

**ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC  
ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE**

**and**

**DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.  
SUPPLY HEADER PROJECT**

**Supplemental Filing  
May 26, 2017**

**APPENDIX F**

**Architectural Survey Report**



May 24, 2017

Mr. Roger Kirchen, Director  
Review and Compliance Division  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23221

**Re: Section 106 Review –Architectural Survey Report Addendum 6  
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project  
DHR File No. 2014-0710**

Dear Mr. Kirchen:

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

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert M. Bisha".

Robert M. Bisha  
Technical Advisor, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

cc: Richard Gangle (Dominion Energy)

Enclosure: **Architectural Survey Report Addendum 6**



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

**Virginia Addendum 6 Report**



Prepared by



May 2017



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

**Virginia Addendum 6 Report**

**DHR File No. 2014-0710**

***Draft***

Prepared for

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May 2017



## ABSTRACT

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. will build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project also will include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in Virginia, which is 308.1 miles long, and passes through Highland, Bath, Augusta, Nelson, Buckingham, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Greensville, and Southampton counties, as well as the cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake. It includes the 235.8 mile-long trunk line (AP-1), and three laterals (AP-3, AP-4, and AP-5) that total 72.3 miles. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project (Anderson and Staton 2015; Lesiuk et al. 2016; Staton 2016). ERM conducted further architectural surveys for this Project (Tucker-Laird et al. 2017a, 2017b; Voisin George et al. 2016,). ERM conducted the historical research and architectural survey presented in the current document, which includes results associated with the Buckingham Compressor Station (Compressor Station No. 2) in Buckingham County. The survey was conducted in response to a FERC data request regarding the development of the area as an African-American community in the post-Civil War era associated with Union Hill and Union Grove Baptist churches. In addition to historical research, ERM photographed structures located within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed compressor station site in order to document the historic character of the surrounding community. This report describes those structures at least 50 years old that were determined to be within the visual APE of the site based on Project plans and line-of-sight afforded by topography and vegetation; this report provides recommendations for each regarding National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

A total of five resources are located within the Project APE for the Buckingham Compressor Station. Two resources (014-5068 and 014-5070) were previously documented by Dovetail and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Staton 2016). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) concurred with these findings (letter dated May 6, 2016). A revisit to the properties in February 2017 found the condition of the houses to be unchanged and confirmed the findings of the earlier survey. Three new resources were identified during the current effort. These resources are all dwelling houses constructed between 1941 and 1967. One resource (014-5091) is not visible from the public right-of-way and could not be evaluated. In accordance with guidance from the VDHR, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource be treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted. The remaining two resources (014-5089 and 014-5090) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.





**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**ABSTRACT i**

**INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

**METHODS ..... 5**

**BACKGROUND RESEARCH ..... 5**

**FIELD SURVEY METHODS ..... 5**

**NRHP EVALUATION ..... 6**

**HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT VICINITY ..... 8**

**RESULTS .....11**

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT .....11**

        014-5068 ..... 11

        014-5070 ..... 11

**NEW SURVEY FINDINGS .....13**

        014-5089 ..... 13

        014-5090 ..... 17

        014-5091 ..... 21

**SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....24**

**REFERENCES .....25**

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Summary of Newly Identified Resources in the APE ..... 13

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. General overview of the Project corridor. .... 2  
Figure 2. Historic resources identified within the visual APE of the proposed Project  
component. .... 3  
Figure 3. Project vicinity in 1961 (USGS 1961). .... 9  
Figure 4. Typical 1970s side-gabled dwelling in the vicinity of the Project. .... 10  
Figure 5. 014-5068, facing northeast..... 12  
Figure 6. 014-5070, facing northeast..... 12  
Figure 7. 014-5089, sketch map..... 14  
Figure 8. 014-5089, facing northwest..... 14  
Figure 9. 014-5089, facing north. .... 15  
Figure 10. 014-5089, facing northeast..... 15  
Figure 11. 014-5089, shed facing northwest. .... 16  
Figure 12. 014-5090, sketch map..... 17  
Figure 13. 014-5090, facing southeast. .... 18  
Figure 14. 014-5090, facing south..... 18  
Figure 15. 014-5090, facing south/southwest..... 19  
Figure 16. 014-5090, wood shed, facing southeast. .... 20  
Figure 17. 014-5090, wood shed, facing southwest. .... 20  
Figure 18. 014-5090, mobile home, facing south..... 21  
Figure 19. 014-5091, sketch map..... 22  
Figure 20. 014-5091, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project..... 23

## Appendix A - RESUME

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase I historic architectural surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. will build and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy, Inc. (Dominion Energy), Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project also will include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities (Figure 1). This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in Virginia, which is 308.1 miles long, and passes through Highland, Bath, Augusta, Nelson, Buckingham, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Greensville, and Southampton counties, as well as the cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake. It includes the 235.8 mile-long trunk line (AP-1), and three laterals (AP-3, AP-4, and AP-5) that total 72.3 miles. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470). Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc., as a non-federal party, is assisting FERC in meeting its obligations under Section 106 by preparing the necessary information, analyses, and recommendations as authorized by 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(a)(3). Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is conducting Phase I cultural resource investigations to gather information on historic properties that could be affected by the Project in support of the Section 106 consultation process.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project (Anderson and Staton 2015; Lesiuk et al. 2016; Staton 2016). ERM conducted further architectural surveys for this Project (Tucker-Laird et al. 2017a, 2017b; Voisin George et al. 2016). ERM conducted the historical research and architectural survey presented in the current document, which includes results associated with the Buckingham Compressor Station (Compressor Station No. 2) in Buckingham County. The survey was conducted in response to a FERC data request regarding the development of the area as an African-American community in the post-Civil War era associated with Union Hill and Union Grove Baptist churches. In addition to historical research, ERM photographed structures located within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed compressor station site in order document the historic character of the surrounding community. This report describes those structures at least 50 years old that were determined to be within the visual APE of the site based on Project plans and line-of-sight afforded by topography and vegetation; the report provides recommendations for each regarding NRHP eligibility.

A total of five resources were identified within the Project APE (Figure 2). Two resources (014-5068 and 014-5070) were previously documented by Dovetail as part of the Project and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Staton 2016). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) concurred with these findings (letter dated May 6, 2016). A revisit to the

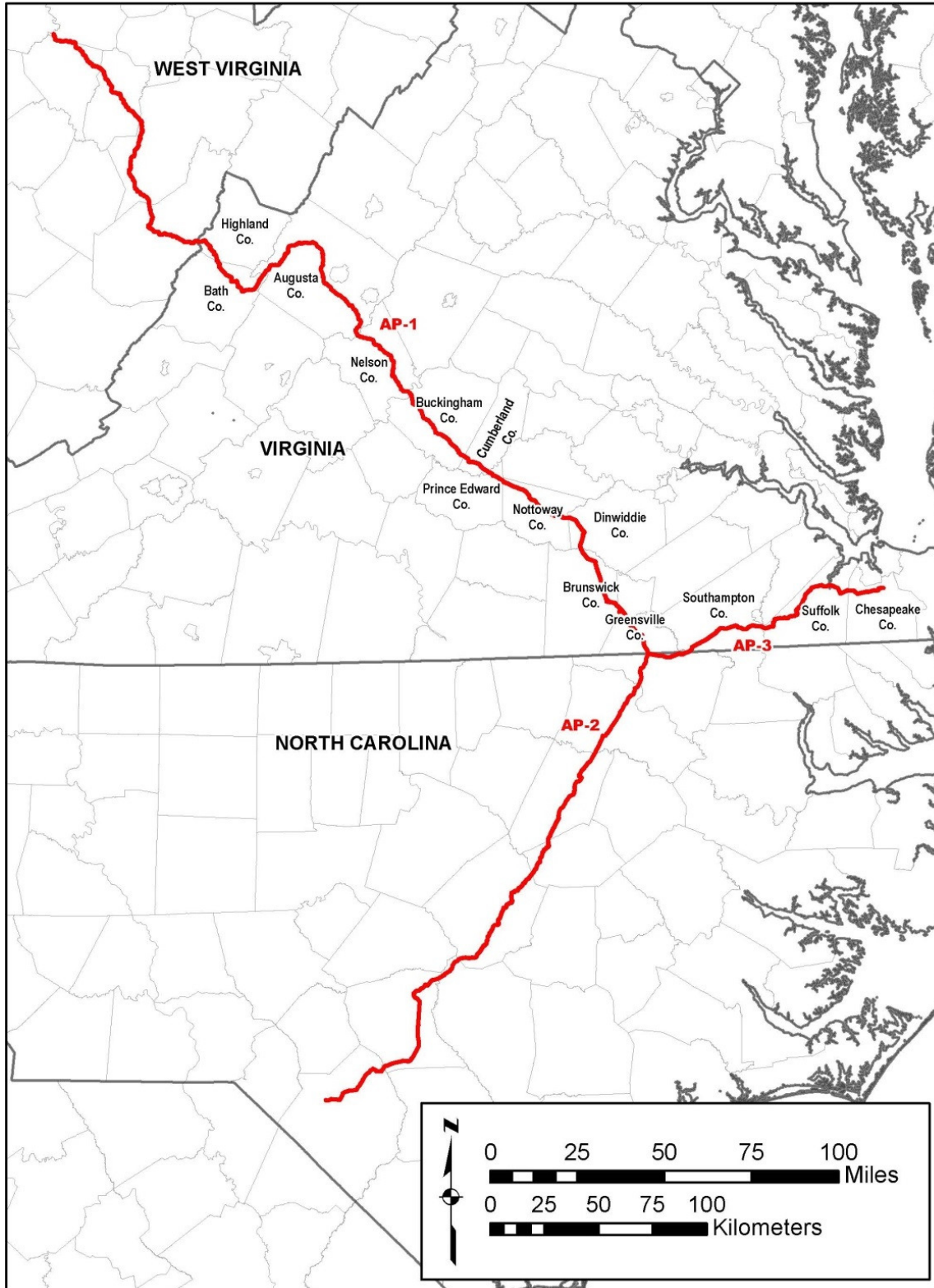


Figure 1. General overview of the Project corridor.

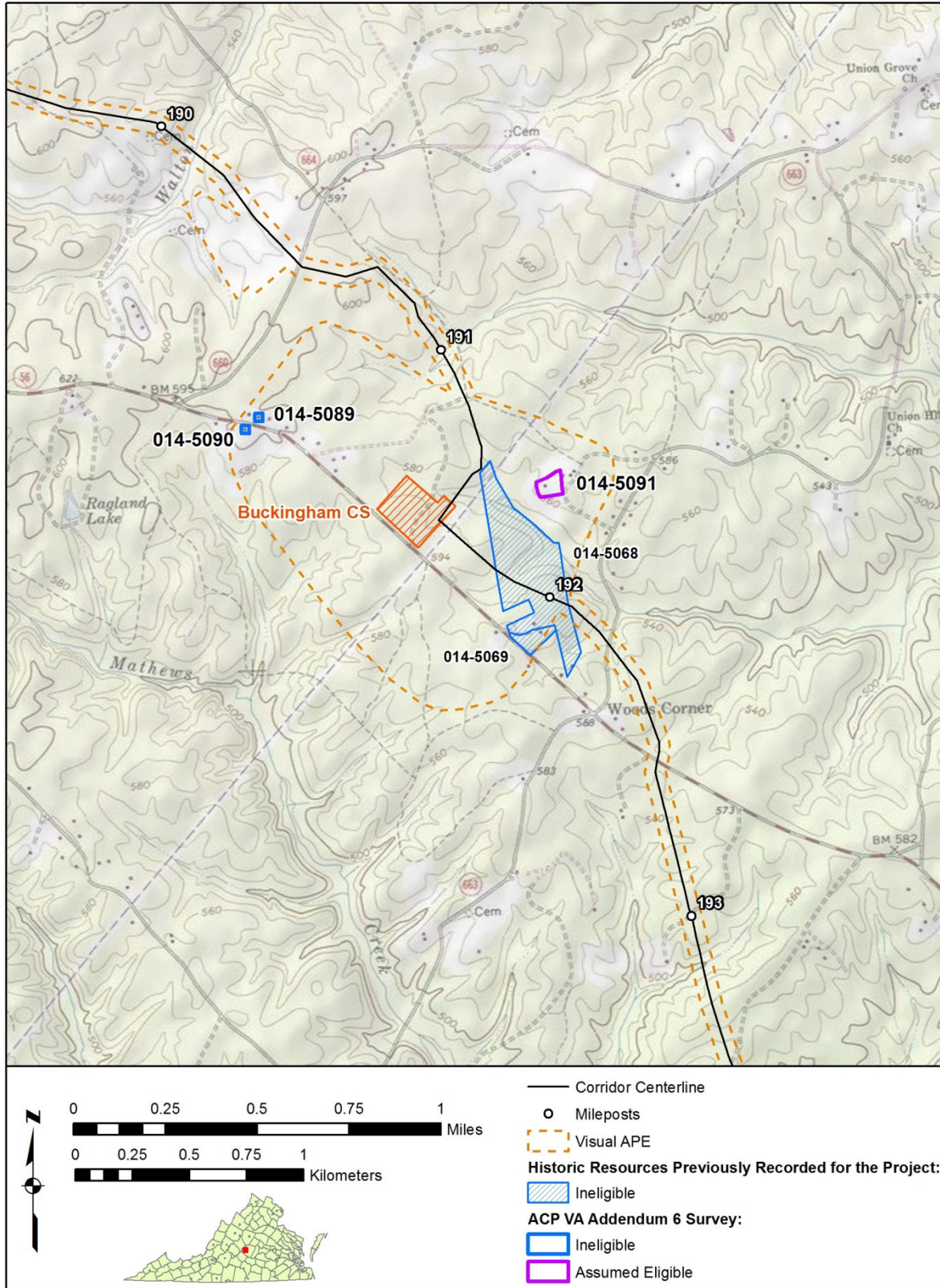


Figure 2. Historic resources identified within the visual APE of the proposed Project component.

properties in February 2017 found the condition of the houses to be unchanged and confirmed the findings of the earlier survey. Three resources were identified during the current effort. These resources are all dwelling houses constructed between 1941 and 1967. One resource (014-5091) is not visible from the public right-of-way and could not be evaluated. In accordance with guidance from the VDHR, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource be treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted. The remaining two resources (014-5089 and 014-5090) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

At the conclusion of survey work for the Project, ERM will prepare a supplemental report that summarizes findings from previous survey work and provides assessment of effects discussions for all of those resources in the APE for the final Project alignment that are eligible for the NRHP.

## **METHODS**

### **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

During a previous phase of the investigations for the ACP, Dovetail conducted a file search for previously-identified historic resources and properties listed in or nominated for the NRHP within a half-mile of the proposed compressor station. None were identified. The results of Dovetail's field survey are presented in the first addendum to the original report (Staton 2016). Two resources were identified (014-5068, 014-5070) and recommended ineligible for the NRHP. For the current effort, ERM conducted historical research and supplemental architectural survey in response to a FERC data request for additional information regarding the development of the vicinity as an African-American community after the Civil War. Local historical sources and documents were consulted at the Central Virginia Library branches in Dillwyn and Farmville, the Buckingham County Tax Commissioners office, and online sites devoted to local history and genealogy. The purpose of the research was to identify known resources that might be located within the APE, to anticipate the types of resources likely to be encountered in the vicinity, and to understand the potential significance of those resources.

### **FIELD SURVEY METHODS**

An APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR Part 800.16[d]). The APE for the Buckingham Compressor Station includes areas of direct construction effects within the 12.93-acre footprint for the facility, as well as areas of potential visual effects on identified historic structures from changes to the setting from construction of new facilities, clearing of vegetation, and/or other modifications to the landscape. Thus, the APE extends into areas surrounding the compressor station containing historic resources within line-of-sight of changes that will derive from the proposed undertaking. The APE is depicted on a USGS topographic quadrangle map in Figure 2.

The current field effort supplemented previous field surveys for the APE, taking into consideration additional information regarding the height of the facilities relative to the extent of potential visual effects, and further exploring the history of the community. Due to public sentiment and the sensitive nature of the Project, ERM architectural historians surveyed those properties for which the owners had been contacted by right-of-way agents. Properties in the APE for which permission was not received were documented only from the nearest public right-of-way.

Within the parameters limiting survey access as discussed above, ERM architectural historians surveyed all properties determined to be 50 years or older within the APE. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures' overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures' appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. For the properties without granted access, observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest road. Sufficient information to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP could not be gathered for one resource. In this case, in accordance with guidance received from the VDHR, the resource is treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted.

Resources were generally defined to encompass the entire extent of the current parcel boundary, or a reasonable portion of which defines the resource's characteristics. For those resources considered ineligible for the NRHP, Project effects do not need to be assessed, and so for simplicity, ineligible newly recorded resources are indicated on the map as the locations of the actual structures. For resources recommended eligible for the NRHP, the resources are depicted with the proposed NRHP boundary. Assessment of Project effects for NRHP-eligible resources address each element of the resource that contributes its eligibility, including elements of the landscape within the entire parcel boundary when they contribute to qualities that constitute the resource's significance.

Resources identified in the current field effort were reported to the VDHR. V-CRIS numbers were obtained, and shape files and database information provided.

## **NRHP EVALUATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT VICINITY**

Buckingham County was first settled by Europeans in the 1720s, with the earliest land patents located along the James River. The area became a part of Albemarle County in 1744, and the county of Buckingham was established in 1761. Migrants to the area included English Tidewater colonists and Scots-Irish from the Shenandoah Valley. The Tidewater settlers brought tobacco culture and plantation slavery. Tobacco was the principal economic product of the county into the nineteenth century, but extractive industries such as logging and mining also played prominent roles (Agee 1992; Anderson 1955).

Enslaved African-Americans outnumbered the white population of Buckingham County throughout the antebellum period. Both the overall population and the slave population peaked in the county in 1840, when slaves represented nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of the total population of 17,639. The extensive cultivation of tobacco over the preceding century exhausted the soil of the region, however, and the percentage of slaves in the total population declined over the next 20 years to 54 percent, as many slaves were taken with their owners to the Deep South where cotton production was booming, or sold to other planters there. Buckingham County had a significant free black population that numbered nearly 1,000 in 1860. At least 22 free blacks owned land as well, with two holding 1,000 acres or more (Ball 2015; White 1985).

After the Civil War, many former slaves continued to work on their former plantations under sharecropping agreements, while others dispersed to communities anchored by African-American churches, schools, or stores. Alexander Hill Baptist Church, established in 1865, is the county's oldest black church. In 1867, African-Americans in the traditionally white congregation of Mulberry Grove Baptist Church split with the old church and formed Union Hill and Clear View Baptist churches. Fork Union Baptist Church was established in 1868, and Union Grove Baptist Church was founded in 1912. By 1870, black schools were located throughout the county, despite the fact that the African-American community received no county funds for schools and was forced to rely on outside help and its own money for their construction. It was not until 1923 that the county agreed to allow for the establishment of Buckingham Training School, the first secondary school for blacks in the county. In 1954, the school was renamed Carter G. Woodson High School in honor of the prominent black history scholar, who was born in New Canton, in northeast Buckingham County. The name was removed in the 1960s when schools in the county were forced to integrate (Ingram and White 2005; White 1985).

The vicinity of the Project APE has developed since the Civil War as a primarily African-American community known as Union Hill. Union Hill Church, which originally held its services outside under a brush arbor beginning in 1868, is located approximately 1.6 miles northeast of the Project area. The community is not named on historical maps of the county (USGS 1892). An 1871 map shows the traditionally white Mulberry Grove Church, about 2 miles east of the Project area (Hotchkiss 1871). A postal map from 1896 identifies the area around Route 56 (South James River Road) and Route 660 (Shelton Store Road) as the community of Hubbard. (Ingram and White 2005). A review of the 1900 census of the northern James River District in Buckingham County indicates that the majority of residents were farmers or farm laborers, with large numbers of day laborers and railroad workers as well. Most heads of household, both black and white, owned their homes or farms, even some of those listed as day laborers. By 1940, a great percentage of the residents were listed as laborers, working at sawmills, for the Works Progress Administration, or for the highway department. Home ownership was still

common among both blacks and whites, but African-Americans were more likely to be renters (Ancestry.com 2017).

The 1961 USGS 15-minute topographic map (USGS 1961) is the first to show the location of structures in the vicinity of the Project (Figure 3). The intersection of Route 56 and Route 663 (Union Hill Road) is identified as Woods Corner, and Union Hill Church and Cemetery are shown in their current locations. The area is sparsely settled and largely wooded. Small cleared areas around the dwellings indicate that large-scale farming was on the decline and that the residents were primarily small farmers or non-agricultural workers. The Transcontinental Gas pipeline that runs adjacent to the proposed compressor station site is shown, and the proposed compression station site is wooded. By 1971 (USGS 1971), a number of new houses had been constructed along Union Hill Road approximately 0.5 miles east of the Project (see Figure 2). The Project vicinity is now characterized primarily by dispersed rural, non-farm dwellings constructed between 1950 and 2000. They are typically located on large lots with outbuildings such as storage sheds, carports, and garages, but do not have agricultural outbuildings. A large number of the dwellings were constructed after 1970 and are manufactured or mobile homes (Figure 4). As a result, the community retains little of its late nineteenth to early twentieth century agricultural character.

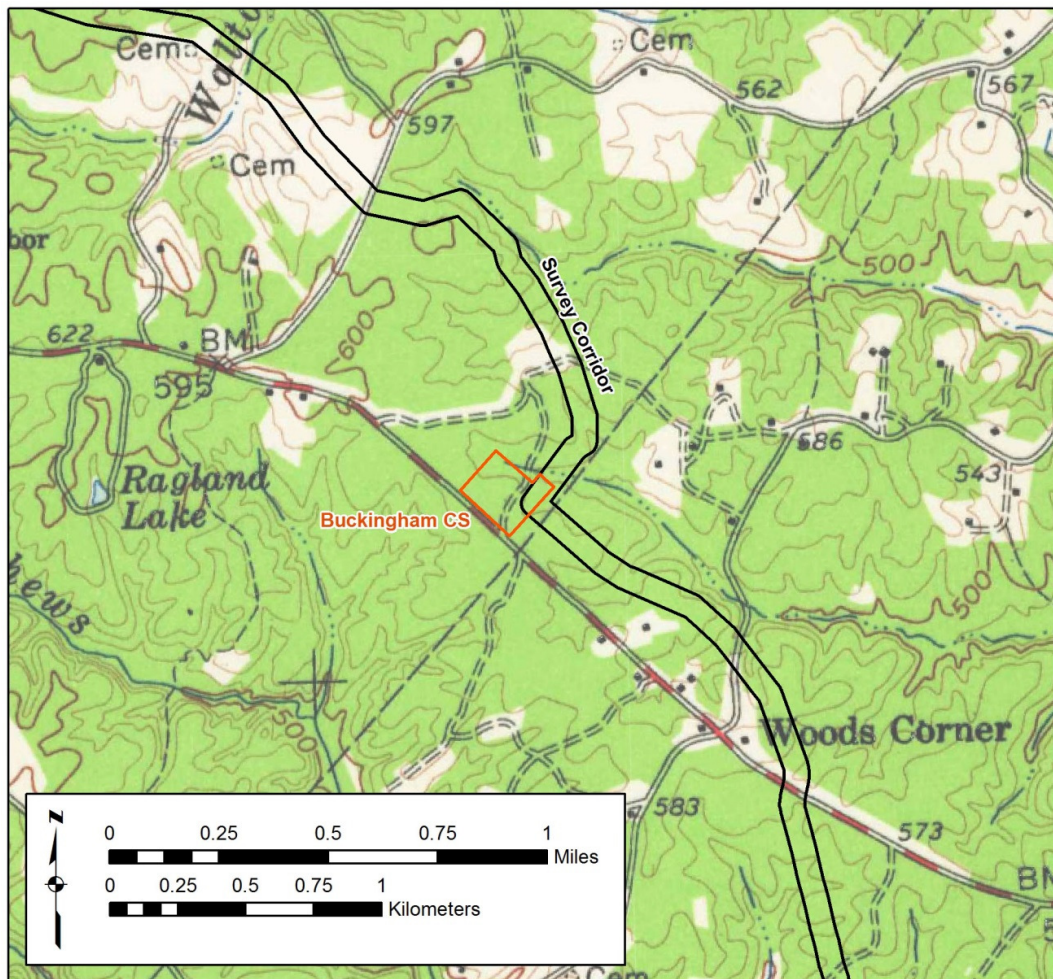


Figure 3. Project vicinity in 1961 (USGS 1961).



Figure 4. Typical 1970s side-gabled dwelling in the vicinity of the Project.

## RESULTS

A total of five resources are located within the Project APE (see Figure 2). Two resources (014-5068 and 014-5070) were previously documented by Dovetail and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Staton 2016). ERM concurs with these findings. Three resources were identified during survey efforts in February and May 2017. These resources are all dwelling houses constructed between 1941 and 1967. One resource (014-5091) is not visible from the public right-of-way and could not be evaluated. In accordance with guidance from the VDHR, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource be treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted. The remaining two resources (014-5089 and 014-5090) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

## PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

There were no historic resources recorded within 0.5 miles of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station prior to the initial survey for the ACP Project. Two resources were identified in the first addendum to the initial survey and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Staton 2016). The VDHR concurred with these recommendations (letter dated May 6, 2016).

### 014-5068

This property is located 0.45 miles southeast of the proposed compressor station site and about 430 feet northwest of James River Road (see Figure 2). It is located in a clearing at the end of a dirt driveway, with a few mature shade trees in the yard. Across an open field, a line of planted trees and woods lies approximately 500 feet to the northwest of the house in the direction of the Project.

The property is considered vacant by the Buckingham County Tax Commissioner, and the form includes no data on the structure or its age. Staton (2016) estimates the date of construction as ca. 1940. Resource 014-5068 is four-bay side-gable masonry block structure that features an asphalt tile roof, a shed porch addition, and a masonry chimney on the rear wall (Figure 5). The roof is in poor condition and appears to have significant holes. Staton concludes that the structure is of a form common throughout the mid-twentieth century in Buckingham County and elsewhere in Virginia. Further, the resource has no outstanding architectural elements, is not known to be the work of a master, and is not associated with any persons or events significant to history. She recommended the resource ineligible for the NRHP, and the VDHR concurred. A revisit to the property in February 2017 found the condition of the house to be unchanged, and confirmed the findings of the earlier survey. ERM recommends that 014-5068 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

### 014-5070

This property is located 0.5 miles southeast of the proposed compressor station site and about 405 feet northwest of James River Road (see Figure 2). It is located in a clearing surrounded by mature shade trees and is accessed by the same dirt drive as 014-5068. The line of planted trees and woods to the northwest of the resource in the direction of the Project lies approximately 675 feet away across an open field.



Figure 5. 014-5068, facing northeast.



Figure 6. 014-5070, facing northeast.

The primary resource at 014-5070 was constructed in 1966 according to Buckingham County tax records, but the effective date of the assessment is 1946, suggesting a modification or replacement of an earlier structure. The four-bay side-gable masonry block structure has two entrances on the south façade and appears to be a duplex (Figure 6). The eastern entrance has replacement double doors that open onto a small deck. A mobile home trailer is also located on the property. Staton (2016) concludes that the primary dwelling is of a form common throughout the mid-twentieth century in Buckingham County and the region of Virginia. Further, the resource has no outstanding architectural elements, is not known to be the work of a master, and is not associated with any persons or events significant to history. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, and the VDHR concurred. A revisit to the property in February 2017 found the condition of the house to be unchanged, and confirmed the findings of the earlier survey. ERM recommends that 014-5070 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

**NEW SURVEY FINDINGS**

Three resources were newly surveyed during the current field effort. These resources were not recorded by Staton (2016); however, ERM considers them to be in the visual APE of the proposed compressor station based on topography and vegetation. The resources discussed below are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.			
Summary of Newly Identified Resources in the APE			
Resource	Map Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation
<i>Buckingham County</i>			
014-5089	Figure 2	4857 James River Rd, Ranch, 1967	Ineligible
014-5090	Figure 2	4820 James River Rd, Cape, 1945	Ineligible
014-5091	Figure 2	537 Union Hill Rd, dwelling, 1941	Assumed eligible

**014-5089**

Located at 4857 James River Road, 014-5089 is a one-story Ranch dwelling. According to Buckingham County tax records, the house was constructed in 1967. This is consistent with USGS topographic maps, which show that it was built between 1961 and 1968 (USGS 1961, 1971). The house is currently occupied. It is located approximately 2,119 feet northwest of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station site (see Figure 2). The dwelling is located between Wingina and Buckingham in rural Buckingham County. One outbuilding is on the property. The dwelling and outbuilding are sited on the north side of James River Road, also referred to as S James River Hwy (Route 56) (Figure 7).

The single-story Ranch dwelling has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingle roofing. The laterally oriented dwelling has a rectangular plan with a front-gable porch and rear shed extension (Figures 8–10). The front porch is off-center and located near the eastern corner of the front elevation. The front porch has a gable roof on narrow wood squared posts resting on a brick foundation. The balustrade enclosing the porch, featuring plain, square balusters, appears to be

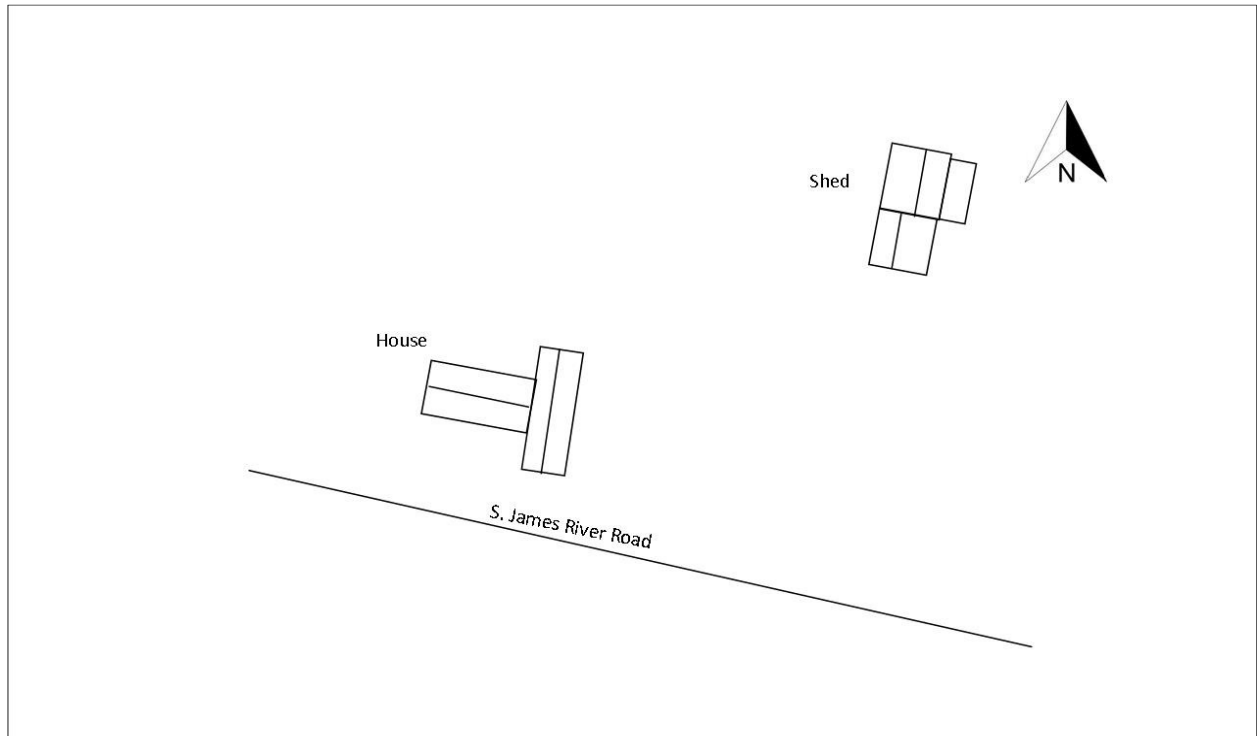


Figure 7. 014-5089, sketch map.



Figure 8. 014-5089, facing northwest.





Figure 9. 014-5089, facing north.



Figure 10. 014-5089, facing northeast.

modern. The flush single door is located nearest the eastern corner. A twelve-light picture window is flanked by four-over-four side light windows. A six-over-six window is located between the picture window and a set of paired larger six-over-six windows. All windows appear to be modern vinyl replacements. An interior brick chimney with concrete cap is found at the ridgeline. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding. The foundation is continuous concrete block. The building is in good condition.

One outbuilding is located on the property (Figure 11). The outbuilding is located at the rear of the property near the eastern edge of the parcel. The outbuilding is a gable shed with two shed roof lean-to additions on the eastern elevation. The outbuilding has a corrugated metal roof and wood frame construction. The exterior is covered with wood clapboard and corrugated metal. The gable unit has a single flush wood panel door and concrete block stoop. The gable unit rests on a brick block foundation. The two lean-to additions have open bays and appear to store lawn care equipment. The lean-to additions appear to have no foundation or rest on single blocks. The outbuilding is in fair condition.

*NRHP Assessment:* 014-5089 does not retain material integrity nor demonstrate an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. It also displays many replacement materials. For these reasons, it is ERM's recommendation that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify a locally significant theme or person associated with the resource. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that 014-5089 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 11. 014-5089, shed facing northwest.

### 014-5090

Located at 4820 and 4824 James River Road, Wingina, this resource is approximately 2,184 feet northwest of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station site on a rural highway that passes through gently rolling terrain (see Figure 2). The areas along James River Road that have not been cleared for dwellings or associated yards or pastures are surrounded by densely forested areas. Resource 014-5090 has two dwellings associated with it, as well as a single outbuilding; there is a story-and-a-half frame dwelling closer to the street with a single-story trailer to its south (Figure 12). According to Buckingham County tax records, the frame dwelling was constructed in 1945 and the trailer dates to 1995.

The one-and-a-half story vernacular dwelling has a side-gable, standing seam metal roof (Figure 13). The roof has large eaves with exposed wood rafters. There is an interior concrete chimney on the north roof slope. The dwelling has a rectangular plan composed of a single unit. The dwelling is three bays wide and displays asymmetrical fenestration. The main entrance is slightly off centered with concrete steps leading up to it. The east window is a tri-part window with a fixed central pane flanked by two two-over-one windows (Figure 14). The west window is a six-over-six double-hung unit. All of the windows appear to have been replaced, evident by sills that do not match and the nature of caulking around them. The south façade has a shed-roof porch addition that extends the length of the house. Half of the addition on the east side has been enclosed (Figure 15). The west side of the addition is an open porch with a square post support and concrete steps leading up to it (see Figure 13). The house has asbestos shingle siding and a continuous concrete block foundation. The dwelling is in fair condition.

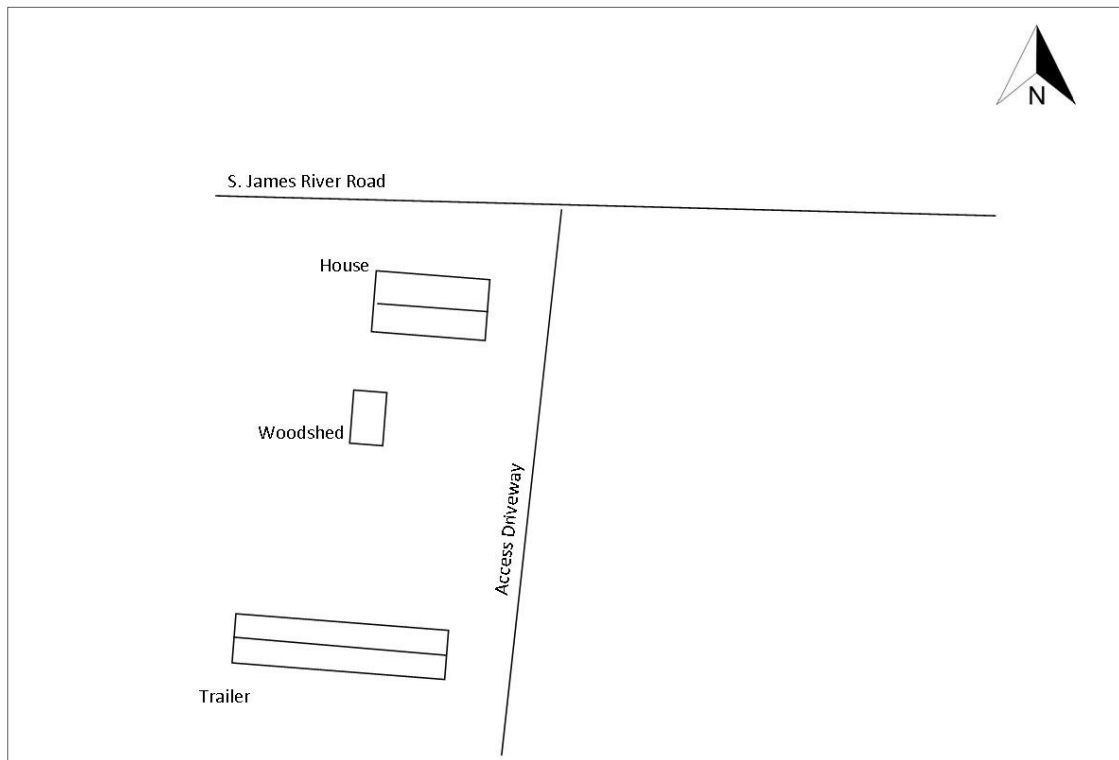


Figure 12. 014-5090, sketch map.



Figure 13. 014-5090, facing southeast.



Figure 14. 014-5090, facing south.



Figure 15. 014-5090, facing south/southwest.

Directly to the south of the frame dwelling is a single-story, non-historic wood shed (Figure 16). The façade has a panel door and a one-over-one window with a metal frame. Its front façade is clad in T1-11 siding, while the west side has vinyl siding. A rear addition appears to have been added with haphazardly placed horizontal wood boards. The east façade has an open bay to the rear addition for wood storage (Figure 17). The wood shed is in fair condition.

Approximately 200 feet south of the frame dwelling is a five-bay wide, non-historic mobile home with a side facing gable metal roof (Figure 18). The main entrance is located on the west bay, with four windows being the other bays. The central bay is a squat window while the others are full sized. The exterior siding is vinyl and the foundation has been covered with vinyl skirting. The parcel on which the mobile home is located is separate from that of the frame dwelling, but was originally part of that property.

*NRHP Assessment:* Resource 014-5090 does not embody an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. Replacement windows and doors inconsistent with the original styles and scale have contributed to a loss of integrity. For these reasons, it is ERM's recommendation that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify a locally significant theme or person associated with the resource. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that 014-5090 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 16. 014-5090, wood shed, facing southeast.



Figure 17. 014-5090, wood shed, facing southwest.



Figure 18. 014-5090, mobile home, facing south.

### **014-5091**

This resource was inaccessible during the current survey. It is located on a dirt road about 1,100 feet northwest of Union Hill Road and approximately 1,300 feet northeast of the proposed compressor station site (see Figure 2). It is situated in a small clearing surrounded by woods on the north, west, and south sides. The clearing extends to the east, across the dirt road, where a mobile home is located. The resource appears on the 1961 topographic map shown in Figure 3, along with another dwelling that was located where the mobile home now stands. From aerial photographs, the house appears to be a side-gable residence with a standing seam metal roof and a center dormer on the northeast side (Figure 19). Full length covered porches are located on the front and rear of the structure. It also appears to have two internal chimneys or vents on the ridgeline of the roof. An outbuilding with a damaged roof is located just off the northeast corner.

*NRHP Assessment:* As the resource is not visible from the road, in accordance with guidance from the VDHR, it is ERM's recommendation that the resource be treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted. An aerial view of the proposed NRHP boundary is provided in Figure 20.

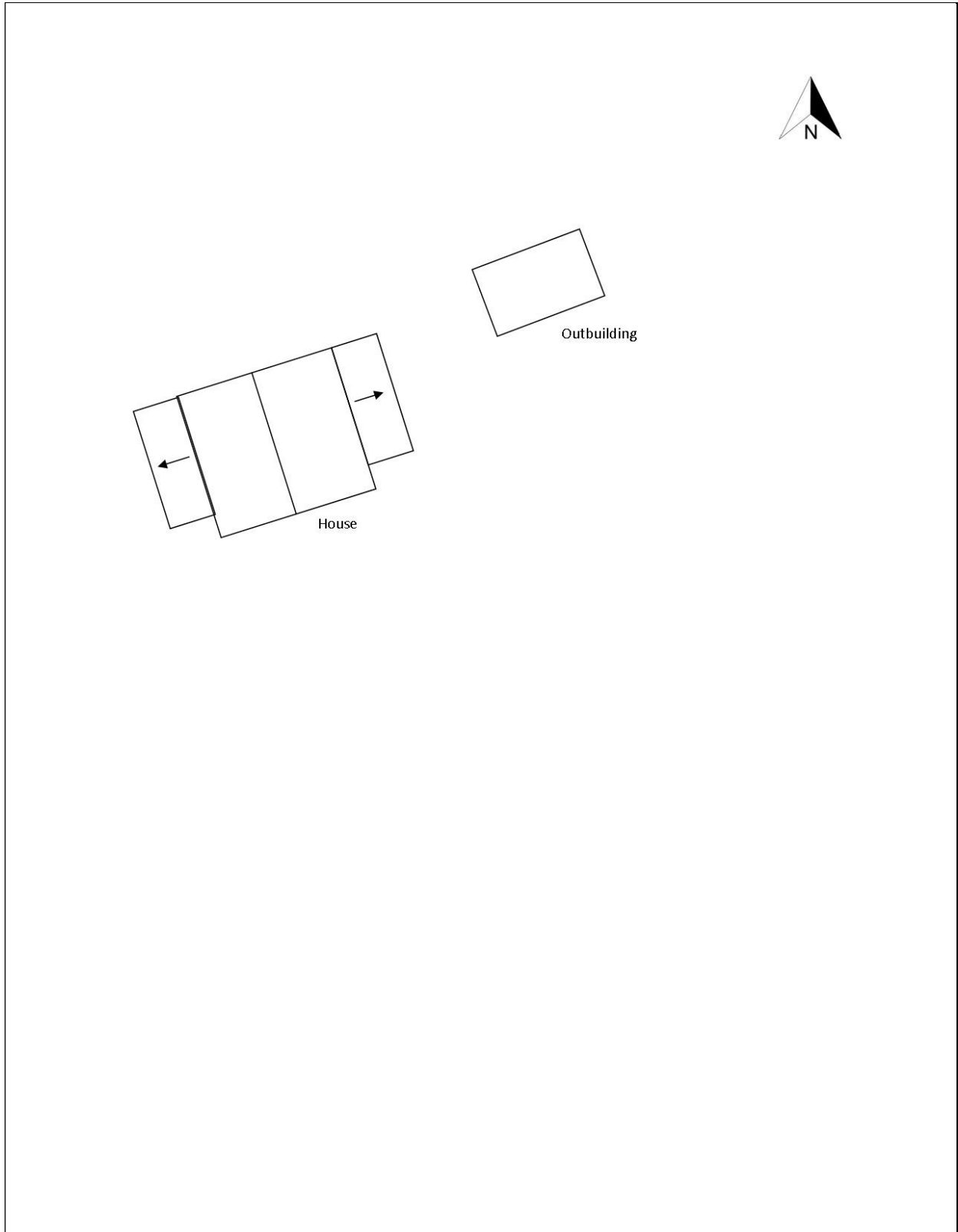


Figure 19. 014-5091, sketch map.





Figure 20. 014-5091, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report presents the results of additional historical research and architectural survey associated with the Buckingham Compressor Station (Compressor Station No. 2) in Buckingham County, Virginia, as part of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project. The survey was conducted in response to a FERC data request regarding the development of the area as an African-American community in the post-Civil War era associated with Union Hill and Union Grove Baptist churches. ERM conducted historical research at local repositories and photographed structures located within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed compressor station site in order document the historic character of the surrounding community. The area is dominated by rural, non-farm residences constructed since World War II, and generally lacks the historic built environment and agricultural landscape features that would have characterized its late nineteenth and early twentieth century development as a distinct community.

The survey identified five historic resources within the Project APE. Two resources (014-5068 and 014-5070) were previously documented by Dovetail and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Staton 2016). The VDHR concurred with these findings (letter dated May 6, 2016). Three resources were identified during the current effort. These resources are all dwelling houses constructed between 1941 and 1967. One resource (014-5091) is not visible from the public right-of-way and could not be evaluated. In accordance with guidance from the VDHR, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource be treated for Project purposes as if it is eligible for the NRHP until an assessment and determination of eligibility can be conducted. The remaining two resources (014-5089 and 014-5090) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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2017b *Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project: Virginia Addendum 5 Report. DHR File No. 2014-0710.* ERM, Duluth, Georgia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Richmond, Virginia.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1892 Buckingham, Virginia quadrangle map, 30-minute series. USGS, Washington, D.C.

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Appendix A – RESUME



# Emily Tucker-Laird

Staff Scientist



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

## Registrations & Professional Affiliations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

## Fields of Competence

- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Field Investigations
- Architectural Resource Field Survey
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation
- Cemetery Delineation and Excavation
- Preparation of State Archaeological and Architectural Survey Forms
- Rural America and Vernacular Forms
- Industrial and Transportation Resources
- Compliance with state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including guidelines set forth by various State Historic Preservation Offices, the

National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act

## Education and Training

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

## Certificates

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

## Key Projects

*With ERM*

### **Telecommunications Client - Nationwide**

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

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

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

*Representative Historical Architectural Studies with Other Companies*

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

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

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

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

*Representative Archaeological Studies with Other Companies*

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

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

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

## Selected Publications

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

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

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