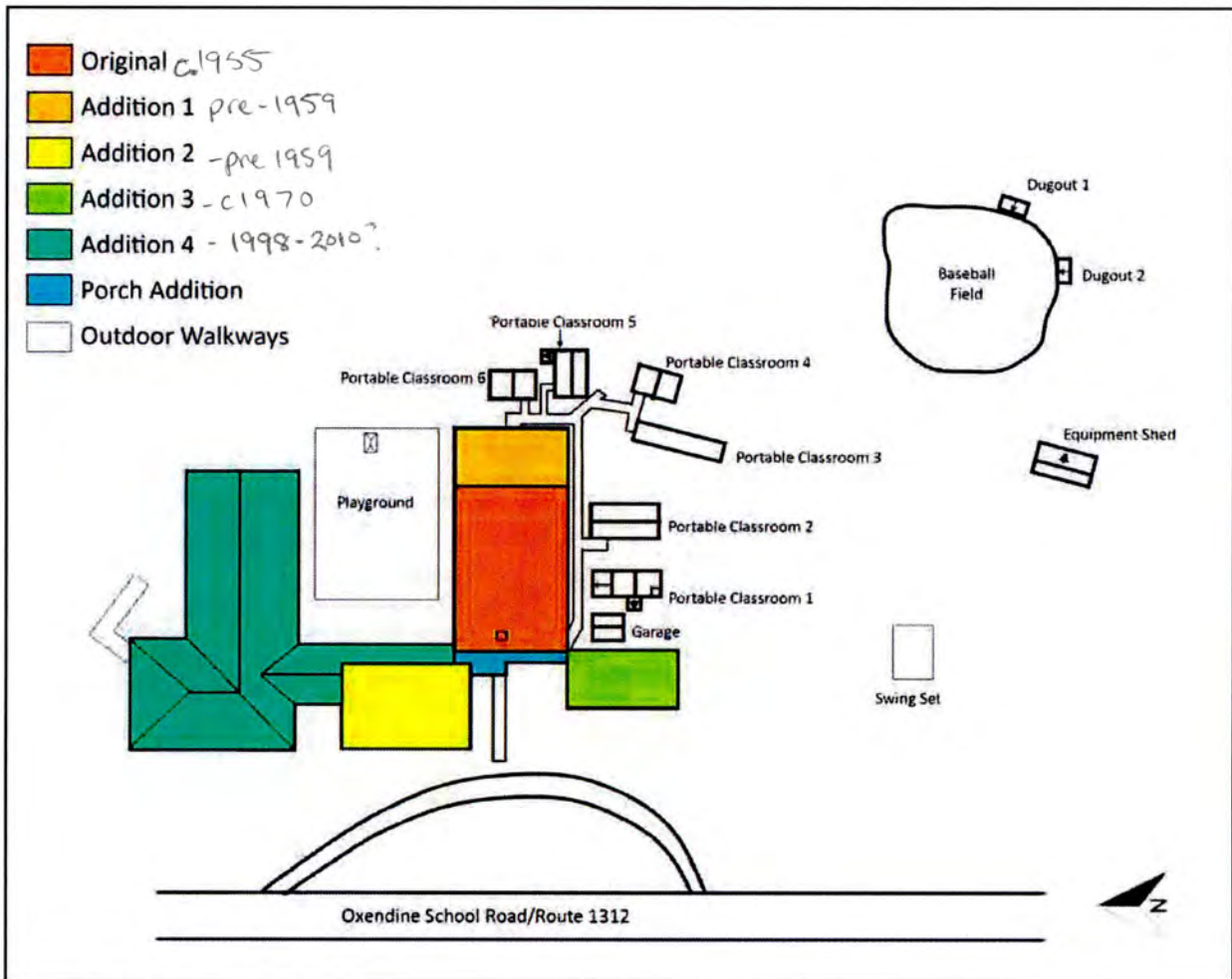


Figure 25. RB0701, sketch map.



Figure 26. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, overview, west and north elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 27. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, original block with chimney stack, west elevation, view to the east.



Figure 28. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, original block, south elevation, view to the north.



Figure 29. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 1, north elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 30. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, porch addition, west elevation, view to the east-northeast.



Figure 31. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 2, west and north elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 32. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 3, south and west elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 33. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 3, east and south elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 34. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 4, south and west elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 35. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 4, west elevation, view to the east.



Figure 36. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Addition 4, north elevation, view to the southwest.



Figure 37. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Portable Classroom 1, south and west elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 38. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Portable Classroom 2, south and west elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 39. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Portable Classroom 3, northwest and southwest elevations, view to the east.



Figure 40. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, partial view of Portable Classroom 4, northwest and southwest elevations, view to the east.



Figure 41. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Portable Classroom 5, west elevation, view to the northeast.



Figure 42. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, Portable Classroom 6, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 43. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, garage, south elevation, view to the north.



Figure 44. RB0701, Oxendine Elementary School, equipment shed, northeast and northwest elevations, view to the south.

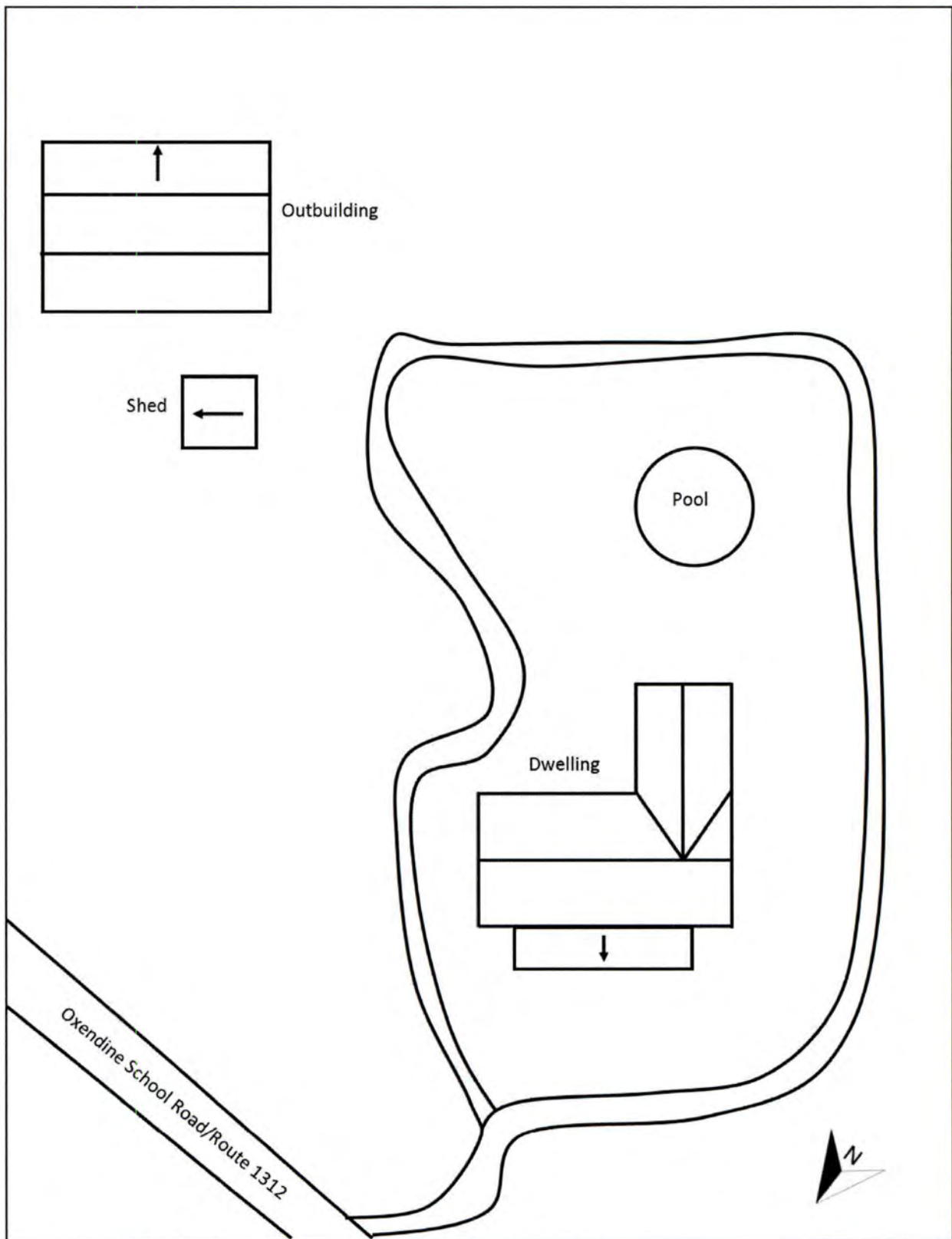


Figure 45. RB0702, sketch map.



Figure 46. RB0702, dwelling, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 47. RB0702, dwelling, southwest elevation, view to the east.



Figure 48. RB0702, outbuilding and shed, northwest and southwest elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 49. RB0702, pool, view to the east.

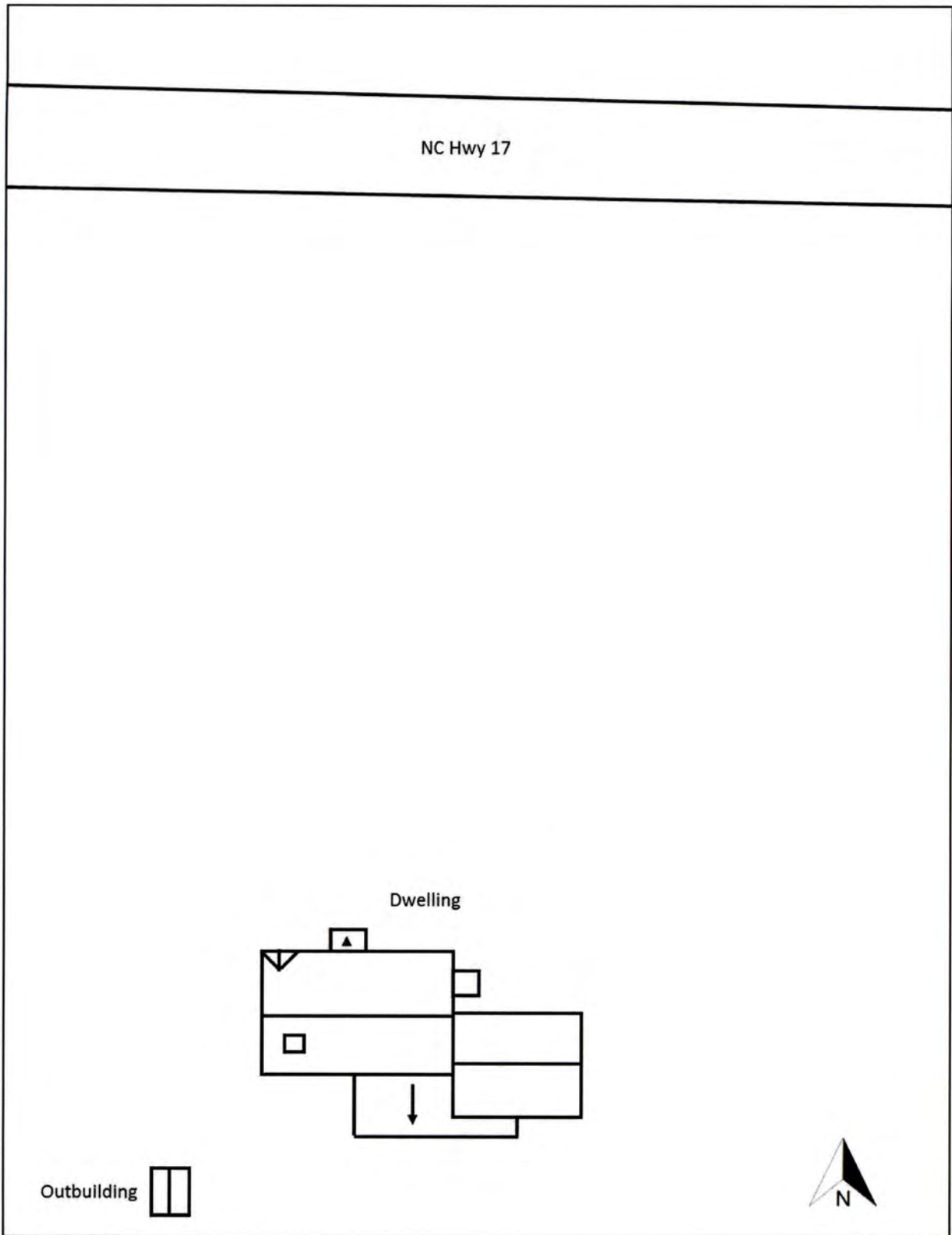


Figure 50. RB0703, sketch map.



Figure 51. RB0703, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the south-southeast.



Figure 52. RB0703, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 53. RB0703, outbuilding, north elevation, view to the south.

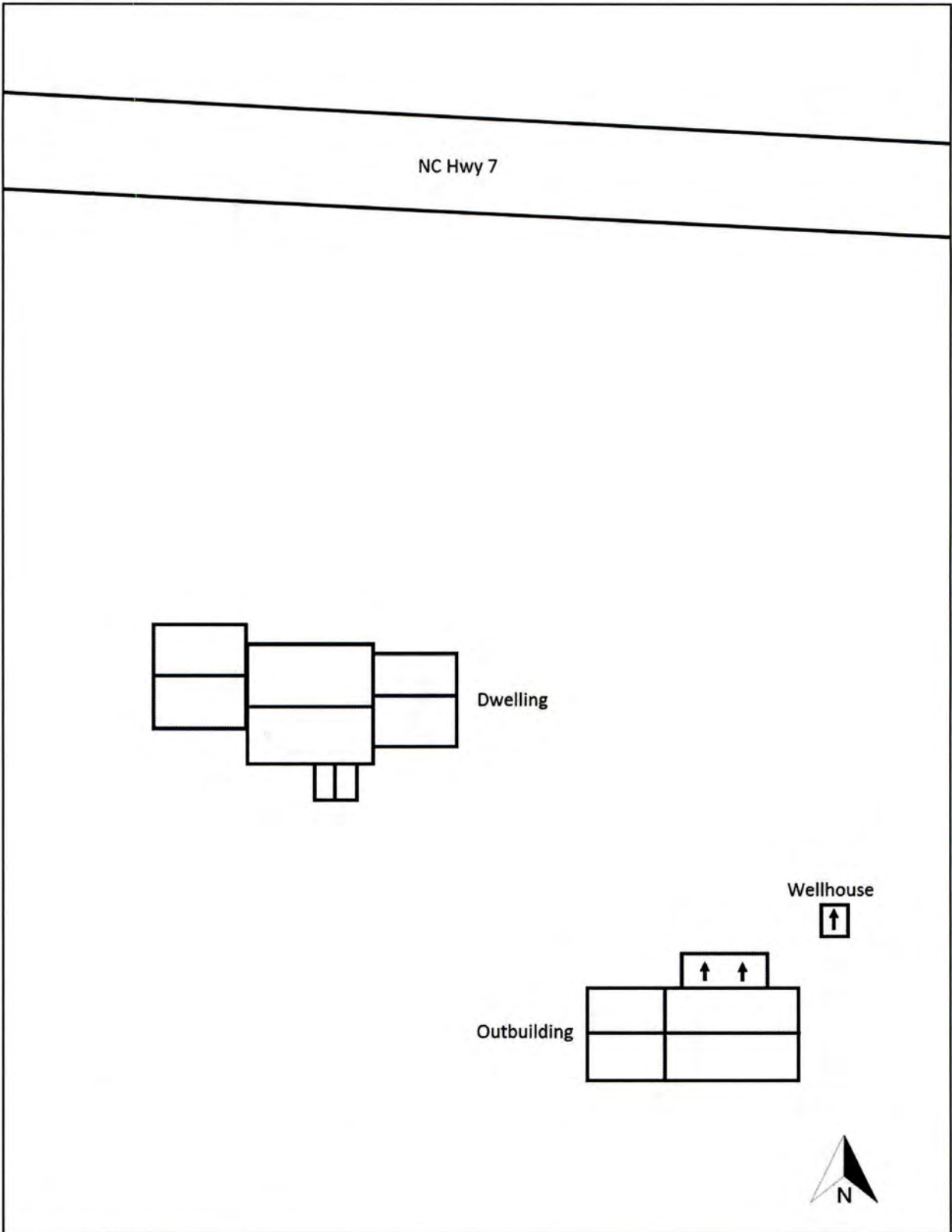


Figure 54. RB0704, sketch map.



Figure 55. RB0704, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.

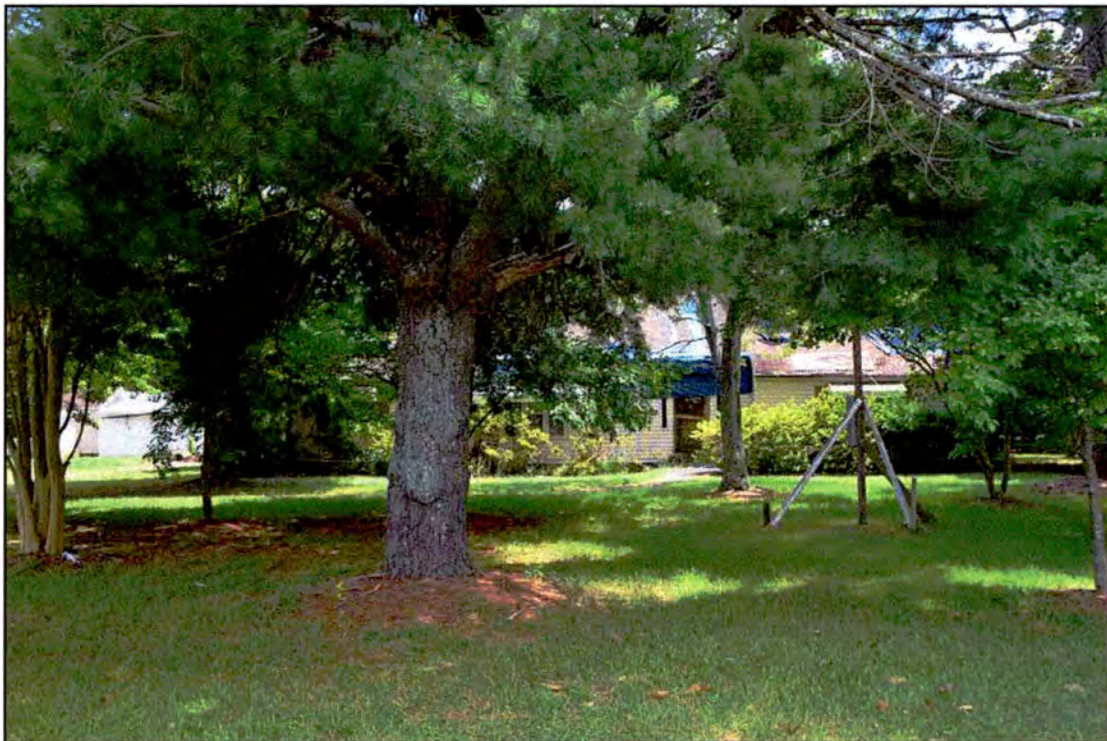


Figure 56. RB0704, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 57. RB0704, dwelling (original blocks), north elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 58. RB0704, outbuilding, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 59. RB0704, outbuilding and well house, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.

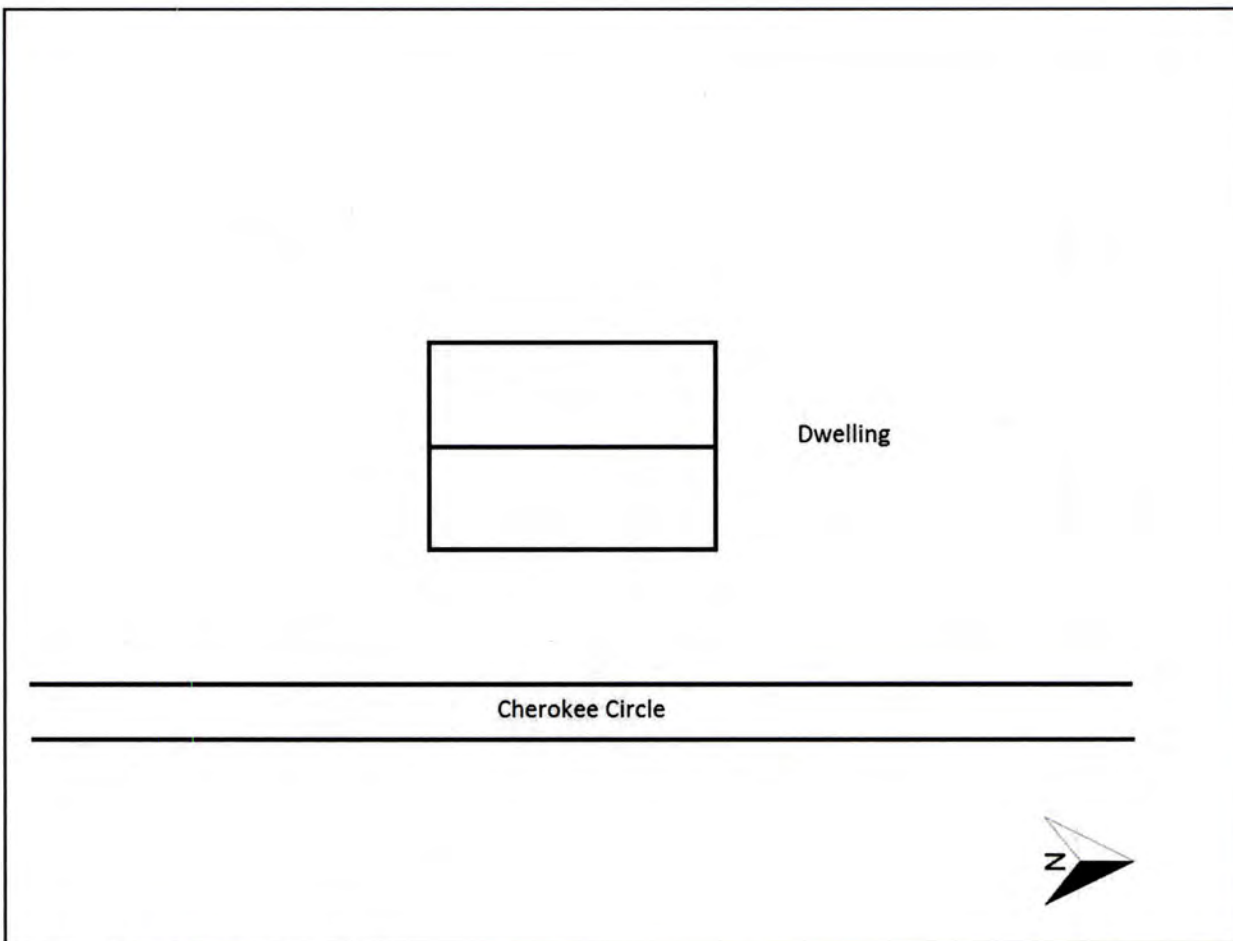


Figure 60. RB0705, sketch map.



Figure 61. RB0705, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.

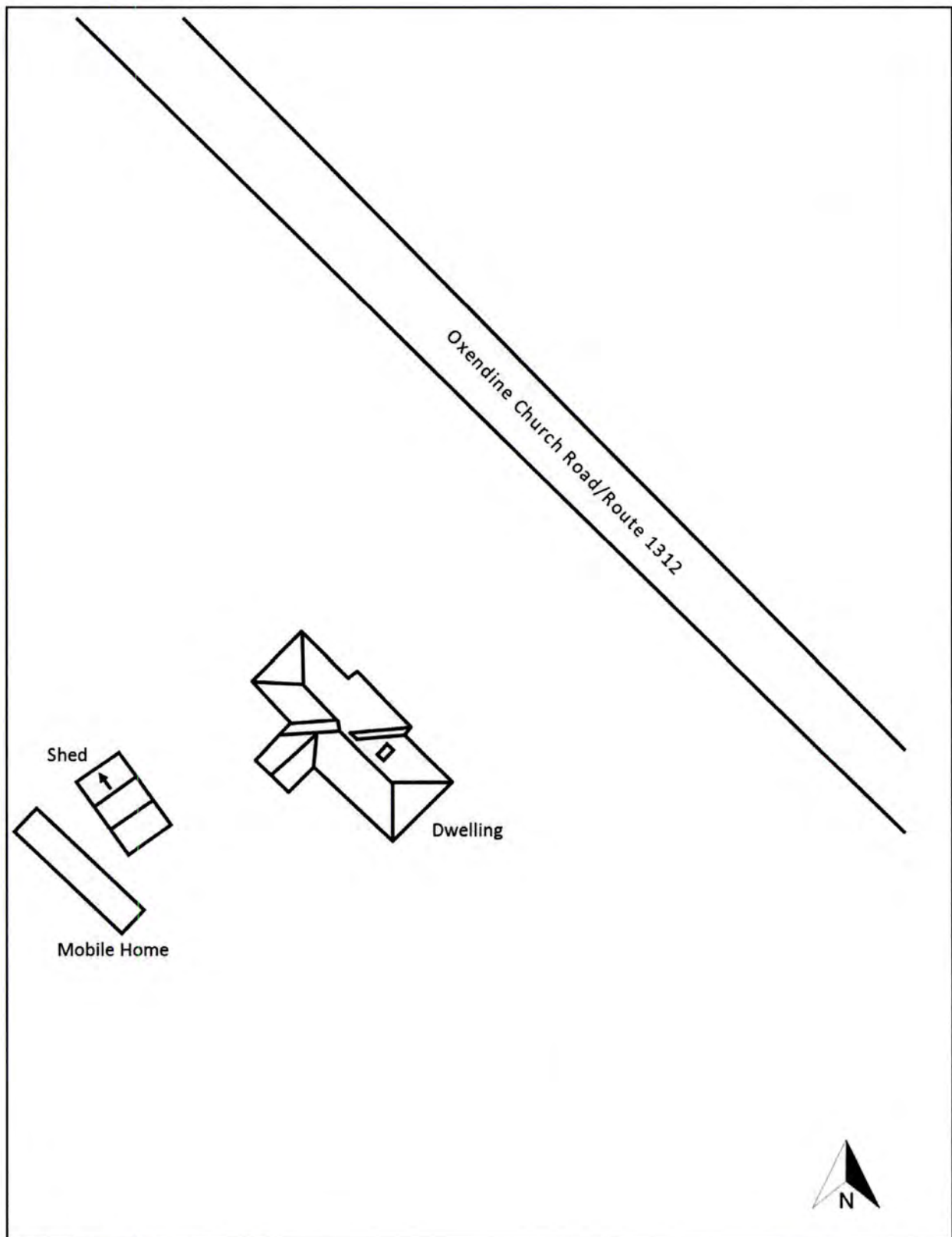


Figure 62. RB0706, sketch map.



Figure 63. RB0706, dwelling, northeast elevation, view to the southwest.



Figure 64. RB0706, dwelling, northeast and southeast elevations, view to the west.



Figure 65. RB0706, dwelling addition, northeast and northwest elevations, view to the south.



Figure 66. RB0706, mobile home and shed, northeast and northwest elevations, view to the south.



Figure 67. RB0706, dwelling, mobile home, and shed, northeast and northwest elevations, view to the south.

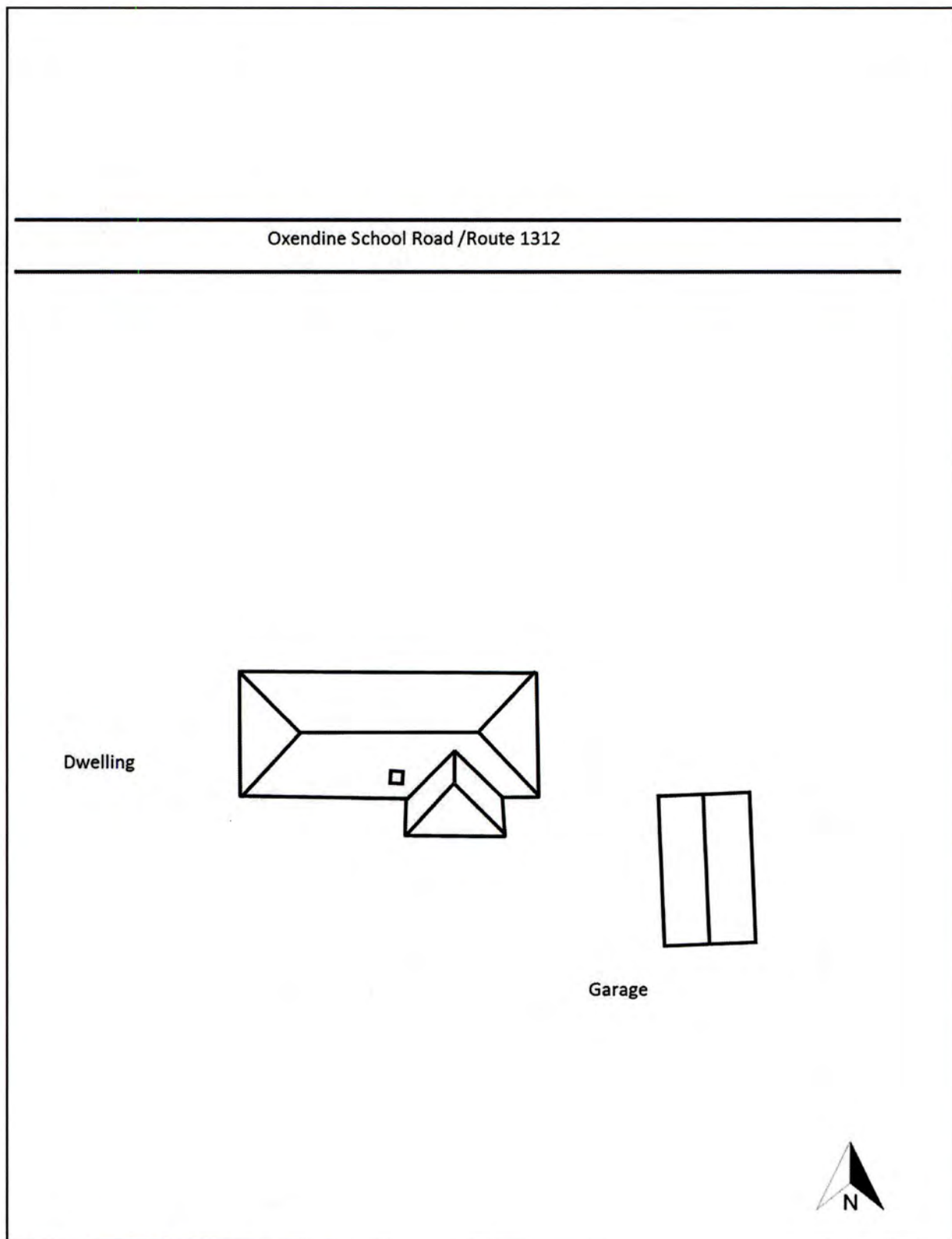


Figure 68. RB0707, sketch map.



Figure 69. RB0707, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south-southwest.



Figure 70. RB0707, dwelling, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 71. RB0707, dwelling rear addition, south elevation, view to the north.



Figure 72. RB0707, garage, north elevation, view to the south.

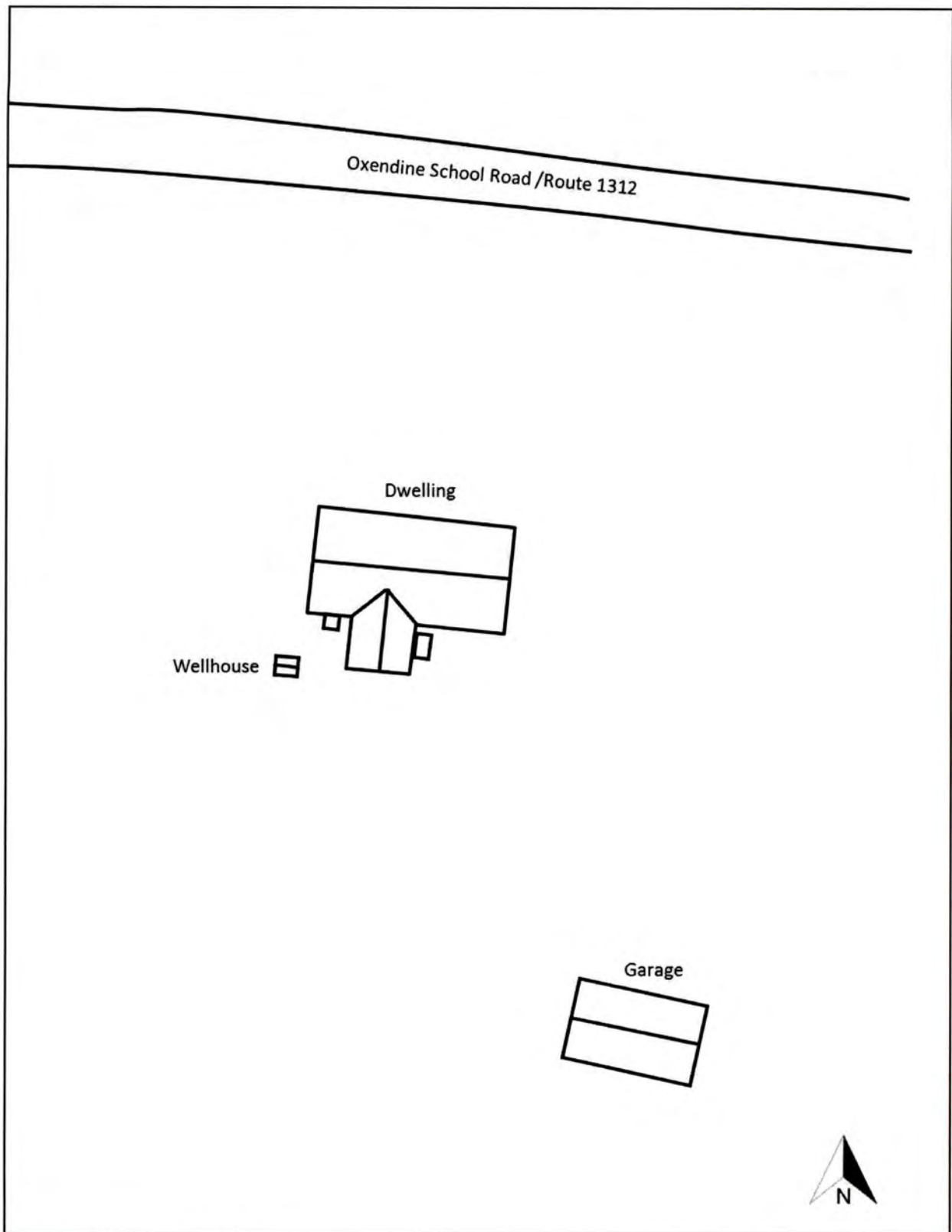


Figure 73. RB0708, sketch map.



Figure 74. RB0708, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 75. RB0708, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 76. RB0708, dwelling carport, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 77. RB0708, dwelling addition, east elevation, view to the west-southwest.



Figure 78. RB0708, well house, west and north elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 79. RB0708, garage, north elevation, view to the south.

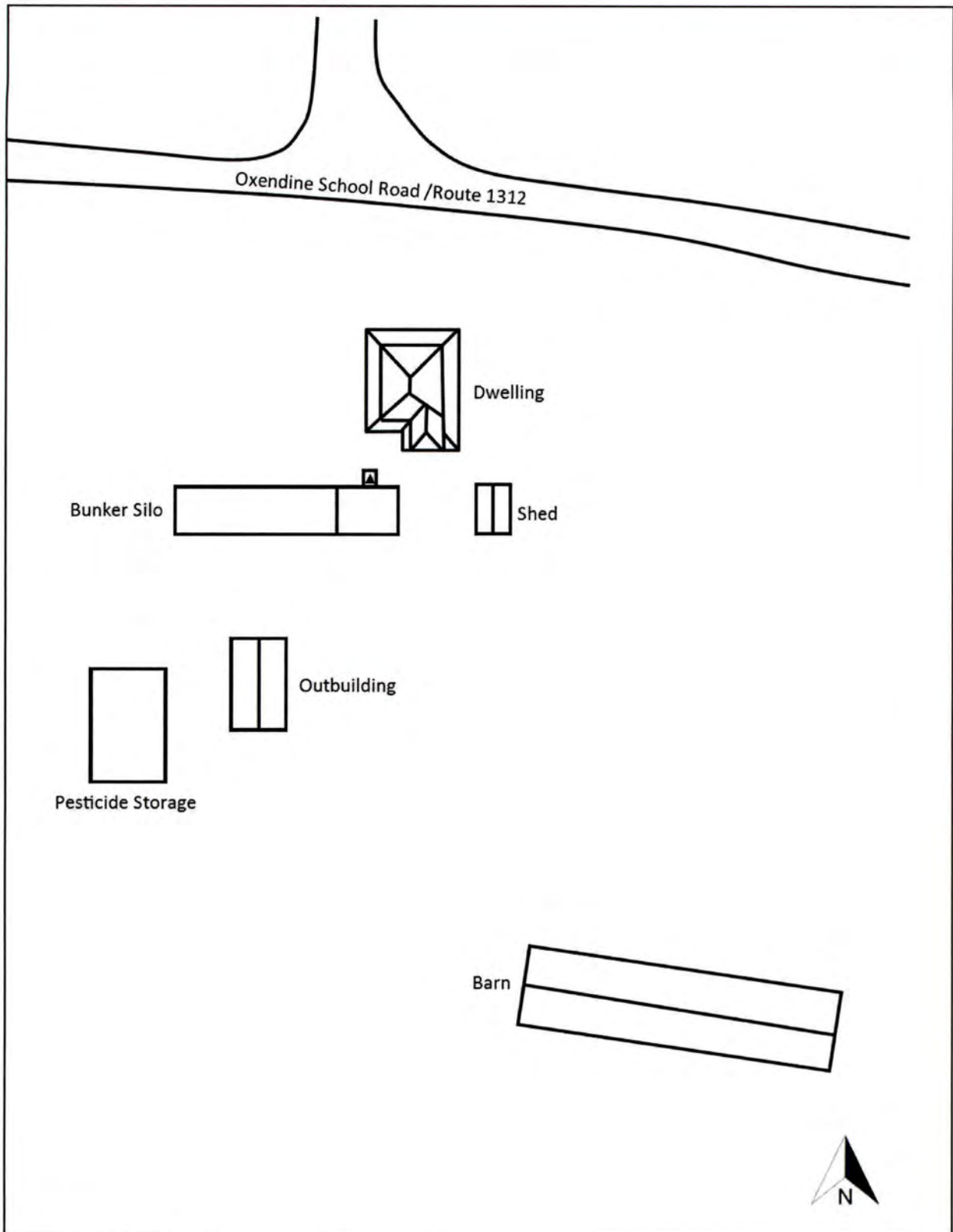


Figure 80. RB0709, sketch map.



Figure 81. RB0709, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 82. RB0709, dwelling, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 83. RB0709, dwelling, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 84. RB0709, shed, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 85. RB0709, bunker silo, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 86. RB0709, outbuilding, north and east elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 87. RB0709, pesticide storage structure, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 88. RB0709, barn, north elevation, view to the south-southeast.

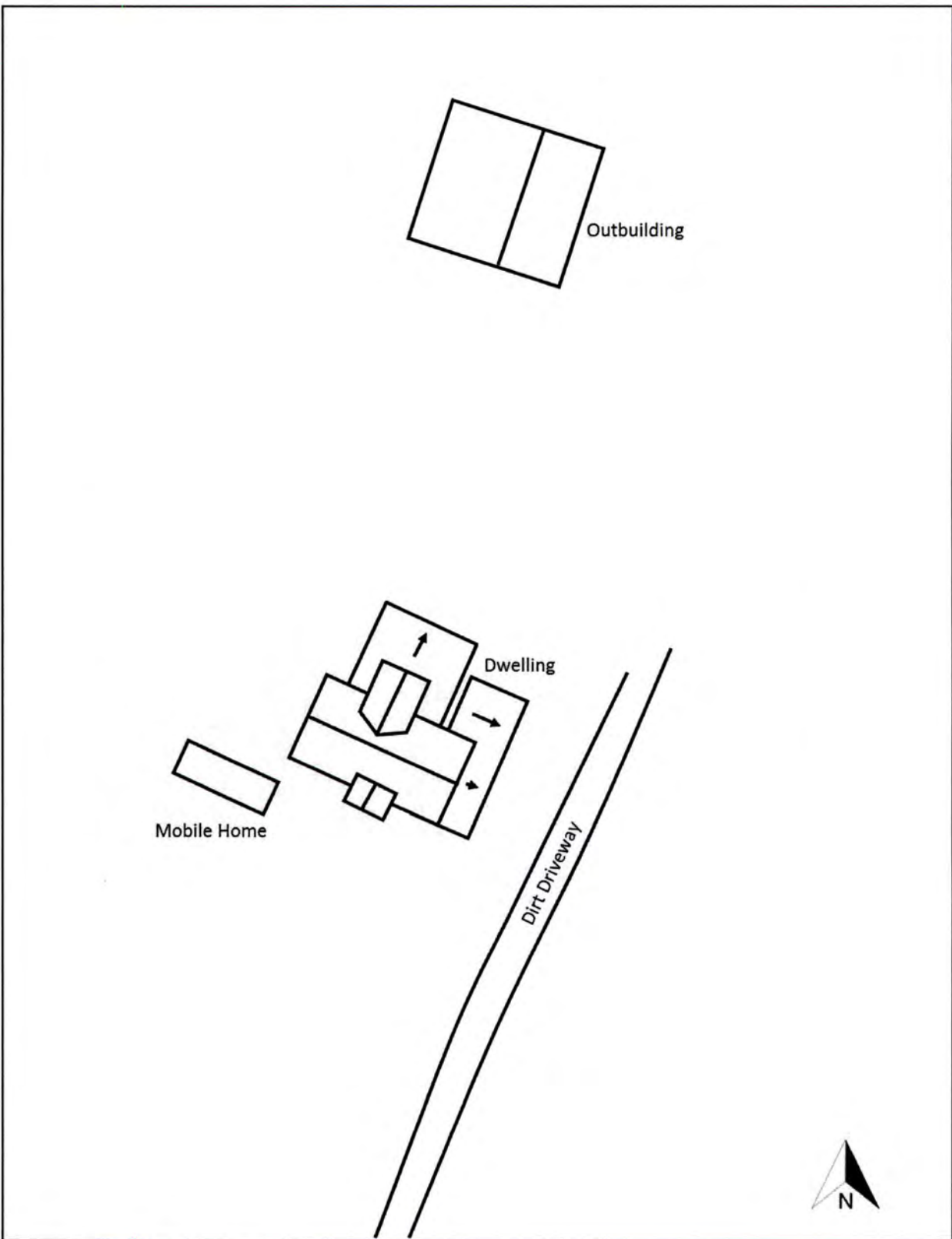


Figure 89. RB0710, sketch map.



Figure 90. RB0710, view west from Reverend Bill Road right-of-way.

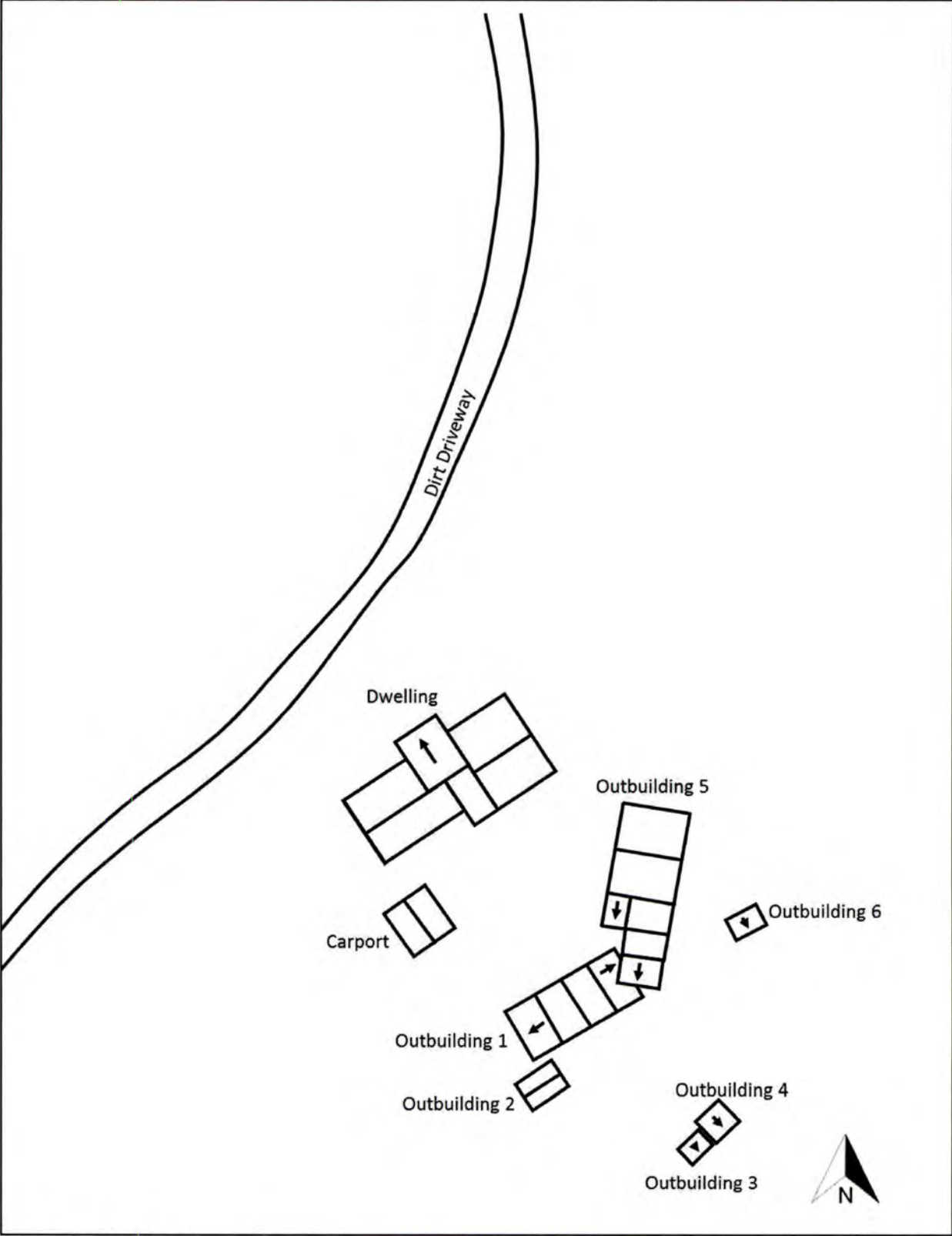


Figure 91. RB0711, sketch map.



Figure 92. RB0711, dwelling, north elevation, view to the south.



Figure 93. RB0711, Outbuildings 1, 2, and 3 from NC-17, view to the south.

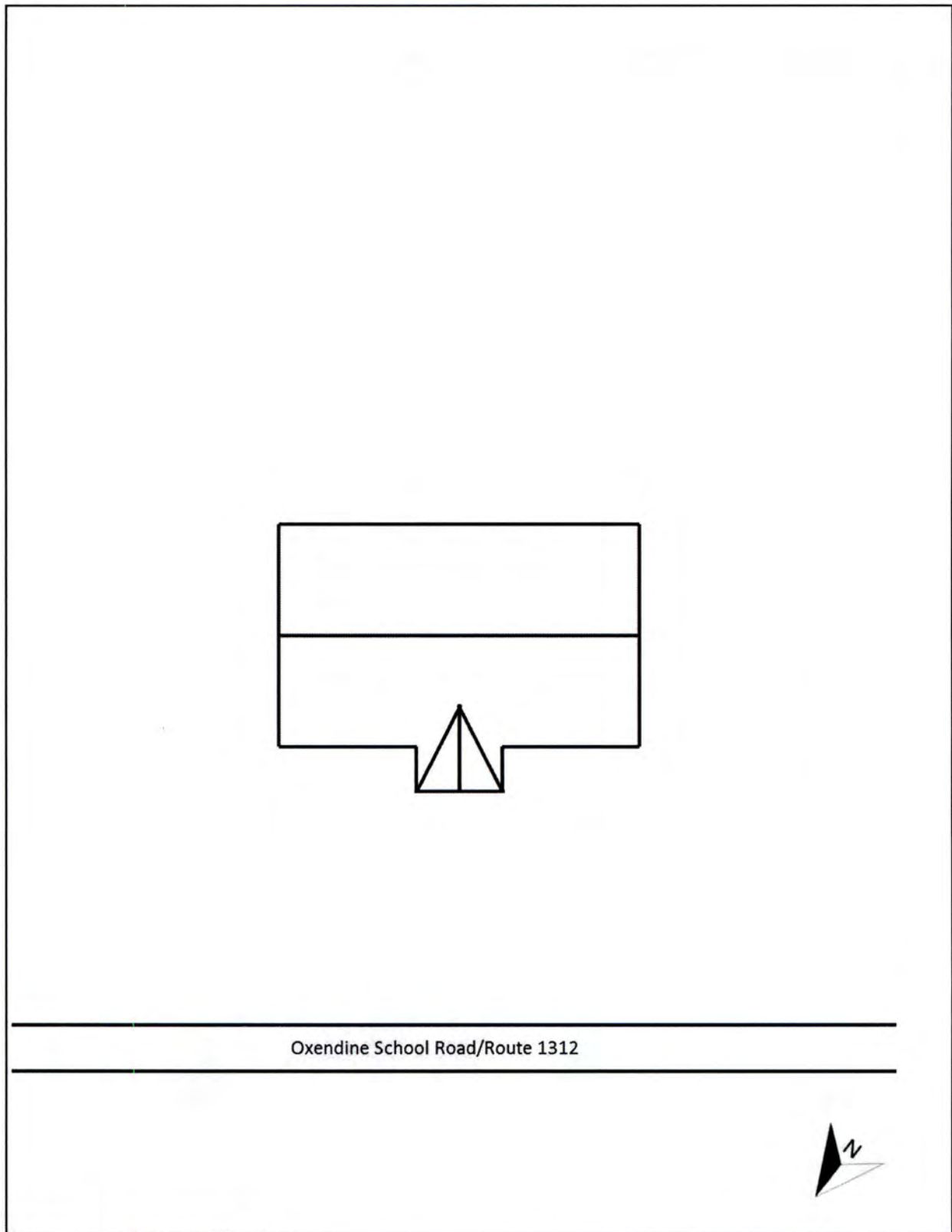


Figure 94. RB0712, sketch map.



Figure 95. RB0712, dwelling, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 96. RB0712, dwelling, northwest and northeast elevations, view to the south.

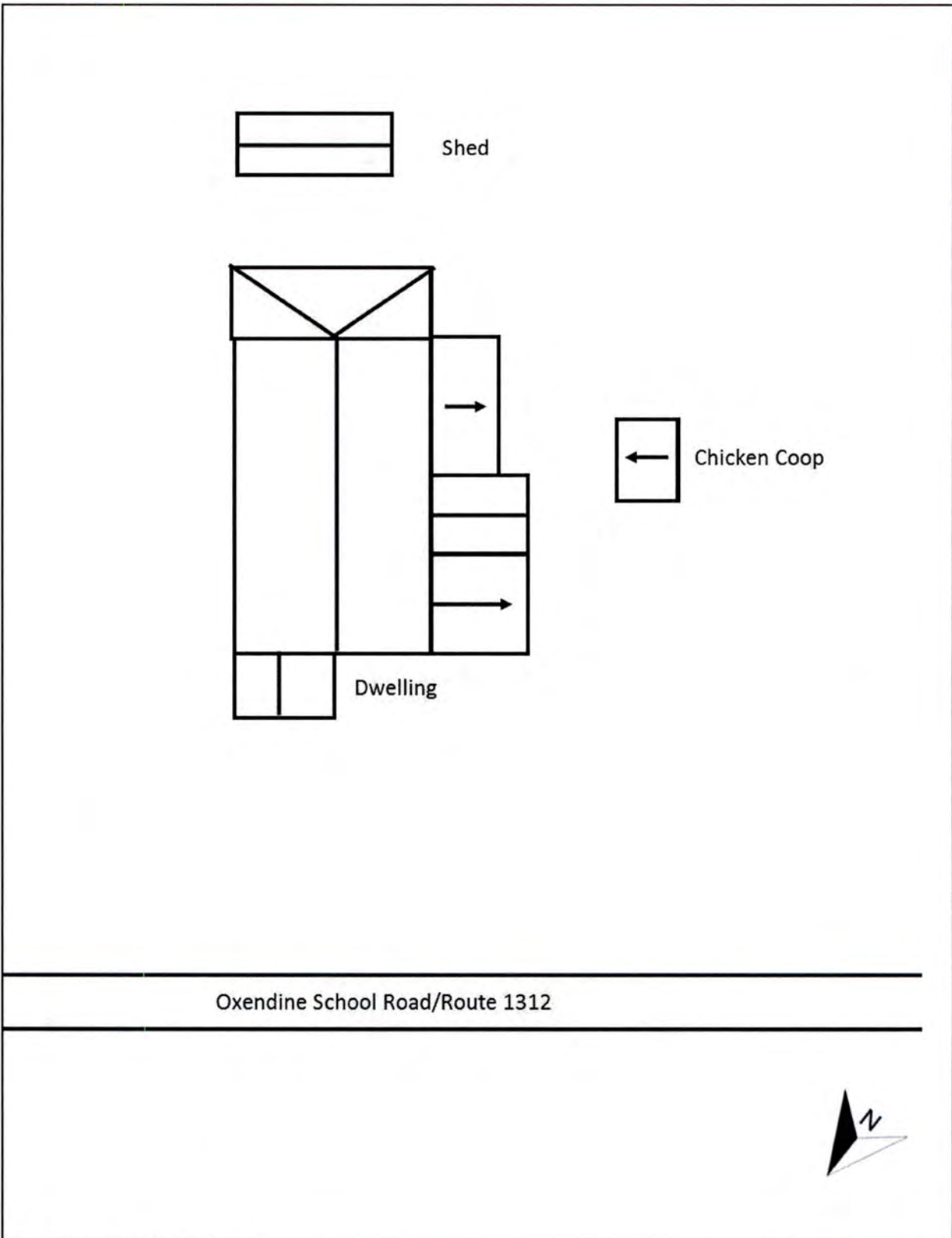


Figure 97. RB0713, sketch map.



Figure 98. RB0713, dwelling, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 99. RB0713, dwelling, northeast and northwest elevations, view to the south.



Figure 100. RB0713, dwelling addition, northwest and southwest elevations, view to the east.



Figure 101. RB0713, dwelling addition, northeast elevation, view to the south.



Figure 102. RB0713, shed and chicken coop, northwest and southwest elevations, view to the east.

APPENDIX C – RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Mary Beth Derrick

Architectural Historian

Ms. Derrick meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian. She has survey experience in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Mary Beth has extensive experience in conducting historic research and fieldwork for federal and state agencies, which has led to the completion of historic site inventory forms, historic structure reports, condition assessments, and mitigation plans.

Mary Beth also has an educational background in history and art history. She has had experience in museum exhibits, surveys at the local and state level, photo simulations, ArcGIS, and measured-drawings.



Experience: 1.75 years of experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management.

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/mary-beth-derrick-a5920b121/>

Email: marybeth.derrick@erm.com

Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- The Vernacular Architecture Forum

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys and evaluations
- Historic documentary research
- 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
- Historic Structure Reports
- Cultural Resource Survey and Reporting for Federal Agencies including FERC, FCC, and USACE
- Measured Drawings
- Photo Simulations

Education

- M.A., Architectural History, University of Virginia, 2016
- Certificate in Historic Preservation, University of Virginia, 2016
- B.A., History, University of South Carolina, 2013
- B.A., Art History, University of South Carolina, 2013

Languages

- English, native speaker

Key Industry Sectors

- Power generation and transmission
- Oil and gas

Key Projects

Mt. Storm Wind Force Project, West Virginia, U.S.A., NextEra Energy, Inc., 2016

Participated in field surveys and assessments of previously-listed and unlisted historic structures within the project's area of potential effect, evaluated the project's impact on the structures, and compiled Historic Property Inventory Forms for submission

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, U.S.A., Dominion Power, 2016-present

Conducted field surveys and assessments of previously-listed and unlisted historic structures within the project's APE and proposed compressor stations and evaluated their viewshed toward the proposed project. Determined the project's impact on the historic resources, their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, completed West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Forms, input data into Virginia Cultural Resources Information System, and completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Database entries. Worked on assessment of effects and treatment plans for cultural resources to mitigate project effects. Worked on project components being permitted by FERC and FCC. Consulted with state SHPOs as appropriate.

Dominion Virginia Power Idylwood Transmission Line Project, Virginia, U.S.A., Dominion Power, 2017-present

Took high-resolution photo simulations of areas that could be affected by the proposed Project and wrote assessments of previously recorded historic resources in the area.

Driftwood LNG Project, Louisiana, U.S.A., Driftwood LNG LLC, 2017

Completed Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory forms, prepared all deliverables for submission to the LA SHPO.

Scotland Neck Transmission Line, North Carolina, U.S.A., Dominion Power, 2017

Conducted field surveys assessments of previously listed and unlisted historic structures in the town of Scotland Neck, NC and evaluated their viewshed towards the proposed project. Completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Database entries

Mountaineer Xpress Project, West Virginia, U.S.A., Columbia Gas Transmission, 2016-present

Wrote assessments of historic structures, determined the project's impact on the historic resources, their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Historic Property Inventory Forms

Supply Header Pipeline, West Virginia, U.S.A., Dominion Power, 2016-2017

Conducted field surveys, assessed historic structures, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect (APE) in West Virginia. Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Historic Property Inventory Forms

Moneta Divide Lake Development Project, Montana, U.S.A., Aethon Energy, 2018

Investigated the proposed Project's effects on a historic trail and possible mitigation efforts