

Common Name (Species Name)	Status	Distribution	Habitat	Notes
Bachman's Sparrow (<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>)	FSC, NCSC	Southeastern U.S	Open longleaf pine forests	Documented in Richmond County
Northern Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>)	FSC, NCSC	Scattered location throughout the southeastern U.S.	Dry and sandy woods associated with pine/scrub oak sandhills	Documented in Montgomery and Richmond counties
Eastern Fox Squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger</i>)	NCR	Eastern and Midwestern U.S.	Open forests associated with longleaf pine/scrub oak and sandhills	Documented in Anson and Richmond counties
Lark Sparrow (<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>)	NCR	Midwestern and western U.S.; mostly west of the Appalachians	Open sandhills with scrubs and trees	Documented in Richmond County
Southern Hognose Snake (<i>Heterodon simus</i>)	NCR	Coastal southeastern U.S	Sandy woods; sandhill longleaf pine/scrub oak	Documented in Richmond County
Coachwhip (<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>)	NCR	Southeastern U.S.	Dry and sandy woods	Documented in Anson, Stanly and Richmond counties
Pine Barrens Treefrog (<i>Hyla andersonii</i>)	NCR	NC, SC, FL, and NJ	Pine barrens, bay forests, swamps, and boggy areas	Documented in Richmond County
Timber Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>)	NCR	Eastern and midwestern U.S.	Upland forest	Potential in Montgomery County
Four-toed Salamander (<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>)	NCSC	Eastern and midwestern U.S.	Pools and seepages in hardwood forests	Documented in Montgomery County
Mole Salamander (<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>)	NCSC	Southeastern U.S.	Bottomlands with vernal pools	Documented in Montgomery and Richmond counties
Star-nosed Mole [Coastal Plain Population] (<i>Condylura cristata</i>)	NCSC	Coastal Plain of NC	Bottomlands, moist meadows, and swamps	Documented in Richmond County
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus</i>)	NCSC	Throughout most of North American; declining east of the Mississippi River	Fields and old pastures with perches and thorny scrubs	Documented in Montgomery County
Swainson's Warbler (<i>Limnothlypsis swainsonii</i>)	NCWL	Southeastern U.S.	Bottomlands, swamps, and stream bottoms	Documented in Richmond County along the Pee Dee River and tributaries

Note: FE=Federal Endangered; FT=Federal Threatened; FSC= Federal Species of Concern; NCE=North Carolina Endangered; NCT=North Carolina Threatened; NCSC=North Carolina Species of Concern; NCR=North Carolina Significantly Rare; NCWL=North Carolina Watch List (LeGrande et al. 2001).

4.7 Cultural Resources

The record of available information regarding historical properties in the Project area will be researched during the consultation and study process. Progress Energy is proposing to establish

an RWG for Cultural Resources with stakeholders in the spring of 2003. Studies performed following development of consultation and study protocols will be designed to address the concerns of the involved parties to satisfy the consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

History of the Project Area

The Project region is rich in historic and prehistoric resources. The first known inhabitants of the project area were Native Americans who traveled along the banks of the Pee Dee River more than 12,000 years ago. These inhabitants lived in the Paleo-Indian Period, which lasted until approximately 11,450 years ago (National Park Service [NPS] 1996). Although poorly understood, inhabitants of this period are thought to have lived in small camps of seasonally-mobile family groups who hunted deer, elk, bear, and possibly caribou. Their tools and weapons likely included scrapers, spears, knives, and baskets (North Carolina Archaeological Society [NCAS] 1984).

Native groups who followed the Paleo-Indians are called Archaic cultures. These cultures existed during the Archaic Period, which is believed to have lasted approximately 8,000 years, from approximately 11,450 years ago to 3,200 years ago (NPS 1996). The tools and weapons used by the area's inhabitants during the Archaic Period consisted of a variety of projectile points, knives, scrapers, and drills. Baskets, nets, mats, canoes, and other items of wood or other perishable materials were also probably common (NCAS 1984).

The Archaic cultures took the first steps towards farming with the intentional act of seed dispersal, spending longer periods in base camps and making more non-portable and artistic possessions than their predecessors. This process poised people for transition to that of pottery-making and horticulture that archeologists have labeled the Woodland era. This period is believed to have lasted from approximately 3,200 to 1,000 years ago. People of this period commonly made clay pottery and settled much of the year in small villages near rivers, tributaries, and inlets. Constructed craft items, such as stone pipes and pottery were developed, and advancement in artistry and complexity in societal structure were evident during this period (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill [UNCCH] 2002). The tools and weapons used by

people of this period included the use of the bow and arrow, introduction of pottery vessels for cooking and storage, and advancement in small triangular arrowheads. Settlements consisted of small and large camps, permanently occupied villages with substantial houses of wood or wattle and daub with thatched roofs. Seasonal movements to collect available plants or to hunt animals were also common (UNCCH 2002).

During the 1540s, Spanish explorers under the leadership of Hernando de Soto “discovered” several Indian groups occupying the interior regions of the Carolinas. The Native Americans whom de Soto met included Siouan, Iroquoian, and Muskogean speakers, whose descendants are now recognized as the historic tribes of the Catawba, Cherokee, and Creek Indians. Within a short period of time, approximately 50 years after the first contacts, the early European explorers of North Carolina had met, interacted with, and begun the process of significant cultural displacement of all the major native groups in the state (NCSHPO 2002a).

The Project region boasts a history of gold mining, where gold was first discovered in North Carolina in 1799 long before the California Gold Rush of 1848. Second to farming, gold mining employed more North Carolinians than any other industry during its peak years (The Yadkin-Pee Dee Lakes Project 2002).

Presented on the following pages is an overview of the historic and archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Properties

There are no sites located within the Project boundary currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Progress Energy will consult with the SHPO to make a determination of eligibility of the Tillery Dam and Hydroelectric Plant and Blewett Falls Dam and Hydroelectric Plant for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following is a list of historic sites in the vicinity or near the Project area, by county, that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NCSHPO 2002b). Progress Energy is not contemplating any actions that would impact these sites.

■ Stanly County

- Badin Historic District (Badin)
- Narrows Dam and Power Plant Complex (Badin)
- Opera House/Starnes Jewelers Building (Albemarle)
- Pfeiffer Junior College Historic District (Misenheimer Vicinity)
- Randle House (Norwood vicinity)
- Isaiah Wilson Snuggs House and the Marks House (Albemarle)
- West Badin Historic District (Badin)

■ Montgomery County

- Montgomery County Court House (Troy)

■ Richmond County

- Bank of Pee Dee (Rockingham)
- Covington Plantation House (Rockingham Vicinity)
- Alfred Dockery House (Rockingham Vicinity)
- Ellerbe Springs Hotel (Ellerbe Vicinity)
- Great Falls Mill (Burned) (Rockingham)
- John Phillips Little House (Little’s Mill Vicinity)
- Main Street Commercial Historic District (Hamlet)
- The Manufactures Building (Rockingham)
- Hannah Pickett Mill, No. 1 (Rockingham)
- Richmond County Courthouse (Rockingham)
- Roberdel Mill No. 1 (Rockingham)
- Rockingham Historic District (Rockingham)
- Seaboard Coast Line Passenger Depot (Hamlet)
- (former) U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (Rockingham)
- H.C. Watson House (Rockingham)

■ Anson County

- Boggan-Hammond House and Alexander Little Wing (Wadesboro)
- Chambers-Morgan Farm (White Store Vicinity)
- Billy Horne Farm (Polkton Vicinity)
- U.S. Post Office (Federal Nom.) (Wadesboro)
- Wadesboro Downtown Historic District (Wadesboro)

Archaeological Properties

Archaeological sites have been documented to occur in the vicinity of the Project. As part of Progress Energy's preparation of the SMP for the Tillery Hydroelectric Development, Progress Energy consulted with the NCSHPO to determine the extent of the archaeological sites found within one-quarter mile of the shoreline of Lake Tillery. Through the use of the NCSHPO files, Progress Energy has documented 91 archaeological sites and 11 architectural sites. The majority (80 of 91) of the archeological sites are located adjacent to the northern portion of Lake Tillery, outside of the Project boundary within Morrow Mountain State Park, and the Uwharrie National Forest (CP&L 2001a). Due to the sensitive nature of these sites and their locations and to prevent vandalism or destruction, the site locations will not be discussed in this document.

Progress Energy recognizes the sensitivity of these sites and has proposed in the Tillery SMP that Progress Energy will monitor permit applications and construction along Lake Tillery to ensure that sensitive areas are avoided. If a lease application is submitted that may affect any of the known archaeological sites, Progress Energy will direct the applicant to the NCSHPO and seek concurrence on any measures needed to protect the site. The applicant then must provide Progress Energy with documentation of concurrence with the NCSHPO before moving forward.

Another important archeological site in the vicinity of the Project area is the Town Creek Indian Mound located in Montgomery County. This site has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in North Carolina. Although inhabited for several thousand years, the major occupation at the Town Creek Site was from approximately 1450 A.D. until about 1550 A.D. (Reeves 1976). The main features at the Town Creek Site included an earthen mound and temple and a priest's house and mortuary house. Several smaller sites have been recorded in the general vicinity of Town Creek and may have been associated farmsteads and communities (NCAS 1985).

The following is a list of archaeological sites outside of the Project boundary but in the vicinity of the Project area, by county, that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NCSHPO 2002b).

- **Stanly County**
 - Hardaway Site 31St4 (Archaeology) (NHL) (Hardaway Point)
- **Montgomery County**
 - Doerschuk Site 31Mg22 (Archaeology) (Badin Vicinity)
 - Town Clerk Indian Mound (Archaeology) (NHL) (Mount Gilead Vicinity)

Further review and research of the Historic Properties in the Project area will commence after consultation with the SHPO.

4.8 Recreation Resources

Existing Facilities

- **General Area** - The Project is located in the Uwharrie Lakes region of south central North Carolina. The Uwharrie Lakes consist of six manmade lakes created as a result of the construction of hydroelectric facilities, including the Projects, Tillery and Blewett Falls Developments. The Uwharrie Lakes provide a variety of recreational opportunities including boating, canoeing, swimming, fishing, and most other water sports. The lands surrounding the Project areas offer scenic beauty and a variety of activities including hiking, camping, hunting, biking, horseback riding, and nature viewing. This is also a region that has been termed as North Carolina's "Central Park" with the idea that this region could serve as a rural hub for outdoor recreation and tourism for local residents and the growing urban population of the crescent metro areas in the region (ASU 1999). The Project is located within four counties - Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Stanly. Outdoor public recreation facilities are available in each of the counties.

There are also additional regional attractions in the Project area providing recreational facilities. These attractions include the Uwharrie National Forest, Morrow Mountain State Park, Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge, and the Pee Dee River Canoe Trail.

- Uwharrie National Forest - The Uwharrie National Forest, located just to the northeast of the Tillery Development, is comprised of 49,857 acres. There are five developed