



June 28, 2017

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

**Subject: Section 106 Review –Phase I Historic Architecture Survey Report  
Addendum 5 Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project  
File No. Multi-County ER 14-1475**

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

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

Atlantic would appreciate your comments on the attached addendum architecture survey report, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on this Project. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact Richard B. Gangle at (804) 273-2814 or [Richard.B.Gangle@dominionenergy.com](mailto:Richard.B.Gangle@dominionenergy.com), or by letter at:

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

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Gangle".

*For*  
Robert M. Bisha  
Technical Advisor, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

cc: Richard Gangle (Dominion Energy)  
Enclosure: **Phase I Historic Architecture Survey Report Addendum 5**



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

**North Carolina Addendum 5 Report**



Prepared by



June 2017



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

**North Carolina Addendum 5 Report**

**ER 14-1475**

***Draft***

Prepared for

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

Prepared by

ERM  
3300 Breckinridge Boulevard  
Suite 300  
Duluth, GA 30096

Emily Tucker-Laird, Principal Investigator

Report prepared by

Emily Tucker-Laird, Mary Beth Derrick, Jeffery L. Holland, and Larissa A. Thomas, Ph.D.

June 2017



## **ABSTRACT**

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. proposes to build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project will also include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in North Carolina, which is approximately 198 miles long. It traverses Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson counties and includes the trunk line (approximately 186 miles) and a portion of one lateral (approximately 12 miles). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is the lead federal agency, and work is being conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The current document contains results associated with the survey of a tract in Wilson County for which access had previously been denied. One historic resource was examined during the field survey work documented in this report. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>BACKGROUND RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>FIELD SURVEY METHODS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>WILSON COUNTY</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE SURVEYED RESOURCE</b> .	<b>8</b>
<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>NEW SURVEY FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
WL2114 .....	<b>9</b>
<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>13</b>

## APPENDIX A – RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. General Overview of the Project Corridor .....	2
Figure 2. Location of survey area .....	3
Figure 3. WL2114, view to the northwest. ....	10
Figure 4. WL2114, window detail, view to north. ....	11





## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. proposes to build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project will also include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in North Carolina, which is approximately 198 miles long. It traverses Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson counties and includes the trunk line (approximately 186 miles) and a portion of one lateral (approximately 12 miles) (Figure 1). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction.

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

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

The current document contains results associated with the survey of a tract in Wilson County for which access had previously been denied (Figure 2). One historic resource (WL2114) was examined during the field survey work documented in this report. ERM recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP. No further cultural resources work is recommended with respect to this resource.

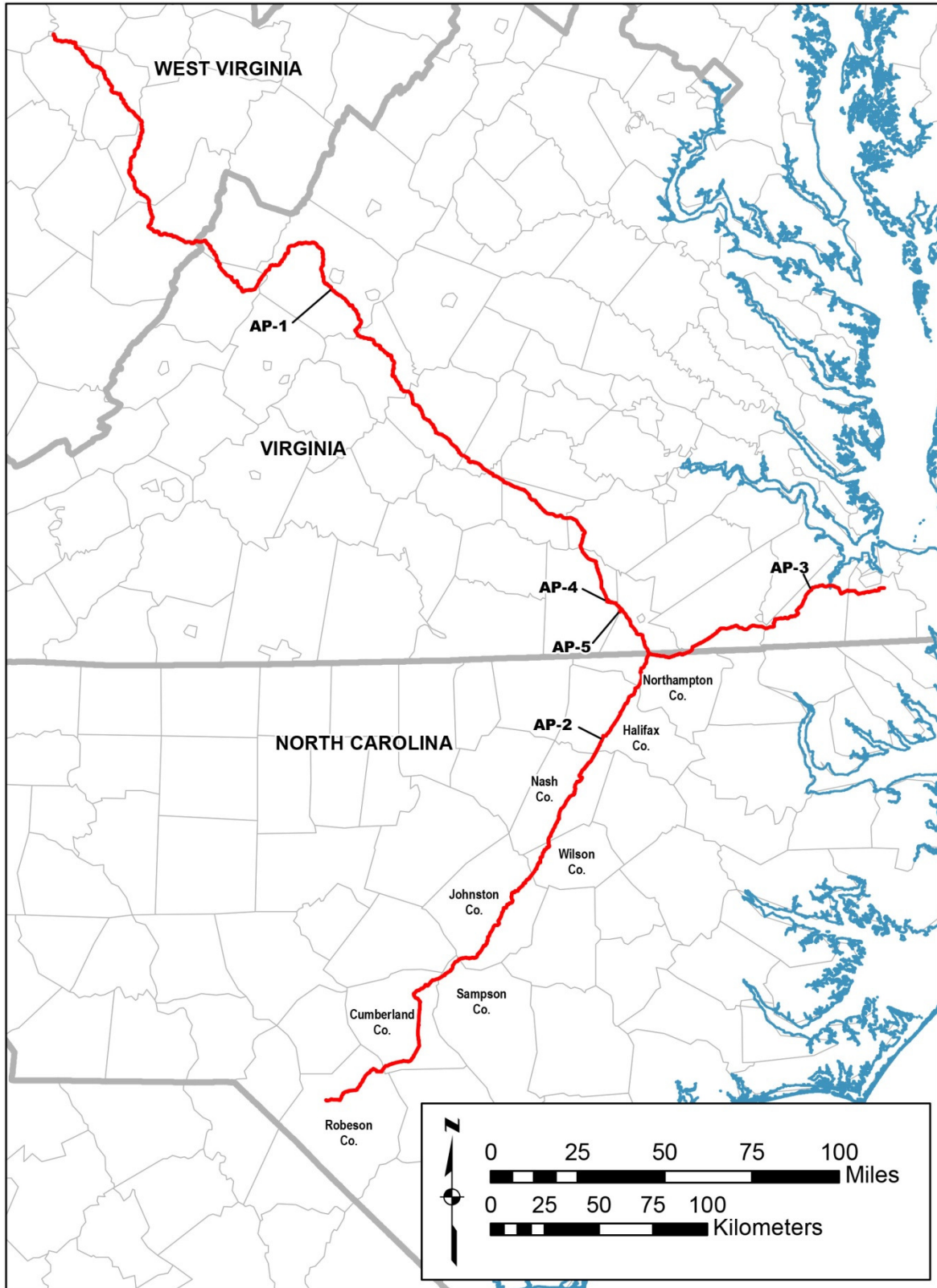


Figure 1. General Overview of the Project Corridor.

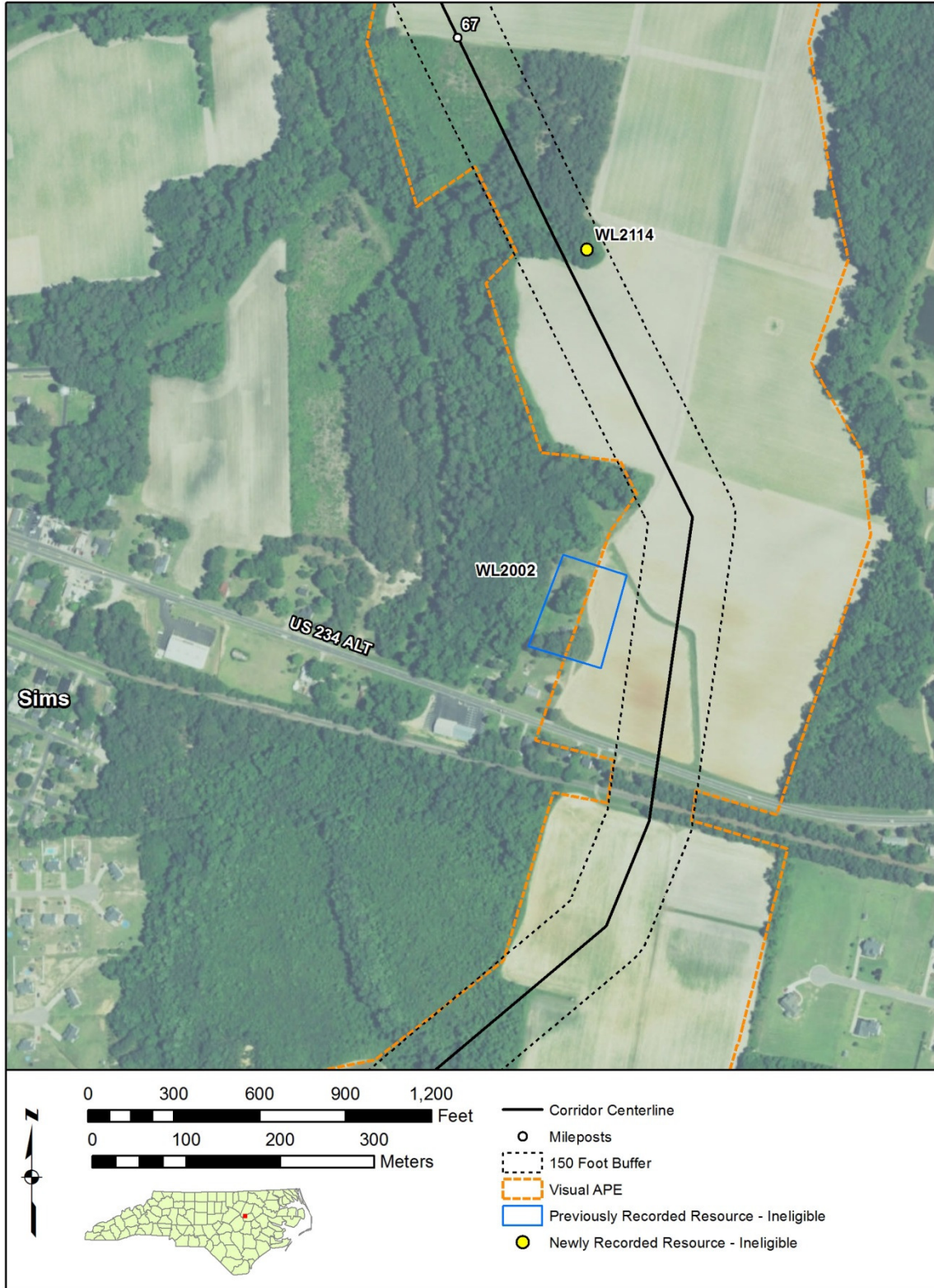


Figure 2. Location of survey area.

## **METHODS**

### **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously-identified historic resources, along with information on properties listed in or nominated for the NRHP, within a 0.5-mile buffer of the proposed Project corridor. ERM collected information on resources maintained by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO). The purpose of the search was to identify resources that might be located within the APE, and to anticipate the types of resources likely to be encountered in the region.

### **FIELD SURVEY METHODS**

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

The current field effort covered the APE for a tract in Wilson County for which access had previously been denied. Within the parameters limiting survey access as discussed above, ERM architectural historians surveyed the tract for historic properties determined to be 50 years or older. The resource identified was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structure’s overall appearance and details. A sketch map was drawn depicting the relationship of dwelling to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structure’s appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility.

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

### **NRHP EVALUATION**

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

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

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

Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or

possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or



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

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

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

The major historical developments of eastern North Carolina have been presented in previous reports for this project (Sandbeck et al. 2016; Tucker-Laird et al. 2016, Voisin-George et al. 2017). A summary of historical development in the vicinity of the property surveyed for this report is presented here.

## **WILSON COUNTY**

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

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

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

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

Wilson County was fortunate that little damage was done to the county during or immediately after the Civil War, although it lost many soldiers. As with many North Carolina communities,



few improvements took place for some years after the war, due to what one writer termed as “the breakdown of the landholding system,” as sharecropping replaced slave labor on the large plantations (Ohno 1981). The county gradually returned to a cotton-dominant agriculture, producing 5,225 bales in 1869 (Walker 1872). However, the volatility of the cotton market and the ideal conditions for the production of bright leaf tobacco led to a shift from cotton to tobacco in the late nineteenth century. After harvesting 1,898 pounds of tobacco in 1869, Wilson County’s production jumped from 9,000 pounds in 1880 to over seven million pounds in 1900, and the town of Wilson became one of the state’s premier tobacco markets (Valentine 2002; Walker 1872).

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

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

## **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE SURVEYED RESOURCE**

The tract surveyed is part of an 87-acre parcel that fronts on U.S 264 Alternate northwest of the town of Sims. The tax parcel information does not include any information on dwellings on the property. The town of Sims developed as a stop on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, constructed in 1907. The earliest map to show detail of the area is a 1902 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map that predates the establishment of Sims. No structures are shown in the vicinity of the tract (USGS 1902). A soil map from 1925 shows the new town of Sims, but no development is shown in the current survey area (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1925). The next available USGS map is from 1978, and shows a structure in the approximate location of WL2114 (USGS 1978). The structure on the map appears to be about 60 feet northeast of the location of WL2114.

## RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings for one surveyed resource associated with the Project.

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

ERM collected information on known historic resources within 0.5 mile of the Project. No resources had been identified prior to the surveys conducted for the ACP Project. Dovetail (Sandbeck et al. 2016) identified one resource (WL2002) within a half mile of the current survey tract. Further research was recommended to determine its eligibility, and the resource was revisited by ERM (Voisin-George et al. 2017). ERM recommended WL2002 as ineligible for the NRHP.

### NEW SURVEY FINDINGS

One resource, WL2114, was surveyed during the current field effort. This resource is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

#### WL2114

The resource is located at the end of a jeep trail about 1,620 feet north of Raleigh Road Parkway/W. U.S. 264 Alt. and 90 feet east of the proposed Project in Wilson County (see Figure 2). It is situated in an area overgrown with trees and other vegetation. There are agricultural fields to the east and south of the resource and thick forest to the west and north of the house. It is on moderately flat land with no other residences in close proximity.

The resource is a circa 1945 vernacular one-story side-gabled house with a pier brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a deteriorated standing-seam metal roof. Overgrown vegetation has encroached into the abandoned house, making it difficult to photograph the resource (Figure 3). From what surveyors were able to see, the house has double-hung, four-over-four wooden windows (Figure 4), and a replacement exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The west elevation's roof has completely collapsed, while the northwest corner of the house has a replacement concrete masonry unit corner pier, perhaps used to stabilize the structure. Visible features on the east elevation include small paired one-over-one double-hung wooden windows. Historic aerial photograph and map research did not provide conclusive evidence for when the house was built, but it is not shown on a 1925 soil map and does appear on the 1978 topographic map (USDA 1925; USGS 1978).

*NRHP Assessment:* The vernacular dwelling is of a common design that is found in the surrounding area. In addition, the resource is abandoned and deteriorated. It is ERM's recommendation that WL2114 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historical research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant historic persons or events associated with the resource. Therefore it is ERM's recommendation that it is ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 3. WL2114, view to the northwest.



Figure 4. WL2114, window detail, view to north.



## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report presents additional findings related to the ACP Project in Wilson County, North Carolina. For the work covered by this report, ERM surveyed and assessed one historic resource for which access previously had been denied. ERM recommends that the resource, WL2114, is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended regarding this resource.

## REFERENCES

- Andrus, Patrick W. (and edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton)  
2002 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C. Located online at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>. Site accessed April 17, 2014.
- Hanchett, Thomas  
1988 North Carolina Rosenwald Schools. [www.historysouth.org/schoolsnc.html](http://www.historysouth.org/schoolsnc.html). Accessed June 1, 2017.
- Jernigan, Connie  
1988 *North Carolina Agriculture: From the Mountains to the Sea*. The North Carolina Association of County Agricultural Agents, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- Lefler, Hugh T., and Albert R. Newsome  
1973 *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Third edition. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
- Ohno, Kate  
1981 *Wilson County's Architectural Heritage*. Wilson County and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Wilson, North Carolina.
- Ohno, Kate, and Robert C. Bainbridge  
1980 *Wilson North Carolina, Historic Buildings Inventory*. City of Wilson, Wilson, North Carolina.
- Sandbeck, Penne S., Emily K. Anderson, Adriana T. Lesiuk, Michelle Salvato, and Heather D. Staton  
2016 *Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project Corridor, Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Richmond, Virginia.
- Sink, Larry T.  
1983 *Soil Survey of Wilson County, North Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.
- Southern, Michael  
1976 "Wilson County." *Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin: Appendix for Region L*. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- Staton, Heather D., and LeeAnne Brooks  
2016 *Addendum Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project Corridor, Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource

Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Richmond, Virginia.

Tucker-Laird, Emily, Larissa A. Thomas, Kimberly Barnard, and Jeffrey L. Holland  
2016 *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: North Carolina Addendum 3 Report*. ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

2014 *North Carolina State and County Data, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, Part 33*. USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1902 Spring Hope, North Carolina quadrangle map, 15-minute series. USGS, Washington, D.C.

1978 Bailey, North Carolina quadrangle map, 7.5-minute series. USGS, Reston, Virginia.

Valentine, Patrick M.

2002 *The Rise of a Southern Town: Wilson, North Carolina 1849–1920*. Gateway Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Voisin George, Laura, Larissa A. Thomas, Emily Laird, and Jeffrey L. Holland

2016 *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project, North Carolina Addendum 2 Report*. Report prepared by ERM. Report submitted to Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC.

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

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

Walker, Francis A.

1872 *The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States, Embracing the Tables of Wealth, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness; of Agriculture; Manufactures; Mining; and the Fisheries*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Wilson County Board of Education

1924 White Schools, 1924, Wilson County. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina. Raleigh, North Carolina.  
<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/7869/rec/18>, accessed June 7, 2017.

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





# Emily Tucker-Laird

Staff Scientist



Ms. Tucker-Laird has ten-plus years of experience in cultural resources management, and is Secretary of the Interior Qualified as an architectural historian and archaeologist. Ms. Tucker-Laird has experience in the oil and gas, transportation, power, and telecommunications industries. Ms. Tucker-Laird has worked on projects in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. These projects involved private sector clients, county and municipal governments, state agencies, and federal clients. Ms. Tucker-Laird has been involved in all aspects of project tasks. She has coordinated with clients, state, and federal agencies. She has conducted background research and field studies, written reports, and prepared relevant state and federal forms.

## Registrations & Professional Affiliations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

## Fields of Competence

- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Field Investigations
- Architectural Resource Field Survey
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation
- Cemetery Delineation and Excavation
- Preparation of State Archaeological and Architectural Survey Forms
- Rural America and Vernacular Forms
- Industrial and Transportation 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

## Education and Training

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

## Certificates

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Environmental Review and Compliance for Natural Gas Facilities (FERC, February 25-27, 2014)
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry: OTI510 (GA Tech, April 8-12, 2013)
- Introduction to NEPA and Transportation Decision Making (web-based, National Highway Institute, January 7, 2013)
- NEPA Cumulative Effects Analysis and Documentation (The Shipley Group, August 30 and 31, 2012)
- Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places (National Preservation Institute, June 19 and 20, 2012)
- NEPA and the Transportation Decision Making Process (National Highway Institute, June 12-14, 2012)
- Section 4f: Compliance for Historic Properties (National Preservation Institute, December 8 and 9, 2011)
- Section 106: Principles and Practice (SRI Foundation, January 12 and 13, 2010)

## Key Projects

*With ERM*

### **Telecommunications Client - Nationwide**

Architectural Historian and Archaeologist for a nationwide NEPA Program Management Team serving a major national telecommunications carrier, provide QA/QC oversight on cultural resources submittals and client deliverables. Key tasks include assuring that all compliance submittals conform to regulatory requirements as well as meeting client standards, and assuring that required documentation of compliance is included in all client deliverables. This includes SHPO, tribal, local government, and public consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

### **Anadarko Petroleum Corporation - Wyoming, Colorado**

2015: NEPA and Section 106 efforts to support 64 telecommunications projects within existing Wattenberg, CO facilities. Served as co-tribal consultant, researcher and report writer.

*Representative Historical Architectural Studies with Other Companies*

Architectural Historian for the HABS Level II documentation of selected resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Muscle Shoals Reservation, Alabama. The architectural survey included a detailed survey of both the interior and exterior of 20 resources.

Architectural Historian for 55.18-miles of proposed transmission line in Burke, Jefferson, McDuffie, and Warren counties, GA. The architectural survey involved identifying all historic resources, both newly and previously recorded that could fall within the viewshed of the proposed project.

Architectural Historian during the Georgetown Historic District Survey, including fieldwork to record 900 resources within the National Register-listed historic district.

Architectural Historian for a conditions assessment of the 13-acre Linwood Cemetery in Macon, Georgia. Containing over 4,000 burials, this historic African-American Cemetery had succumbed to neglect over a period of decades.

*Representative Archaeological Studies with Other Companies*

Environmental Coordinator and TRC Health and Safety Lead, acting as a liaison between the crew, subcontractors, and client for this 80-mile long project in Illinois and Indiana.

Co-field director for the Phase III Spirit Hill Site excavations, in Alabama. The site included both formal burial areas and intensively used residential zones that were occupied during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods.

Field director for the removal of 357 individuals from 362 graves at the Wells Cemetery in Tennessee. Duties included crew supervision and coordination, assuring that burials were removed with consistent methodology, photography, and organizing excavation notes. Following the field effort, created a burial database.

## **Selected Publications**

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Line 78 Project in Livingston, Grundy, Kankakee, Will, and Cook Counties, Illinois*. TRC Environmental Corporation. Report Submitted to Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership (senior author with Price K. Laird, Jeffery L. Holland, Jessica Burr, and Larissa A. Thomas).

2012 *HABS Level II Documentation of 20 Historic Resources on the Tennessee Valley Authority Muscle Shoals Reservoir, Colbert County, Alabama*. TRC, Inc. Report Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority (with Jeffery L. Holland, Jessica Burr, and Vincent Macek).

2007 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Monroe Gas Storage Project, Monroe County, Mississippi*. TRC, Inc. Report Submitted to Foothills Energy Ventures, LLC (senior author with Jeffrey L. Holland).