

# APPENDIX C

*Correspondence with Agencies*

Puganella



# United States Department of the Interior



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

West Virginia Field Office  
90 Vance Drive  
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Contact Name: Dominick Paul Cerrone

Email Address or Fax Number: dpcerrone@cerrone1.com

FWS File # 2020-I-0705 All future correspondence should clearly reference this FWS File #.

Project: Central Hampshire PSD - Southwestern Hampshire County Waterline Extension

Date of Letter Request: April 8, 2020

This is in response to your letter requesting threatened and endangered species information in regard to the proposed project listed above. These comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U. S. C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Two federally listed species could occur in the project area: the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) (NLEB).

The Indiana bat and NLEB may use the project area for foraging and roosting between April 1 and November 15. Indiana bat summer foraging habitats are generally defined as riparian, bottomland, upland forest, and old fields or pastures with scattered trees. Roosting/maternity habitat consists primarily of live or dead hardwood tree species which have exfoliating bark that provides space for bats to roost between the bark and the bole of the tree. Tree cavities, crevices, splits, or hollow portions of tree boles and limbs also provide roost sites. In West Virginia, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) considers all forested habitat containing trees greater than or equal to 5 inches in diameter at breast height to be potentially suitable as summer roosting and foraging habitat for the Indiana bat.

Indiana bats feed on emerged aquatic and terrestrial flying insects. Moths, caddisflies, flies, mosquitoes, and midges are major prey items. Aquatic insects that have concentrated emergences or that form large mating aggregations above or near water appear to be preferred prey items. As a result, streams, wetlands, and associated riparian forests are often preferred foraging habitats for pregnant and lactating Indiana bats. Indiana bats also forage within the canopy of upland forests, over clearings with early successional vegetation (e.g., old fields), along the borders of croplands, along wooded fencerows, and over farm ponds in pastures. Increased erosion and sedimentation of streams reduces diversity and biomass of benthic invertebrates, i.e. insects. Some projects propose impacts to aquatic features such as streams or wetlands, which could result in a decrease in insects available to both bat species for foraging.

Updated April 2018

Similar to the Indiana bat, NLEB foraging habitat includes forested hillsides and ridges, and small ponds or streams. NLEB are typically associated with large tracts of mature, upland forests with more canopy cover than is preferred by Indiana bats. NLEB seem to be flexible in selecting roosts. They choose roost trees based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices, and this species is known to use a wider variety of roost types than the Indiana bat. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places like caves and mines. Although rare, this bat has also been found roosting in structures like barns and sheds.

Indiana bats and NLEB use caves or mine portals for winter hibernation between November 15 and March 31. These species also use the hibernacula and the areas around them for fall-swarming and spring-staging activity (August 15 to November 14 and April 1 to May 14, respectively). Some males have been known to stay close to the hibernacula during the summer and may use the hibernacula as summer roosts. There may be other landscape features being used as hibernacula by NLEB during the winter that have yet to be documented.

The Service has reviewed the number of acres of potentially suitable foraging and roosting habitat on the West Virginia landscape available to each Indiana bat, versus the total acreage of forest. On that basis, we have determined that small projects, more than 10 miles from a known priority 1 or 2 Indiana bat hibernaculum, more than 5 miles from a known priority 3 or 4 Indiana bat hibernaculum, or more than 2.5 miles from any known maternity roost, or more than 5 miles from summer detection sites where no roosts were identified, that affect less than 17 acres of forested habitat, and will not affect any potential hibernacula, will have a very small chance of resulting in direct or indirect effects to the Indiana bat, and therefore these effects are considered discountable. **Please note that the Service may review and update this assessment at any time as new information becomes available.**

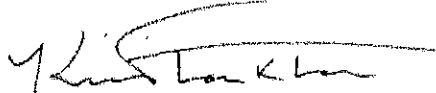
The Service does not anticipate that this project is likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat because your project: 1) will affect less than 17 acres of potential Indiana bat foraging or roosting habitat; 2) is not within any of the Indiana bat hibernacula or summer use buffers described above; 3) will not affect any potential caves or mines that could be used as hibernacula for this species; and 4) effects to aquatic features used for foraging habitat will be insignificant.

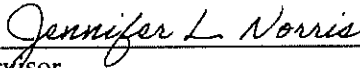
The NLEB may occur within the range of the proposed project, and may be affected by the proposed construction and operation of this project. Any take of NLEB occurring in conjunction with these activities that complies with the conservation measures (as outlined in the 4(d) rule), as necessary, is exempted from section 9 prohibitions by the 4(d) rule and does not require site specific incidental take authorization. Note that the 4(d) rule does not exempt take that may occur as a result of adverse effects to hibernacula and that no conservation measures are required as part of the 4(d) rule unless the proposed project: 1) involves tree removal within 0.25 miles of known NLEB hibernacula; or 2) cuts or destroys known, occupied maternity roost trees or any other trees within a 150-foot radius around known, occupied maternity tree during the pup season (June 1 to July 31). This proposed project is not located within any of these radii around known hibernacula or roost trees and will not affect any known NLEB hibernacula, therefore any take of NLEB associated with this project is exempted under the 4(d) rule and no conservation measures are required.

This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document. If there is a Federal nexus for the project (e.g., Federal funding provided, Federal permits required to construct), no tree clearing or any project construction activities on any portion of the parcel should occur until consultation under section 7 of the ESA, between the Service and the Federal action agency, is completed. Section 7 consultation is not complete until the Federal action agency submits a determination of effects to this office, the Service concurs with the Federal action agency's determination, and the Federal action agency agrees to limit tree clearing to under 17 acres as a mandatory condition for any permit decision rendered for this project. All measures must be implemented as proposed. If there is no Federal nexus associated with this project, then no further coordination with this office is required.

Should project plans change or amendments be proposed that we have not considered in your proposed action, or if additional information on listed and proposed species becomes available, or if new species become listed or critical habitat is designated, this assessment may be reconsidered.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact the biologist listed below at (304) 636-6586 or at the letterhead address.

  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date: 5/28/2020  
Biologist

  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date: 6/17/2020  
Field Supervisor





**DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Wildlife Resources Section  
Elkins Operations Center  
738 Ward Rd., PO Box 67  
Elkins, WV 26241  
Telephone 304-637-0245  
Fax 304-637-0250**

**Stephen S. McDaniel  
Director  
April 10, 2020**

Mr. Dominick Cerrone  
Cerrone Associates, Inc.  
97 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
Wheeling, WV 26003

Dear Mr. Cerrone:

We have reviewed Natural Heritage Program files for information on rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) species and sensitive habitats for the area of the proposed Southwestern Hampshire County Water Extensions project in the area of Purgitsville, Hampshire County, WV.

We have no known records of any RTE species that may be directly impacted by this project; however, shale barrens are a sensitive plant community that are commonly found in this area along road cuts and streams. Many shale barrens provide habitat for a variety of rare plant and butterfly species that are endemic to that type of habitat. As long as work occurs adjacent to the roadways, minimal negative impacts are expected.

The Wildlife Resources Section knows of no extensive surveys that have been conducted in the area for rare species or rare species habitat. Consequently, this response is based on information currently available and should not be considered a comprehensive survey of the area under review. This response is valid for two years.

The information provided above is the product of a database search and retrieval. This information does not satisfy other consultation or permitting requirements for disturbances to the natural resources of the state, and further consultation may be required. Additionally, any concurrence requirements for federally listed species must come from the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Thank you for your inquiry, and should you have any questions please feel free to contact me at the above number, or [barbara.d.sargent@wv.gov](mailto:barbara.d.sargent@wv.gov). Enclosed please find an invoice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Barbara Sargent".

Barbara Sargent  
Environmental Resources Specialist  
Environmental Coordination  
Operations Unit



**The Culture Center**  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300  
**Randall Reid-Smith, Curator**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562  
EEO/AA Employer

April 29, 2020

Mr. Dominick P. Cerrone, P.E.  
Director of Engineering  
Cerrone Associates, Inc.  
97 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
Wheeling, WV 26003

RE: Central Hampshire PSD – Southwestern Hampshire County Water Extensions  
FR#: 20-657-HM

Dear Mr. Cerrone:

We have reviewed the above referenced project to determine potential effects on cultural resources. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

According to the submitted information, the Central Hampshire Public Service District proposes to undertake water system extension project in the southwestern portion of Hampshire County, West Virginia from the Hardy County/Hampshire County line up to the community of Rada. The work will involve the installation of new water lines, a new 50,000 gallon water storage tank, and a 50 GPM above-ground booster station.

Architectural Resources:

We have reviewed the submitted information and determined that the proposed water line will pass adjacent to the Old Pine Church (NR# 12001049). The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. However, it is our opinion the proposed underground water line will have no effect on this resource. The included photographs and mapping show that the proposed water lines and above-ground infrastructure will not directly affect any architectural resources or affect any historic viewsheds. No further consultation is necessary regarding architectural resources; however, we do ask that you contact our office if your project should change.

Archaeological Resources:

A search of our records indicates that there are no previously recorded archaeological resources located within the proposed project area. Project mapping indicates that a large portion of the proposed ground disturbing activities will occur within previously disturbed areas and/or existing rights-of-way. However, there are sections of the proposed water line installation work that will occur outside of existing rights-of-way/utility corridors. We have concerns that there may be unrecorded archaeological deposits present within the proposed project area. We, therefore, request that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted in the following areas: all areas where line installation work will occur outside of previously disturbed areas and/or existing rights-of-way; the proposed booster station site; and the proposed tank site as well as its associated access road and water line corridor. We will provide further comment upon receipt of the resulting technical report.



West Virginia Department of  
**ARTS, CULTURE  
AND HISTORY**

The Culture Center  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Curator**  
Phone 304.558.0220 • [www.wvculture.org](http://www.wvculture.org)  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562  
EEO/AA Employer

September 29, 2021

Ms. Angie Curl  
Project Specialist  
Region 8 Planning and Development Council  
Grant County Industrial Park  
131 Providence Lane  
Petersburg, WV 26847  
Via email: [acurl@regioneight.org](mailto:acurl@regioneight.org)

RE: Central Hampshire PSD – Southwestern Hampshire County Water Project (Phases I & II)  
FR#: 21-882-HM-1

Dear Ms. Curl:

We have reviewed the abbreviated technical report titled, *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Central Hampshire PSD Water Extension Project in Hampshire County, West Virginia*, that was prepared and submitted by Weller & Associates, Inc. for the above referenced project. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Archaeological Resources:

According to the submitted report, the proposed project area (33.4-acres) was investigated via pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing. A total of 14 shovel test pits were excavated within the project area. According to the report, a majority of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is situated on steep terrain and/or in previously disturbed areas. All of the excavated shovel test pits exhibited disturbed soil contexts. Only modern artifacts were encountered during the survey. No new archaeological sites were identified. We concur with the recommendation that no further work is necessary. In our opinion, the proposed waterline extension project (Phases I & II) will have no effect on archaeological historic properties. No further consultation is necessary regarding archaeological resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. *If you have questions regarding our comments or the Section 106 process, please Carolyn M. Kender, Archaeologist, at (304) 558-0240.*

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/CMK

CC: Mr. Dominick P. Cerrone, PE, Cerrone Associates, Inc. ([dpcerrone@cerrone1.com](mailto:dpcerrone@cerrone1.com))  
Mr. Seth Cooper, Weller & Associates, Inc. ([scooper@wellercrm.com](mailto:scooper@wellercrm.com))

April 29, 2020  
Mr. Cerrone  
FR#: 20-657-HM  
Page 2

Cemetery Resources:

Project mapping indicates that several sections of the proposed water line corridor will run adjacent to several cemeteries including the Old Pine Church Cemetery which is a contributing resource of the Old Pine Church National Register of Historic Places listed property (NR# 12001049). No ground disturbing activities will take place within the cemeteries and no above-ground infrastructure will be located within any of the cemeteries' direct viewsheds. Therefore, it is our opinion that the proposed water system extension project will have no effect on cemetery resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. *If you have questions regarding our comments or the Section 106 process, please contact Benjamin M. Riggle, Structural Historian, or Carolyn M. Kender, Archaeologist, at (304) 558-0240.*

Sincerely,

*Susan M. Pierce signed electronically 2:45pm 4/29/2020*

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/CMK/BMR

CC: Mr. Dominick Cerrone, Cerrone Associates, Inc. (dpcerrone@cerrone1.com)





West Virginia Department of  
**ARTS, CULTURE  
AND HISTORY**

The Culture Center  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
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**Randall Reid-Smith, Curator**  
Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562  
EEO/AA Employer

August 23, 2021

Ms. Angie Curl  
Project Specialist  
Region 8 Planning and Development Council  
Grant County Industrial Park  
131 Providence Lane  
Petersburg, WV 26847  
Via email: [acurl@regioneight.org](mailto:acurl@regioneight.org)

RE: Central Hampshire PSD – Southwestern Hampshire County Water Project (Phases I & II)  
FR#: 21-882-HM

Dear Ms. Curl:

We have reviewed the above referenced project to determine potential effects on cultural resources. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

According to the submitted information, the Hampshire County Commission along with the Central Hampshire Public Service District proposes to undertake a phased water system extension project in the vicinity of Purgitsville in the southwestern portion of Hampshire County, West Virginia. The project will include the installation of new water lines, a new water storage tank, and an above-ground booster station. The project was previously submitted for review by Cerrone Associates, Inc. in March 2020 (FR#: 20-657-HM) prior to it being separated into three phases. Phase III will be submitted under a separate cover at a later date.

**Architectural Resources:**

We have reviewed the revised project information and determined that the proposed water line will pass adjacent to the Old Pine Church (NR# 12001049). The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. However, it is our opinion the proposed underground water line will have no effect on this resource. The included mapping and project details show that the proposed water lines and above-ground infrastructure will not directly affect any architectural resources or affect any historic viewsheds. Therefore, we have determined that no architectural resources or districts will be affected by the proposed project. No further consultation is necessary regarding architectural resources; however, we do ask that you contact our office if your project should change.

**Archaeological Resources:**

The current submission indicates that a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey was recently conducted within the current project area by Weller & Associates, Inc. However, the resulting technical report was not

August 23, 2021  
Ms. Curl  
FR#: 21-882-HM  
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included with the current submission. Please forward the Phase I archaeological survey technical report and associated GIS shape files to our office for review. We will provide further comment upon its receipt.

Cemetery Resources:

Project mapping indicates that several sections of the proposed water line corridor will run adjacent to several cemeteries including the Old Pine Church Cemetery which is a contributing resource of the Old Pine Church National Register of Historic Places listed property (NR# 12001049). No ground disturbing activities will take place within the cemeteries and no above-ground infrastructure will be located within any of the cemeteries' direct viewsheds. Therefore, it is our opinion that Phases I and II of the proposed water system extension project will have no effect on cemetery resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. *If you have questions regarding our comments or the Section 106 process, please contact Benjamin M. Riggle, Structural Historian, or Carolyn M. Kender, Archaeologist, at (304) 558-0240.*

Sincerely,



Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/BMR/CMK

CC: Ms. Courtney Neff, The Osage Nation ([cneff@osagenation-nsn.gov](mailto:cneff@osagenation-nsn.gov))  
Mr. Tom Landis, Farm Loan Chief, FSA ([tom.landis@usda.gov](mailto:tom.landis@usda.gov))  
Mr. Doug Cyphers, Acting State Executive, FSA ([douglas.cyphers@usda.gov](mailto:douglas.cyphers@usda.gov))  
Mr. Josh Lewis, State Environmental Coordinator, FSA ([josh.lewis@usda.gov](mailto:josh.lewis@usda.gov))



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office  
6263 Appalachian Highway  
Davis, WV 26260-8061  
Phone: (304) 866-3858 Fax: (304) 866-3852

In Reply Refer To:

January 09, 2023

Project Code: 2023-0031663

Project Name: CE10-10W Southwestern Hampshire County Water Extension

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

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Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
  - USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
  - Migratory Birds
  - Wetlands
-

## **Official Species List**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office**

6263 Appalachian Highway

Davis, WV 26260-8061

(304) 866-3858

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## Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0031663

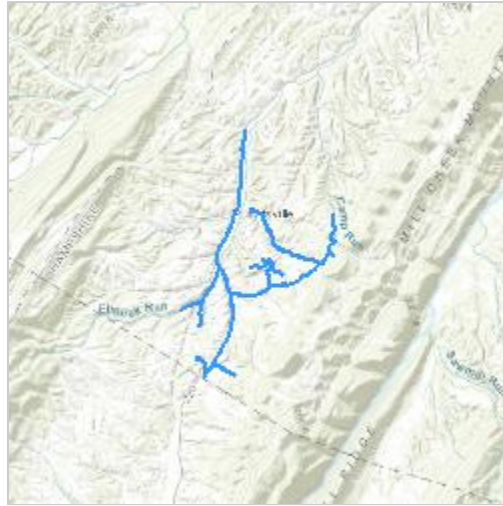
Project Name: CE10-10W Southwestern Hampshire County Water Extension

Project Type: Wastewater Pipeline - New Constr - Below Ground

Project Description: Waterline extension project delivering drinking water to the residents in and around the town of Purgitsville, WV.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.2430334,-78.8987207168421,14z>



Counties: Hampshire and Hardy counties, West Virginia

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All activities in this location should consider potential effects to this species. This project is not within a known-use area, but potentially occupied habitat may exist. Please contact the WVFO for additional consultation.</li> </ul> Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</a>	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a>	Endangered
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515</a>	Proposed Endangered

## Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

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## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Shale Barren Rock Cress <i>Boechera serotina</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6018">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6018</a>	Endangered

## Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

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# USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

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## Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

- 
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

**The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\) list](#) or warrant special attention in your project location.** To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a>	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399</a>	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<b>Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus praticus</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 31
<b>Cerulean Warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974</a>	Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20
<b>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></b> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</a>	Breeds elsewhere
<b>Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
<b>Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
<b>Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
<b>Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

## Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.







Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

## Migratory Birds FAQ

**Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.**

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

**What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?**

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

### **What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?**

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

### **How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?**

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### **What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?**

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
  2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
  3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles)
-

potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

### **Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects**

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

### **What if I have eagles on my list?**

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

### **Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report**

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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## Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED.  
PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html) OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

---

## **IPaC User Contact Information**

Agency: Cerrone Associates, Inc.  
Name: William Wallace  
Address: 97 14th Street  
City: Wheeling  
State: WV  
Zip: 26003  
Email: wwallace@cerrone1.com  
Phone: 7402137815

## **Lead Agency Contact Information**

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

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# Species Determination Chart

## Species Potential Effects Chart

Species	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
<b>Indiana bat</b>	<p>Will the project involve any tree removal or trimming?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WVFO.</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p>Are there any structures present within your project area that could be considered suitable for hibernating or roosting bats<sup>1</sup> ?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 3.</p>	<p>Is your project within known summer maternity or spring staging/fall swarming areas for the Indiana bat?<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Yes = Go to Question 4.</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>	<p>Will the project involve any stream/wetland impacts?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to the WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>
<b>Northern long-eared bat</b>	<p>Is your project within 150-feet of a documented northern long-eared bat roost tree or ¼ mile of a documented northern long-eared bat hibernacula according to IPaC?<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Does your project propose tree removal?</p> <p>Yes = May affect, but ESA Section 4(d) rule applies. <a href="#">Submit</a></p>		

<sup>1</sup> These include but are not limited to: caves, mine portals, rock fissures, bridges, buildings/structures with cracks or gaps, etc.

<sup>2</sup> This information is located on your official species list.

## Species Determination Chart

	<p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p><a href="#">streamlined 4(d) rule form to WVFO.</a></p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>		
<b>Virginia big-eared bat</b>	<p>Will your project occur within a known use area for this species<sup>1</sup>?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<b>Gray bat</b>	<p>Will your project directly or indirectly affect any caves, mine portals, bridges, fissures, structures, or culverts?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p>Will the project involve any stream/wetland impacts?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>		



# Species Determination Chart

<p><b>Federally-listed Aquatic Species (includes Mussel, Crayfish, and Darters)</b></p>	<p>If your project occurs only within a watershed known to support a federally-listed aquatic species, and does not occur within close proximity of a direct tributary, then the project will have no effect on the species.</p> <p>If your project occurs within close proximity to either a stream or a direct tributary known to support a federally-listed aquatic species, then answer the following question.</p> <p>Will the project directly affect the streambed (below ordinary high-water mark) of the stream? <sup>3</sup></p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p>Will the project bore underneath (directional bore or horizontal directional drill) a mussel/crayfish/darter stream?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 3.</p>	<p>Will the project involve earth moving and require erosion and sedimentation control measures within close proximity to a mussel/crayfish/darter stream?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 4.</p>	<p>Will the project affect fish quantities<sup>4</sup> or water quantity/quality<sup>5</sup> in a mussel/crayfish/darter mussel stream?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>
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<sup>3</sup> Refer to our list of aquatic habitats/or map.

<sup>4</sup> Projects that could affect fish movement include stocking or harvesting, or any project that could result in an increase to recreational fishing.

<sup>5</sup> This includes water withdrawals and discharge of contaminants (even with a NPDES).

# Species Determination Chart

<p><b>Cheat Mountain Salamander</b></p>	<p>Does the project occur within northern hardwood forests and/or red spruce dominant forests above 2,000 feet in elevation of Grant, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph, or Tucker counties?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov)</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<p><b>Flat Spired Three Toothed Land Snail</b></p>	<p>Will your project impact sandstone outcrops, cliff line features, emergent boulders, or talus slopes in the Cheat River Gorge?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			

# Species Determination Chart

<p><b>Madison Cave isopod</b></p>	<p>Will your project affect any wells, springs, sinkholes, or caves, or result in the creation of new sinkholes, in Jefferson or Berkeley counties?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<p><b>Harperella</b></p>	<p>Will the project directly affect the streambed (below ordinary high water mark), streambanks, or riparian vegetation of Back Creek, Sleepy Creek, the Potomac River, or the Cacapon River?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p>Will the project involve earth moving and require erosion and sedimentation control measures within close proximity to these streams?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No effect.</p>		

## Species Determination Chart

<p><b>Virginia spiraea</b></p>	<p>Will the project directly affect the streambed (below ordinary high water mark), streambanks, or riparian vegetation of the Lower New, Meadow, Marsh Fork, Gauley, Buckhannon or Bluestone Rivers?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = Go to Question 2.</p>	<p>Will the project involve earth moving and require erosion and sedimentation control measures within close proximity to these rivers?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>		
<p><b>Northeastern bulrush</b></p>	<p>Will the project affect any wetlands in Berkeley or Hardy Counties?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			

# Species Determination Chart

<p><b>Running buffalo clover</b></p>	<p>Will the project affect any forested habitat suitable for the species?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<p><b>Shale barren rock cress</b></p>	<p>Will the project affect any shale barrens in Greenbrier, Hardy, or Pendleton counties?</p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<p><b>Small whorled pogonia</b></p>	<p>Does the project occur within deciduous forest in Greenbrier, Randolph, Tucker, or Pocahontas counties?</p>			

# Species Determination Chart

	<p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			
<b>Rusty-patched bumble bee</b>	<p><a href="#">Is your project within a RPBB High Potential Zone?</a></p> <p>Yes = May effect, submit project information to WV Field Office (fw5_wvfo@fws.gov).</p> <p>No = No Effect.</p>			

### Species Conclusions Table

**Project Name:** Southwestern Hampshire County Water Extension  
**Project's FWS File Number:** 2022-0061109 (2020-I-0705)      **Date:** 7/7/2022  
**Point of Contact:** William Wallace, Cerrone Associates Inc. (wwallace@cerrone1.com, (740) 213-7815)

Species Name	ESA Determination <sup>1</sup> (e.g. no effect; may affect; may affect but 4(d) rule applies).	Critical Habitat	Notes / Documentation Summary (include full rationale in your report)
Indiana Bat	NO EFFECT	N	Tree removal ends self certification with May Effect, but correspondence with FWS dated 4/8/2020 deemed project to not effect Indiana Bat
Northern Long-eared Bat	NO EFFECT	N	Tree removal ends self certification with "May Effect, but ESA Section 4(d) Rule applies", but correspondence with FWS dated 4/8/2020 deemed project to not effect NLEB
Monarch Butterfly	NO EFFECT	N	Minimal disturbance to habitat
Shale Barren Rock Cress	NO EFFECT	N	Project does not occur in Greenbrier, Hardy, or Pendleton counties. Self Certification deemed project to have no effect.

<sup>1</sup> Determination required for projects that have a Federal nexus.  
 Last modified: 3/30/2021



**Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Central  
Hampshire PSD Water Extension Project in Hampshire  
County, West Virginia**

**Seth T. Cooper**

**September 9, 2020**

P.O. Box 6005  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003  
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(FR Number : 20-657-HM)

**Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Central  
Hampshire PSD Waterline Extension Project in Hampshire  
County, West Virginia**

**By**

**Seth T. Cooper**

**Submitted by**


**Seth T. Cooper, M.A.  
Principal Investigator  
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(304)-281-0445**

**Submitted to:**

**Cerrone & Associates, Inc.  
97 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
Wheeling, WV 26003**

**Lead Agency:**

**United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development**



---

**Seth T. Cooper, P.I.**

**September 9, 2020**

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**Weller #: WV-166**

## Abstract

In July 2020, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Central Hampshire Waterline project in Hardy and Hampshire Counties, West Virginia. The work was performed under contract with The Cerrone & Associates, Inc. (Cerrone). The lead agency is the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service (USDA-RUS). The archaeological investigation for this project was conducted in response to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, U.S.C. 470f. The document is congruent with the standards established by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and all new Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) regulations. The federal standards and guidelines are supplemented by the procedures presented by the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office (WV SHPO) [Trader 2001]. The goals of this survey are to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine whether any identified cultural resources meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation.

The literature review study area, defined as a 1.0-mile area surrounding the project boundaries, determined that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites located within the study area. There are two previous surveys within the study area, however, neither of these are within the project area. One NRHP property (Old Pine Church) is adjacent to the project area. There are 34 HPI structures depicted within the study area.

Fieldwork was completed on July 23 and 24, 2020 and included visual inspection and shovel test excavations. Visual inspection documented the presence of steep slope (>20 percent) and modern disturbances in the majority of the APE. The literature review determined that no portion of the APE has been professionally surveyed and no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area. The project area is adjacent to the NRHP Old Pine Church, but the site will not be impacted by the project. The fieldwork included visual inspection and shovel test unit excavation with a large portion of the project area located in disturbed conditions. No sites were documented as a result of this survey. It is considered that there is a limited possibility for the identification of significant archaeological resources in the APE. Therefore, it is Weller's opinion that the proposed project will have no effect on any archaeological resources that are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D within the APE, which is considered to be the construction easement limits. No further archaeological work is recommended in the proposed project area.

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33. Profile of a shovel test unit excavated within the project area.

## **Introduction**

In July 2020, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the proposed Central Hampshire PSD Waterline Extension project in Hampshire County, West Virginia (Figures 1-3). The work was performed under contract with Cerrone & Associates, Inc. (Cerrone). The lead agency is the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service (USDA-RUS). The archaeological investigation for this project was conducted in response to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, U.S.C. 470f. The document is congruent with the standards established by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and all new Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) regulations. The federal standards and guidelines are supplemented by the procedures presented by the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office (WV SHPO) [Trader 2001]. The goals of this survey are to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine whether any identified cultural resources meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation.

The project is located in an upland rural setting in multiple discontinuous segments near Purgitsville in southwest Hampshire County, West Virginia. The project is linear in shape containing approximately 13.5 ha (33.4 acres). The depth of the project varies from 3 to 6 feet and the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) is 25 feet. The project mostly follows along public roads within the public right-of-way extending off of U.S. 28/Purgitsville Pike. The project area contains roadway berm and ditch, hay field, woods, and manicured lawn settings located in a mix of ridge, hill slope, and floodplain situations. The project is situated in a rural residential, agricultural, and woodlands.

Because no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this investigation, this report utilizes the short report format that is detailed in the West Virginia Guidelines for Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations and Technical Reports (Trader 2001). The Principal Investigator for this project is Seth T. Cooper (Appendix A). Graphics and GIS work was completed by Seth Cooper. Fieldwork maps were constructed from field notes provided by the field staff. The literature review was initiated by Seth Cooper prior to the field reconnaissance. James Vosvick and Jon walker conducted the fieldwork which occurred on July 23-24, 2020.

## **Environmental Setting**

### *Climate*

Hampshire County has cold, snowy winters and is semi humid in the summer. January has the coldest average minimum temperature at 20°F. July is the hottest month with an average high temperature of 87°F. The annual precipitation of the county is approximately 32.69 inches (in). In November the average precipitation is lowest at 1.95 in., while August is the highest at 3.45 in. (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service USDA, SCS 1978 [2019]).

## *Physiography, Relief, and Drainage*

Most of Hampshire County is hilly and sloped as it is located in the Valley and Ridge physiographic province. This includes terrain that is characterized by parallel mountains and narrow valleys. Elevations range from 360 to 2,700 feet above sea level. The project is drained by Mill Branch and the Cacapon River (USDA, SCS 1978 [2020]).

## *Geology*

The geological bedrock of Hampshire County, including the project, consists of sedimentary rock. These include sandstone, siltstone, and shale. These strata are folded which exposes limestone in some areas (USDA, SCS 1978 [2020]).

## *Soils*

There are 23 specific soils located in the project (Table 1). These are a combination of upland slopes and floodplain soils (USDA, SCS 1978 [2020]).

<b>Table 1. Soils Within the Project Area.</b>				
<b>Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Map Unit Name</b>	<b>% Slope</b>	<b>Percent of AOI</b>	<b>Landform</b>
At	Atkins silt loam	0-3	7.3	Flood Plains
BcC3	Berks channery silt loam, severely eroded	8-15	8.3	Hillslopes
BcD3	Berks channery silt loam, severely eroded	15-25	14.4	Hillslopes
BcE3	Berks channery silt loam, severely eroded	25-35	16.1	Hillslopes
BkB	Berks channery silt loam	3-8	0.7	Ridges
BkC	Berks channery silt loam	8-15	4.0	Mountain slopes
BkD	Berks channery silt loam	15-25	0.5	Ridges
BkF	Berks channery silt loam	35-65	4.6	Ridges
BuB	Buchanan channery loam	3-8	0.3	Hillslopes
CkB	Clarksburg channery silt loam	3-8	2.1	Hillslopes
CkC	Clarksburg channery silt loam	8-15	0.1	Hillslopes
DIF	Dekalb and Lehigh very stony sandy loams	35-65	0.4	Hillslopes
FA	Fluvaquents	-	8.7	Floodplains
LbC	Laidig very stony loam	3-15	1.2	Hillslopes
LbD	Laidig very stony loam	15-25	1.1	Hillslopes
Me	Melvin silt loam	-	0.9	Floodplains
Pg	Philo gravelly loam	-	2.2	Floodplains
Rn	Rubble land	-	1.7	Mountain slopes
WeC3	Weikert channery silt loam, severely eroded	8-15	3.5	Ridges
WeD3	Weikert channery silt loam, severely eroded	15-25	7.7	Ridges
WeF3	Weikert channery silt loam, severely eroded	35-65	0.3	Hillslopes
WkC	Weikert-Berks channery silt loams	8-15	0.5	Ridges
WkF	Weikert-Berks channery silt loams	35-65	13.3	Hillslopes

## *Flora & Fauna*

The Pleistocene-Holocene environment for this region of West Virginia was characterized as a mixed hardwoods forest region (Delcourt and Delcourt 1980). The first European settlers in the region encountered an environment which had become established ca. 8,000 B.P., and remained essentially unchanged until their arrival. The predominant trees were oak, poplar, chestnut, spruce, maple, and hemlock; but less dominant species such as ash, blackgum, black walnut, sycamore, elm, beech, cherry, and butternut were also found. Shrubs included sumac, elder, pawpaw, dogwood, haw,

sassafras, hazel, crab apple, redbud, laurel, and rhododendron. There were wild fruits such as blackberries, strawberries, service berries, cherries, haws, mulberries, raspberries, grapes, plums, crab apples, elderberries, huckleberries, and teaberries (Miller 1969). Most early settlers used the land primarily to grow the crops necessary to sustain themselves and their families.

Fauna encountered by these first settlers included bison, bear, deer, elk, panthers, wolves, wildcats, foxes, raccoons, beavers, opossums, skunks, otters, minks, muskrats, squirrels, rabbits, and woodchucks (Miller 1969).

## **Research Design**

### ***Research Questions***

The purpose of a Phase I survey is to locate and identify cultural resources that will be affected by the planned undertaking. This includes archaeological deposits as well as architectural properties that are older than 50 years within the APE. Once these resources are identified and sampled, they are evaluated for their eligibility or potential eligibility to the NRHP. These investigations are directed to answer or address the following questions:

- 1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests the undertaking had been previously surveyed and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project?
- 2) Are cultural resources likely to be encountered in the undertaking?

## **Archaeological Field Methods**

The survey conducted within the project area included the following methods of sampling and examination to verify conditions and evaluate cultural resources. These included shovel test unit excavation and visual inspection.

*Shovel test unit excavation.* Shovel test units are excavated in all the locations that are located within the project corridor where surface visibility is insufficient for surface collection. This can include fallow conditions, manicured lawn, corn stubble fields, and possibly soybean stubble fields. These units are spaced at about 15 m intervals (50') and generally located on the centerline of the project corridor. Units are manually excavated until they extend 10 cm into the subsoil. Individual shovel test units are documented regarding their depth, content, and color (Munsell). Wherever sites are encountered, Munsell color readings are taken per shovel test unit. All of the undisturbed soil matrices from shovel test units are screened through .6 cm hardware mesh. Additional or radial shovel test units will be excavated in areas where cultural remains are identified. These will be placed at 5 m intervals and within the project corridor.



*Visual inspection.* Locations where cultural resources are not expected, such as disturbed areas, steeply sloped areas, and low/wet areas are walked over and visually inspected. This method is used to verify the absence or likelihood of any cultural resources being located in these areas. This method is also utilized to document the general terrain and the surrounding area.

The application of the resulting field survey methods was documented in field notes, field maps, and permit maps.

### ***Curation***

No artifacts were recovered during the field reconnaissance. All fieldnotes and maps will be housed at Weller.

### **Literature Review**

The literature review was initiated by Seth Cooper on prior to the field reconnaissance. This review consisted of the examination of the records maintained on the WV SHPO online database for an area extending 1.0 mile from the project boundaries. This information included cultural resource management reports, topographic maps, site forms, cemetery files, and NRHP files (Figure 9; Tables 2 & 3).

The literature review indicated that no portion of the APE has been professionally investigated for archaeological resources. There have been two (n=2) professional investigations conducted within the study area. The first is a multiple location survey and NRHP evaluation of cemeteries in Hampshire County conducted by Vosvick and Jackson 2017. The other is a cell tower survey conducted by Zink in 2009.

**Table 2. Previous Archaeological Surveys Recorded in the 1-Mile Study Area.**

<b>FR #</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>In APE (Y/N)</b>	<b>Author</b>
RR-4-HM	NRHP Evaluation of Cemeteries	N	Vosvick & Jackson 2017
09-1306-HM	Ph I Cell Tower survey	N	Zink 2009

A review of the archaeological site location map showed that there are no sites are recorded within the study area.

An examination of Historic Property Inventory files indicated there are 34 architectural sites within the study area.

**Table 3. Historic properties recorded in the study area.**

<b>HPI #</b>	<b>Present Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Arch Style</b>	<b>Historic Use</b>	<b>Date</b>
HM-1213	-	Stringtown Rd	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1910
HM-1212	-	Stringtown Rd	Purgitsville	Bungalow	Residence	1930
HM-1214	-	U.S. 220/28	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1930
HM-1208	-	Sector Rd	Sector	Double House	Residence	1790

<b>Table 3. Historic properties recorded in the study area.</b>						
<b>HPI #</b>	<b>Present Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Arch Style</b>	<b>Historic Use</b>	<b>Date</b>
HM-1207	-	Sector Rd	Sector	Log Cabin	Residence	1790
HM-1206	-	Sector Rd	Sector	Gable Front	Residence	1910
HM-1205	-	Rinker Rd	Purgitsville	Double House	Residence	1800
HM-1204	-	Old Mountain Rd	Purgitsville	Hall & Parlor	Residence	1780
HM-1203	-	Old Mountain Rd	Purgitsville	Side Hallway	Residence	1920
HM-1202	-	Hoke Rd	Purgitsville	Unknown	Residence	-
HM-1199	-	Grove Lane	Purgitsville	Massed Plan	Residence	1880
HM-1201	Cement Culvert	Grove Lane	Purgitsville	N/a	Culvert	1930
HM-1200	-	Grove Lane	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1880
HM-0091-0006	White Pine Church of the Brethren	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Gable Front	Church	1950
HM-0091-0001	Marvin Chapel UM Church	Rt. 220/28	Purgitsville	Gothic	Church	1920
HM-0091-0002	-	Rt. 220/28	Purgitsville	Cross Gable	Residence	1960
HM-1190	Mill Creek School	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Brick	School	1950
HM-1198	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1900
HM-0122	Kelley House	Mud Run Rd	Purgitsville	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Residence	1856
HM-1188	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Side Hallway	Residence	1880
HM-1187	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Double House	Residence	1800
HM-1198	Stonework Culvert	Huffman Rd	Purgitsville	N/a	Bridge	1930
HM-1186	Old Purgitsville Post Office	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Gable Front	Post Office	1920
HM-1193	-	Unnamed dirt lane off Huffman Rd	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1850
HM-1196	-	Huffman Rd	Purgitsville	Double House	Residence	1800
HM-1194	-	Huffman Rd	Purgitsville	Side Gable	Residence	1880
HM-0091-0005	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Vernacular	Residence	1880
HM-0091-0004	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Double Pile	Residence	1900
HM-0091-0007	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1900
HM-1182	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	Bungalow	Residence	1930
HM-1181	-	U.S. 220	Purgitsville	I-House	Residence	1820
HM-1180	Old Turnpike Segment	Behind Old Pine Church	Purgitsville	N/a	Road	1830
HM-0794	Old Pine Church	Church Rd	Purgitsville	Gable Front	Church	1781
HM-1178	-	U.S. 20	Purgitsville	Gable and Wing	Residence	1790, 1880

There is one NRHP resource within the study area.

<b>NRHP#</b>	<b>Present Name</b>	<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Arch Style</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
12001049	Old Pine Church	Purgitsville	Gable Front	Church	1838

There were no cemeteries mapped within the 1-mile study area.

A review of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map (Figures 10-15) and the USGS *1973 Old Fields, West Virginia 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicate structures in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Figure 2) on along roadways.

### ***Evaluation of Research Questions 1 and 2***

Based on the results of the literature review, research questions 1 and 2 may be addressed.

- 1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests that project has been previously surveyed and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project?
- 2) Are cultural resources likely to be encountered in the project?

No portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and no previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the project. No prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the surrounding landscape, although landforms similar to those within the project area have been known to contain archaeological deposits if not disturbed. Archaeological resources are possible but not expected within the project area.

### **Archaeological Fieldwork Results**

The field investigation was undertaken by James Vosvick and Jon Walker on July 23-24, 2020 (Figures 16-21; 22-32). Conditions were hot and humid with temperatures in the upper 80s °F. These investigations involved subsurface testing methods and visual inspection; much of the overall area was found to be contained in steep slope, wet conditions, or disturbed conditions within a roadside ditch. The survey did not result in the identification of any sites.

Visual inspection of the APE documented the presence of steep slope (>20 percent) or disturbance in the majority of the APE (Figures 16-21). Visually evident disturbances were recorded in the form of roadside ditches or obvious grading within the APE, as the project generally follows public roads. The project begins on Church Road, approximately 100 ft south of the Hardy/Hampshire County line in Hardy County (Figure 16). The project follows along Church Road within the public right-of-way heading in a northwest direction towards U.S. 28/Purgitsville Pike. The road, ditch, and berm account

for disturbances in this portion of the project. The project branches at the intersection of Church Road and U.S. 28. The left spur of the project heads west and crosses U.S. 28 and then follows along an existing driveway adjacent to a residence and outbuildings. This area near the house was located in sloped and disturbed conditions. The corridor turns northeast and crosses a fallow open area which was subjected to subsurface testing in the form of shovel test units (Figures 22-23). A total of six (n=6) shovel tests were excavated within this area. Shovel tests were found to be disturbed. Soils consisted of 0-15cmbs yellowish brown (10YR5/3) mottled, gravelly clay soils (Figure 33). The disturbance is associated with grading activities.

The project then continues north along Old Pine Church Road (Figure 16; Figures 24-26). This area runs along the public road right-of-way and adjacent to the NRHP Old Pine Church (#12001049) and cemetery (Appendix B). The church building was constructed in 1838 and listed on the NRHP in 2012. This structure is a large one-story, front gable log building with German siding with a metal standing seam roof. The NRHP property boundary is limited to the east side of Old Pine Church Road and encompasses the church building and cemetery and is the same as the original parcel boundary at the time of the construction of the church. The cemetery on the west side of Old Pine Church Road is not mapped as part of the NRHP boundary. The project in this area will follow the disturbed road right-of-way and not impact the cemeteries. This spur of the project continues west on Old Pine Church Road staying within the disturbed road right-of-way.

The main body of the project follows along U.S. 28 with spurs branching off to adjacent side roads. The project area along U.S. 28 is located within the disturbed road right-of-way consisting of the road, berm, and ditch (Figure 16). The next spur off of U.S. 28 follows Hickory Hill Road in a southeast manner. The entirety of the project along this route is located in the disturbed road right-of-way consisting of the road, berm, and ditch (Figure 27). The main body of the project continues north along U.S. 28 within disturbance (Figure 17). A spur of the project follows Huffman Road from U.S. 28 and splits into two segments, one continuing along Huffman Road, and the other following Phillip Vincent Road (Figures 17-19; Figure 28, 29, and 32). The project area along Phillip Vincent Road is located within the disturbed road right-of-way consisting of road, berm, and ditch conditions (Figures 17-18; Figure 28).

The project area along the south end of Huffman Road is located in the road right-of-way consisting of road, berm, and ditch conditions (Figure 18; Figure 29). The project area in the north portion of Huffman Road is located in steep side slope (>20 percent) along the roadside (Figure 32). There is a Civil War site mapped near the project area at the north end of Huffman Road near the intersection with U.S. 28. The site is mapped as a point to the west of Huffman Road. This site is the Skirmish of Burlington (#RRS1V25P1CHXXVIIP81) that occurred April 6-7, 1863. There is little information on this site, however the WV SHPO GIS lists the location as Burlington in Mineral County. The project area near the site is located within road right-of-way and steep side slope (>20 percent).

The next segment of the project travels east following Old Mountain Road and located within disturbed road right-of-way conditions consisting of road, berm, and ditch (Figures 18, 20-21). A small spur travels south along Grove Road (Figure 18; Figures 30-31). The project continues east along Old Mountain Road within the road right-of-way (Figure 20). The project diverges into two sections. One section continues along Old Mountain Road, while the other Old Mountain Run. The north segment along Old Mountain Run follows along the road right-of-way disturbance (Figures 19-21). A short spur heads north crossing a fallow ridge before converging with Knob View Road (Figure 19). The fallow ridge was subjected to shovel testing. A total of three (n=3) shovel tests were excavated in this area and found to be disturbed. Soils consisted of 0-15 cmbs yellowish brown (10YR5/3) mottled, gravelly clay soils. The remainder of the project corridor along Knob View Road is located within the disturbed road right-of-way.

The project continues east down Old Mountain Road within road right-of-way disturbance (Figures 20-21). The project then crosses an open field between Old Mountain Road and Stringtown Road (Figure 21). This area was subjected to subsurface testing. A total of five (n=5) eroded shovel tests were excavated in this area that was located on side slope. Shovel test units consisted of 0-5 cmbs sod layer over a 5-10 cmbs yellowish brown (10YR5/3) clay soils. The project continues east down Stringtown Road and then turns south following Fred Rinke Road within the disturbed road right-of-way consisting of road, berm, and ditch cut into side slope (figure 21). At the project terminus, the project corridor diverges from the road right-of-way and heads east up steep side slope (>20 percent).

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the APE (Figures 16-21). All of these were found to be disturbed. Soil profiles varied slightly depending on location and landform settings (Figure 33). No artifacts older than 50 years of age were recovered during the field reconnaissance.

### **APE Definition and NRHP Determination**

The APE is a term that must be applied on an individual project basis. The nature of the project or undertaking is considered in determining the APE. This may include areas that are off the property or outside of the actual project's boundaries to account for possible visual impacts. When construction is limited to underground activity, the APE may be contained within the footprint of the project. The APE includes the footprint of the project and a limited area surrounding it. The project area is located in a rural, upland landscape with dispersed residences. The visual APE for the project, is limited as the proposed project is for the construction of a water line.

No artifacts older than 50 years of age were recovered during the field reconnaissance. Weller was not contracted to perform a history architecture survey for this project.

## **Recommendations**

In July of 2020, Cerrone & Associates, Inc. contracted Weller & Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the proposed Central Hampshire PSD Waterline Extension project in Hampshire County, West Virginia. The project is linear in shape containing approximately 13.5 ha (33.4 acres). The typical depth of the installation is approximately 3 to 6 feet and the LOD is approximately 25 feet. The project mostly follows along public roads within the public right-of-way extending off of U.S. 28/Purgitsville Pike. The project area contains roadway berm and ditch, hay field, woods, and manicured lawn settings located in a mix of ridge, hill slope, and floodplain situations. The literature review determined that no portion of the APE has been professionally surveyed and no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area. The project area is adjacent to the NRHP Old Pine Church, but the site will not be impacted by the project. The fieldwork included visual inspection and shovel test unit excavation with a large portion of the project area located in disturbed conditions. No sites were documented as a result of this survey. It is considered that there is a limited possibility for the identification of significant archaeological resources in the APE. Therefore, it is Weller's opinion that the proposed project will have no effect on any archaeological resources that are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D within the APE, which is considered to be the construction easement limits. No further archaeological work is recommended in the proposed project area.

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## Figures



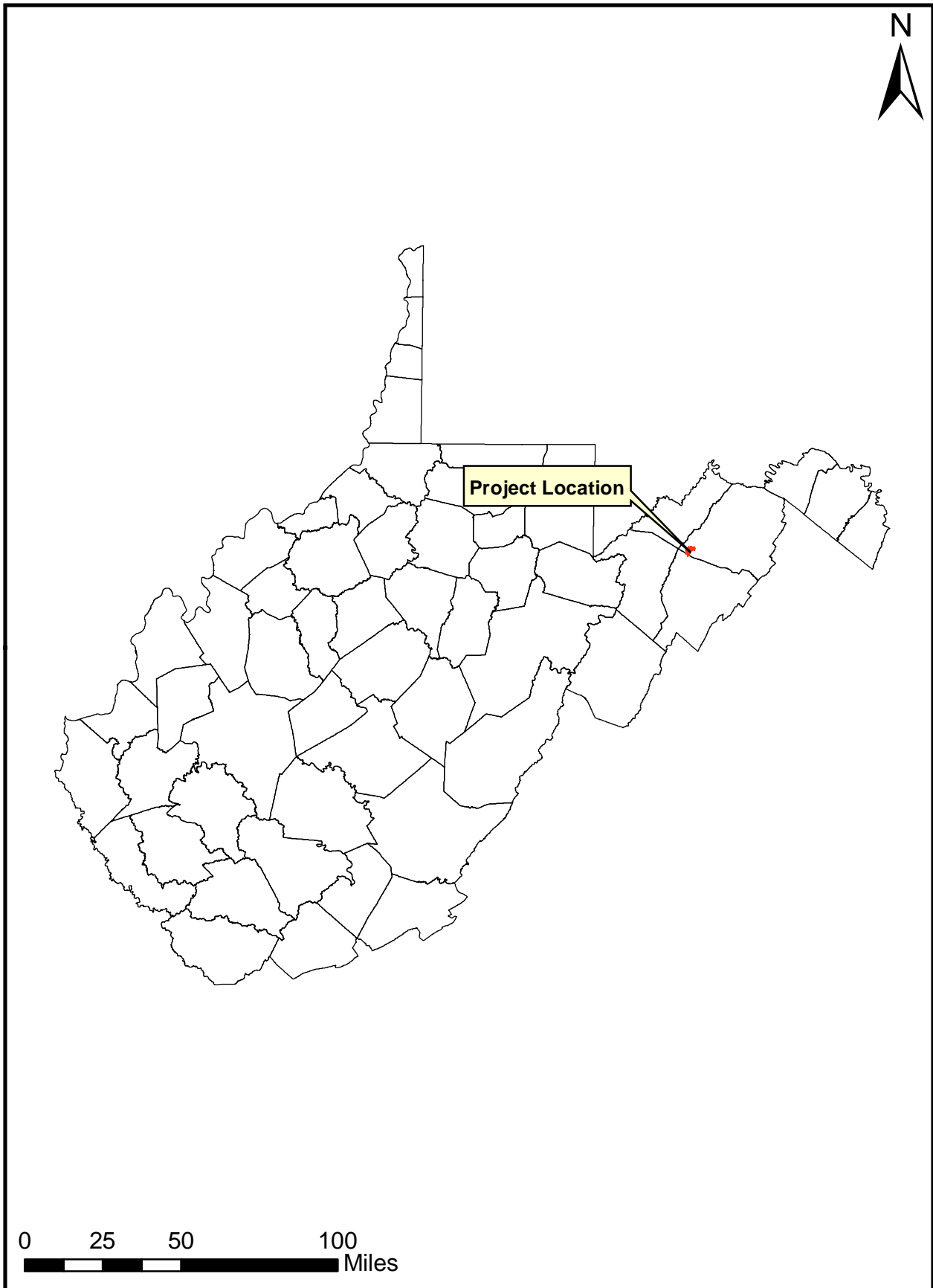


Figure 1. Map of West Virginia showing county boundaries and the project area.



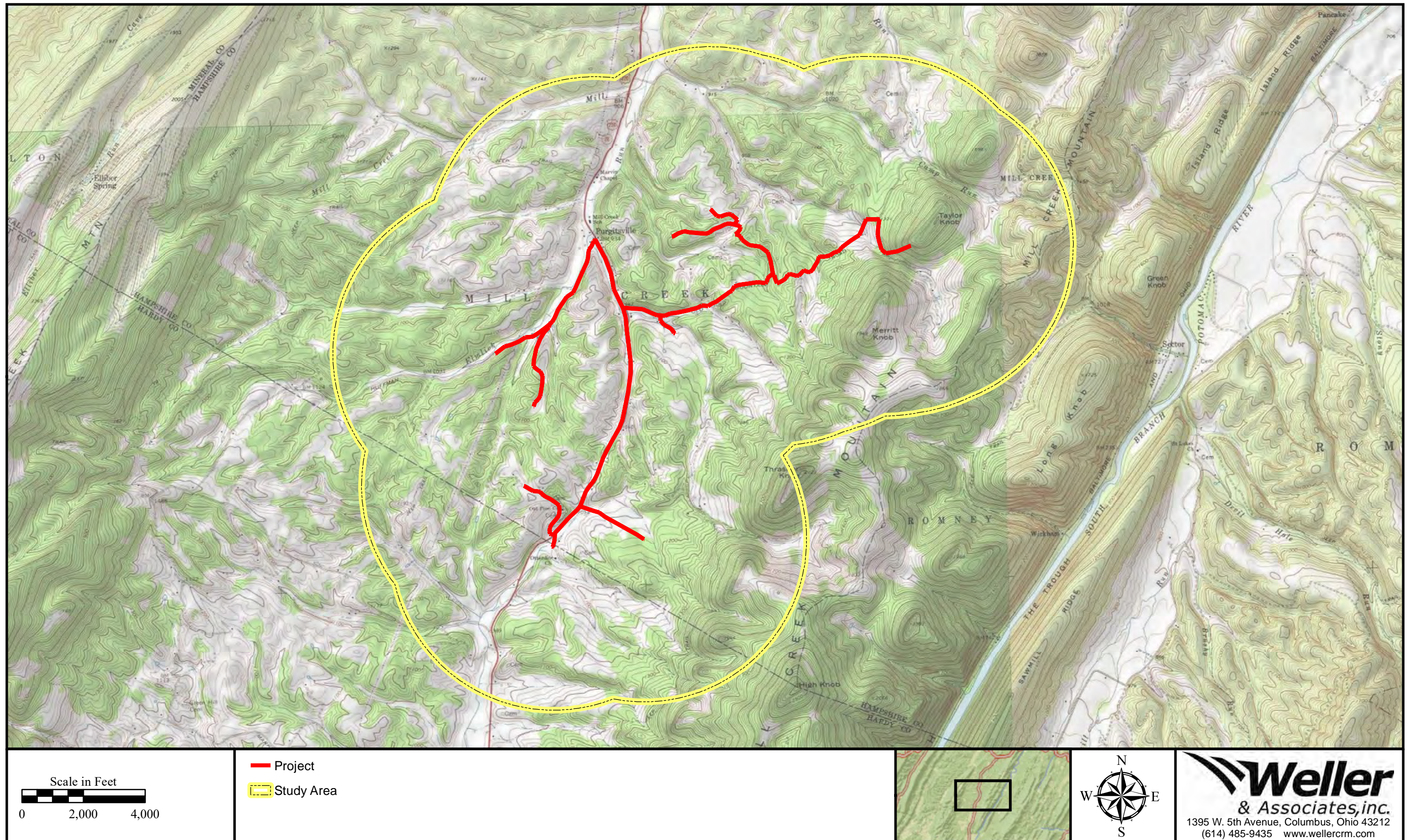


Figure 2. Portion of the USGS 1973 Old Fields, West Virginia 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the location of the project and study area.



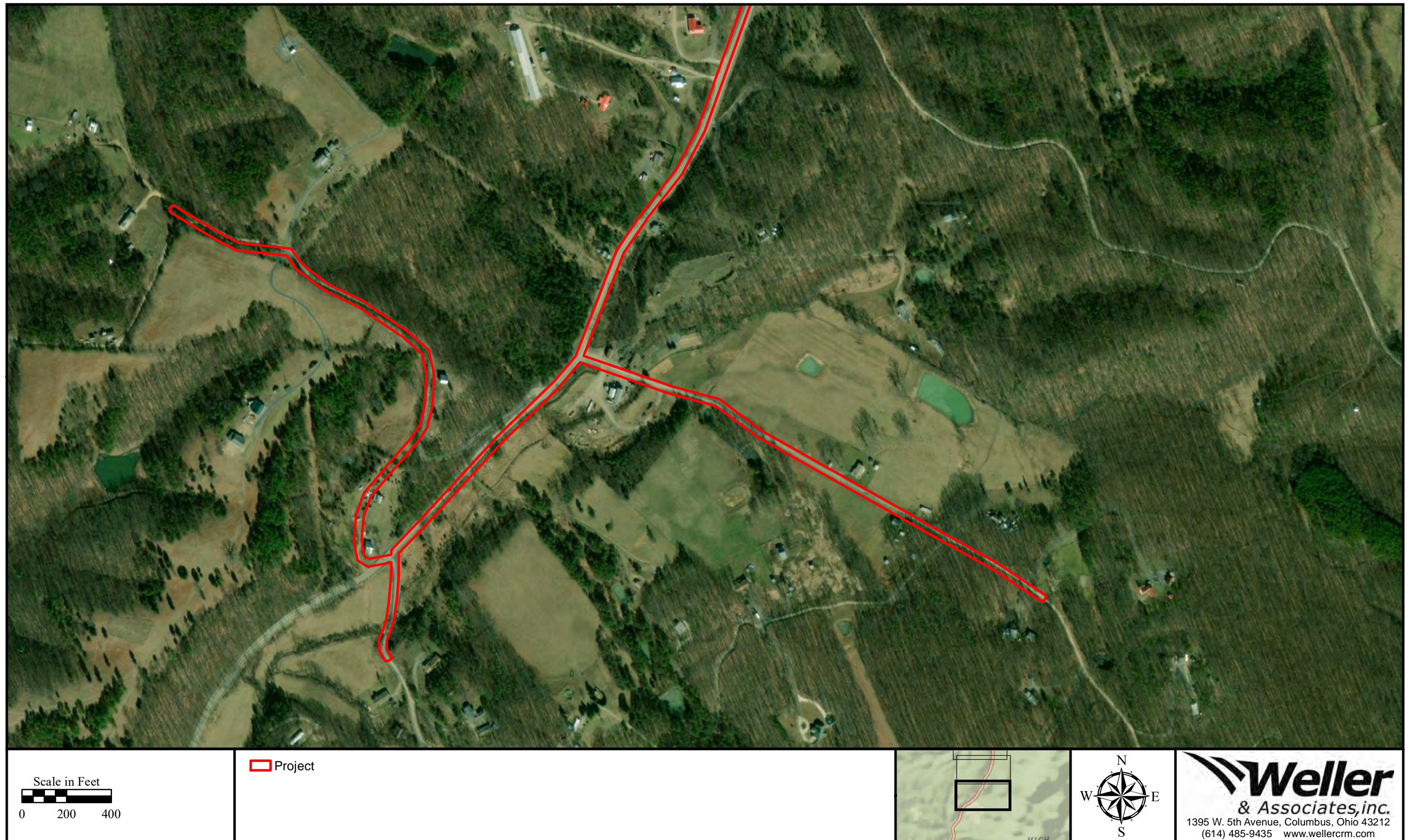


Figure 3. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.





Figure 4. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.



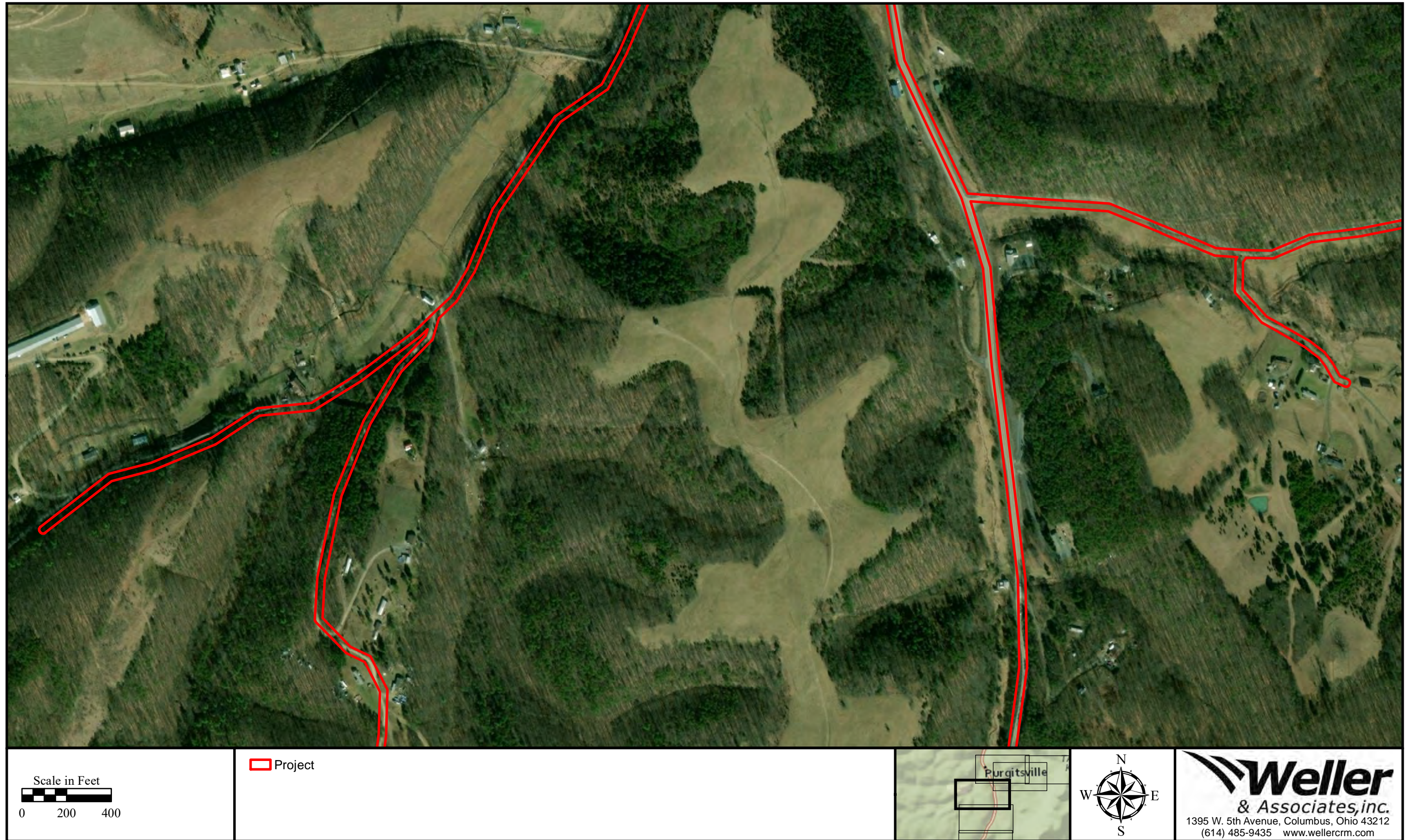


Figure 5. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.





Figure 6. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.





Figure 7. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.



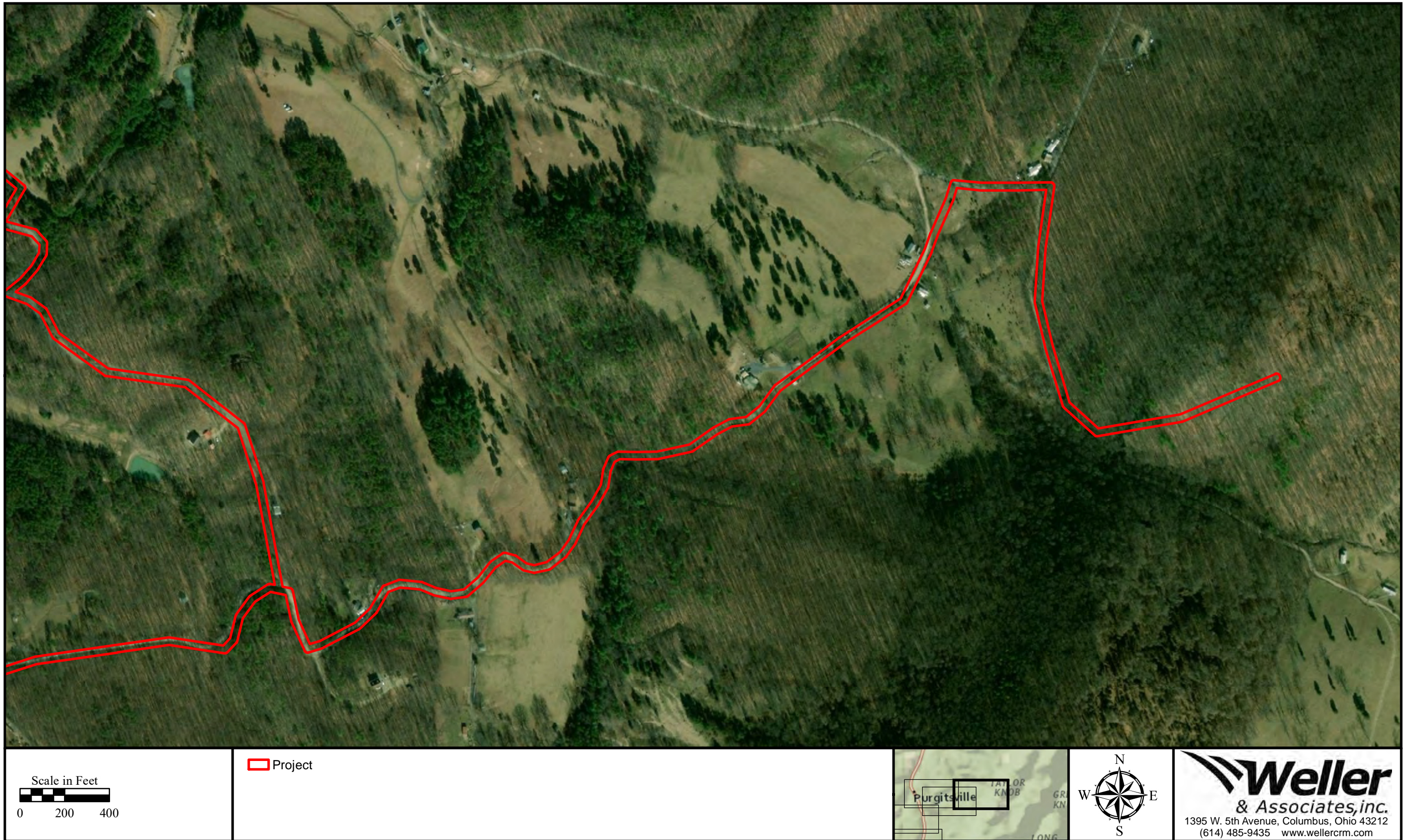
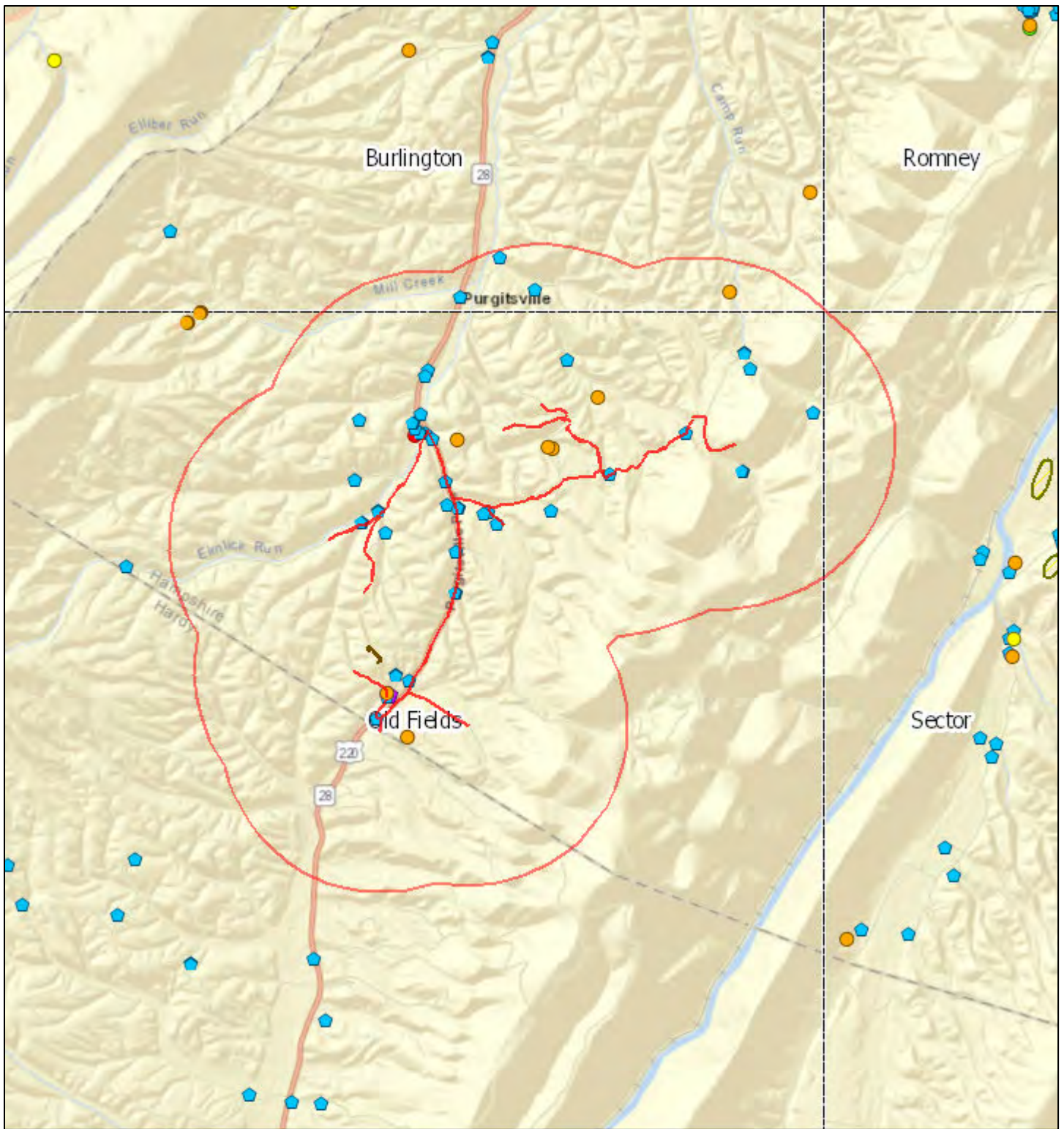


Figure 8. Aerial map indicating the location of the project area.

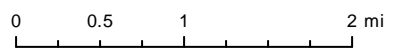















# Figure 9. WV SHPO Map



July 29, 2020

1:72,224



- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Archaeology Sites - Point            |  Archaeology Survey - Area           |
|  Archaeology Survey - Point           |  Architecture Sites - Area           |
|  Architecture Sites - Point           |  Restricted National Register - Area |
|  Restricted National Register - Point |  Civil War Battlefields              |
|  Civil War Sites                      |  Cemeteries - Area                   |
|  Cemeteries - Point                   |  Architecture Survey - Area          |
|  Archaeology Sites - Area             |   |

**Notes:**





Figure 10. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



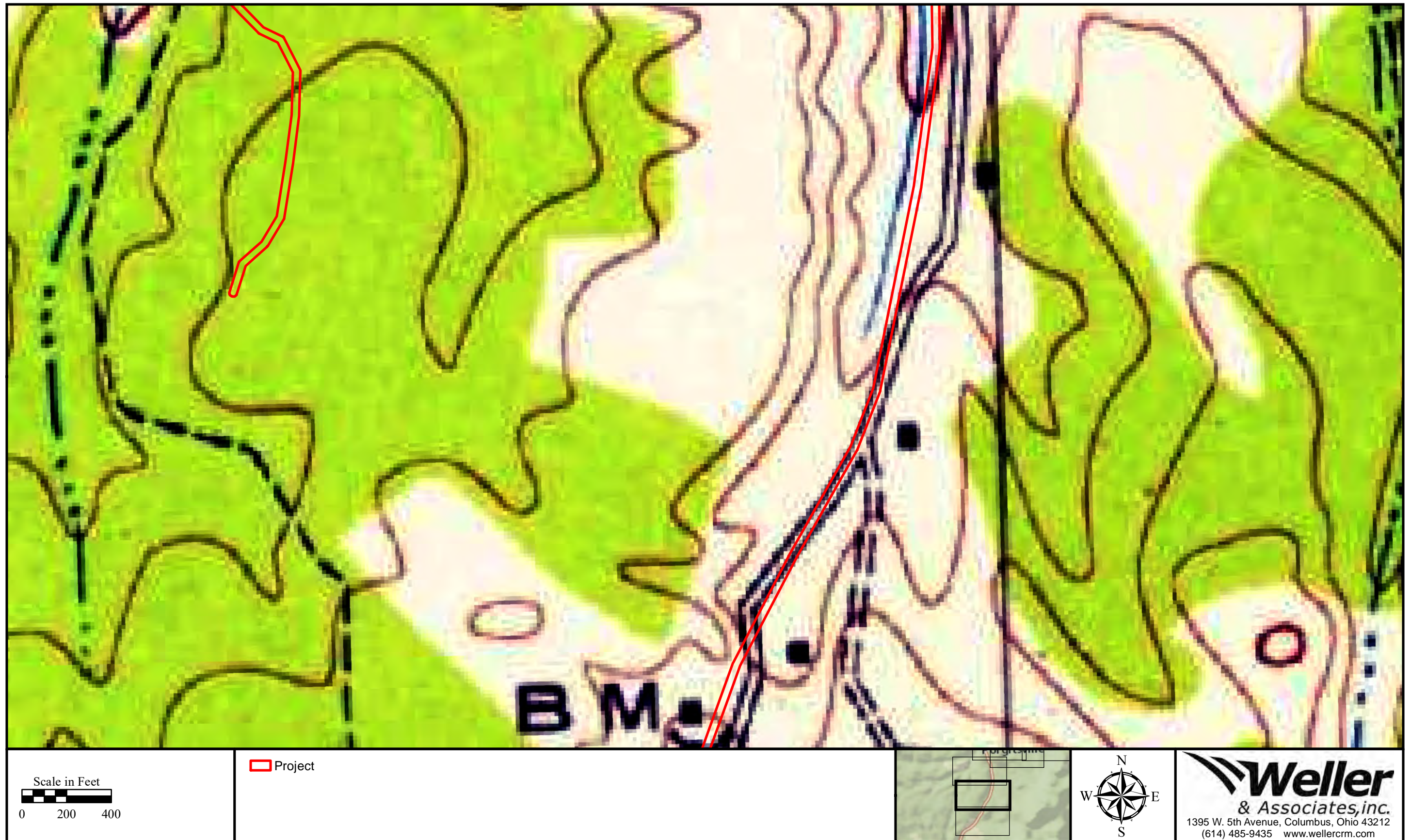


Figure 11. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



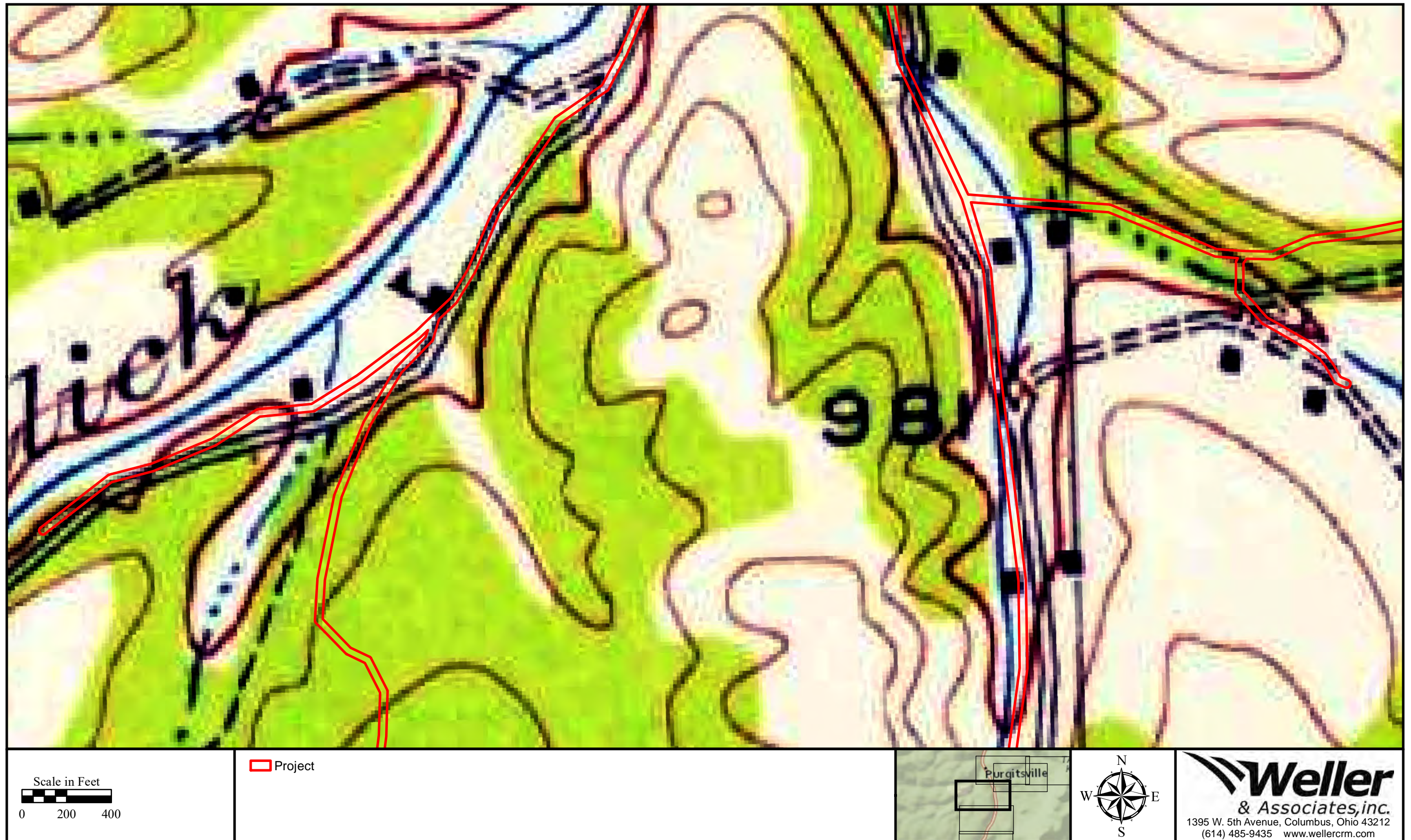


Figure 12. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



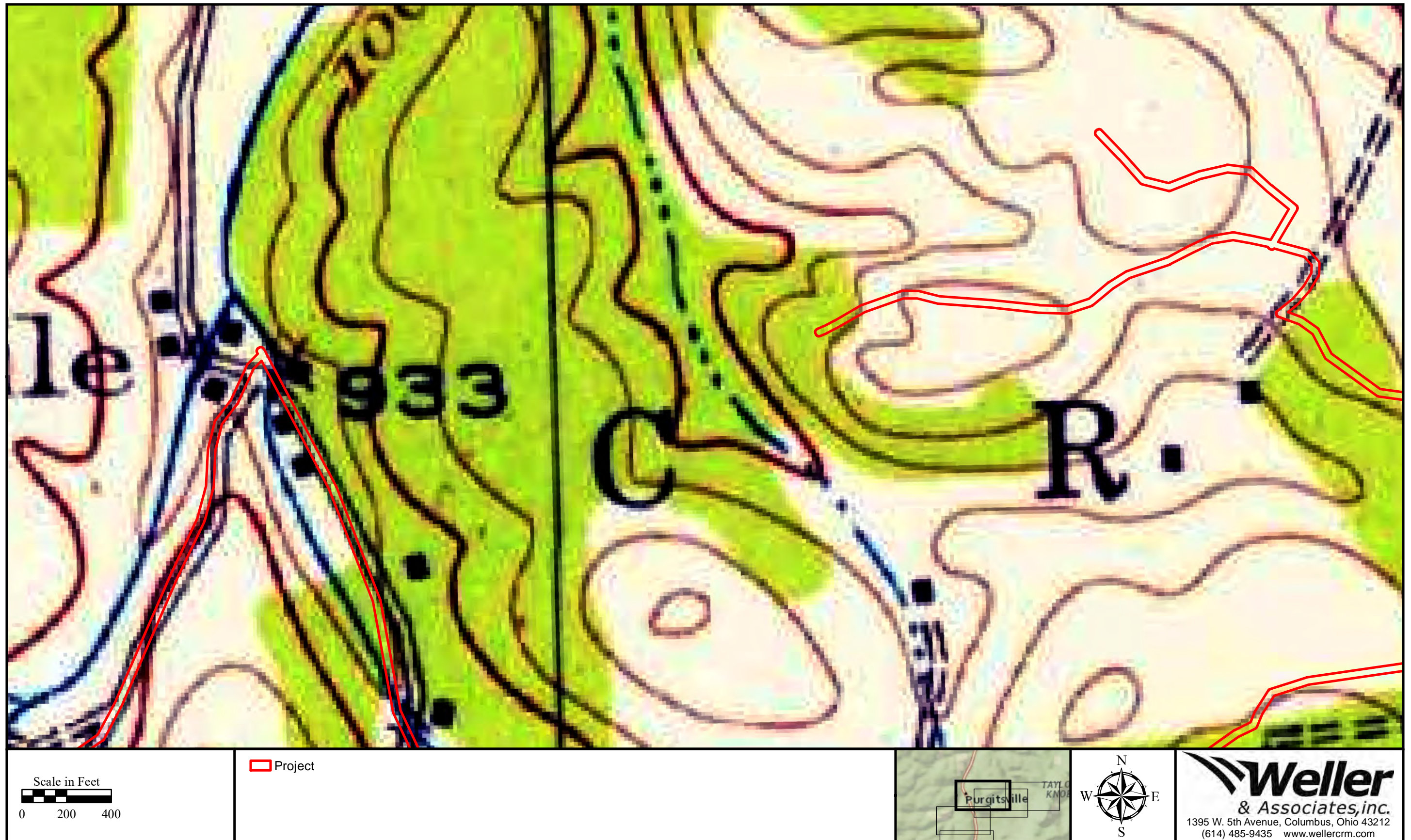


Figure 13. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



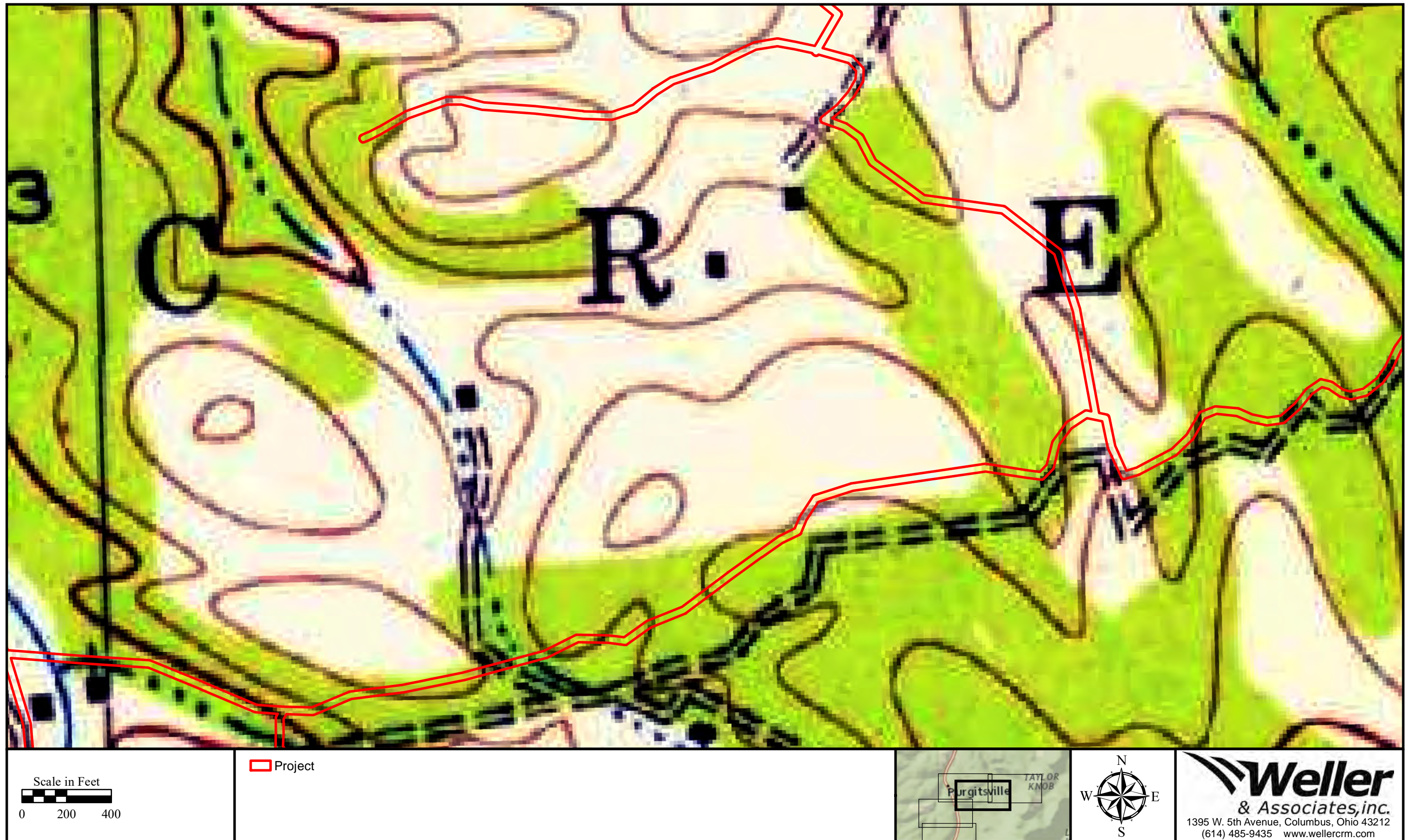


Figure 14. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



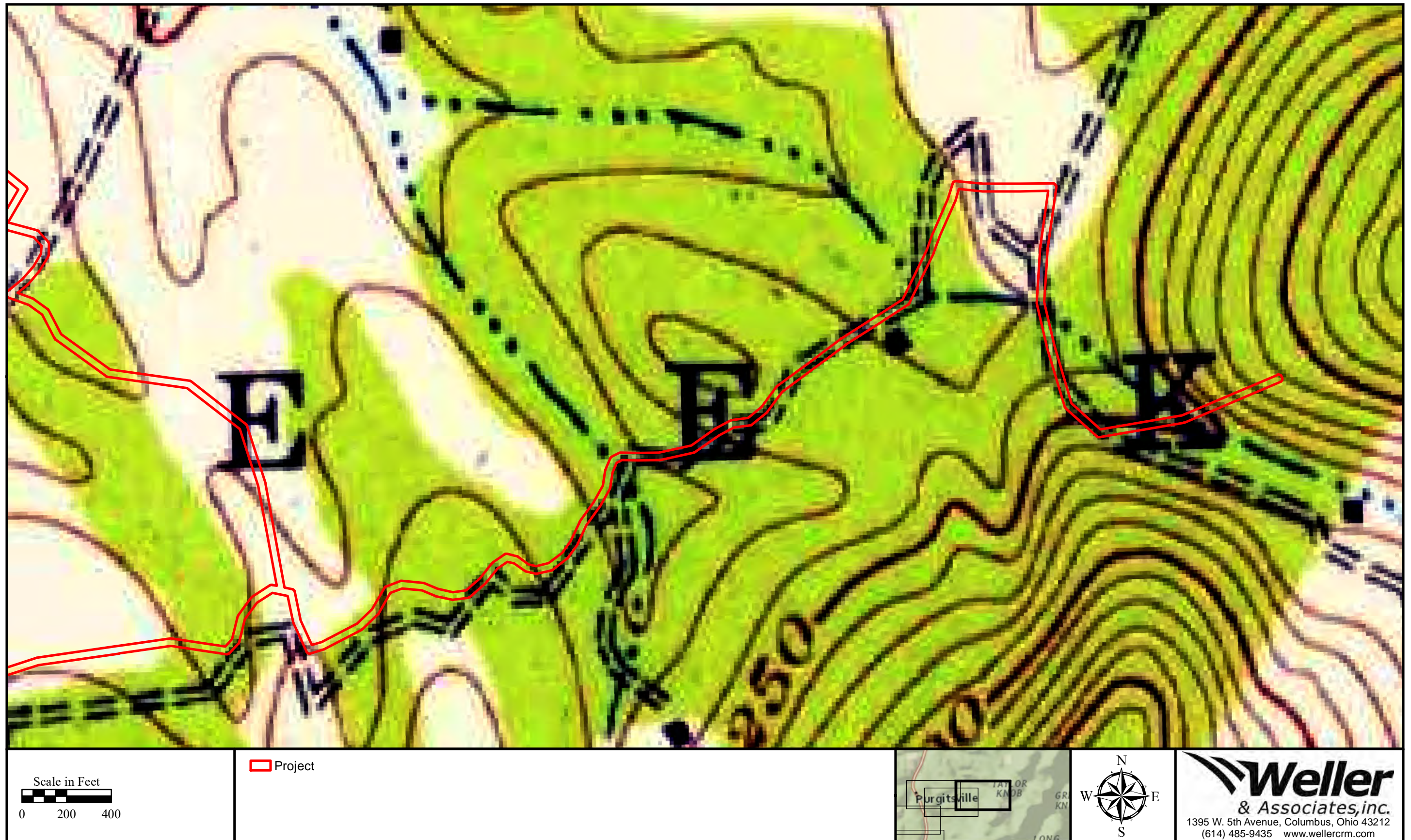


Figure 15. Portion of the USGS 1902 Moorefield, West Virginia 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project.



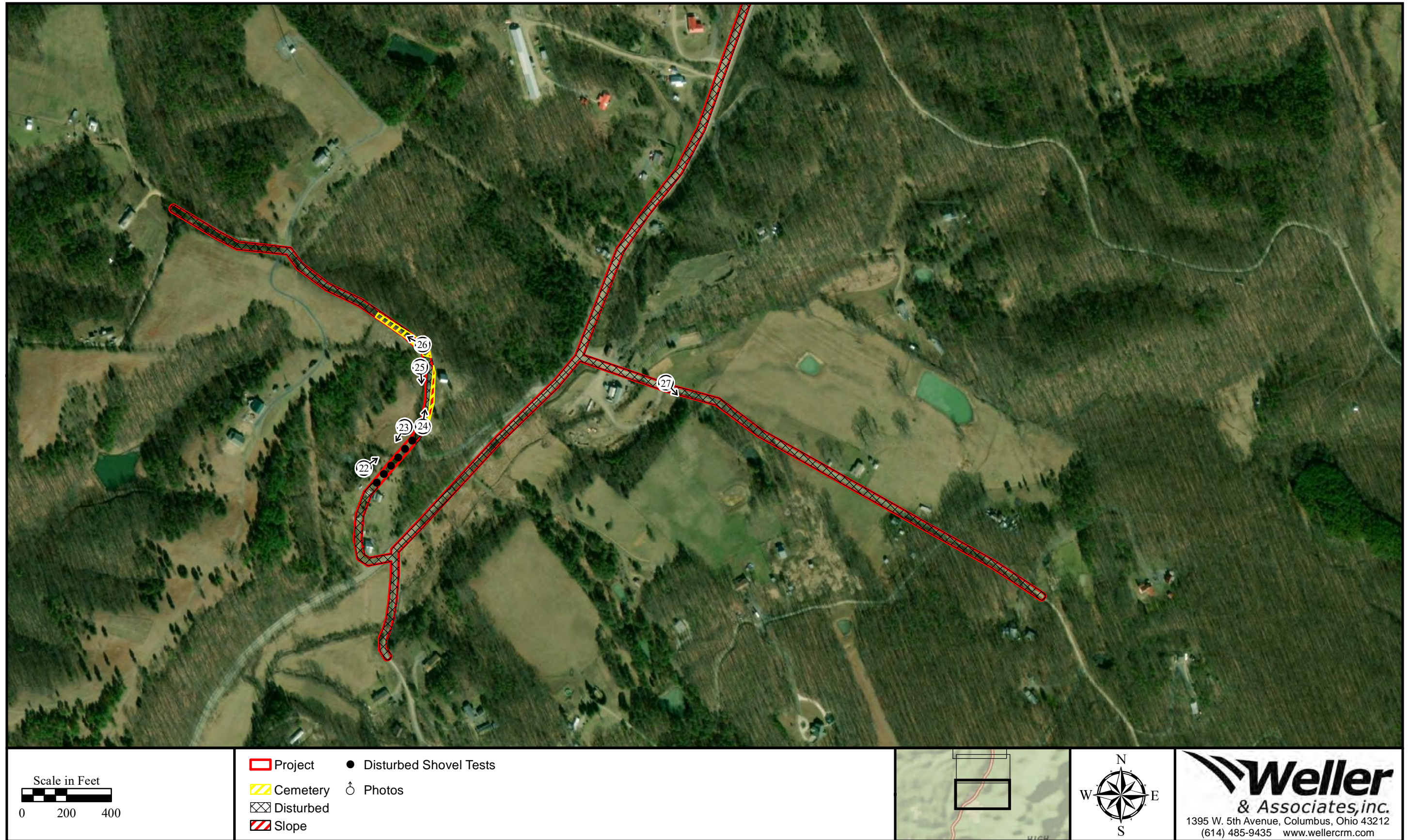


Figure 16. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.





Figure 17. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.



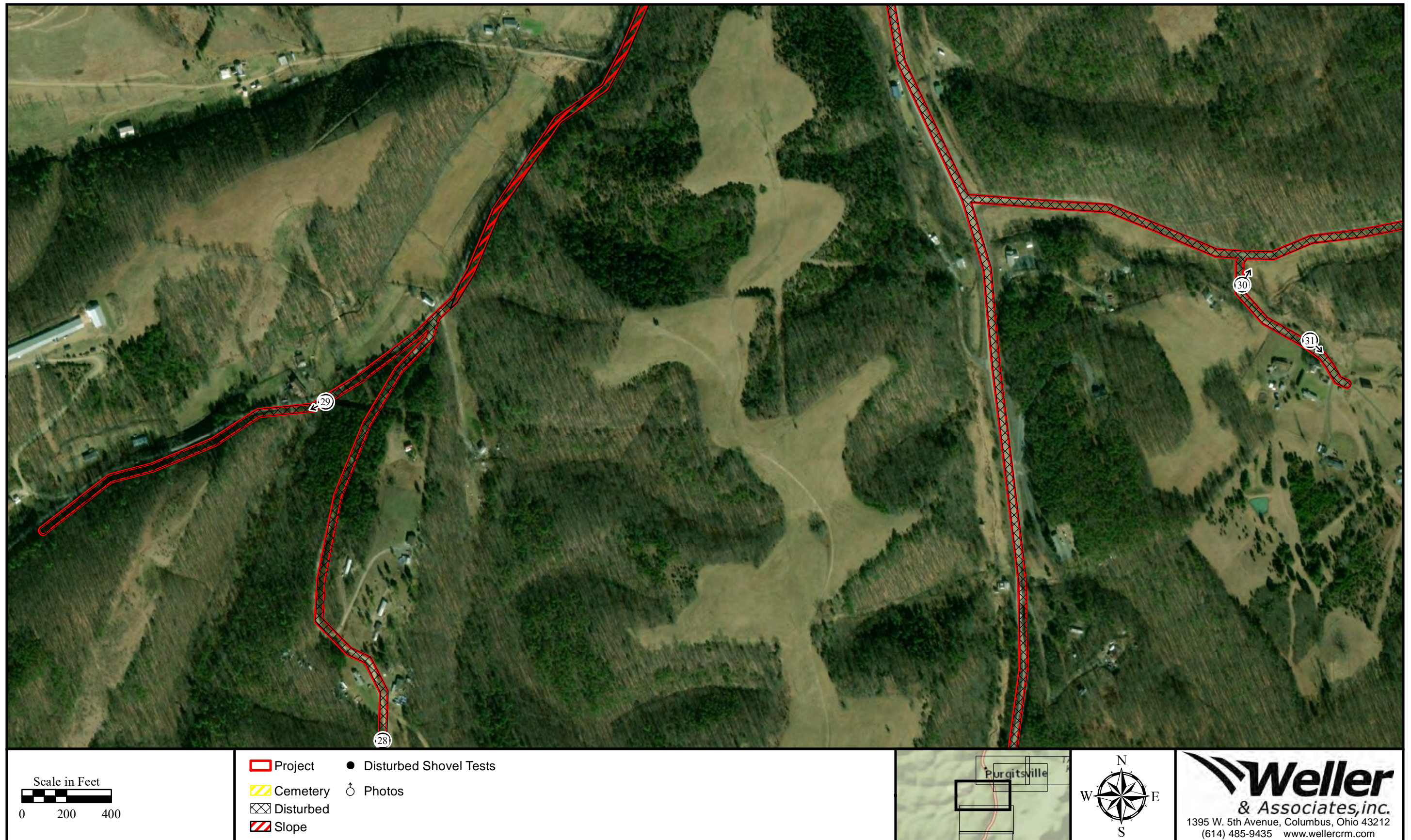


Figure 18. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.





Figure 19. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.





Figure 20. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.



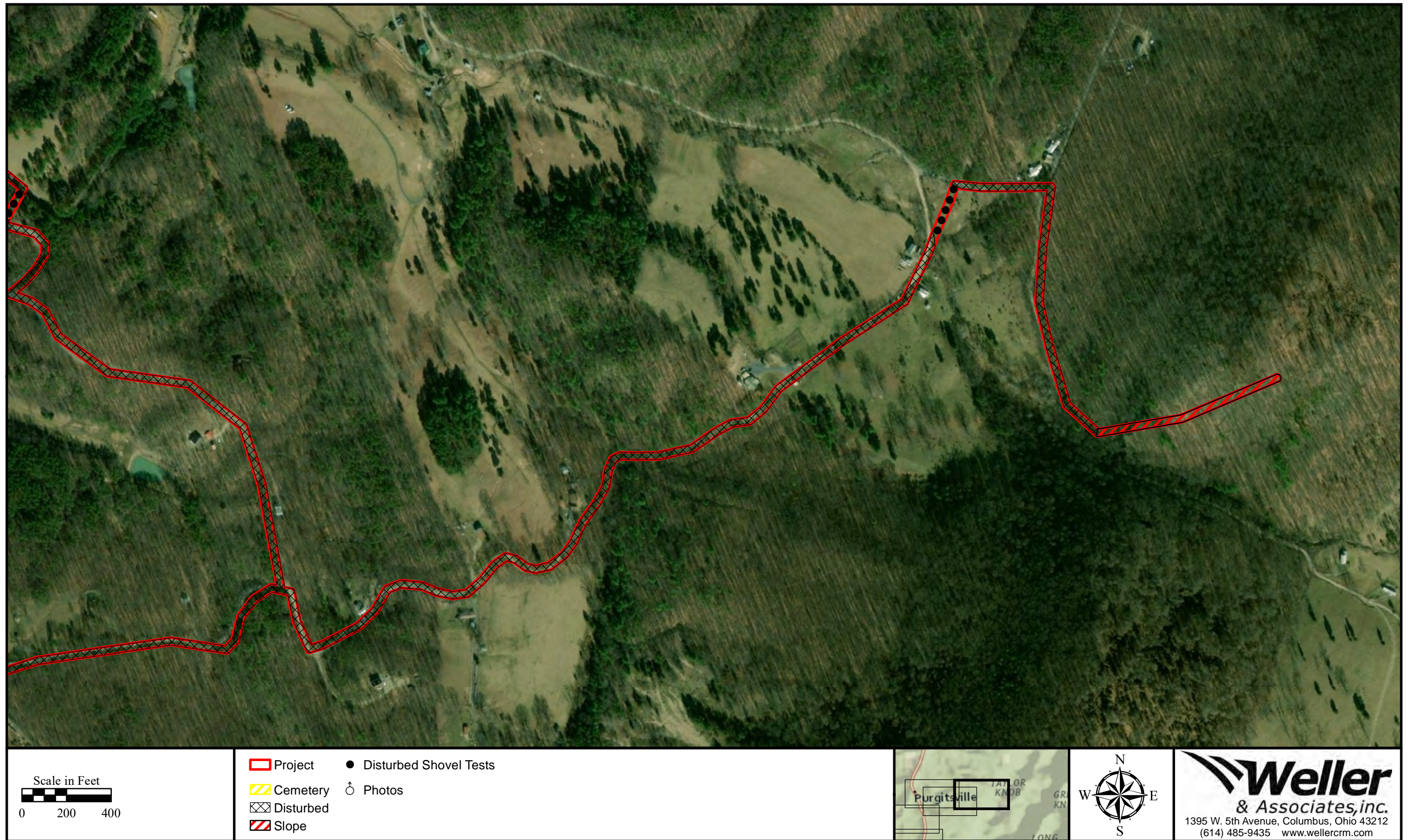


Figure 21. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.





Figure 22. View of shovel tested conditions looking northeast along the project corridor.



Figure 23. View of shovel tested conditions looking southwest along the project corridor.





Figure 24. View of conditions looking north along Old Pine Church Road adjacent to cemetery.



Figure 25. View of conditions looking south along Old Pine Church Road adjacent to cemetery.





Figure 26. View of conditions looking east along Old Pine Church Road adjacent to cemetery.



Figure 27. View of conditions within the project area looking east along Hickory Hill Road.





Figure 28. View of conditions within the project area looking south along Phillip Vincent Drive.



Figure 29. View of conditions within the project area looking southwest along Huffman Road.





Figure 30. View of conditions within the project area looking north along Grove Road.



Figure 31. View of conditions within the project area looking southeast along Grove Road.





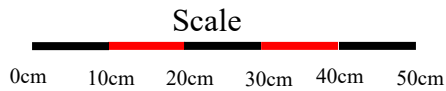
Figure 32. View of conditions within the project area looking southeast along Huffman Road.

## Schematic of a Test Unit Profile

Weikert channery silt loam (WeD3; 15-25 percent slopes).



I 10YR5/3 yellowish brown gravelly clay



**Provenience:** Figure 18:  
Buckhorn Ridge Road  
**Depth to Subsoil:** 15 cm



Figure 33. Profile of a shovel test unit excavated within the project area.

**Appendix A:**  
**Relevant Staff Vitae**

**Seth T. Cooper**

1332 Chaparral Rd  
West Union, OH 45693  
Phone: 937-217-5233  
[seth\\_cooper04@outlook.com](mailto:seth_cooper04@outlook.com)

**Education:**

University of Leicester: Master of Arts, Archaeology & Heritage 2018  
Thesis: *19<sup>th</sup> Century Barns of Adams County, Ohio*. 2018  
Hocking College 2009 to 2010, Archaeological Field Methods with Certificate and additional archaeology courses.  
Shawnee State University 2004 to 2009, Bachelor of Arts, Social Sciences.

**Recent Work History:**

**Cooper Archaeological Services**

1332 Chapparral Rd  
West Union, OH 45693  
(937) 217-5233

**Position & duties:** Field Supervisor, report author and preparation, GIS, site forms, research. 2019-present.

**Weller & Associates**

1395 W. 5th Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43212  
(614) 485-9435

**Position & duties:** Field Supervisor, report author and preparation, GIS, site forms, research. 2012-2016, 2017 - present.

**Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest**

535 Fulton St.  
Wheeling, WV 26003  
304-242-3155

**Position and duties:** Field Supervisor, report author, site forms, research. 2011 to 2012.

**ASC Group, Inc.**

800 Freeway Drive North, Suite 101  
Columbus, Ohio, 43229  
614.310.3540

**Position and duties:** Field technician: Field excavations. Part-time, 2009 to 2011.

**Hardlines Design Company**

4608 Indianola Ave  
Columbus, Ohio 43214  
614.784.8733

**Position and duties:** Field technician: Field excavations, curation. Part-time, 2009 to 2011.

### **Supervised and Analytic Experience in General North American Archaeology**

Supervisors: Ryan Weller & Justin Zink, Weller & Associates, Inc., 2012-2013, field work, curation, analysis, and site forms for Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the Prospective 497 ha (1,228 ac) Lehmann Farms Development Site in Scioto Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. 144 sites identified; 31 sites re-identified. 11/04/2012 - 02/06/2013, 4 months.

Supervisors: Ryan Weller & Joshua Engle, Weller & Associates, Inc., 2017, field work, curation, analysis, and site forms for the Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed 575 ha (1,420 ac) Muskingum Solar Project in Jackson Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. 122 sites identified. 05/05/2017 - 12/13/2018, 7 months.

### **Supervisory Experience for Prehistoric Archaeology**

Field Supervisor, Author, Phase I Cell Tower projects in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. 2013-2015, 2 years.

Field Supervisor, Phase II Archaeological Assessment at Sites 33MU0140, 33MU0930, and 33MU1429. 06/01/2018-12/04/2018, 6 months.

Field Supervisor, Phase II Archaeological Assessment at Site 33PE1128. 10/04/2018 - 11/06/2018. 1 month.

Field Supervisor, Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the 31.03 km (19.28 mi) Long Thornville- Lancaster 69kV. 02/08/2017 - 06/06/2018, 4 months.

Field Supervisor, Phase I Intensive investigations for Sites 33PI0112/0113, 0123/0125, 0445, 0446, 1124, 1128, 1134, and 1179. 06/05/2018 - 08/13/2018, 3 months.

Field Supervisor, Phase II archaeological Assessment of site 33AD0436. 07/13/2018 - 07/25/2018, 2 weeks.

Field Supervisor, Phase II Archaeological Assessment of Site 33CS0596. 09/14/2014 - 10/02/2018, 2 weeks.

### **Supervisory Experience for Historic Archaeology**

Field Supervisor, Author, Phase I Cell Tower projects in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. 2013-2015, 2 years.

Thesis: *19th Century Barns of Adams County, Ohio*. University of Leicester. GIS, writing, field reconnaissance for barn type distributions, research of barn types and construction, culture regions, and immigration in Appalachia and the Midwest. 01/03/2018 - 10/04/2018 10 months.

Field Supervisor, Phase II National Register Evaluation for sites 33GR1386, 33GR1393, and 33GR1399. 11/15/2017 - 02/12/2018, 3 months.

Field Supervisor, Phase II Archaeological Assessment of Site 33AD0437. 07/13/2018 - 07/25/2018, 2 weeks.

**References:**

Annette G. Ericksen, Ph.D., Paleoethnobotanist  
ASC Group, Inc. Principal Investigator  
Professor of Archaeology  
Hocking Technical College  
Natural Resources Department  
3301 Hocking Parkway  
Nelsonville, OH 45764  
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USDA, NRCS, Tennessee Division  
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Ryan Weller  
Owner/Principal Investigator  
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Jamie Vosvick  
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Andrew Lee Feight, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor of History  
Shawnee State University  
940 Second Street  
Portsmouth, OH 45662  
(740) 351-3143



**History of Primary Research; Report Author, & Field Supervisor**

Cooper, S.

2020 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Paden City Water System Improvements Project in Wetzel and Tyler Counties, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Freeland Water Line Project in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 A Cultural Resource Management Preliminary Review for the Proposed Longworth to Mason Water Line Project in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed TL-255 North Project in Wood County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed TL-255 South Project in Wood County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 A Cultural Resource Management Preliminary Review for the Proposed Curry Pipeline Project in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Capon Bridge Sewer Project in Hampshire County, West Virginia (FR Number 18-1377-HM-1). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Skin Creek Tank Area Project in Lewis County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 A Cultural Resource Management Preliminary Review for the Proposed Freedland Project in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 A Cultural Resource Management Preliminary Review for the Proposed Northern Trunkline 2 Project in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Franz Thoman Well Connect Project in Ohio County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Beans Lane Housing Development Project in Moorefield, Hardy County, West Virginia (FR Number 19-784-HY). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Ripley Sanitary Sewer System Improvement Project in Jackson County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Mineral Wells PSD Water System Improvements Project in Wood County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Gaines Estate Project in Fayetteville, Fayette County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Northwest Fayette Intake to Strickler CWF Project in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Pennypacker Pipeline Project in Harrison and Lewis Counties, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., J. Vosvick, and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Wyco Contour Surface Mine (Permit S301418) Project in Raleigh and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Pea Ridge Wastewater Treatment Plant in Cabell County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Longview Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Project Additional Areas in Dunkard and Monongahela Townships, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Grand Patrician Resort Golf Course Project in Grant District, Cabell County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Cultural Resource Management Preliminary Review for a Proposed 298.9 ha (738 ac) Development and 18.55 Km (11.5 Mile) Sewer Line Project in Mason County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Taplin/Rita Sanitary Sewer Extension Project Phase - II in Logan County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Pritt to Osborn Well Connect Project in Harrison County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Tyler County PSD Alma Centerville Water Extension project in Ellsworth, McElroy, and Centerville Townships, Tyler County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Logan County PSD Waste Coal Mountain Water Project in Logan and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the 4.0 ha (9.8 ac) Danbury Grove City Development in Jackson Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Fairfield Plant Expansion Project in Ross Township, Butler County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for an 0.62 ha (1.52 ac) Vocational School Development at the Greater Portsmouth Regional Airport in Harrison Township, Scioto County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J. Engle

2019 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Approximately 9.75 km (6.06 mi), Brues-Glendale 69 kV Electric Line Rebuild Project in Marshall and Ohio Counties, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations of 2.64 ha (6.52 ac) for the Zuber Station Expansion Project in Jackson Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed 0.4 ha (1 ac) Sardinia Substation Expansion Project in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2019 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed 0.37 ha (0.91 ac) Bentonville Substation Expansion Project in Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2019 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the .21 ha (.52 ac) Chrome Station Project in Franklin Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2019 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Linworth Station Expansion Project in the City of Columbus (Perry Township), Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2019 Phase I Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Longview Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Project in Dunkard and Monongahela Townships, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and J., Engle

2019 Phase I Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Magnolia Gathering Pipeline Project in Magnolia District, Wetzel County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Monongalia County Mine, CMAP#30841312, 4 North # 1 Portal, Gilmore Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Engle, J., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Lake Wilma Truck Load out and Intake, Wayne Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for Approximately 4.4 ha (10.77 ac) of Tree Clearing at the Defiance Memorial Airport in Noble Township, Defiance County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the Approximately 1.21 ha (3.0 ac) Taxiway Extension at Grimes Field (Airport) in Salem Township, Champaign County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Linworth Station Expansion Project in the City of Columbus (Perry Township), Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2018 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the .21 ha (.52 ac) Chrome Station Project in Franklin Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the 13.7 ha (33.86 ac) Hopeful Church Road Housing Development in Boone County, Kentucky (FY15-8330/2021). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the Proposed Venango Cellular Location in Rockland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Report for a Series of Proposed Wireless Cellular Collocations within Churchill Downs in the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY15-2022). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., T. Barrett, and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Report for the Proposed Ubiquitel-Hopkinsville Wireless Cellular Collocation in Christian County, Kentucky (FY15-2075). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 A Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Lower Muddy Creek Sanitary Sewer Overflow Remediation in the Village of Addyston, Hamilton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed Pinkard Brannon Well Site in Gilmer County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the 4.07 ha (10.07 ac) NRC Central College Campus Development in Blendon Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Approximately 0.21 ha (0.53 ac) National Lime and Stone Company Ottawa River Crossing in the City of Lima, Allen County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S.

2015 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Buzzards Roost Lake Restoration in Madison Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed New Sheffield Cellular Collocation in Aliquippa, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Pine Ridge Apartments (OH-CLE0294E14.1) Collocation in Willoughby Hills, Lake County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Maumee 1 Small Cell Installation in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Maumee IV SC Small Cell Installation in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Circleville Small Cell Installation in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Shenango Towers Cellular Collocation in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed College Hill Verizon Wireless Cell Tower in Adams Township, Guernsey County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed River View South Verizon Wireless Cell Tower in Jefferson Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Norman Dale Road Wireless Cellular Tower in Bullitt County, Kentucky (FY14-7761). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed Sea Limited Development Project in Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Walnut Knob Wireless Cellular Tower Relocation in Monroe County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed River Bend Cell Tower (CIG0385WV) in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Cultural Resource Management Phase I Survey for the Proposed 7.2 ha (17.9 ac) The Pines IV Development in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed Approximately 0.56 ha (1.4 ac) Tiffin Station Project in Clinton Township, Seneca County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., A. Ledezma Martinez, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Williamsport South Wireless Cellular Tower in Deer Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Lore City Verizon Wireless Cell Tower in Center Township, Guernsey County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Dayton (E251) Wireless Cellular Tower in Wayne Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Mount Union (J095) Wireless Cellular Tower in Shirley Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Turkeyfoot (OHLO1193) Wireless Cellular Tower in Kenton County, Kentucky (FY14- 7936). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Rimersburg Wireless Cellular Tower in Madison Township, Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Landsdowne Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Youngtown, Mahoning County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Blanket Creek (OHLO1296) Wireless Cellular Tower in Pendleton County, Kentucky (FY14- 7943). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Liberty Wireless Cell Tower (SOH2446) in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Ridgeland (SOH3923) Wireless Cellular Tower in Lick Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Hilliard 911 Wireless Cell Tower in Norwich Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.



Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the WV660 Variable Width Utility Easement in Cabell County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Rachel Wireless Cellular Tower in Marion County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Watertown Wireless Cell Tower in Watertown Township, Washington County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Nutter Farm Wireless Cellular Tower in Grant Township, Ritchie County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Verona Wireless Cellular Tower in Penn Hills Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed WV207 Wireless Cellular Tower in Wayne County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Lansing Wireless Cellular Tower in Fayette County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Alum Creek Wireless Cellular Tower (SOH3274) in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed OHL01376/Villa Hills KY Wireless Cellular Tower in Kenton County, Kentucky (FY14- 8117). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., S. Cooper, and T. Barrett

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Stamping Ground 2 - Caudill Wireless Cellular Tower in Scott County, Kentucky (FY14-8118). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Cornerstone Wireless Cell Tower in Miami Township, Greene County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed River View South Cellular Tower in Jefferson Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kirby Wireless Cell Tower in Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Woodhill Church (W036) Wireless Cellular Tower in Marshall County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Polk Run (OHL01042) Cellular Tower in Symmes Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Rolling Meadows Wireless Cell Tower in Washington Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Brentwood Lake Elyria Wireless Cellular Tower in Eaton Township, Lorain County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Collinsdale Wireless Cellular Tower in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Darbyville (OH3459) Wireless Cellular Tower in Muhlenberg Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed M039 Aurora Wireless Cellular Tower in Preston County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed OH Stanleyville Wireless Cellular Tower in Fearing Township, Washington County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed W027 Point Mills Cellular Tower in Ohio County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Gipsy Wireless Cellular Tower in Montgomery Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Teegarden (HV883) Cellular Tower in Salem Township, Columbiana County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed OH North Grove Cemetery Cellular Tower at 7179 US-127, Celina (45822) in (Jefferson Township), Mercer County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed New Castle North Cellular Collocation in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Rock Springs Wireless Cellular Tower (SOH3939) in Salisbury Township, Meigs County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., A. Ledezma, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Oneota Wireless Cell Tower in Ohio Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Old Concord (P569) Wireless Cellular Tower in Morris Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., S. Cooper, and A. Thomas

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Wise Road Cell Tower (OHL02371) in Butler Township (City of Vandalia), Montgomery County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Salt Springs Cellular Tower in the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Barrett, T., R. Weller, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Report for the Proposed University Hospital Wireless Cellular Collocation in Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY151882). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Barrett, T., R. Weller, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Report for the Proposed CHURCHILL DOWNS DAS ZONE 20 A and B Wireless Cellular Collocation in the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY15-1885). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Barrett, T., R. Weller, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Report for the Proposed CHURCHILL DOWNS DAS ZONE 8-B Wireless Cellular Collocation in the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY15-1884). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Barrett, T., R. Weller, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Report for the Proposed CHURCHILL DOWNS DAS ZONE 8-A Wireless Cellular Collocation in the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY15-1883). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., T. Barrett, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Gridley Park Cellular Collocation in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Mosquito Creek Wireless Cellular Tower in Mecca Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Fort Loramie Wireless Cell Tower (SOH2327) in McLean Township, Shelby County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Hooven (OHL01065) Cellular Tower in Whitewater Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Russell Heights Wireless Cellular Tower in Greenup County, Kentucky (FY14-8204/1896). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., R. Weller, and T. Barrett

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Ritter Park Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., S. Cooper, and A. Thomas

2014 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the 38th & Post (MW04607C) Wireless Cell Tower Location in Marion County, Indiana. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Pine Lake (OH3432) Wireless Cell Tower in Hocking Township, Fairfield County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed WHF Training Center Wireless Cellular Tower in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky (FY15-8238/1901). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., S. Cooper, and T. Barrett

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Bradford Street Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Zediker Cellular Collocation in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Delaware Southeast Wireless Cell Tower (SOH3290) in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Andover North Wireless Cellular Tower in Andover Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Thompson Northwest Wireless Cellular Tower in Thompson Township, Geauga County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Middlefield Southeast Wireless Cellular Tower in Middlefield Township, Geauga County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Welshfield North Wireless Cellular Tower in Troy Township, Geauga County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., T. Barrett, and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kirby II Wireless Cell Tower in Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Lee Harvard (OH0763) Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., R. Weller, and A. Thomas

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Bellville East Wireless Cell Tower (MNFD-039) in Jefferson Township, Richland County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Apple Creek East Wireless Cell Tower (MROW-152) In East Union Township, Wayne County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Mount Eaton West Wireless Cell Tower (MROW 155) in Salt Creek Township, Wayne County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Craigton Wireless Cell Tower (MROW-153) in Clinton Township, Wayne County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Approximately 289 m (950 ft) Long Access Corridor #2 for the Neffs (W033) Cellular Tower in Pultney Township, Belmont County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Clover Water Pipeline Project in Smithfield District, Roane County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Alert (HMTN-032) Wireless Cell Tower in Morgan Township, Butler County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed College Corner (HMTN-034) Wireless Cell Tower in Oxford Township, Butler County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Fairgrove (HMTN-035) Wireless Cell Tower in the City of Hamilton Township, Butler County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management survey for the Proposed Phillipsburg Cellular Tower (DYIN-135) in Clay Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management survey for the Proposed Phillipsburg Cellular Tower (DYIN-135) in Clay Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Vandervorts (CNCN-344) Wireless Cell Tower in Massie Township, Warren County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., C. Nelson, and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Zuber Young Wireless Cell Tower (CLMB-359) in Jackson Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Rickenbacker North Wireless Cell Tower (SOH3144) in Hamilton Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Seclusion Woods Wireless Cell Tower in Plain Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed US.WV.Wild Boar Cellular Tower in Hampshire County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for the Proposed US.PA.VIGI.Albrightsville Cellular Location in Penn Forest Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Nelson, C., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed Huron County EMA Radio Tower in Greenfield Township, Huron County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., S. Cooper, and A. Thomas

2014 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Tippecanoe Valley Lukens Wireless Cell Tower Location in Fulton County, Indiana. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Homefarm Wireless Cell Tower Location in LaPorte County, Indiana. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed West Richfield Substation (Hinckley East) Wireless Cellular Tower in Richfield Township, Summit County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Pokagon and Kenzie Creek Station 69kV Rebuild and 138kV Extension in Cass County, Michigan. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the 1.41 ha (3.5 ac) Godown and Slade Avenue Housing Development in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Waynedale Wireless Cell Tower Location in the City of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. Weller & Associates, Inc.



Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed River View South Verizon Wireless Cell Tower in Jefferson Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Atwood Lake (NOH6237) Wireless Cellular Tower in Monroe Township, Carroll County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Blevins Gap Wireless Cellular Tower in Jefferson County, Kentucky (FY14-7758). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 A Phase II Archaeological Assessment of Site 46GB473 within the Proposed Ft. Springs PCS Access Road and Lease Limits, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed .4 ha (1.0 ac) Mill Creek Culvert Extension in Sharonville, Hamilton County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Salt River Wireless Cellular Tower in Bullitt County, Kentucky (FY147847). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Phase I Abbreviated Report for the Proposed Castleman Branch Wireless Cellular Tower in Bullitt County, Kentucky (FY14-7861). Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed Redwood Acquisition, LLC Clough Pike (Approx. 70 Acres) Acres Development Project in Union Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed Approximately 1.0 ha (2.5 ac) Adams Station Project in Meigs Township, Adams County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Stringtown Pipeline Project in McElroy Township, Tyler County and Green Township, Wetzel County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Weller, R., and S. Cooper

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed BFT Tank Site in McElroy Township, Tyler County, West Virginia. Weller & Associates, Inc.

Cooper, S., and R. Weller

2013 Cultural Resource Management Literature Review for the Proposed 7.7 ha (19.1 ac) National Lime & Stone Distribution Yard in Green Township, Harrison County, Ohio. Weller & Associates, Inc.

**Appendix B:**

**NRHP Form**

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**

Registration Form

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Old Pine Church  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Old Pine Church Road near jct. with SR 28  not for publication  
city or town Purgitsville  vicinity  
state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26852

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination   
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets   
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the  
National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- removed from the National  
Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

**Category of Property**

**Number of Resources within Property**

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

**Current Functions**

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Other: Front Gable

**Materials**

foundation Stone

walls Wood

roof Metal

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

See Continuation Sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

See Continuation sheets

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

Local

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1838

**Significant Dates**

1838

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record # HM-0794



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National Park Service

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### LOCATION and SETTING

Old Pine Church is set in a rural area of Hampshire County, West Virginia, approximately two miles from Purgitsville. It is located in an area known as Mill Creek Valley in the southwestern section of the county near what is known as the “trough,” a narrow passage between the mountains where the South Branch of the Potomac River flows. The landscape has gentle rolling plains which are bound by steep mountain terrain.

The church is situated on a wooded bluff above Route 220 and is surrounded by old growth trees and a cemetery that is still in use. A wooden two-sided sign announces the church’s location on the west side of Route 220 where it is accessed by a steeply sloped dirt road leading to the church yard and two modern homes located beyond the building.

The National Register boundary includes the Old Pine Church, its associated cemetery, and a small modern shed.<sup>1</sup>

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

#### *Old Pine Church*

The Old Pine Church, constructed in 1838, is a large, one-story, front-gable log building. It is clad in brown German siding and has a modern standing seam metal roof. Four large, uncut stone piers are located under the corners of the building. Later, fieldstones were placed around the perimeter of the building to discourage animals from taking residence. The original hewn log beams, some with bark remaining, are visible underneath the building.

The symmetrical façade, facing west, includes a central entrance with double-doors, each wooden with four panels. Two concrete steps with a modern, metal balustrade lead to the entrance. Nine-over-six double-hung sash wood windows flank the central entrance. A small sign reading “Old Pine Church” is located over the entrance.

The north and south (side) elevations each have two symmetrically placed nine-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. A modern exterior concrete block chimney situated between the two windows is on the north elevation. The east (rear) elevation is also symmetrical. It has three nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with the center window elevated above the other windows. The windows were repaired at some point, but compatible materials were utilized.

The interior of the building has an open floor plan. A simple wooden frame pulpit is situated against the rear (east) wall, centered under the middle window. The floor of the sanctuary is clad in replacement pine boards

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<sup>1</sup> The shed was not counted in compliance with the National Register guidance.



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which were most likely installed during the mid-twentieth century. The ceiling is approximately 15 feet in height and is clad in pressed metal panels. The window wells are approximately one foot thick with no decoration in the surrounds. Plasterboard covers the interior walls which remain unfinished. A small opening provides access to the attic space above the ceiling. The small wood burning stove was originally placed in the center of the building, but in later years it was relocated to the north wall. This stove serves as the only source of heat for the building.

Several pews, dating to 1857, remain in use and possess a minimalist appearance. A long plank serves as the seating with a thin rail supported by three delicate spindles serving as the backrest. The pews are supported by three arched footers. The footers are joined to the seat by a mortise joint and reinforced with nails. The newer pews use the same design elements although modern nails and timber illustrate their recent vintage. The pews are laid out on the west elevation with a center aisle. Two pews are located on the north elevation with four pews located on the south elevation; the east elevation serves as the location for a pulpit. An upright piano is located in the northeast corner of the building.

### *Cemetery*

The building is surrounded on three sides with burials; the earliest which dates from 1834, although unmarked graves may exist from 1759. Approximately 200 internments are located within the historic parcel. The headstones are generally simple in design with birth and death dates inscribed on them. The oldest section of the cemetery appears to be immediately east and south of the building. The headstones consist of a mix of traditional rounded, arched stones, rectangular stones and pyramidal shaped obelisks which appear to be cut from limestone. Small rectangular stones appear to serve as footstones in the southern portion of the cemetery. Beginning approximately in 1950, the stones become more elaborate with polished granite surfaces that sit on a rough cut stone base. The stones all appear to be oriented both to the east and west. Several mature trees are located within the area with a large oak tree overhanging the southwest portion of the cemetery. A second parcel of land was acquired for burials northwest of the Old Pine Church circa 1950 but is not included within the NRHP boundary. The cemetery is surrounded by a chicken wire fence supported by wood posts. A large cattle gate allows machinery into the cemetery north of the building.

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### STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Old Pine Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* for its significant settlement-era rural religious architecture in the Potomac Highlands. It also meets *Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its significance from architectural distinction.<sup>2</sup> The Period of Significance is c. 1838, the estimated date of construction.

#### General History

The Old Pine Church is located near Purgitsville, a small hamlet on the South Branch of Mill Creek that began as a small trading post.<sup>3</sup> Though the earliest settlers were prone to attacks by Native Americans, they were drawn to the area because of the fertile valley formed by the Mill Creek.<sup>4</sup> Over the course of the nineteenth century, Purgitsville grew to include a small store, a post office, blacksmith shop and trading post. Kate Purgitt served as the postmaster.<sup>5</sup>

As the area became more populated and stabilized, the need for a permanent religious edifice arose. According to a deed dated September 24, 1838 William Pomkrotz [sic] and his wife Milly gave a plot of land to trustees to erect a “thereon of a church or house for public worship for the use and convenience of Ministers and others of the Christians [sic] Denominations Whatsoever...”<sup>6</sup> The fact that no specific religious denomination was identified as the sole owner of the building suggests that the intent was that the meeting house serve as a union church to be utilized by any Christian denomination for worship. Since no denomination fully owned or occupied the church, very few records exist as to the history of the building. While no denomination took complete ownership of the building, the Brethren began holding meetings at the Old Pine Church later in the nineteenth century.

The building had various names throughout its history including Mill Church, Nicholas Church and Pine Church.<sup>7</sup> According to some historic chronicles, the building may have been constructed c. 1814; however, that date cannot be verified. Wording in the deed also mentions an existing meeting house, but no extant evidence remains at the site (above ground). The earliest resident minister of the Pine Church was reported to be Nicholas Leatherman. Leatherman married Elizabeth High, whose father George High was one of the

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<sup>2</sup> The property is not being recommended under *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* since the cemetery is being nominated along with its associated church and the church is the main resource nominated.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 402.

<sup>4</sup> Diane Kleinke, “Purgitsville and Mill Creek Valley, *Hampshire County, WV 1754-2004* (Romney, W.Va.: Hampshire County 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Committee, 2004), 75.

<sup>5</sup> Selden Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976), 403.

<sup>6</sup> Hampshire County Deed Book 33, Page 253.

<sup>7</sup> Emmett F. Bittinger, *Allegheny Passage: Churches and Families, West Marva District, Church of the Brethren, 1752-1990* (Penobscot Press, 1990), 231.

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original trustees for the Pine Church. In 1821, Leatherman purchased land approximately one mile north of the church where he constructed his homestead.<sup>8</sup>

Because many of the residents of the area appeared to be of German ancestry, it is possible that the building was created as a meeting point for a community called the German Baptist Brethren or by its more colorful name, the Dunkers.<sup>9</sup> The Dunkers (a misnomer of the German word ‘Tunker,’ meaning “to dip”) was a form of the Anabaptist religion that practiced full emersion baptism and followed a philosophy of non-violence, simplicity and non-conformity. As a persecuted religion in Europe, the group intentionally did not support organized churches, courts or politics.<sup>10</sup>

The interior of the building, which consists of one single space for worshippers, also conveys the unique philosophy of the Brethren Congregation regarding slavery. According to annual meeting minutes of the Brethren in Franklin County, Virginia in 1782, it was recorded that “It has been unanimously considered that it cannot be permitted in any way by the church that a member should purchase Negroes or keep them as Slaves.”<sup>11</sup> It is likely that those following the Brethren religion in Hampshire County also would not have kept slaves.

The presence of the Brethren Religion was found in the South Branch Valley as early as the 1750s although the itinerant ministers did not retain records of the early congregations. According to Bittner’s history of the Brethren Church in Hampshire County, the Church of the Brethren recognized that the Old Pine Church, as the building is now called, may have been part of a large Brethren congregation called Beaver Run, located approximately 10 miles south of the Old Pine Church. It is likely that the distance was too great for worshippers to travel from the northern Mill Creek area. According to the Beaver Run Church Book, membership of the Old Pine Church was 78 in 1879 and 100 in 1881.<sup>12</sup>

In 1879, the Beaver Run Congregation reset the boundaries of the district which may have been why the congregation at the church was split into two factions worshipping at different times. The White Pine Church of the Brethren worshiped in the building from the 1870s until they constructed their own building in 1907 with the Old Pine Church continuing to use the building.<sup>13</sup> Because the new congregation remained listed in the Brethren Conference Minutes as Pine Church in 1912, parishioners petitioned the Conference to change their name from Pine to White Pine.

<sup>8</sup> Bittinger, 290-91.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 230.

<sup>10</sup> Charles D. Thompson Jr., *The Old German Baptist Brethren: Faith, Farming and Change in the Virginia Blue Ridge* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2006), xvii.

<sup>11</sup> Thompson, Jr. 47.

<sup>12</sup> Bittinger, 31, 231, and 290.

<sup>13</sup> The Brethren Encyclopedia, vol. 1, Michigan: Brethren Encyclopedia, Inc, 1983), 1341.



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In addition to serving as a worship center, the Old Pine Church also was rumored to have served as a school in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>14</sup> Though no evidence remains, some sources indicate that a small one-room addition was attached to the north side of the building which served as the boarding room for the teacher.<sup>15</sup> The addition may have been removed in 1968 when members of the community raised the necessary funds to restore the building. They painted the unpainted weatherboards, installed a new roof, repaired the original windows and replaced the original wood floor.<sup>16</sup> The pressed metal ceiling may have also been added at this time.

Though regular church services have not taken place in the building since the mid-twentieth century, it is still used for community gatherings, funerals, and revival meetings.<sup>17</sup> The cemetery is still in use for burials.

### Criterion C

A county-wide architectural survey of Hampshire County, completed in three phases between 2008 and 2011, resulted in the identification of 21 one-room rural churches (a list is available at the end of Section 8). The survey documented buildings at least 50 years old that retained a certain degree of historic integrity. The majority of the ecclesiastical buildings located along Hampshire County's rural roads share a common architectural theme and generally used the same local building traditions found in early residential construction.<sup>18</sup> The buildings are generally rectangular with a front gable entrance and an open, one-room plan. Because of the prevalence of timber, the majority were constructed of wood rather than stone or brick. Of the 21 documented churches, 18 were constructed of wood. The earliest churches, including Capon Chapel, Old Pine Church, and Mount Bethel Church, were constructed of log and covered with wood siding. At least 10 of the church buildings have been covered with synthetic siding, affecting architectural integrity, and thus eligibility.

Style, social class, religion and ethnic background were some of the many factors that went into designing early church buildings.<sup>19</sup> Overall, the rural churches are unadorned with very few architectural details. The simplicity of the exterior of the buildings obscures the denomination or use of many of the buildings. Conversely, churches located in more populated areas such as Romney or Capon Bridge possessed higher style architecture with spires, tracery, stained glass fenestration and lancet arches. Of the rural churches, the oldest have the least amount of detailing, an indication of their isolation prior to major road-building efforts. Though still possessing minimal details, the later rural churches display more architectural features than the earlier churches including cupolas, rose windows, tracery, and bell towers. These simple rural churches

<sup>14</sup> Bittinger, 234.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* and Elsie Lou McLaughlin, personal communication, January 19, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> Bittinger, 235.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Houses of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), 267.

<sup>19</sup> Peter W. Williams, *Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1997), xiii.

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show that the congregants put more emphasis on their personal spirituality and salvation than outward appearances of architectural ostentation.

Some of the churches include documented ancillary resources. One includes a manse, another a privy, and several include modern resources such as sheds. Nine of the rural churches include cemeteries, including Old Pine Church. Churchyard burial was the standard practice for European Americans dating back to Colonial New England (with the exception of the Puritans). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, burial next to the church became more uncommon as church cemeteries and urban graveyards were overcrowded. Further, the nation had a growing appreciation for nature. Thus, landscaped and spacious burial grounds just outside major cities became standard.<sup>20</sup>

Other than Old Pine Church, only four other extant rural churches were constructed prior to the Civil War in the county. They include Bloomery Presbyterian Church (1825, not eligible due to loss of integrity), Mount Bethel Church (1837, eligible), Capon Chapel (c.1852, eligible) and North River Mills United Methodist Church (1860, listed in the North River Mills Historic District). One additional nearby church, Old Fields Church, also known as the Fort Pleasant Meeting House, was constructed in 1812. It is situated approximately five miles from Old Pine Church in Hardy County and thus was not included in the architectural survey. Of those documented, the vast majority of the extant rural churches were constructed between 1880 and the early twentieth century.

### Summary

The unadorned exterior, simple form and construction method of the Old Pine Church reflect the early settlers' need to utilize easily accessible materials and construct a substantial building that would provide the necessary space needed to worship together. Hampshire County was blessed with abundant timber which allowed the settlers free material to construct their building.

Old Pine Church and cemetery is an excellent example of one of the area's early rural church complexes. The church building itself is also a significant example of the region's early religious architecture exhibiting log construction techniques of the earliest settlers as well as the simple design and form common to the early ecclesiastical buildings.

The later interior alterations, including the pressed metal ceiling, the plasterboard, and the removal of the central stove to the north wall, do not detract from the building's overall integrity or ability to convey significance under *Criterion C: Architecture*. The building retains its historic integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

*The following chart lists the rural churches documented in Hampshire County.*

<sup>20</sup> Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland. *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 4, 10-11.

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Name	Site ID	Address	Estimated Date of Construction	Roof Style	Ornamentation	Siding	Entry	Denomination
Old Pine Church	HM-0794	US 220	1838	Front Gable	Three windows on east elevation	Wood	Center double door	Union Church/ Church of the Brethren
White Pine Church	HM-0091-0006	US 220	1907	Front Gable	Small cupola, enclosed entrance	Vinyl	Center double door	Church of Brethren
Marvin Chapel	HM-0090-0001	US 220	1895	Front Gable	Shaped windows Rose window	Vinyl	Center double door	United Methodist
Bethesda Presbyterian Church	HM-0067	River Road	1894	Front Gable	Small triangular rose window, shaped windows	Wood	Off center entrance	Private Home (1960)
Forest Glen United Methodist Church	HM-1123	Springfield/ Greenspring Road	1960	Front Gable	Cupola, extended front gable porch	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	United Methodist
Community Center	HM-1145	Monroe Street Green Spring	1900	Side Gable	Lancet arch windows, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical side gable/ bell tower	N/A
Otterbein Methodist Church	HM-1139	Springfield- Green Spring Road	1890	Front Gable	Large lancet arch with tracery, bell tower	Weatherboard	Asymmetrical front gable tower	Otterbein Methodist
Oak Grove Church of the Brethren	HM-1084	Brights Hollow Road, Levels	1960	Front Gable	Enclosed porch	Concrete Block	Center double door	Church of the Brethren
Little Cacapon Primitive Baptist	HM-1071	Dave Moreland Road	1919	Front Gable	Returning Eaves, Transom	Shiplap	Center double door	Baptist
Woodrow Union Church	HM-0198	Falling Leaf Road	1900	Front Gable	Stone Veneer, Cupola gingerbread	Wood/ Aluminum	Asymmetrical	Union
Island Hill Methodist Church	HM-0218	SR 127	1899	Front Gable	Lancet Arch Windows	Wood	Center	Methodist
Bloomery Presbyterian Church	HM-0231	SR 127	1825	Front Gable	Cupola	Aluminum	Unknown	Presbyterian
Laurel Hill Church	HM-0244	SR 127	1880	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Foundation, enclosed portico	Aluminum	Center	United Brethren
Timber Ridge Christian Church	HM-0458	CR 13	1875	Front Gable	Gothic window in gable peak, Greek Revival	Brick	Center	Christian
Shiloh United Methodist Church	HM-0529	RT 259	1880	Front Gable	Returning eaves, 1/2 story	Vinyl	Center double	Methodist
Capon Chapel	HM-0441	CR 13	c.1852	Front Gable	Dentil Molding, transom, center door	Wood	Center	Methodist
North River Meeting House	HM-0606	Augusta Road and RT 29	1833, burned rebuilt 1881	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Center Entrance	Wood over logs	Center double door	Baptist/Lutheran/ Primitive
Branch Mountain United Methodist Church	HM-1046	Jersey Mountain Road	1898	Front Gable	Rose Window, lancet window with tracery, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical in bell tower	United Methodist
Mount Bethel Church	HM-0103	CR 5 Three Churches Road	1837	Front Gable	Double door, knee brackets, transom	Wood over logs	Center double two entrances	Presbyterian
Mount Bethel Primitive Baptist Church	HM-1043	Jersey Mtn Road	n.d. [c.1900]	Front Gable	3 bay façade. Stone foundation	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	Baptist
North River Mills United Methodist Church	HM-0322	North River Mills	1860	Front Gable	Triangular shaped transom, rose window	Wood	Center	Methodist

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National Park Service

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**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

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## **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated boundaries of the Old Pine Church property are shown on Hampshire County Tax Map 3 parcel 46.

## **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The recommended National Register boundary is the same as the original historic parcel when the church building was constructed. The boundary includes the church building and the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
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### PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Old Pine Church  
Address: Old Pine Church Road  
Town: Purgitsville  
County: Hampshire  
Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi/Michael Mills  
Date Photographed: January 16, 2012

Photograph 1 of 17: West Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing East  
Photograph 2 of 17: North Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing South  
Photograph 3 of 17: East Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing West  
Photograph 4 of 17: South and East Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest  
Photograph 5 of 17: Cemetery, Facing South  
Photograph 6 of 17: Cemetery, Facing East  
Photograph 7 of 17: Old Pine Road, Facing North  
Photograph 8 of 17: Old Pine Church, Facing Northeast  
Photograph 9 of 17: Old Pine Church, Facing North  
Photograph 10 of 17: Old Pine Church Entrance Sign, Facing East  
Photograph 11 of 17: Detail of Window, East Elevation, Facing West  
Photograph 12 of 17: East Elevation, Interior, Facing East  
Photograph 13 of 17: Detail of Original Pine Benches, Constructed Circa 1857, Facing North  
Photograph 14 of 17: Interior of North Elevation, Facing North  
Photograph 15 of 17: Interior, Facing Southwest  
Photograph 16 of 17: Foundation Detail Consisting of Stone Piers, Facing North  
Photograph 17 of 17: Interior of Attic Space, Facing East









**PROPOSED NRHP  
BOUNDARY**

**OLD PINE CHURCH RD**

**U.S. ROUTE 220 SOUTH**

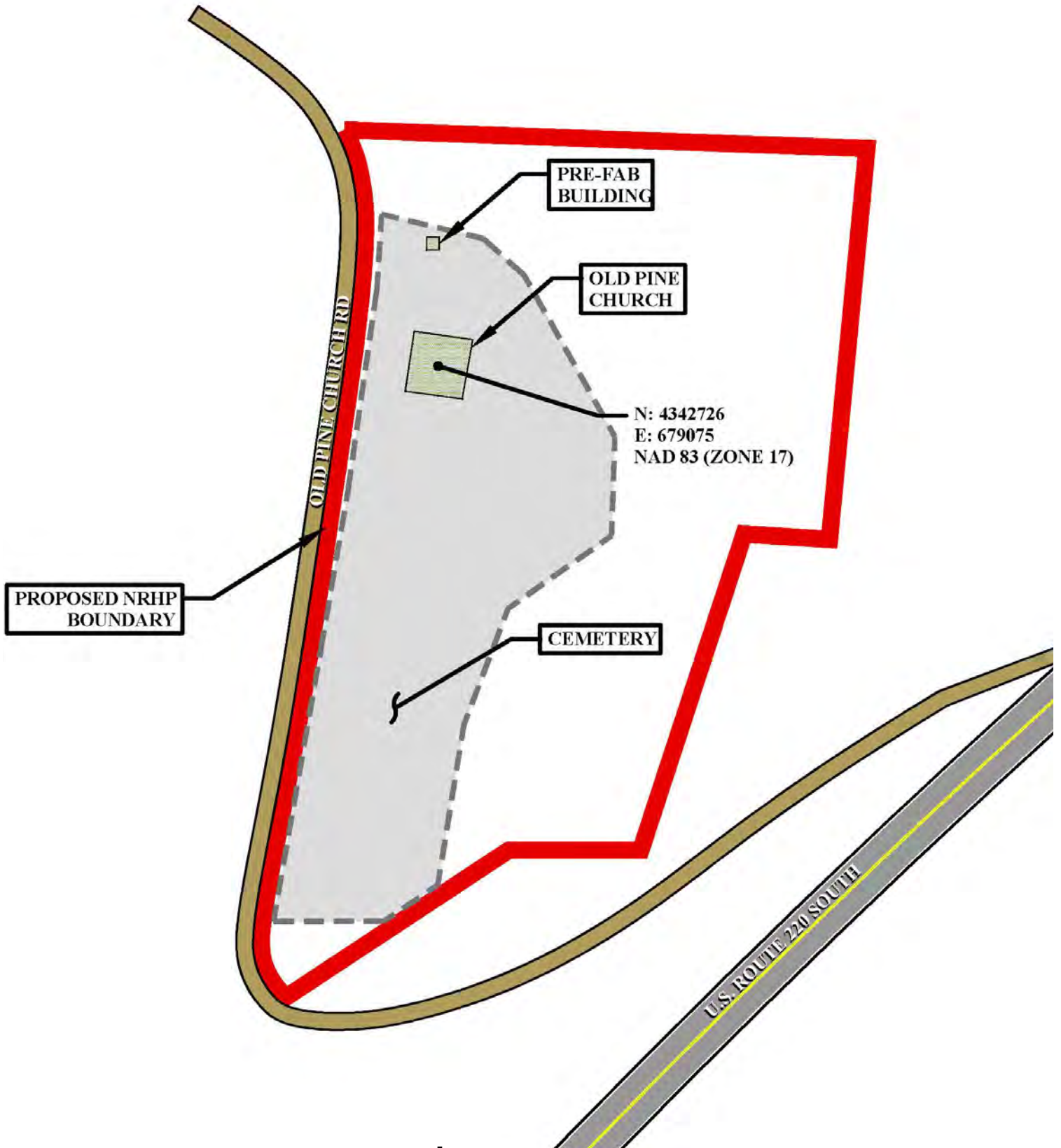


**MILLS  
GROUP**

**Proposed NRHP Boundary**  
Hampshire County Tax Parcel 06-003-046  
Old Pine Church, Purgitsville, WV  
Source: Map West Virginia  
Bing Maps

Not to scale

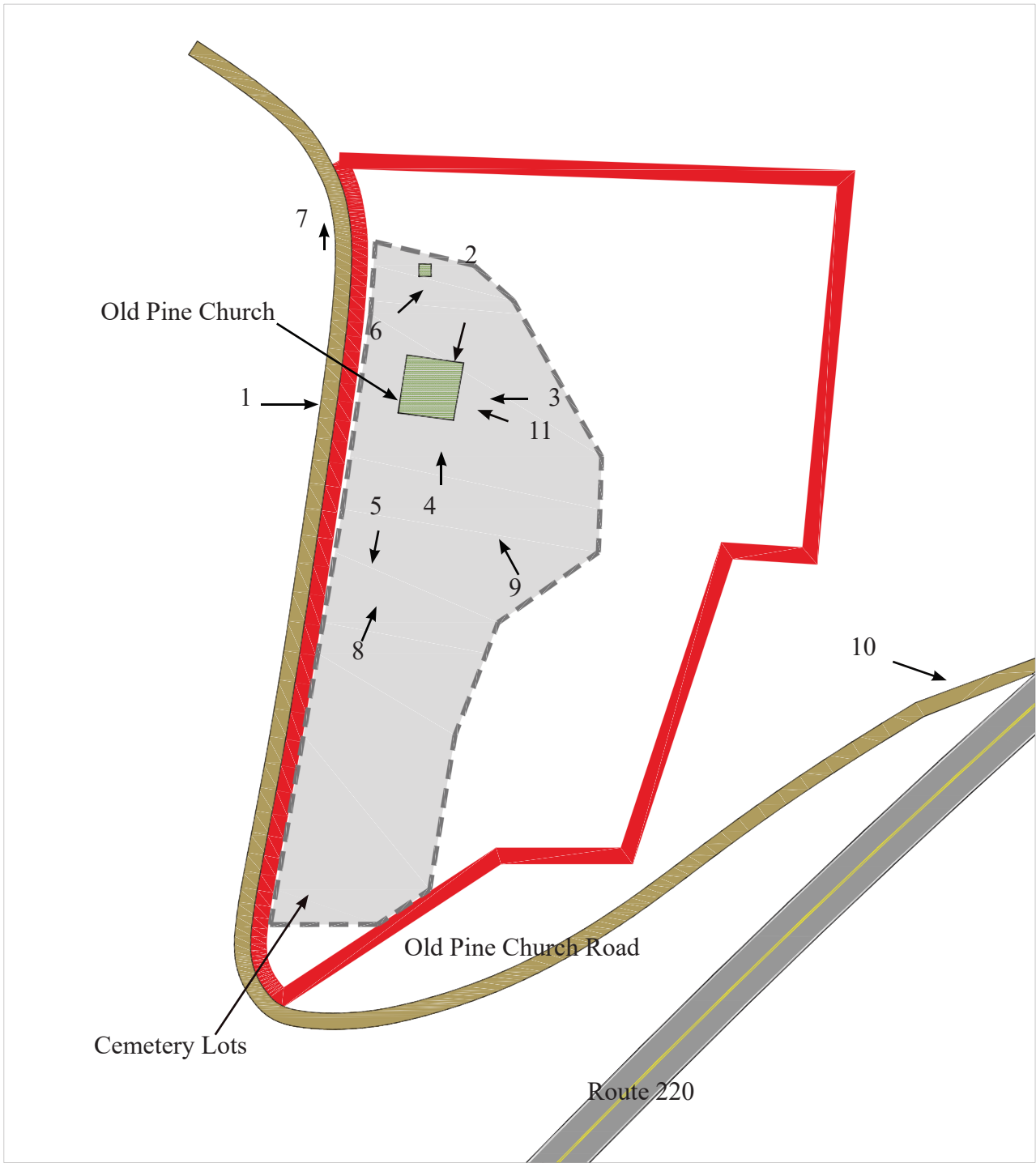




**Location Map**  
 Hampshire County Tax Parcel 06-003-046  
 Old Pine Church, Purgitsville, WV  
 Source: Map West Virginia  
 Bing Maps

Not to scale





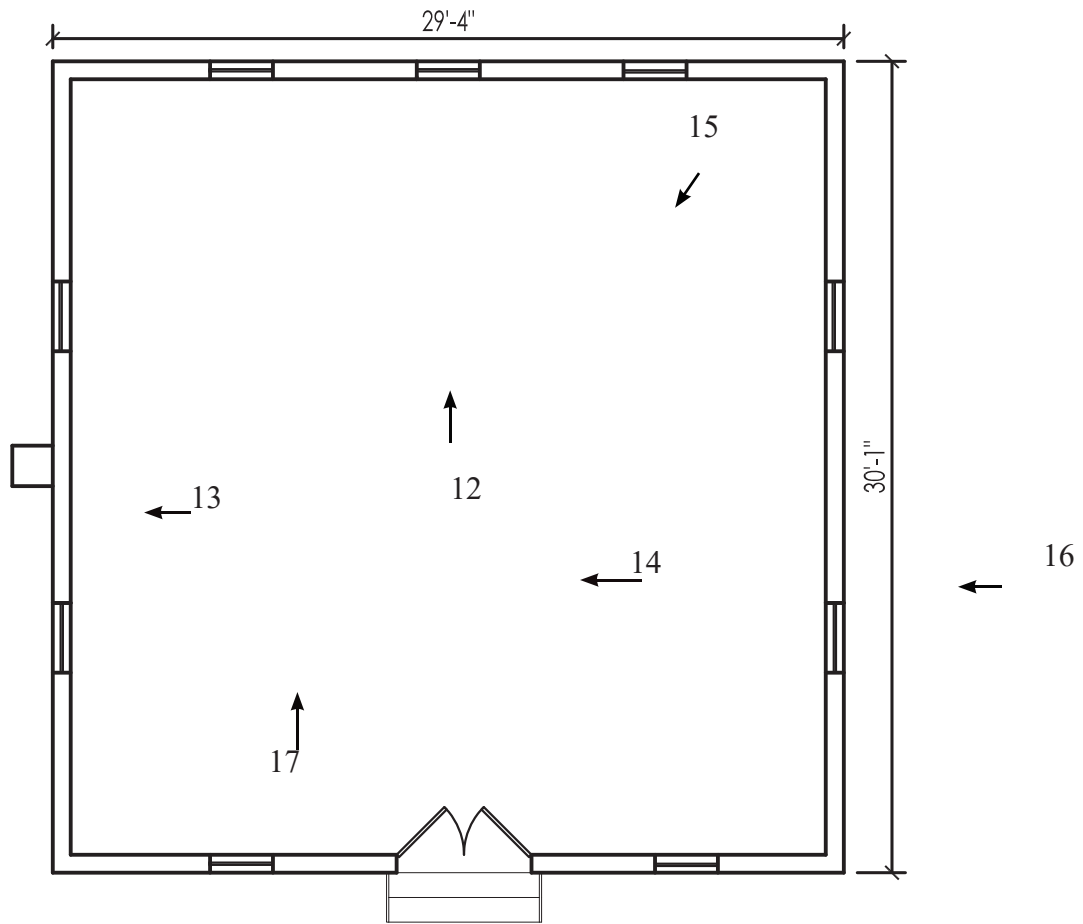
Proposed NRHP Boundary



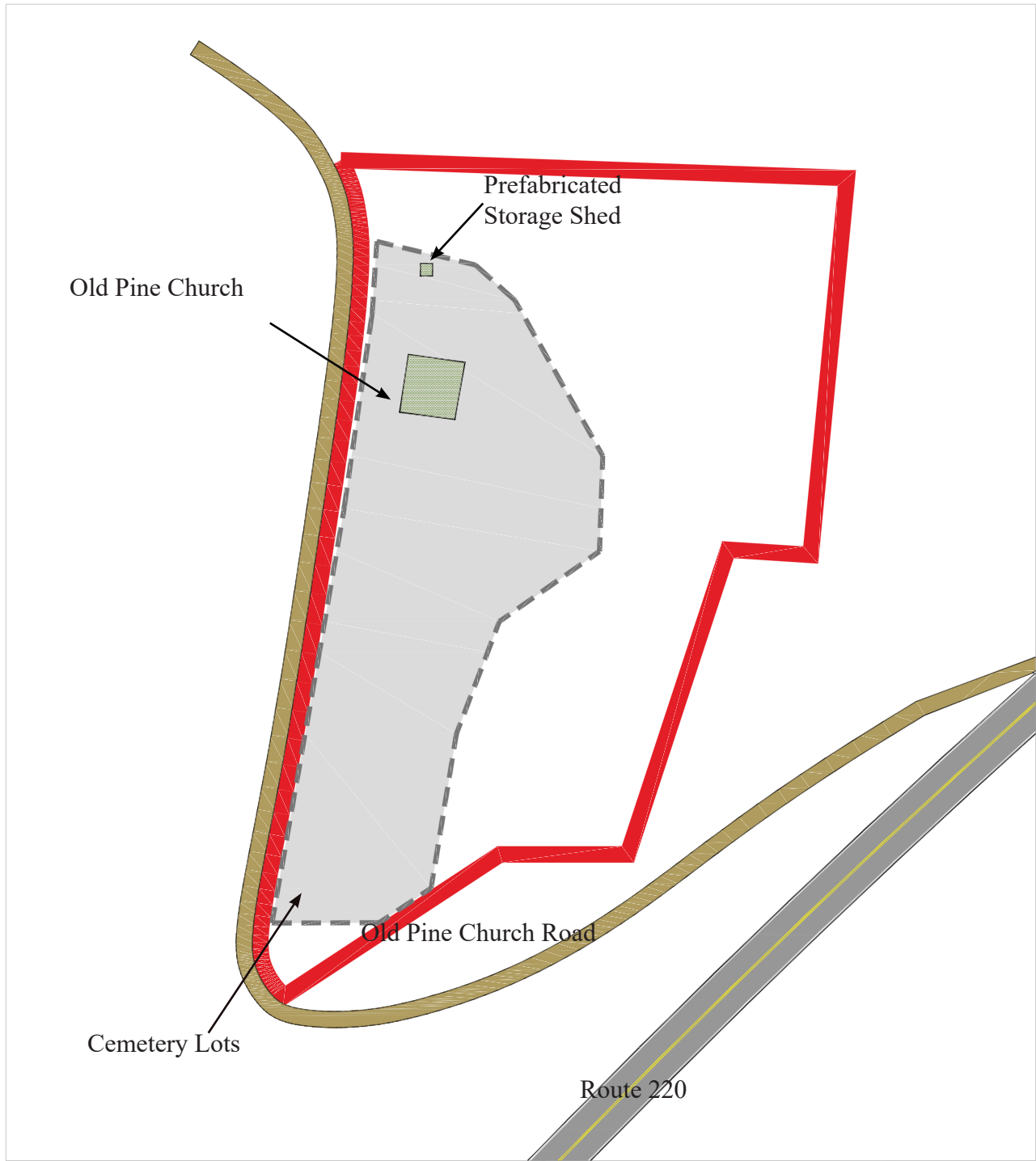
Source: MAP WV/ Bing Maps  
 1/8 inch: 1 foot



Photo Location Map  
 Old Pine Church  
 Purgitsville Vicinity, Hampshire County, WV



Not to scale



Proposed NRHP Boundary

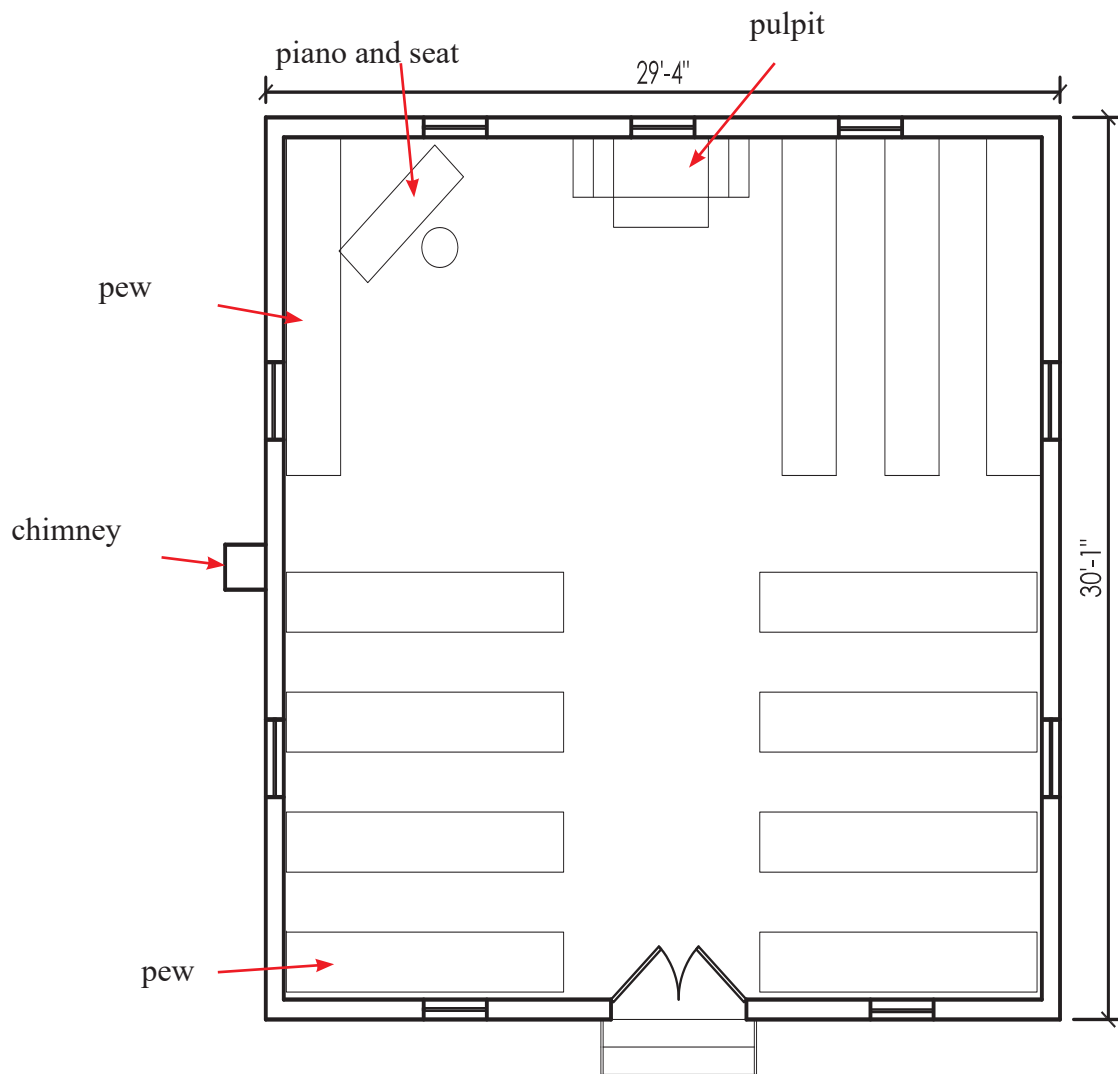


Source: MAP WV/ Bing Maps

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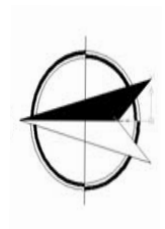




Photo 1:  
West Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing East



Photo 2:  
North Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing South





Photo 3:  
East Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing West



Photo 4:  
South and East Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest





Photo5 :  
Cemetery, Facing South



Photo 6:  
Cemetery, Facing East





Photo 7:  
Old Pine Road, Facing North



Photo 8:  
Old Pine Church, Facing Northeast





Photo 9:  
Old Pine Church, Facing North



Photo 10:  
Old Pine Church Entrance Sign, Facing East





Photo 11:  
Detail of Window, East Elevation, Facing West



Photo 12:  
East Elevation, Interior, Facing East



Photo 13:  
Detail of Original Pine Benches, Constructed Circa 1857, Facing North



Photo 14:  
Interior of North Elevation, Facing North





Photo 15:  
Interior, Facing Southwest



Photo 16:  
Foundation Detail Consisting of Stone Piers, Facing North





Photo 17:  
Interior of Attic Space, Facing East