

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

and

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

**Supplemental Filing
January 10, 2017**

APPENDIX F

**Aboveground Structures Cultural Resources Survey Reports and
Cemetery Delineation Reports**

Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard,
Glen Allen, VA 23060



January 9, 2017

Ms. Susan M. Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
West Virginia Division of Culture and History
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0300

**Subject: Section 106 Review – Phase I Historic Architectural Survey Report Addendum 4
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project
FR#: 14-928-Multi**

Dear Ms. Pierce:

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) in November 2016. 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 report, please contact Richard B. Gangle at (804) 273-2814 or Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com, or by letter at:

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Respectfully submitted,

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Technical Advisor, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

cc: Richard Gangle (Dominion)
Enclosure: **Phase I Historic Architectural Survey Report Addendum 4**



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

West Virginia Addendum 4

15-171-MULTI-9



Prepared by



December 2016

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

West Virginia Addendum 4

15-171-MULTI-9

Draft

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December 2016

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 Transmission, Inc. (DTI) will build and operate approximately 603.8 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a joint venture consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Resources, Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project 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 West Virginia, which is 97.3 miles long, and passes through Harrison, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph, and Pocahontas counties. 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.

The current document contains survey results associated with segments of the Project where access previously had been denied, and in conjunction with previously unsurveyed proposed access roads and facilities. ERM performed public road surveys for the remainder of the previously denied areas with a viewshed to the Project corridor in West Virginia, recording historic structures that were visible from public vantage points.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project. ERM conducted further architectural surveys for this Project.

A total of five historic resources were examined during the field survey work documented in this report. ERM recommends that two of the resources (PH-0902 and PH-0903) are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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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 Transmission, Inc. (DTI) will build and operate approximately 603.8 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a joint venture consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Resources, Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina (Figure 1), and the Project 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 West Virginia, which is 97.3 miles long, and passes through Harrison, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph, and Pocahontas counties. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470). Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). DTI, as a non-federal party, is assisting the 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). 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.

The current document contains survey results associated with segments of the Project where access had previously been denied, and in conjunction with previously unsurveyed proposed access roads and facilities. ERM performed public road surveys for the remainder of the previously denied areas with a viewshed to the Project corridor in West Virginia, recording historic structures that were visible from this vantage point.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted initial portions of the historic architectural surveys for this Project (Leisuk and Sylvester 2016a, 2016b; Sandbeck et al. 2016). ERM conducted further architectural surveys for this Project (Voisin George et al. 2016). 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 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For the work covered by this report, ERM surveyed and assessed five previously undocumented resources. ERM discusses all five of these resources in this report, and offers firm NRHP eligibility recommendations for each resource. The locations of identified historic resources in the APE are depicted on the Project map in Appendix A. Of the five resources discussed in this report, ERM recommends that two (PH-0902 and PH-0903) are eligible for the NRHP, while the remaining three resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

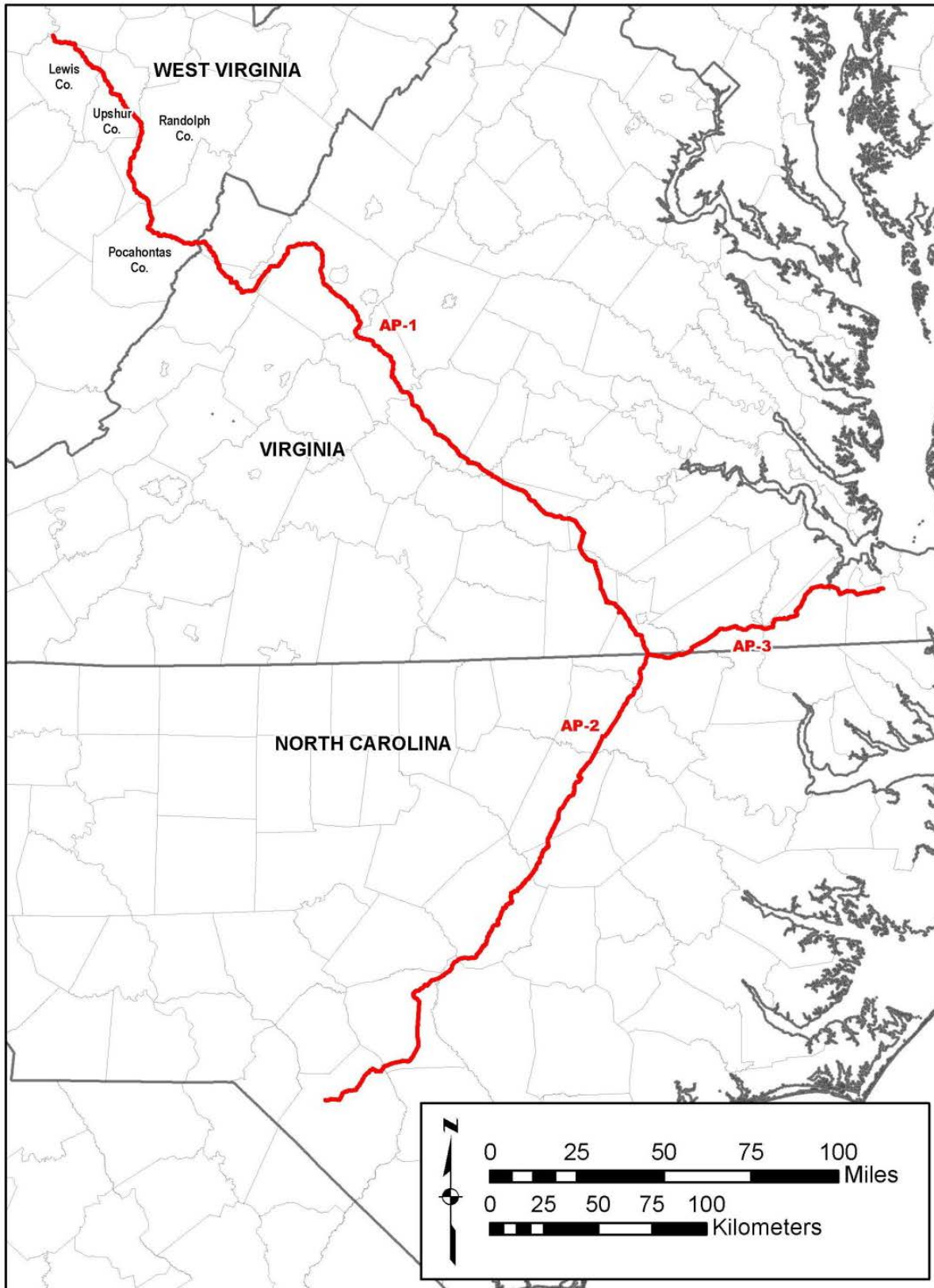


Figure 1. General overview of the Project corridor.

METHODS

Background Research

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

Field Survey Methods

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

The current field effort covered the APE for the relevant segments of the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and facilities not previously surveyed. 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 properties determined to be 50 years or older along the relevant Project segments. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. If unsafe conditions existed, observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest road. Sufficient information was gathered on all resources to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP, and what effect the proposed undertaking might have on any resource determined to be eligible.

Resources were generally defined to encompass the entire extent of the current parcel boundary. For those resources considered ineligible for the NRHP, Project effects do not need to be assessed, and so for simplicity, those resources are indicated in the Appendix A map as the locations of the actual structures. Some of those structures lie outside the defined visual APE, but the parcels on which they are located extend into the APE. The Appendix A map also depicts the entire parcel boundary that is the proposed NRHP boundary for resources recommended eligible for the NRHP. Assessment of Project effects for NRHP-eligible resources took into account effects to each element of the resource that contributes to its

eligibility, including elements of the landscape within the entire parcel boundary when these contribute to qualities that constitute the resource's significance.

West Virginia Historic Property Inventory forms were prepared for the resources identified in the APE (see Appendix C).

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

The Project crosses eastern and central West Virginia. The topography is primarily steep and mountainous, but a variety of land uses were observed along the route, including farming, cattle grazing, and timbering. The rugged character of the land affected the nature of settlement and land use through the historic period, from the earliest arrival of Europeans.

The Colonial Period

Following the establishment of the Virginia Company of London's colony at Jamestown in 1607, and William Penn's colony at Philadelphia in 1682, English settlement gradually proceeded westward through the seventeenth century. After 1650 explorers and traders moved inland from the Virginia Tidewater settlements to areas beyond the Fall Line, the front range of the Appalachian Piedmont rising above the Atlantic coastal plain that creates elevation changes, waterfalls and rapids, impeding river navigation (Briceland 2013). In Virginia, the colony's growth repeatedly resulted in conflict with Native Americans including the Algonquin Powhatan and Pamunkey confederacy; Siouan Monacan, Mannahoac, Saponi, Tutelo, and Occaneechi tribes; and Iroquoian Tuscarora, Nottaway, and Meherrin tribes. (Josephy 1968:82; Utley and Washburn 2002:15–29). Penn and his agents in Pennsylvania were able to negotiate more peacefully with the Delaware (Leni Lenape) and Susquehannock tribes to purchase the land for the Philadelphia settlement (Forrest 1998).

The demand for beaver furs in Europe in the late sixteenth century led French traders in Canada and the Mississippi valley to establish firms that dealt exclusively in furs. In the seventeenth century, English traders entered the fur trade, establishing posts in New York. In 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company began operating from posts along the southern coast of Hudson Bay, creating competition between the French and English traders and their Native American suppliers (Carlos and Lewis 2008).

The Fur Trade or Beaver Wars (ca. 1630–1680) dramatically altered the distribution of Native American populations in the upper Ohio region (Johnson 2001). In 1654, the Iroquois defeated the Eries, who inhabited the extreme northwestern corner of Pennsylvania along the south shore of Lake Erie, opening the upper Ohio Valley to Iroquois war parties (Hunter 1954:338, 1979:588). The Iroquois' sought rich hunting lands that still contained substantial beaver populations—highly desired in the fur trade and over-hunted in the east—and wanted to prevent those groups from trading directly with the French (Hunter 1979:590; Wallace 1986:100–102). Attacks against the Shawnee lasted from 1653 to 1656 and were unusually bloody. The Iroquois victory over the Shawnee owes in part to the fact that they possessed firearms. Subsequent attacks by the Iroquois effectively depopulated the region (Hunter 1954:338, 1979:588; Swanton 1984[1952]:33, 56, 231).

The Iroquois realized that the French wanted a monopoly in the fur trade, while the English wanted Native American lands. Because the Iroquois knew they were not strong enough to defeat either European power on their own, they adopted a strategy of playing the rivals against each other to maintain their own position (Wallace 1986:105). Despite being attacked by the French in 1687, the Seneca maintained their hold on western New York and Pennsylvania. Through a treaty with the British in 1701, the Iroquois established their policy toward Europeans for the rest of the eighteenth century: neutrality with the French and protection from the English so the Iroquois could serve as middlemen in the fur trade (Tooker 1979:432). The English colonies at the time viewed the Iroquois presence as an asset, for they were feared and

respected by neighboring Native American groups who might otherwise attack English settlements (Wallace 1986:106).

For a period of 70 years after the Iroquois' conquest of the Shawnee, the Ohio Valley (including present-day West Virginia, Indiana, lower Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and western Pennsylvania) was almost uninhabited. The historic tribes most closely associated with West Virginia are the Shawnee, Delaware, and Cherokee, as well as Iroquoian-speaking groups including the Seneca, Tuscarawas, Susquehannock, and Mingo. Non-resident Native Americans were present on a frequent but intermittent basis during the early historic period, using the region for hunting and travel and fiercely resisting its settlement by whites. At various times it was within the spheres of influence of the powerful Iroquois Confederation to the north, the Shawnees to the west, and the Cherokees to the south (Maslowski 2010). Freed from the pressure of its former human population, the Ohio country from the late seventeenth and into the eighteenth century became a prime hunting territory. Although the Iroquois prevented permanent settlements, small groups of Shawnee returned frequently to the Ohio Valley to hunt. Some of the scattered bands driven out of the upper Ohio Valley (including Shawnees) drifted back and established settlements in the eighteenth century (Abler and Tooker 1979:505; Hunter 1954:339). A network of trails criss-crossed the region, often following watersheds and highlands rather than the streams. Paths that were oriented east-west were generally used for trade, while north-south paths were used for war and raiding parties (Doherty 1984:36–37).

The discovery and mapping of these routes were a concern to Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood. A lieutenant colonel in the British Army, Spotswood received reports of French outposts being established in the American interior between French holdings in the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. He feared the possibility of hostile French or Native American attacks through recently-discovered passes in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which had been assumed to be a natural defensive barrier (Hofstra 2004:21). In 1716, Spotswood led an expedition of 63 "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" from Williamsburg through the Rappahannock River valley, and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley (Strickler 1952:33). In 1721, Spotswood held talks with the Iroquois to bring an end to the Native American raids on Euroamerican settlements on Virginia's frontier. These talks resulted in the 1722 Treaty of Albany in which the Five Nations of the Iroquois recognized the Blue Ridge Mountains as the border between their lands and those of the Virginia Colony.

By the 1720s, a Native American path on the west side of the Blue Ridge, the "Warrior's Path," became the Great Wagon Road used by colonists in search of land to settle. The road stretched from Philadelphia, the leading immigration port of the North American colonies in the eighteenth century, to Roanoke through the Shenandoah Valley. The road crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland, into what is now the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. Among the early immigrants were Scottish families that had been resettled in Catholic Northern Ireland, who set up farms in Pennsylvania and Maryland. As land claims stretched westward, later immigrants set out for the backcountry frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia (Mobley 2003). Together with Swiss, Welsh, and Dutch settlers, French Huguenots, and other religious dissenters, the Scots-Irish settlers followed frontiersmen and land speculators in search of affordable land, crossing Pennsylvania to the Great Valley of the Appalachians and southward into the drainages of the upper Potomac River at the beginning of the Shenandoah Valley (Hofstra 2011; Martin 2012). While some became tenants of Virginia's landed gentry, others exercised tomahawk rights (referring to slashes thus made on trees at boundary points), corn rights (planting and cultivating a crop of corn on the land), or settlement rights (clearing land, building a dwelling or "seat," and living on the improved land) to stake claims on attractive tracts

of vacant land (Doherty 1984:54; Williams 2001:10). Initially locating near the Great Wagon Road, some “scattered for the Benefit of the best Lands,” forming open-country neighborhoods along waterways. With farmsteads enclosing about 300 acres of small fields with access to springs and water courses, they raised small grains, including wheat and rye, as well as cattle, pigs, and horses, directly contrasting with the tobacco-centered plantations of Virginia’s Tidewater and Piedmont regions (Hofstra 2004:38, 2011).

In Virginia, support for the British occupation of the backcountry began with a series of land orders totaling close to 400,000 acres west of the Blue Ridge, issued by Lieutenant Governor William Gooch between 1730 and 1732. These grants mandated that one settler family be recruited for every 1,000 acres within two years as a condition of receiving the land patents. By 1735, there were as many as 160 families in the region, and within ten years nearly 10,000 Europeans lived in the Shenandoah Valley (Hofstra 2011). Many of the new settlers were Scots-Irish immigrants. This part of the Shenandoah Valley became known as “The Irish Tract” when Augusta County was created in 1738, with the county’s boundaries extending to the “utmost limits of Virginia” and including West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and part of present-day Pennsylvania (Augusta County, Virginia 2007; Hofstra 2004:40–41). Later Scots-Irish and German settlers moved westward along water courses into the Allegheny Mountains (Morten 1911:62). Native American trails through the Alleghenies followed the Little Kanawha, Elk, Gauley, and Williams rivers to the Ohio Country. Euroamerican immigrants continued to use Native American trails, and many evolved into key routes in the modern highway system (Sharp 1981:14).

The colony of Virginia utilized similar settlement policies for land west of the Alleghenies as had been used for the Shenandoah Valley (Rice and Brown 2014). Grants were made to land speculation companies such as the Greenbrier Company, which was granted 100,000 acres in 1745 in the Greenbrier Valley of present-day Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties. Robert, John, and William Lewis, sons of early Augusta County settler John Lewis, were among the members of the Greenbrier Company (Bailey 2013). When their brother, Andrew Lewis, prepared a survey of the Greenbrier Company grant in present-day Pocahontas County in 1751, he found Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, who had come from Maryland in 1749, already living at the current site of Marlinton, which became the first British-American settlement west of the Alleghenies (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981:73; Pocahontas County, West Virginia 2013). Euro-Americans had also settled by 1754 in the Tygart River Valley, near Beverly in present-day Randolph County, but the Files and Tygart families were attacked by Native Americans during the French and Indian War.

The arrival of British settlers west of the mountains precipitated serious conflicts over territorial claims between Britain, France, and Native Americans (Doherty 1984:47; Rice and Brown 2014). During King George’s War in the 1740s, Native Americans fought with the French against the British colonies, primarily in New York and Massachusetts. As a result of the British Navy’s wartime operations, French traders had few trade goods to exchange with or to gift to the Native Americans (Ross 1938:419). The greater quantity of trade goods offered by English traders at this time persuaded some tribes to ally themselves with Britain instead of France (Providence Plantation Foundation 2014a).

The boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania was not definitively established until 1779. The disputed region in the upper Ohio Valley and the area known as the Forks of the Ohio (currently the location of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), which also was inhabited by Native

Americans and claimed by the French, became the flashpoint for the French and Indian War (Fort Edwards Foundation 2000; Heinemann et al. 2007:92).

Virginia was making land grants in the upper Ohio Valley, including a 1749 grant for 200,000 acres to the Ohio Company of Virginia, with another 300,000 acres to be granted once they had built a fort and settled 100 families in the grant. The land was located in the Ohio Valley between the Kanawha and Monongahela Rivers (Heinemann et al. 2007:94; Hofstra 2004:240; Thayer 1921:250). The Ohio Company sent surveyor Christopher Gist to map the land grant, and over two winters, Gist traveled from the headwaters of the Ohio River (near present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) to the Falls of the Ohio (near present-day Louisville, Kentucky), and then through much of West Virginia (Ohio History Central 2015a).

In 1752, the governor general of New France acted to ensure the territorial integrity of the French empire in North America, to drive the British merchants out of the Ohio Valley, and to re-establish peace with the Native American tribes (Côté 2015). In 1753, he sent an expedition of 1,000 men to build a chain of forts between Lake Erie and the Forks of the Ohio during the summer. When Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie learned of the forts' construction, he received direction from London to take whatever action was necessary to protect British possessions in North America while avoiding offensive actions that could provoke open warfare. When the French refused Dinwiddie's order to withdraw from the Ohio Country, the governor ordered a Virginia regiment under Colonel Joshua Fry, with George Washington as second in command, to garrison Fort Prince George on the Ohio River at the site modern-day Pittsburgh (Ferling 1998:198; National Park Service 2002 [1954]; Ockershausen 1996; Heinemann et al. 2007:94–95). The French meanwhile had constructed their own fort at Pittsburgh, which they named Fort Duquesne. The French met the Virginia regiment en route and defeated them, forcing them to return to Virginia. A second effort to oust the French in 1755 also ended in failure, and settlements on the Virginia frontier were subsequently subjected to sporadic attacks by Native American warriors of tribes allied with the French (Heinemann et al. 2007:95–96; National Park Service 2002 [1954]; Ockershausen 1996).

While some of the frontier settlers fled eastward, numerous forts, stockades, and blockhouses were built as protection (Cook 1940; Manarin 2010). After Washington had been commissioned as a colonel and given command of the provincial army, he located his headquarters at Winchester in Frederick County, where Fort Loudoun was built in 1756. Washington urged Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie to make alliances with Native American tribes to the south, and in 1756, Dinwiddie obtained the support of the Catawbas and Cherokees, with four hundred warriors camped near Winchester. The new forces enabled Virginia officers to lead their raiding parties against hostile tribes (Hofstra 2004:244–245). A 1758 treaty conference at Easton, Pennsylvania, sought to redress the natives' grievances and issued a proclamation prohibiting the movement of British settlers west of the mountains without special authorization (Utlely and Washburn 2002:86). Also in 1758, a British army under General John Forbes arrived in the colonies, and together with the provincial army units, crossed Pennsylvania to the Ohio Country (Ferling 1998:203–204). Forbes made peace with the Iroquois, Shawnee, and Delaware warriors, ending their support for the French (Potts and Thomas 2006:13). Besieged by the British and deserted by their Native American allies, and with the fort deteriorating, French forces abandoned and burned Fort Duquesne in November 1758 (McGrath 2015).

British engagements against the French in the Ohio Country were largely over by 1760. But by the time of the 1763 Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War, a new type of Native American conflict developed on Virginia's western frontier (Twohig 1998:17). At the conclusion

of their service supporting British General Forbes, Cherokee warriors felt slighted by their limited compensation. As the warriors returned southward, Euroamerican settlers did not distinguish between them and the Shawnees that had been attacking in Augusta County, and turned on the Cherokees. Also at this time, Euroamericans in South Carolina executed some Native American hostages, and a period of conflict known as the Cherokee War ensued, ranging from Virginia to Georgia until the 1761 Treaty of Long Island in Virginia and the 1762 Treaty of Charleston in South Carolina (Heinemann et al. 2007:99).

The smaller scale border warfare between settlers, colonial and state troops, and Native Americans continued intermittently in Virginia's frontier areas until the 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers and the 1795 Treaty of Greenville (Cook 1940; Potts and Thomas 2006:14–15; Utley and Washburn 2002:115).

Recognizing that it lacked the resources to control the vast interior, England's Proclamation of 1763 established the ridge of the Appalachian Mountains as a boundary between its North American colonial domain and Native American territory, restricting settlement to areas in the east and imposing regulations to control abuse of trade with the Native Americans. However, Euroamerican settlers were already living west of the Proclamation Line, and in Virginia, individuals and gentry speculators had been anticipating land grants west of the Appalachians. Grievances among the settlers, and perceptions that government policies were favoring the Native Americans and restricting settlers' opportunities, encouraged acts of vigilantism (Providence Plantation Foundation 2014a). At the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, the Iroquois granted 2.5 million acres east and south of the Ohio River (known as the Indiana Grant) to Britain. However, the Native Americans living in the Ohio Country—which included Delaware, Seneca, and Shawnee tribes—were not parties to this agreement (Ohio History Central 2015a; Potts and Thomas 2006:16). Nevertheless, beginning in 1769, waves of settlers swept into the upper Ohio, Monongahela, Greenbrier, and Kanawha valleys. By the early 1770s, Euroamericans had crossed the Proclamation Line and were establishing settlements across present-day West Virginia and Kentucky (Rice and Brown 2014; Utley and Washburn 2002:102). By 1772, settlers had claimed much of the prime valley land, and the Euroamerican settlement of the project region had begun (Davis 2013; Rice 2013; Tenney 2013).

Colonial period conflicts in present-day West Virginia derived from rampant land speculation and overlapping, vaguely worded colonial charters for the territory surrounding the Monongahela Valley. In 1772, the new governor of Virginia, Scottish native John Murray awarded bounty land grants to men who performed military service in the French and Indian War, offering to patent 200,000 acres on behalf of the soldiers. Some of the bounty land overlapped that previously granted by former Governor Dinwiddie and surveyed by George Washington for the Virginia Regiment. Meanwhile, the Walpole Company had received approval from the Board of Trade to create a new western colony to be called Vandalia, embracing 20 million acres on the east side of the Ohio River in present-day West Virginia (Providence Plantation Foundation 2014b; Utley and Washburn 2002:102; Davis 2013).

In an effort to extend Virginia's influence to the forks of the Ohio, Governor Dunmore created the District of West Augusta in 1774 from the northwestern section of Augusta County, which included portions of present-day West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Dunmore moved the seat of Augusta County's government from Staunton to Fort Pitt. He incited war with the Shawnee in an effort to distract attention away from the growing discontent among western settlers regarding uncertain land titles and ineffective government. The ploy was partially successful, as his victory in "Lord Dunmore's War" secured the east side of the Ohio from the

Shawnee and won him praise among Virginia's elite. In 1776, the territory of West Augusta petitioned the Continental Congress seeking to become a new state called Westsylvania. However, Virginia's and Pennsylvania's representatives did not support this change, and the Continental Congress lacked the authority to create a new state. The District of West Augusta was thus divided into Ohio, Monongalia, and Yohogania counties (Providence Plantation Foundation 2014b; Forbes 2010).

Discontent with British rule was not confined to the western settlements, however. The taxes imposed on the colonies to pay for the French and Indian War chafed the Virginia House of Burgesses, which sent addresses to the King and Parliament stating that they, and not Parliament, had the right to tax and manage their internal affairs (Heinemann et al. 2007:105–106). The Crown only tightened its grip, however, and following a series of protests and skirmishes between colonial militia and British regulars, the Continental army was established at the Second Continental Congress in 1775.

West Virginia in the American Nation

At the onset of the Revolutionary War, a substantial percentage of Virginians remained loyal to Britain, including conservative members of the gentry and Scottish businessmen in Norfolk, whose position as middlemen depended on the English mercantile system. Others remained loyal from principle, believing that small losses of personal liberty were of less value than security of the British empire, fearing the chaos and mob rule that could result from Britain's absence (Heinemann et al. 2007:129). West of the Blue Ridge Mountains and along the frontier, the population was largely self-sufficient, with few economic ties to England, as the cost for transportation of crops over the mountains to the Tidewater was prohibitive. Nevertheless, some areas of the backcountry were loyal to the King. The western settlers also had reasons to rebel against the Tidewater gentry who had dominated the colony, levying taxes on their products and ordering the construction of roads, but not fully representing the concerns of the western portion of the state (Grymes 2014a).

No major Revolutionary War battles took place in West Virginia, but during the war both the British and the Continental armies made overtures to the Native Americans, particularly to the Six Nations of the Iroquois, resulting in the breakup of the Iroquois League. The Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas, and Onondagas fought on the side of the British, while the Oneidas and Tuscaroras fought for the Continental army—sometimes fighting against other Iroquois tribes. Native Americans allied with the British made raids on settlers in the Monogahela and Ohio River valleys, as well as the Tygart Valley in Randolph County (Rice 1987:11). In 1778, George Rogers Clark was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel and authorized by the Virginia legislature to raise seven militia companies for a campaign against British forts on the western frontier and to conduct retaliatory raids against Native Americans in the Ohio and Indiana Country. Clark called a conference of Ho-chunk, Sauk, Mesquakie, Potawatomi, and Miami tribes near Kaskaskia along the Mississippi River in Illinois and won their allegiance from the British (Potts and Thomas 2006:27).

As part of the development of the former British colonies' Articles of Confederation, in 1781 Virginia ceded to the new United States all of its territory north of the Ohio River, while retaining its rights to the area including present-day Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky (Heinemann et al. 2007:133). Although some Native American tribes had fought with the Continental and militia forces during the Revolutionary War, the new United States government subsequently presumed the Native Americans were defeated and did not view their councils or nations as

equals to be treated with respect and fairness (Utley and Washburn 2002:112). Native American attacks on isolated Euroamerican settlements continued in western Virginia. Bush's Fort, built near Buckhannon for settlers in Upshur County, was destroyed by Native Americans in 1782 (Cook 1940; Tenney 2013). Noah Hadden and his brothers built a fort in 1785 near the mouth of the Elkwater River in Randolph County, after Native Americans killed their parents in 1781 (Brent and Lesser 2010; Ragland 2007:108). Fort Currence (also known as Fort Cassino) was built at Crickard (present-day Mill Creek) near Huttonsville in the 1770s (Rice 1987:5). In 1792, Shawnees killed members of John Waggoner's family at Jane Lew in Lewis County, and in 1795, Shawnees also killed members of the Bozarth family in n present-day Upshur County (Beckley Post-Herald 1962; Marple 1923).

U.S. military expeditions in 1790 and 1791, led by inexperienced commanders, against Native American tribes in present-day Ohio and Indiana failed. In August 1794, U.S. soldiers led by Anthony Wayne defeated a coalition of Miami, Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers near present-day Toledo, Ohio. The 1795 Treaty of Greenville was signed by representatives of the Miami, Wyandot, Shawnee, Delaware, and other tribes, agreeing to remove from the northwestern part of the present-day Ohio. This effectively ended direct Native American-European conflict in what was to become West Virginia (Ohio History Central 2015b).

During the Revolutionary War, agricultural products from the Shenandoah Valley area were in high demand to help supply the army's needs, including wheat, beef, and hemp for cordage. At the same time, the market for tobacco collapsed, affecting growers in the eastern part of the state most severely. In the years that followed, the prices for commodities and hemp dropped, and tobacco crops grown across the state were largely used to pay taxes. The imposition of new state taxes were a hardship for backcountry merchants, who had to pay a levy on their merchandise stock, as well as import duties on goods brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore. Farmers in the western counties were also allowed to pay their taxes in flour, hemp, or deerskins (Heinemann et al. 2007:140). During this period, land available in the trans-Appalachian West led many with few resources to pursue this opportunity. Between 1783 and 1790, the population of Kentucky County expanded from 12,000 to more than 73,000. As settlers flooded into the area, Harrison County was divided from Monongalia County in 1784, with the community of Clarksburg as its county seat, and in 1787 Randolph County was created from Harrison County (Davis 1995; Rice 2013).

The ceding of all the tribes' eastern, central, and southern land in Ohio conveyed a sense of peace and security to settlers in the Kentucky County of Virginia, which became the fifteenth state in 1792. While the U.S. population grew by 35 percent in the 1790s, the number of people in Kentucky and Tennessee doubled during that time. Virginians were strongly represented among those eager to invest in western land, in a movement described as "Kentucky fever" (Hutchinson 2000). This outmigration from Virginia relieved some of the pressure on land development, easing conditions for those who remained (Hofstra 2004:284).

Until nearly the end of the nineteenth century, when large-scale industry became important, most West Virginians depended upon subsistence farming for their livelihood. Families continued to rely upon their fields and the forests for products commonly used in foods, shelter, and clothing. Early industries, including grain milling and textile manufacturing, were often farm-related (Rice and Brown 2014). Farms in the Shenandoah Valley produced rye, oats, barley, corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, but the emphasis was on wheat, with four million pounds of flour being produced annually in 1790, and more than two and a half times that amount by 1800

(Hofstra 2004:288–289). The increasing settlement west of the Alleghany Mountains also increased the demand for road construction and maintenance between the western part of Virginia and markets at Tidewater ports (Pawlett 2003).

Some farmers west of the Appalachian Mountains looked to the Mississippi River and Spanish-controlled New Orleans at its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico as an alternative connection to world markets. France had ceded control of Louisiana to Spain in 1762 at the end of the Seven Years War. Spain quietly supported the American colonists during the Revolution, sending supplies upstream to Washington’s army from New Orleans via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. After the war, Spain and the United States quarreled over a number of issues related to boundaries and navigation rights along the Mississippi River. To settle these issues, the U.S. negotiated the 1795 Treaty of San Lorenzo, obtaining from Spain (among other things) the right for its citizens to ship goods on the Mississippi River and store them in New Orleans (Cummins 2008:93). After the French Revolution, Napoleon negotiated to regain Louisiana from Spain in 1800. France then revoked American shipping rights through New Orleans (Richard 2003:21). The economic hardship posed by the lack of shipping access from the west, and the risk of losing the allegiance of the new western states and territories was sufficiently critical for President Thomas Jefferson to send commissioners to France to negotiate for the purchase of New Orleans. In response, the French minister conveyed Napoleon’s proposal that the U.S. purchase the entire Louisiana territory. The offer was quickly accepted and was ratified by the U.S. Congress in 1803 (Independence Hall Association 2014; Monticello 2015; Turner 1904).

The Virginia General Assembly passed a bill in 1782 for a general survey of roads between the Blue Ridge Mountains and various port towns, but without funding to accomplish it (Pawlett 2003). In 1806, a privately-owned turnpike was built over the Thornton’s Gap pass through the Blue Ridge Mountains between the Valley and Piedmont Virginia (Dickey et al 2003:40). After the federally-funded National Road was authorized in 1806 to connect eastern markets with the westward-flowing waters of the Ohio River, the Virginia Board of Public Works was created in 1816 to administer the funding of internal improvement projects and oversee the technical and financial aspects of their implementation (McKee 2003; Peyton 2013). Completed in 1821, the National Road’s route was similar to the military road built for General Braddock’s 1755 campaign, and reached from Cumberland, Maryland to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and continued to Wheeling on the Ohio River (National Park Service 2002 [1954]). Wheeling’s strategic position at the confluence of river and road led to its rapid growth as a major inland port for goods and passengers traveling between the Tidewater and eastern cities, and the western territory. In 1831, Wheeling was declared an inland port of entry, and a U.S. custom house was built in 1859 (Brennan 2013). A river ferry connected Wheeling with Zane’s Trace, an important post road opened in 1796 across southern Ohio to Limestone (present-day Maysville), Kentucky, establishing Wheeling as an early commercial center for western pioneers (Brennan 2013; Peyton 2013).

In counties that relied on self-sustaining agriculture, primitive roads had limited trade. In Harrison (and later Upshur) County, Jacob Lorentz brought the stock for the first store in the county on pack horses from Richmond and Baltimore (Marple 1923). The construction of turnpikes in western Virginia in the 1820s and 1830s improved business, development, and communication, including the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike between the Shenandoah Valley and the Ohio River (followed by present-day Route 250). Begun in 1838 in competition with the National Road, the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike’s construction was placed under the authority of a state board of directors, and delays resulted as the route came under the supervision of each county it crossed (Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Alliance 2014; Sturm

2010a). The turnpike reached Lorentz in present-day Upshur County by 1844 and Parkersburg in 1847, with the last bridges completed in 1850 (Marple 1923; Young 1975). Recent immigrants from Ireland were among the workers who came to central West Virginia during the turnpike's construction, and some settled along its route (Rice 1987:127). Other turnpikes built in present-day Upshur County included the Philippi and Buckhannon, the Clarksburg and Buckhannon, and the Buckhannon and Little Kanawha (Cutright 1977:322). Lewis County became an important commercial and political center, and the town of Jane Lew was established in the 1840s (Gilchrist-Stalnaker 2013). The Northwestern Virginia Turnpike between Winchester and Parkersburg, which rivaled the Staunton and Parkersburg road for access to the Ohio River, was completed in 1840 and connected with Baltimore., its route was later followed by the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio and Northwestern Virginia railroads (Sturm 2010b).

Keelboats were operated on the Ohio River from the 1780s until about the beginning of the Civil War, and were used by immigrant families and to ship Ohio Valley products. In 1811, the first steamboat on the inland rivers, the *New Orleans*, was launched on the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. By the 1830s, there were 450 steam-driven sidewheel and sternwheel boats operating on the Ohio River and its tributaries. Extensive navigation improvements to the rivers began during this period, and steamboats were the major mode of river transportation within the Mississippi River basin until after the Civil War, and competed successfully with railroads until the 1920s (Sutphin 2010).

By the late 1820s, steam-powered locomotives were in use in the U.S., beginning in Pennsylvania (American Rails 2015). Chartered in 1827, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O) changed the face of West Virginia forever. Conceived of as an alternate route to Ohio, the B&O was designed to compete with the westward expanding New York Erie Canal and Pennsylvania's canal system. The B&O began passenger and freight operation in 1830, making it the first common carrier railroad in the country. Proving to be an initial success, the line was completed from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry by 1834, to Cumberland by 1842, and finally to Wheeling in 1852. Though the line's revenue came from passenger service, the opening of coal mines in Cumberland during the middle of the nineteenth century allowed coal traffic to Baltimore to become the line's leading source of income. So coveted were the B&O's rail services in Western Virginia that in 1851, the Virginia legislature approved a charter for a railroad to run from the B&O main line near the mouth of Three Fork Creek in Taylor County to Parkersburg (Frey 2010). Operation of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad began in May of 1857, featuring a 104-mile track that ran from Grafton, through Clarksburg, and into Parkersburg. This new line was eventually absorbed by the B&O in 1865, and renamed "The Parkersburg Branch" (Grymes 2014b; Larson 2001:72).

The Louisa Railroad, which began in 1836, extended west to Staunton in 1854, and together with the turnpikes, enabled Staunton to develop as the largest town in the upper Shenandoah Valley as well as a transportation and industrial center. This line became the Virginia Central Railroad. In 1853, Virginia chartered the Covington & Ohio Railroad to connect the rail line of the Virginia Central at Staunton and the James River & Kanawha Canal at Covington with the Ohio River, but its construction was interrupted by the Civil War (Brown 1985; Grymes 2014b).

The production of coal needed to fuel expanding industry began in West Virginia at the end of the eighteenth century. Salt was an important commodity from the establishment of Britain's North American colonies through Independence (Stealey 2010a). Native Americans produced salt from salt springs along the Kanawha River, and Euroamerican production began in 1794 at

the Kanawha Salines (present-day Malden in Kanawha County) and later near Wheeling (Harlan 1971; Lewis 2012). Coal was mined to fire the salt evaporation furnaces. The Kanawha Valley salt industry over-expanded during the boom years surrounding the War of 1812. As a result, salt prices fell below manufacturing and distribution costs, causing salt companies to fail (Stealey 2010b). Although the salt industry began to decline after the middle of the nineteenth century, the demand for coal continued for other uses, including the production of coal oil for lighting (Lewis 2012). Coal for local use was also mined near the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike at Rich Mountain in Randolph County prior to the Civil War, using quicklime to fracture coal from the coal face (Rice 1987:97). Virginia led Pennsylvania in coal production until 1828. West Virginia's extensive coal deposits were noted in the 1835 *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, with an early focus on coal banks, as the coal veins near the surface were described (Anderson 1995:67). By the 1840s, the coal mining output in the Allegheny region was greater than in the eastern part of the state (Heinemann et al. 2007:203–204). Drilling for crude oil and natural gas, sometimes as a by-product of wells for salt production, also developed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in the first half of the nineteenth century (McElwee et al. 2015).

The development of improved transportation brought new settlers to western Virginia. As the population increased, Lewis County was created in 1816 from Harrison County. Pocahontas County was formed in 1821 from Bath County (as well as land from Randolph and Pendleton counties), with the trading center of Huntersville as its county seat (Harding 1978). A low percentage of enslaved persons remained in the western part of Virginia, many having been brought by plantation owners between 1768 and 1810 when the owners moved westward after tobacco cultivation depleted their lands in Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia. Slaveholders were predominantly in four Western Virginia valleys: Shenandoah, South Branch, Greenbrier, and in Kanawha County, where enslaved labor was used in the Kanawha Salines salt mines and tobacco plantations (Williams 2001:49). The spas at the mineral springs often relied on slave labor as well. Small farmers throughout the Trans-Allegheny region often worked beside their enslaved workers on farms, in craft occupations, service enterprises, or small manufacturing operations (Stealey 2010c).

The Civil War and Statehood

Slavery became a focus of increasingly contentious national debate in the first half of the nineteenth century. As western territories were organized toward statehood, tension arose over achieving a balance between the number of slave and free states represented in the U.S. Senate. In 1819, the admission of Missouri, a slave state, was opposed until Maine was admitted as a free state, restoring the balance. Additional legislative machinations and hard-fought compromises maintained the union and the peace for forty more years; but by the 1850s, hardliners on both sides of the issue increasingly pushed for a final solution.

In 1859, abolitionist firebrand John Brown, with two of his sons and a force of black and white men, attacked the federal armory at Harper's Ferry, at the easternmost point of present-day West Virginia. They intended to seize the arms and incite enslaved and free blacks to form an army that would force slaveholders to emancipate their slaves. Brown was captured in the unsuccessful raid and tried, convicted, and hanged for murder, conspiracy to incite a slave uprising, and treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia (Heinemann et al. 2007:215–216; Williams 2001:36). For northern abolitionists, the raid and John Brown's impassioned defense of his actions during his trial served as another push away from measured, rational debate over the issue and toward direct action to end slavery. For slave owners and their supporters,

Brown's acts heightened long-standing fears of widespread and coordinated slave insurrections and confirmed to them the growing militancy of those opposed to the institution (World History Group 2015).

Following the election of Abraham Lincoln and the secession of South Carolina from the Union, delegates from the other slave states, including Virginia, called state Secession Conventions in early 1861. The majority of the delegates at Virginia's convention favored remaining in the Union on the condition that Lincoln forswore any coercion of the seceded states. The bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, and Lincoln's subsequent call for troops to suppress the rebellion quickly led to a vote by convention delegates for Virginia to secede. A number of convention delegates from the western counties voted against secession. The Virginia militia soon seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the government of the Confederate States moved its capital to Richmond in late May of 1861 (Heinemann et al. 2007:223–224).

Western Virginia residents were divided in their allegiance to the Union and Confederate causes, with the majority supporting the Union. After the 1861 Virginia Convention in Richmond called for Virginia's secession, several delegates from its northwestern counties who supported remaining in the Union met in Clarksburg to denounce secession and to call for a division of the state. At a second convention called in Wheeling in June 1861, leaders formed a "Reorganized Government of Virginia," with its capital at Wheeling. This "rump legislature," loyal to the Union, re-established government functions at the state, county, and local level, while the previously-elected office-holders from opposing factions fought one another for control of county and local governmental units, causing anarchy in much of western Virginia. Francis H. Pierpont was elected governor of the Reorganized Government of Virginia on June 20, 1861. He called on President Abraham Lincoln for military aid. The newly elected general assembly immediately began the re-establishment of governmental functions, provided for the raising of military units for federal service, and elected new U.S. senators and representatives to represent Virginia in Washington. Pierpont was re-elected governor in 1862, and moved the Reorganized Government to Alexandria, Virginia, where it continued to govern those parts of Virginia under Union control (Bailey 2014; Williams 2001:75–76).

The establishment of the Reorganized Government of Virginia provided the legal context for the division (or dismemberment) of a portion of Virginia to create a new state. A constitutional convention was called to create a government for the proposed new state, and in April 1862 its constitution was ratified by voters in those counties where federal troops were in control. In 1863 the Willey Amendment to this constitution adopted a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the enslaved. Governor Pierpont then called on the legislature of the Reorganized Government to agree to the formation of West Virginia from the state of Virginia, which was finally approved by President Lincoln, with a new governor and legislature taking office on June 20, 1863. The original proposal for a new state—to be called Kanawha—included thirty-nine counties of northwestern Virginia. Its name was changed to West Virginia, and the constitutional convention added 11 more counties, including those of the Eastern Panhandle, in recognition of the importance of the B&O Railroad for communication and trade, (Bailey 2014; Williams 2001:76–78).

Most of the sizeable military engagements in present-day West Virginia during the Civil War took place within its eastern counties, in particular during the Shenandoah Valley campaigns of 1862 and 1864. The recently-completed turnpikes and rail lines across the western part of Virginia were of strategic importance to both the Union and Confederate armies. Control of the

B&O Railroad for the movement of troops and supplies made Grafton in Taylor County a strategic point during the early stages of the Civil War. In May 1861, Confederate forces burned the B&O Railroad bridges west of Grafton, cutting the main railroad line from the west to Washington D.C. In response, the Union sent Federal troops under General George B. McClellan to western Virginia to defend the line and other transportation routes from further Confederate attacks (Brent and Lesser 2010). Grafton's residents were divided in their allegiance to the Union and Confederate causes, with the majority supporting the Union. After Union victories at Rich Mountain (near present-day Beverly) in Randolph County and Corricks Ford in Tucker County, units of the opposing armies skirmished in the Town of Fetterman (now a part of Grafton). Confederate forces were pushed south of Grafton to Philippi, in Barbour County, where Union forces cut off the Confederates' retreat. McClellan established his headquarters at Huttonsville in Randolph County, which were taken over by General Joseph J. Reynolds in command of the First Brigade, Army of Occupation after McClellan's transfer to command the Army of the Potomac (Brent and Lesser 2010; Dilger 2015)

In July 1861, Union forces began construction of Cheat Summit Fort (also known as Fort Milroy) on Cheat Mountain south of Huttonsville, as well as Fort Marrow at Camp Elkwater on the Tygart River Valley floor, commanding the Huttonsville and Huntersville Turnpike (present-day Route 219, south of Huttonsville) leading to the Virginia Central Railroad line. The Cheat Summit Fort was located on the route of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, guarding the entrance to the Tygart River Valley to the west and barring attempts by the Confederates to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Wearmouth and Elliott 2002). Confederate forces attacked the Cheat Summit Fort in September 1861, approaching through the wilderness from the west. Unable to capture the Cheat Summit Fort, however, the Confederates withdrew. Some of Lee's cavalry then skirmished with Union troops south of Fort Marrow, but were unable to assault Camp Elkwater and withdrew. After wintering at Fort Marrow, Union forces mostly abandoned it by April 1862 (Brent and Lesser 2010).

In October 1861, Union forces from Cheat Summit Fort and Camp Elkwater marched on Confederate Camp Bartow, about 12 miles east along the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike at present-day Bartow in Pocahontas County. The engagement, known as the Battle of Greenbrier River, was indecisive and the Federal troops withdrew. However, the Confederate commanders lost confidence in the ability of Camp Bartow to withstand a determined Federal assault and abandoned it, moving to winter quarters at Camp Allegheny, a Confederate stronghold about 9 miles further southeast on the Staunton-Parkersburg pike (in present-day Pocahontas County). Federal forces attacked Camp Allegheny in December 1861, but the Confederates retained control of the fort. The Union troops withdrew to winter quarters at the Cheat Summit Fort, remaining until April 1862 (National Park Service 2014; Wearmouth and Elliott 2002).

During July and August 1861, Union troops passed through Weston in Lewis County, which was occupied by Confederate cavalry during November and December (Borchart 1967:31). Skirmishes continued in the region throughout the war. During the Confederate Jenkins Raid in August and September 1862, approximately 550 Confederate troops under the command of General Albert G. Jenkins rode into the Tygart Valley, skirmishing briefly with Federal forces near Huttonsville, before moving on to the outskirts of Buckhannon in Upshur County, where they engaged about 200 Union troops near Water Tank Hill (Tenney 2013). Confederate troops routed Union forces, and Confederate raiders attacked and occupied Buckhannon, where they captured a quantity of small arms and a vast supply of ordnance, stores and clothing. The following day Jenkins's men continued on and occupied Weston (Dilger 2015; McKinney 2013). In April 1863, Confederate troops recaptured Buckhannon during the Jones-Imboden Raid, after

riding from Staunton and through Beverly toward Weston, where they burned oil wells, tanks, and oil boats (Dilger 2015; Swick 2014).

The Emergence of a Modern West Virginia

West Virginia was profoundly affected by the problems and tensions of Reconstruction. At the end of the Civil War, West Virginia Governor Arthur Boreman and Radical Republican leaders who dominated the legislature were determined to prevent former Confederates from regaining political power. Repressive legislation provided for the confiscation of property of persons regarded as enemies of the state. The Radical-dominated legislature also enacted the Voters' Test Oaths of 1865 and the Voters' Registration Law of 1866. These measures restricted the right to vote and required state and local officials, as well as attorneys and school teachers, to take oaths of allegiance to West Virginia and the United States. By the end of the 1860s, the anomaly of these stern proscriptions at a time when the federal government assiduously protected the voting rights of African-Americans led to calls for change. In 1871, moderate Republicans joined with Democrats to pass the Flick Amendment to the state constitution, which ended political restrictions on ex-Confederates in West Virginia (Rice and Brown 2014).

In 1863, Lewis County resumed construction on the State Hospital at Weston, which was completed in 1880. It provided employment and income for local workers and businesses, making Lewis one of the most prosperous counties in West Virginia, and until the beginning of World War I, the hospital was the largest single item in the state budget (Borchart 1967:34; Gilchrist-Stalnaker 2013).

In 1867 West Virginia University was founded at Morgantown. It was one of the federal land-grant institutions created under the 1862 Morrill Act, which provided funds from the sale of federal land to support colleges that focused on agriculture and the mechanical arts (engineering) in every state (Library of Congress 2015). Agriculture in West Virginia recovered quickly after the Civil War, with counties in the center of the state sustaining less damage than battlefield areas. Sheep ranching for wool was more profitable than cattle raising at the time, and a woolen mill was built in Weston (Borchart 1967:34). By 1900, West Virginia had 93,000 farms, but the state was on the threshold of major economic and demographic changes. Its rich resources and emerging extractive industries caught the attention of powerful business and financial interests outside the state, and many investors acquired large amounts of land for a small fraction of its real worth. In some cases, state businessmen and politicians became allies of powerful non-resident interests (Rice and Brown 2014).

In 1868 the Virginia Central and Covington & Ohio railroads were consolidated as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad (C&O), under railroad magnate Collis P. Huntington, who planned to make the C&O the eastern part of a transcontinental line. The line was completed to the Ohio River at the newly created town of Huntington in 1873 (Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society n.d). In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the C&O constructed spur lines to the major coal fields of southeastern West Virginia, providing the bulk of the railroad's freight (Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society n.d). Branch lines were also constructed to access to timber stands in the remote areas of the Allegheny Mountains. One such branch line was the Greenbrier Division, which followed the Greenbrier River from the main line at Whitcomb in Greenbrier County through Pocahontas to its northern terminus at Winterburn Station in the northeast corner of the county. At Durbin it connected with a branch of the Western Maryland Railway from Elkins (WVRailroads.net 2012). The planned route of the line is shown on maps as early as 1877, and Clover Lick was in existence by that time (Gray 1877). However, the

Greenbrier Division of the C&O Railroad was not constructed until 1901. At that time, the line reached from White Sulphur Springs to Durbin (Rand McNally and Company 1901). The rail line contributed greatly to the development of the Greenbrier Valley, with numerous stations on the line becoming small villages. Sawmills supplying the West Virginia Pulp and Paper mill at Covington, Virginia were constructed along the line, including a large mill at Cass (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981).

In Lewis County, the Clarksburg, Weston, and Glenville Transportation Company built a rail line in 1879, and in Upshur County, the Buckhannon and West Fork Railroad was built in 1883, both of which were consolidated with the B&O Railroad in the 1890s (Borchart 1967:38). A trunk line of the Coal & Coke Railroad ran through Upshur County as well. An extension of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad reached Elkins in Randolph County in 1889 (Rice 1987:81). However, the economic slowdown leading to the financial panic of 1893 inhibited railroad construction nationwide (Hennen 1991).

The ever growing network of railroads greatly altered the scale of resource extraction. Logging tram lines provided access to West Virginia's vast resources of hardwoods and softwoods, including Eastern white pine and red spruce (used at the turn of the twentieth century for making paper), initiating a timber boom in central West Virginia that lasted into the first two decades of the twentieth century (Carvell 2013; Dixon 2010; Hennen 1991; McNeel 2013). Lumbermen who had spent a generation in the Pennsylvania forests migrated to West Virginia, giving rise to new towns and expanding old ones. Pocahontas County's population almost doubled by 1900 (Hennen 1991). By reducing the cost of transporting bulky goods to market, railroads also spurred investment in the area's coal and quarried stone resources, stimulating the growth of communities such as Clarksburg, whose population expanded from 4,050 in 1900 to 27,869 in 1920. Many of those who came to work in West Virginia's coal mines were immigrants from Europe (Cutright 1977:330; Davis 1995:4).

The coal and lumber camps paid cash wages, representing the first major form of non-agricultural work in the mountains. West Virginia's mountain families began to shift from the traditional, personalized agricultural economy to one more dependent on the demands and fluctuations of the national marketplace (Hennen 1991). In contemporary periodicals and urban newspapers, their traditional mountain culture was depicted as primitive, barbaric, and violent. One example is the portrayal of the Hatfield-McCoy feud of the 1880s in southwestern West Virginia and Kentucky. Capital investment in manufacturing in West Virginia increased fourfold between 1870 and 1900 (Rice and Brown 2014). Timber production in West Virginia reached its peak in 1909, and by the 1920s, the majority of the virgin timber was gone and the timber boom was over, leaving large areas of clearcut wasteland, devastated by poor logging practices, flooding, and fires (Hennen 1991; Rice and Brown 2014).

The depletion of woodland both created a need for an alternative fuel source and left the land cleared for subsurface mining. In the early 1870s, investors became interested in large coal seams in the Roaring Creek District southwest of Elkins in Randolph County, and exhibited at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia the largest single piece of coal ever shipped by train. Due to this publicity, the Roaring Creek area developed rapidly in the following decade, with the construction of a line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad to its coal field (Rice 1987:98). Coal mines were established in Harrison County by the 1880s, with eight mines operating by the end of the 1880s, and the West Fork Valley mines developed in the 1890s (Anderson 1995:67; Davis 1995:4). A coal field and also coke production was developed at Mount Clare in Harrison County, about 10 miles north of Jane Lew (Anderson 1995:67). Coal

was first mined commercially at Lorentz in Upshur County by the Pleasant Valley Coal Company in 1901. The community of Adrian nearby developed as a major mining center, with other communities following close behind (Tenney 2013).

Beginning in 1897, large quantities of oil and natural gas were discovered under Lewis County, creating an overnight boom (Gilchrist-Stalnaker 2013). Jane Lew became a shipping center for gas well supplies and pipes (Borchart 1967:36). Drilling for oil began in Harrison County in 1890, with wells opened in the Salem area (about 10 miles north of the village of Benson) at the turn of the twentieth century (Davis 1995:4). Some farmers who had received sufficient income from leases and royalties for oil rights, ceased farming leaving their land uncultivated and in some cases moving to towns. However, interest in agriculture and stock raising revived in the 1910s (Borchart 1967:35).

The development of West Virginia oil and gas industries led to the development of other industries in the counties of the project corridor as well. Numerous glass plants were established at Wheeling in the 1820s and 1830s, at the time that the less labor-intensive process for press-molding glass was being introduced (Doherty 1984:38). The state's natural resources included plentiful silica sand and limestone to produce glass, and by the end of the nineteenth century, technology enabled the use of its reserves of natural gas for fuel, and West Virginia became a leader in the production of window glass (Hardman 1995:66; West Virginia Humanities Council 2014). In 1899, a window glass plant was opened near Clarksburg in Harrison County, with others opening in the following decades, producing marbles, containers, and tableware, in addition to windows. A steel mill was built, as was a zinc smelting plant. Spur railroad lines made Clarksburg in Harrison County the distribution center for the central portion of the state (Davis 2013; Hardman 1995:66). Between 1890 and 1920, mechanical improvements—especially in the bottle-making process—changed glass production so that large-scale production became typical (Nash 2009:43). By 1920, the Clarksburg factory of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company had 15 acres of floor space, and employed 1,200 people (Six 2011). West Virginia produced 3 percent of the glass manufactured in the U.S. in 1890; by 1915 the state produced 12 percent (Nash 2009:44). In the 1920s, Prohibition reduced the demand for bottles and barware. By the time the industry rebounded in the late 1930s, 22 percent of the country's glass plants were located in West Virginia, with more than half of the nation's glass production located in the tri-state upper Ohio Valley region (Lewis 2010; Nash 2009:45).

Poor working conditions in West Virginia's mines and factories led to the rise of a strong labor movement, beginning the 1880s. Labor unions had existed in the United States since 1794. As technological change began to undermine the craft system of production at the end of the nineteenth century, some national unions moved toward an industrial structure, including the coal mining industry. In 1886, national trade unions formed the American Federation of Labor, with the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions formed in 1881 as a lobbying organization (History.com 2009). In 1890, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) was created in Columbus, Ohio, with a district formed in Wheeling that focused its efforts on unionizing West Virginia's coal mines. Many West Virginia mine workers and their families lived in mine company housing, traded at company stores, worshiped in churches built by the company, and received part of their pay in company scrip. The coal operators insisted that because they relied on distant markets, they could not afford to pay union wages and continue in business, and they convinced political and judicial authorities and most of the state's daily press that their struggle against the union was a battle for the state's economic survival. The

coal operators also organized associations and hired labor spies and heavily armed mine guards, many of whom carried the force of public authority as deputy sheriffs (Thomas 2010).

In 1912, in the neighboring Paint Creek and Cabin Creek stream valleys of the eastern Kanawha coalfield, attempts to gain recognition of the UMWA and adoption of a union contract resulted in violent conflict and a workers' strike. These attempts to recognize the UMWA also introduced strike breakers protected by mine guards, and led to the eviction of striking workers from their company housing before the strike was settled in 1913 (Williams 2001:130–131). Some smaller-scale industrial disputes and instances of wrecked machinery occurred in the central West Virginia mines, such as those in Harrison County (Houchin 2015). During World War I, the boom in coal production and the labor shortage gave the union leverage in negotiations with mine owners, while supportive federal agencies inhibited anti-union activities (Williams 2001:143).

Labor unions were not confined to the mining industry during this period. West Virginia's glass workers organized into three strong craft unions, based on their specializations, by the 1880s. Many of the glass workers were French, Belgian, and German immigrants who passed the craft on to their sons, and their tight control of production provided strong incentive for glass companies to mechanize their plants in the early twentieth century. The unions fought bitter strikes but failed to prevent the introduction of technology by the 1920s. Legislation protecting the right to organize unions during the 1930s revived the glass workers' organizations and boosted union membership among West Virginia's 13,000 glass workers (Lewis 2010).

After the expansion of wartime production, the coal industry contracted, reflecting the decrease in U.S. coal consumption due to alternative energy sources and more efficiency energy use (Williams 2001:144). By the 1930s, the industry was sliding toward bankruptcy from the Great Depression's impact on the already depressed coal market (Williams 2001:148). A large proportion of the state's natural resources were exported to neighboring states and other regions, with little home market (Williams 2001:149–150). By the late 1930s, productivity, employment, and wages rose again, and during World War II, the industry boomed. Strip mining became common in Harrison County, and deep mine and strip mine operations contributed to Upshur's economy (Anderson 1995:68; Tenney 2013). But after the war, the coal industry faced growing competition from other fuels, with industry and union leaders promoting rapid modernization of the mines, which increased productivity and wages, but decreased the number of miners and shrank union rolls, and contributed to the impoverishment of Appalachia, as unemployment spread through the region (Thomas 2010).

Following the 1911 passage of the Weeks Act, which enabled the federal government to purchase over 19 million acres in 124 national forests to protect the headwaters of rivers and watersheds, the Monongahela National Forest was designated in 1920. One third of its 900,000 acres is located in Pocahontas County (Forest History Society 2015; Pocahontas County, West Virginia 2015). During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built camps in central West Virginia, performing re-forestation, fire control and land reclamation, as well as state park and battlefield development (McNeel 2013; Rice 1987:140). In Pocahontas County, the CCC carried out the original development of Droop Mountain Battlefield and Watoga state parks, Seneca State Forest, and Edray Fish Hatchery (McNeel 2013). In Randolph County, Camp Hutton was established in 1935 near the intersection of U.S. 250 (the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike) and State Road 26, four miles southeast of Huttonsville near the base of Cheat Mountain. In addition to firefighting and tree planting, CCC workers at this

camp participated in surveying and telephone line extension (West Virginia State CCC Museum Association 2002).

In 1943, Elkins, in Randolph County, was selected as the headquarters of the Army's West Virginia Maneuver Area that spanned Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Grant, and Pendleton counties, with 16,000 soldiers participating in eight week training programs for field operations in terrain thought to resemble European topography, including artillery, assault climbing, and improvised bridge crossings (Rice 1987:124).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, migration from rural areas to cities—one of the dominant trends in the nation—was also in progress in West Virginia. But by the mid-twentieth century, mechanization, foreign competition, and emergence of a global economy contributed to fundamental changes in West Virginia industry. Many traditional industries experienced decline and the state was confronted with technological unemployment. As thousands of miners and other workers lost their jobs and left the state, West Virginia's population fell from 2,005,552 in 1950 to 1,860,421 in 1960. Scores of once-thriving mining towns lost so many families that they became ghost towns. Further population losses occurred in the 1960s and 1980s (Rice and Brown 2014).

Environmental concerns arising in the late 1960s and 1970s further pressured West Virginia's mining and manufacturing industries. Strip- or surface mining, as a means of removing coal, gained importance during the energy crisis of the 1970s. Environmental concerns about strip mining and continued complaints over the destructive practices of coal operators led to threats by the federal government in the early 1990s to take over regulation of surface mining in the state. However, West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton and the legislature appropriated more funding for the employment of additional state inspectors, and averted federal intervention (Rice and Brown 2014). Most of the state has resources that could be extracted by stripping methods, including manganese and low-grade iron ore deposits in its eastern mountain ranges (Williams 2001:201). By the late 1990s, mountaintop removal mining had become common and led to sharp public debate (Rice and Brown 2014). In addition, the clear-cutting of forests and water and air pollution associated with mining have become contentious issues, in part because of their impact on the state's growing tourism industry (Williams 2001:201–202).

Although mining and manufacturing dominated West Virginia's economy during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, agriculture continued to thrive in the shadow of the coal and oil fields. Despite the mountainous terrain, the region's soils proved quite fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, tomatoes, and melons were among the chief agricultural exports, and remain so through the present day (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2009). Moreover, livestock value in the state in the mid twentieth century represented about a quarter of all farm revenues (Sperow 2012). By 1994, the amount of acreage devoted to farming in West Virginia was less than 35 percent of what it had been in 1900. Most operations were commercial rather than subsistence farms. Three fourths of agricultural income came from livestock, including cattle and calves, poultry, and dairy products. Apples, peaches, and tobacco remain important commercial crops (Rice and Brown 2014).

In recent years, West Virginia has become home to a number of technology-related facilities for federal agencies in the state, which are concentrated in West Virginia's high technology corridor along Interstate 79 from Morgantown to Weston. These include the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) in Clarksburg, the Department of Defense's Biometric Identity Management Agency, the National White Collar Crime Center, NASA's Independent Verification

and Validation facility, the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, the National Energy Technology Laboratory, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The new facilities have boosted employment at universities, health care centers, and engineering firms in the area (Shelor 2014; Cook 2013).

RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings for surveys of five previously undocumented resources. Of the five resources discussed in this chapter, ERM recommends that three are not eligible for the NRHP, and two resources, PH-0902 and PH-0903, are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

ERM collected information on known historic resources within 0.5 miles of the Project. Resources have been reported in the vicinity of the Project in all five counties traversed by the portion of the proposed pipeline corridor in West Virginia. In the state, a total of 104 historic resources have been recorded within 0.5 miles of the Project (see Voisin-George et al. 2016). These include a mix of domestic, agricultural, commercial, transportation, recreational, artistic, military and institutional resources, including houses, farms, stores, churches, cemeteries, schools, bridges, a railroad line and a depot, trail systems, outdoor commemorative statues, a fraternal lodge, and the state-designated Buckhannon Civil War Area, covering approximately 6,500 acres in Upshur County. The WVSHPO determined that five of these resources are eligible for the NRHP: two 1920s roadway bridges in Lewis County, the trail system and an associated hiker’s shelter in the Seneca State Forest in Pocahontas County, and the local freight line known as the Buckhannon Railroad, established in 1889 in Upshur County. Of the remaining 99 previously recorded resources within 0.5 miles of the Project, four have been demolished, 67 have been recommended as or determined NRHP-ineligible and 28 have not been assessed for NRHP eligibility. The current survey did not revisit any of these resources.

NEW SURVEY FINDINGS

The current document contains descriptions of five previously unrecorded resources associated with segments of the Project that were not previously surveyed due to property access restrictions, and at newly identified access roads and facilities associated with the Project. The resources discussed in the sections that follow are summarized in Table 1 below.

| TABLE 1 | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Summary of Resources in the APE | | |
| Resource | Description | NRHP Recommendation |
| PH-0902 | West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company logging railroad | Eligible under criterion A |
| PH-0903 | Folk Victorian residence, 2-story ca. 1890 residence, Bungalow residence, 1-story ca. 1960, and farm buildings | Eligible under criterion A and C |
| PH-0904 | Vernacular residence, 1-story, ca. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| PH-0905 | Colonial Revival residence, 2-story, ca. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| RD-0911 | Vernacular residence, 2-story, ca. 1955 | Not Eligible |

PH-0902

A portion of the former West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (WVP&PC) logging railroad is crossed perpendicularly by the proposed Project in Snowshoe, West Virginia (Appendix A). The railroad grade follows the contour lines on the south flank of Middle Mountain on the north side of Big Spring Fork (Figure 2). The railroad grade is overgrown, and railroad ties cannot be seen

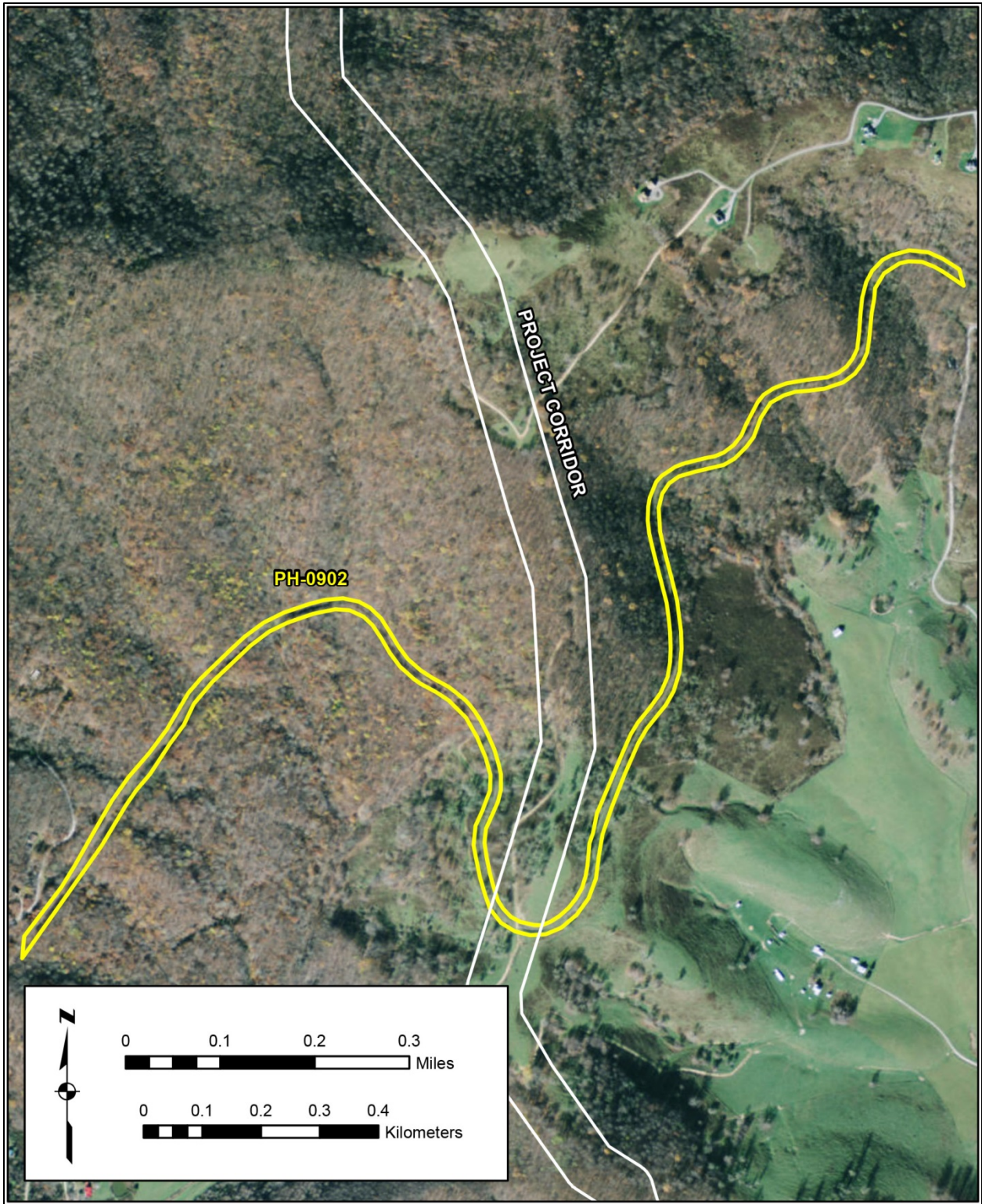


Figure 2. PH-0902, proposed NRHP boundary in relation to the Project corridor.

without close inspection (Appendix B, Photos 1 and 2). The railroad ties and track may be original, but the date cannot be determined.

The lumber railroad was constructed around 1900 by the WVP&PC, which had constructed a large paper mill at Covington, Virginia and had begun construction of a sawmill at Cass. Topographic maps for Mingo and Cass in 1924 and 1925 show that the line ran west from Cass over Cheat Mountain to reach timber in the upper Elk River valley (USGS 1924, 1925). At Cass, timber for pulp and lumber was shipped via the Greenbrier Railway, a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which completed its line from Marlinton to Cass in December 1900. The first load of pulpwood was delivered to the paper mill in January 1901, and a year later, the sawmill at Cass began operation. The WVP&PC became one of the largest lumber operations in West Virginia (McNeel 1981:170–171).

The WCP&PC at one time owned approximately 170,000 acres in Pocahontas, Randolph, and Webster counties to supply its lumber and pulpwood operations. The company's operations peaked in 1920, and by the late 1920s, activity had already begun to slow. The Elk River lands had been cut over by 1940 and operations moved back to Cheat Mountain to the east of the Project area (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981:179–180). The portion of the line crossed by the Project may have been abandoned about this time. The mill at Cass was sold in 1942, and continued to operate on a much smaller scale under a new owner until 1960 (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981:180).

NRHP Assessment: It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, since it does not display significant engineering features. However, the railroad was a principal component of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company's operation at Cass, which was the single largest contributor to the economic development of the region in the early twentieth century. The rails, ties and rail bed are intact, in relatively good condition, and retain their historical setting. Therefore, ERM recommends the resource eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events significant in the history of Pocahontas County. The railroad is not directly associated with any significant persons, and it is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

PH-0903

Located at 900 Old Huttonsville Turnpike Road, Snowshoe, West Virginia, PH-0903 consists of a complex of residences and agriculture buildings. The center of the complex is approximately 1,623 feet southeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A). The date of construction for the buildings within the complex range from the late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. The diverse grouping of houses and accessory buildings help to show the evolution of the agricultural business over time. PH-0903 is bounded to the west by Middle Mountain and to the east by Old Huttonsville Turnpike Road. Old Huttonsville Turnpike Road runs parallel to U.S. 219. The complex itself sits amongst hills that level out to flat land as you move east. PH-0903 has a number of fencing systems that delineate areas for specific land uses. Adding to the network of fencing within the complex is a livestock circulation network. There are dirt and gravel circulation trails that run throughout the complex that aid in migrating livestock from one grazing field to the next. A small, man-made pond is located south of what today is the main house, built ca. 1940, on the property. There are a total of sixteen structures within the complex, thirteen of which are historic (Figures 3 and 4).

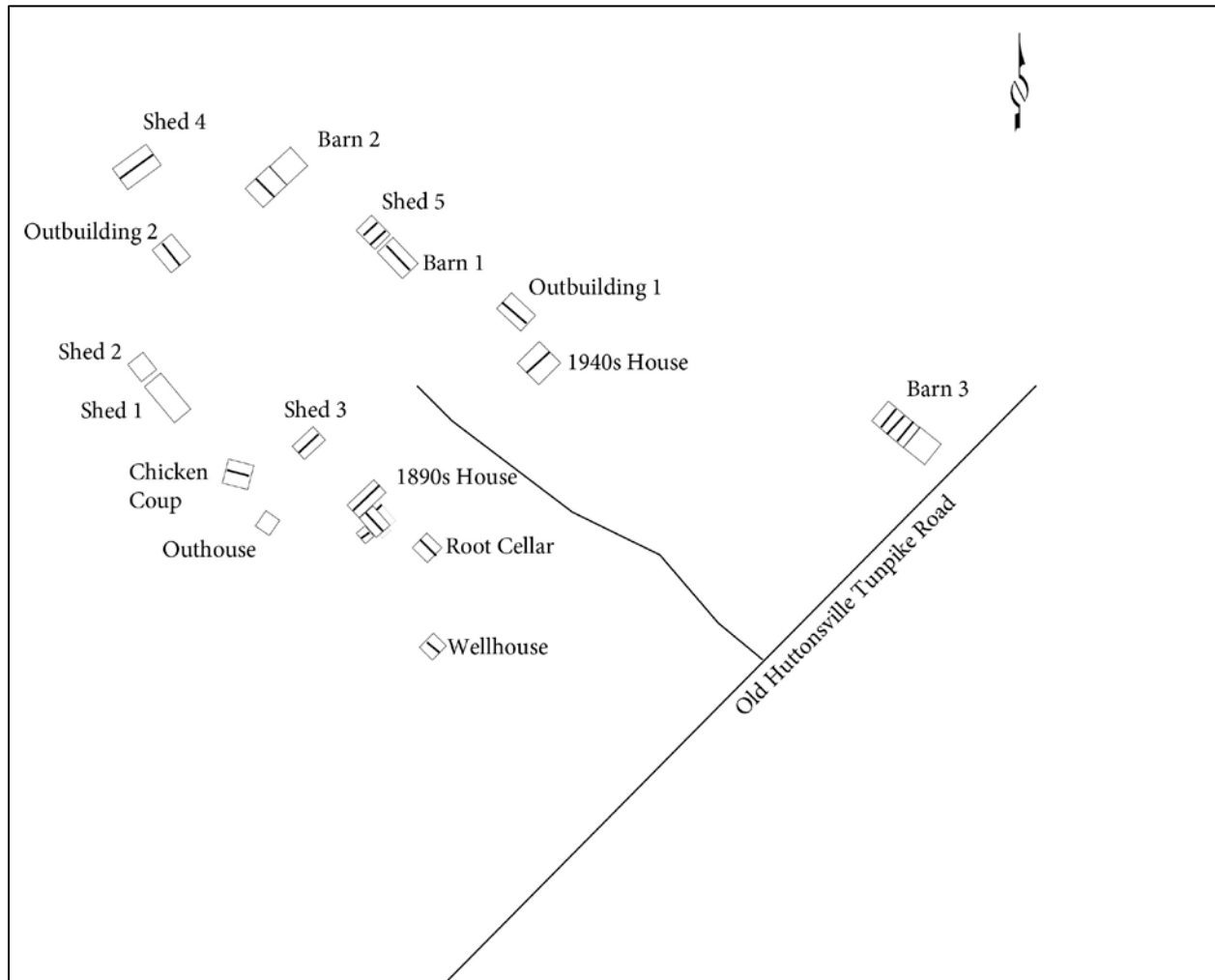


Figure 3. PH-0903, sketch map.

The oldest house within the complex was built ca. 1890 per owner supplied information. The house has a gable front and wing plan with Folk Victorian style elements (Appendix B, Photos 3 and 4). The foundation of the house features rusticated ashlar masonry with concrete infill. There is a lattice cover over the foundation on the rear wing on the south elevation of the building. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal roof. There are three chimneys on the house, two located on the central massing of the house and the third on the rear wing of the house. The chimneys on the central massing of the house are off center; they are brick and concrete, respectively. The third chimney is located within the ridgeline of the rear wing and it is brick. The front of the house is the northeast elevation. The gable end portion of the house on the northeast elevation has a bargeboard that is decorated with carved wood bulls-eyes. The gable ends have five-sided attic vents with rectangular lower portions and triangular tops. There are three-sided window bays on the first and second story of the gable front portion of the house, creating a turret-type look. The windows on the second floor of the main block and in the bay are all wood two-over-two, double-hung with entablatures. The wing portion of the northeast elevation has a shed roof porch with a gable front entry. The roof on the porch is standing seam metal and the floor is wood. The porch posts and banister are all decorated with flat, jigsaw cut trim. The porch foundation is covered in lattice. There is a

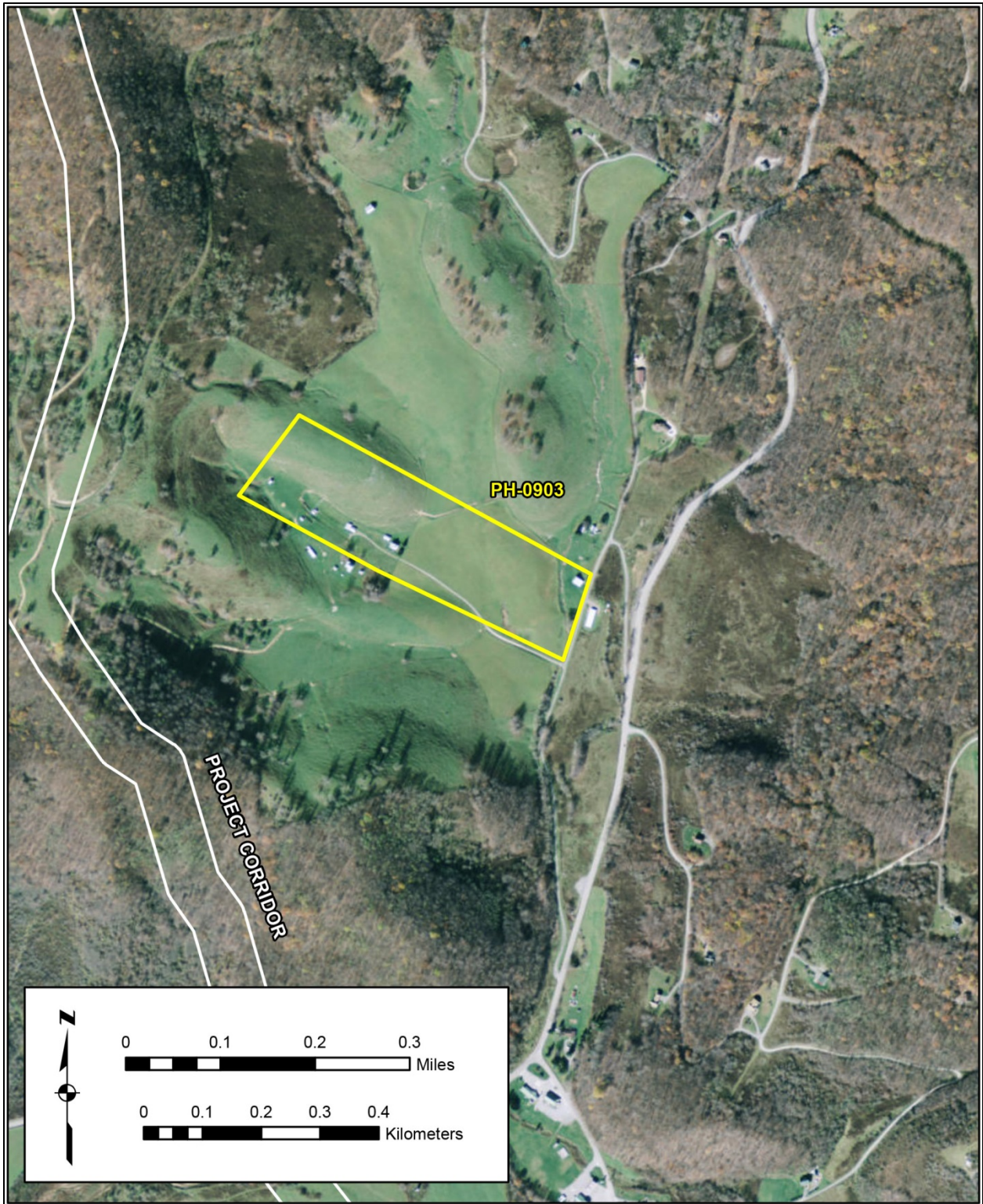


Figure 4. PH-0903, proposed NRHP boundary in relation to the Project corridor.

single window on the first floor of the wing portion of the house that is two-over-two. The door on the façade appears to be original and is a two-panel wood door. The second story has two, two-over-two windows. The original block of the house has a small shed-roofed projecting wall on the first story with a one-over-one double-hung wood window. The second story has a decorative bargeboard with carved wood bulls-eyes at the gable end similar to the gable end on the northeast elevation. The rear (southwest) wing to the house appears to have had an addition added to the elevation, as foundation changes are visible. The original rear portion of the house has a double-hung wood one-over-one window on the southeast elevation. The addition on the southwest elevation of the house has two windows, a horizontal sliding window and a two-over-two window. The southwest elevation of the house is mostly bare, given the two doors on the first story and the single two-over-two door on the second story. The doors on the first story include a four-panel wood door and a paneled wood door that has been boarded up. The northwest elevation of the addition has a single two-over-two window and a horizontal five-panel wood door. The northwest elevation of the house has two, two-over-two double-hung wood windows with entablatures on both the first and second stories.

Approximately 250 feet northeast of the ca. 1890 house on the property is the second house on the property, and now serves as the main house in the complex. The house was constructed ca. 1940 (Appendix B, Photo 5). The bungalow has a concrete block foundation and was built with a side-gable massed plan. The one-and-a-half story house is clad in wavy edge asbestos, and the roof is standing seam metal with exposed rafters and attic vents in the gable ends. There is a single brick chimney along the roof ridgeline. The primary entrance is on the southeast elevation, accessed via poured concrete steps featuring iron hand rails. The front screened door has an X-brace design with open screen above, and the inner door is wood panel with paned lights. The first story of the house has a group of three, one-over-one vinyl windows on either side of the door. The second story, gable front dormer has exposed rafters and a standing seam metal roof with a weathervane attached at the ridge. There are two pairs of one-over-one vinyl windows on the southeast elevation of the dormer. The northeast elevation of the house has two one-over-one vinyl windows and a single horizontal sliding window. The second story of the northeast elevation has a single one-over-one vinyl window. The northwest elevation of the house has a single one-over-one vinyl window as well as paired one-over-one vinyl windows. Between the windows is an X-brace door with split screen, behind which is a wood panel door with a single light. The southwest elevation of the house has an extending wall with a standing seam shed metal roof with exposed rafters on the first story (Appendix B, Photo 6). The extended wall has a set of three, one-over-one vinyl windows. The remaining three windows on the first story of the house are also one-over-one vinyl windows. The second story of the southwest elevation has a single, one-over-one vinyl window and paired one-over-one windows. Approximately 22 feet northwest of the house is an associated, single-story outbuilding (Appendix B, Photo 7). The outbuilding has a wood foundation and standing seam metal front gable roof with exposed rafters. The outbuilding is clad in horizontal drop wood siding. The southeast elevation of the outbuilding has two doors made of horizontal lumber on hinges with wood door surrounds. There is a set of wood steps leading up to one door. On the southwest elevation of the outbuilding are two windows. One window has a hinged wood cover. The northwest elevation of the building has a single drop siding door on a hinge. The northeast elevation of the building is void of openings.

The remaining outbuildings are all scattered across the property and range in age. The first barn on the property, constructed ca. 1960, is located 215 feet from the main house (Appendix B, Photo 8). The barn has a concrete foundation and standing seam metal front gable roof. The barn is clad in a mix of board and batten siding and vertical lumber siding. The southeast

elevation of the barn has two vertical lumber doors that are set on a track. Along the roof ridge is an overhanging light. The northeast elevation of the barn has two fixed windows with six lights. The southwest elevation is a duplication of the northeast elevation. The northwest elevation of the barn abuts an adjacent outbuilding, but there is a single boarded up window visible. Approximately 220 feet northwest of the first barn is the second barn on the property constructed ca. 1960 (Appendix B, Photo 9); this single-story barn has a corrugated metal gable front roof with a shed-roof addition on the northeast façade. The barn has a stone foundation and is clad in vertical lumber siding. The southeast elevation of the barn has two vertical wood doors on hinges; there are no windows on the other elevations. The northeast elevation has an enclosed wood pen located under the shed roof. The third barn, constructed ca. 1960, on the property is located along the roadside approximately 1,050 feet from the main house (Appendix B, Photo 10). The barn is two stories and has a concrete foundation. The gambrel roof on the barn is clad in corrugated metal and there is a shed-roof extension on the southeast elevation. The southwest elevation of the barn has two fixed-pane windows with six lights on the first story. The second story has two open window casings. In between the two open windows on the second story is a double X-brace design. On the southwest elevation of the barn under the shed roof, are two vertical lumber barn doors on hinges. The southeast elevation of the barn has a single vertical lumber door on a track. The northeast elevation of the barn has two fixed, six-light windows on the first story. The second story of the barn has another two, fixed-light windows. Irregularly placed on the elevation is an X-brace door on a hinge. Under the shed roof, is a vertical lumber door set on a track. Above the door is a smaller vertical wood door on a hinge. The second outbuilding on the property is located approximately 330 feet northwest of the first house on the property. This outbuilding, constructed ca. 1990s, has a concrete foundation and was constructed with concrete block (Appendix B, Photo 11). The outbuilding has a corrugated metal front gable with a small offset metal chimney. The gable end of the building is horizontal wood. The door is on hinges and is made of vertical wood. There is small single-pane window on the southwest elevation.

There are several other structures on the property that are being used for agricultural purposes. After review of historic aerial photographs, it appears that construction of most of these did not begin until the 1970s. Shed 1, sits approximately 180 feet northwest of the first house on the property and was constructed ca. 1970s. The shed is a single-story, vertical lumber structure with a corrugated metal shed roof and concrete foundation. The northeast elevation of the structure has a set of four, vertical lumber barn doors on hinges. The second shed on the property is immediately adjacent to the previously mentioned shed to the northwest. This shed was constructed ca. 1970s. This shed, Shed 2, is also clad in vertical lumber and has a corrugated metal shed roof. The foundation is concrete. There is a vertical lumber door on the northeast elevation of the structure (Appendix B, Photo 12). The outhouse on the property sits approximately 40 feet southwest of the 1890s house on the property. This outhouse has a wood foundation and horizontal wood siding. The corrugated metal shed roof on the outhouse is partially deteriorated. There is a single wood door on the south elevation. The chicken coop on the property is located approximately 45 feet northwest of the outhouse. The chicken coop was constructed post 1980. The structure has both a concrete and wood foundation and is clad in vertical board and batten siding. The structure has a corrugated metal front-gable roof. There are two one-over-one window frames on the southwest elevation of the structure. The third shed on the property is located immediately west of the 1890s house on the property. This shed was constructed ca. 1970s (Appendix B, Photo 13). The shed has a standing seam front gable metal roof and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The foundation of the structure is concrete. The entry is location on the southwest elevation and consists of a vertical lumber door. The fourth shed on the property is located approximately 640 feet northwest from the

1890s house (see Appendix B, Photo 11). The shed was constructed ca. 1970s. The foundation of the shed consists of wood piers. The structure is clad in vertical lumber and has a standing seam metal front-gable roof. The entry to the shed is beneath a vertical lumber roof and is located on the west elevation. Immediately adjacent to the first barn on the property is the fifth shed. The shed was constructed ca. 2000. The shed has a mixed log and lumber framing system, with log posts and lumber bracing. The exterior of the shed is clad in standing seam metal. The roof on the shed is a standing steam metal front gable. There is an addition to the northwest of the shed that has a standing seam metal shed roof. The structure is used for both storage as well as cars (see Appendix B, see Photo 8). Southeast of the 1890s house are a root cellar and a well house. The root house was constructed ca. 1960 and sits in the side of a hill. The foundation of the structure is concrete block. The portion of the cellar that sits at ground level is clad in clapboard siding. The structure has standing seam front-gable roof. The door to the structure is a plain wood door on the northwest elevation. There is a six-over-six window on both the northeast and southwest elevations. The portion of the structure that is built into the hill side has a standing seam metal shed roof (Appendix B, Photo 14). The well house on the property has a wood pier foundation. The building is clad in horizontal wood and has a standing seam front gable roof. The entry to the structure is located on the northwest elevation. There is a single vent visible on the northeast elevation (Appendix B, Photo 15).

NRHP Assessment: Two periods of agricultural development in West Virginia are represented by the farmstead at PH-0903, which includes the dwelling houses and associated outbuildings and grounds. The 1890s house is a relatively substantial dwelling with folk architectural elements that suggests an effort to present a stylish and respectable home. Although the original barn and other early outbuildings have been replaced, the existing structures are typical of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth century-farmstead, including animal shelters, sheds for storing farm equipment, and a root cellar for food storage. Some elements typical of such farms are missing, however, such as grain storage, a smokehouse, and a springhouse. The second period of development dates to the World War II era, when a number of amenities were becoming available to rural West Virginia residents. Store-bought foods made root cellars and smokehouses less important, while mechanized farming increased the need for equipment sheds. Beef cattle and hay became principal farm products around the mid twentieth century, and the construction of two new barns in the 1960s likely reflects the need for increased livestock facilities. The chicken coop is typical of an increase in poultry production in West Virginia in the second half of the twentieth century (Sperow 2012). A second residence was frequently built on older farms in a more modern style for younger families to occupy, and the old homestead was eventually abandoned when older generations passed away. The preservation of family homesteads as cultural markers in rural Appalachia is documented by Williams (1991).

The farmstead at PH-0903 illustrates the evolution of rural West Virginia farms during the twentieth century, from traditional subsistence-based farms, to more market-oriented specialized farms. A second dwelling was constructed to accommodate new generations of family, while the old homeplace was preserved. Food storage and preparation buildings gave way to equipment sheds and cattle barns. As a good example of agricultural developments in the region for nearly a century, ERM recommends PH-0903 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Although the PH-0903 complex represents vernacular design spanning nearly a hundred years and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, the ca. 1890 and ca. 1940s dwellings are good examples of period architectural styles and have had few material and

structural changes. Not only do the dwellings retain significant integrity, the agricultural landscape remains intact, preserving the historic setting and feeling of the resource. Although the barns and outbuildings have seen various changes to their original design and building footprints, they aid in conveying the evolution of a farm through time and create a sense of place. It is therefore ERMs opinion that the complex also be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant personages associated with his resource, therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

PH-0904

PH-0904 is located just east of Middle Mountain at 347 Old Huttonsville Turnpike, Snowshoe, West Virginia (Appendix A). The land where the property sits is hilly. The house on the property is fenced off from the surrounding agriculture land, approximately 3,111 feet east of the proposed pipeline, and 900 feet northeast of an unimproved portion of a proposed access road. The property has a ca. 1950s house and outbuilding sited close to the roadside. The house on the property is a single-story wood frame vernacular house. The foundation on the house is concrete block and the roof is a standing seam metal gable front and wing with exposed rafters. The house is clad in horizontal drop siding. The southeast elevation of the house has an enclosed addition with vertical wood covering the foundation. The original massing of the house has a double-hung wood three-over-one window with a vinyl storm window at the gable end. The enclosed addition has paired three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on either side of the entry. The front door is a three-panel wood door with three vertical lights. The entry is accessed by poured concrete steps (Appendix B, Photo 16). The southwest elevation of the house has an exterior concrete block chimney. There is a single, three-over-one window on the enclosed addition and two three-over-one windows on the original massing of the house. In addition to the window openings, there is a square, louvered gable-end vent on the southwest elevation. The northwest elevation of the house has two shed-roof additions (Appendix B, Photo 17). The additions are clad in horizontal drop siding, and the shed roofs are clad in standing seam metal. The smaller shed roof addition on the northwest elevation does not have any windows. The larger shed roof addition on the northwest elevation has a fixed six-light window and one three-over-one double-hung wood window with a vinyl storm window. That elevation also features a three-panel door with three vertical lights. The original massing of the house has a fixed, three-light window and a double-hung wood three-over-one window. The northeast elevation of the house has a fixed, six-light window on the rear addition and three, double-hung three-over-one wood windows with vinyl storm windows on the original massing of the house (Appendix B, Photo 18). There is also a square, louvered gable end vent on the northeast elevation.

Approximately 50 feet northwest of the house is an outbuilding that appears to be used for storage. The outbuilding has a rectangular footprint with a wood and concrete foundation. The building is clad in horizontal drop siding, and has a standing seam side gable roof with exposed rafters. The southwest elevation of the outbuilding has an X-brace wood door that slides on a track (Appendix B, Photo 19). The southeast elevation of the outbuilding has a door frame opening and window frame opening. The northwest elevation of the outbuilding is bare. The northeast elevation of the outbuilding has a six-panel door on hinges and a two-light vinyl window (Appendix B, Photo 20).

NRHP Assessment: PH-0904 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The house and outbuilding have seen a number of changes to design as well as original building footprints. Most significantly, the dwelling has a large shed addition on the façade, which detracts from the original design and appearance. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with his resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

PH-0905

This resource is located west of a proposed access road south of Seneca Trail at 38162 Seneca Trail in Edray, West Virginia (Appendix A). Located approximately 1,722 feet west of the proposed pipeline, the resource is also near a proposed access road associated with the Project. The property sits in a slight valley between the communities of Slaty Fork and Snowshoe. The property contains a vacant historic dwelling, barn, and two outbuildings, as well as a modern house.

The historic house on the property was constructed ca. 1900 (Appendix B, Photo 21). As the property was surveyed from the roadside, approximately 330 feet away, the foundation could not be determined. The house is a two-story, side gabled vernacular building that is three bays wide. The exterior cladding on the building is horizontal wood clapboard. The roof on the central massing of the house, as well as the wings, is standing seam metal with a slight overhang. There is a large stone chimney in the center of the roof ridge on the central massing of the house. The house appears to originally have had a rectangular footprint, before wings were added to the southeast and southwest elevations. Due to property access restrictions, and the poor condition of the residence, a date for the additions could not be determined. The northeast elevation of the house has paired double-hung wood two-over-two windows and a single double-hung wood two-over-two window on either side of the front door. The front door to the house is a modern vinyl door with 9 lights and two lower panels. There is a ghost outline of a gable front entry porch. The second story on the northeast elevation has two double-hung wood two-over-two windows with wood sashes and muntins. The southeast elevation of the house has a second story window frame with missing sash. The southeast elevation of the house also has two additions. The first addition is a one-story wing off of the central massing of the house with a standing seam metal hipped roof. This addition has horizontal clapboard siding. There is an outline of what appeared to have once been a door that is now covered with horizontal wood with wood surround. On either side of the door is a window: one six-over-six and one window where lights cannot be determined. The second addition on the southeast elevation is attached to the rear portion of the house. The second addition is two stories and has a standing seam metal shed roof. The exterior cladding on the addition is wood clapboard. The exterior walls on the southeast elevation of the addition are no longer extant (Appendix B, Photo 22). The southwest elevation of the house was partially visible from the roadside. There is a rear "T", front gabled wing of the house. This wing has a standing seam metal roof; exterior cladding could not be determined. There is a brick chimney along the ridge of the rear wing.

Approximately 10 feet to the southeast of the house is a ca. 1900–1920s outbuilding. The outbuilding has a foundation that could not be determined and horizontal clapboard siding. The front gable roof is deteriorated, but has pieces of corrugated metal that remain. There is a

window frame on the southeast elevation of the building. There is a door opening on the northeast elevation. Approximately 45 feet northwest of the outbuilding is a ca. 1960 shed. The shed has a standing seam metal front gable roof. The roof has a significant overhang at the northeast gable end. The door to the shed is located on the northeast elevation. The exterior cladding appears to be vertical lumber. The footprint of the shed is rectangular in shape, but the foundation could not be determined (Appendix B, Photo 23). Approximately 270 feet from the outbuilding is a ca. 1920 barn (Appendix B, Photos 24 and 25). The barn has a concrete foundation and vertical wood cladding. The gambrel roof on the barn has a slight overhang and is clad in corrugated metal. The deteriorated state of the roof reveals a wood rafter system. The northwest elevation of the barn has a series of three doors: two single and one double door, presumably leading to the interior stabling area. All visible doors are constructed of vertical lumber with wood casings. The northeast elevation of the barn has three, six-light fixed windows and a wood frieze band. The windows are partially deteriorated and some windows only have muntins that remain. The southeast elevation of the barn is somewhat deteriorated. There is a visible opening for a pen and what appear to be approximately three window openings where only wood sills remain. Approximately 481 feet northwest from the barn is a modern double-wide modular house built in ca. 2000.

NRHP Assessment: The historic dwelling at PH-0905 is in poor condition and displays a number of modifications to its original design. Because its integrity has been compromised, it is no longer a good example of its type. The outbuildings are also in poor condition. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

RD-0911

Mingo Flats Road
Mingo, Randolph County, West Virginia

The property at 873 Mingo Flats Road is located near the intersection of Dry Branch Road and Mingo Flats Road in Mingo, West Virginia. This property is located approximately 2,640 feet from the proposed project, and 833 feet south-southeast from an unimproved proposed access road associated with the Project (Appendix A). The terrain is hilly with a mix of pastureland to the north and east and dense, mature forest to the west. The property was surveyed from the roadside.

The property is a complex of structures that includes a total of 11 structures, ten of which are historic (Figure 5). The house on the property is a ca. 1900 I-house (Appendix B, Photos 26 and 27). The foundation is concealed behind skirting consisting of vertical vinyl panels. The exterior cladding of the house is horizontal vinyl siding. The house has a standing seam metal side-gable roof with minimal overhang. The northeast elevation of the house serves as the front of the house. This elevation has a one-story enclosed porch covered in horizontal vinyl siding, with a hipped roof covered in standing seam metal. Concrete steps with iron banisters lead up to the entrance, which is a wood panel door of mid-century design with 3 lights; the screen door is aluminum. The hipped roof suggests the porch was added in the 1920s or 1930s, and the style of the door suggests that it was enclosed in the 1950s or 1960s. The northeast elevation of the porch has a grouping of three vinyl, one-over-one windows on either side of the door. The second story of the northeast elevation has three vinyl one-over-one windows. The

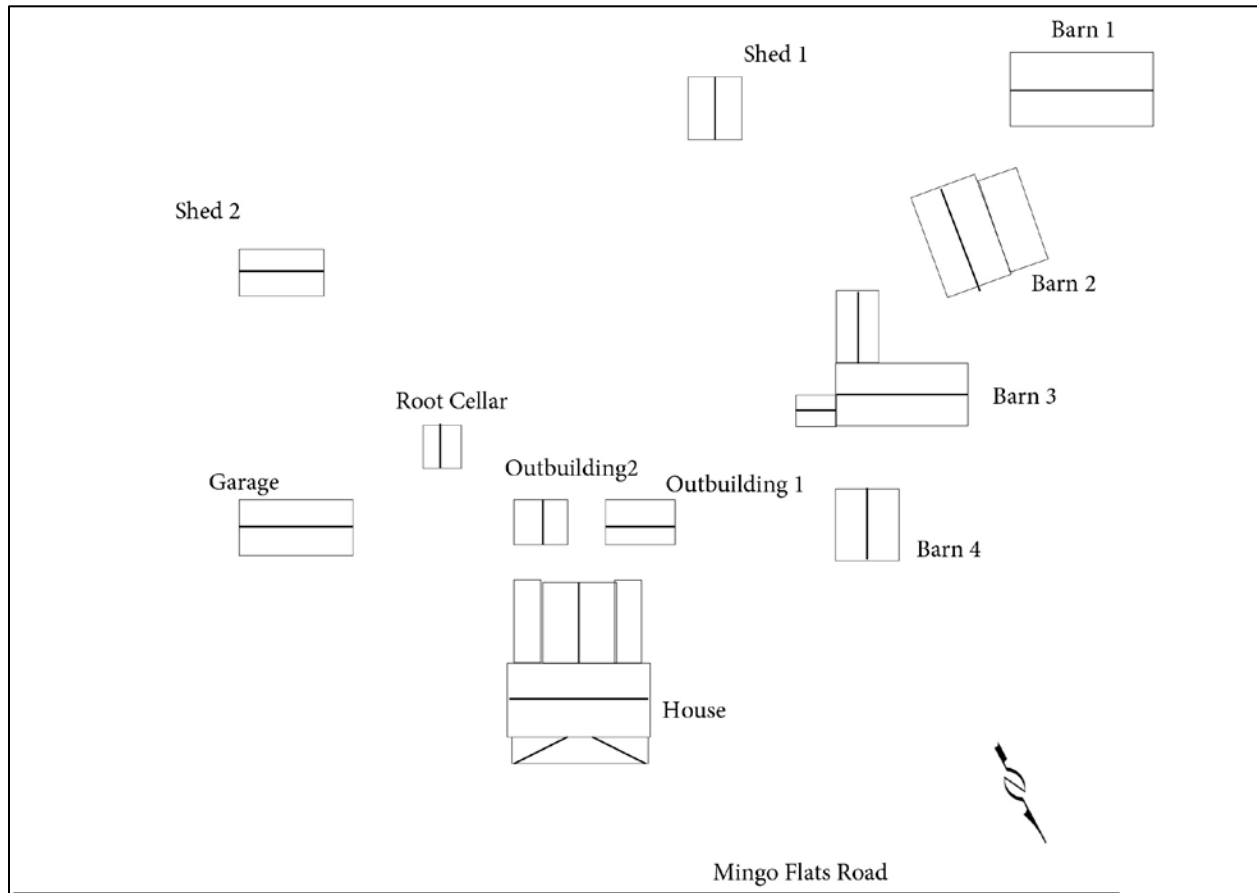


Figure 5. RD-0911, sketch map.

southeast elevation of the central massing of the house has a single one-over-one vinyl window at each story. The northwest elevation of the central massing of the house is similar to the southeast elevation with single one-over-one vinyl windows at each story. The southwest elevation of the house has a series of three, single-story additions ranging in date from ca. 1930s–1960s. The center addition on the southwest elevation appears to be a 1.5-story, front gable addition with a metal roof. On either side of the center addition are single-story additions with metal shed roofs. The single-story addition on the southeast elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The southeast elevation of the addition has four-over-one vinyl windows and a wood door. The southeast addition has an open porch with a poured concrete foundation that is supported by mid-century iron filigree posts. The porch is covered by a shed roof extension from the addition. The addition on the northwest elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The northwest elevation of the addition has one-over-one vinyl windows and a vinyl door.

Approximately 20 feet southwest of the house is the first modern outbuilding. Outbuilding 1 was constructed ca. 1970. The outbuilding has a side-gable roof clad in deteriorating asphalt roll roofing. The outbuilding is single-story and it is clad in vertical lumber. Immediately adjacent to Outbuilding 1 to the east is Outbuilding 2. Outbuilding 2 was constructed ca. 1970. The outbuilding is single-story and has a stone and wood foundation. The outbuilding has a front-gable metal roof with a significant overhang on the northeast elevation. The outbuilding is clad in vertical lumber siding. There is a single, vertical wood door on the northeast elevation with

wood casing. Approximately 60 feet south of Outbuilding 2 is the root cellar (Appendix B, Photo 28). The root cellar was also constructed ca. 1970. The root cellar has a metal front-gable roof. The foundation of the building is concrete block. The exterior cladding on the building is a variation of board and batten siding. The basement level of the building on the northeast elevation has two fixed windows on either side of a sub-level door. The door type or style could not be determined from the roadside. The upper level of the northeast elevation of the building has a six-over-six double-hung window.

Approximately 260 feet southwest of the house is the first shed identified on the property. The shed sits on a hill and was constructed circa 1970 along with other surrounding outbuildings. The shed has a front gable with vertical lumber siding. On the southeast elevation there appears to be two doors, one constructed of vertical lumber and the other of plywood. The north elevation of the shed has wood posts to support the slight overhand from the roof. Approximately 120 feet northeast of the first shed on the property is the second shed (see Appendix B, Photo 28). The second shed was constructed ca. 1970 and is slightly deteriorated. The shed has a metal front-gable roof, and it is clad with vertical lumber. There is a deteriorated door on the northwest elevation. Approximately 100 feet northeast of the shed is a garage (Appendix B, Figure 29). The garage was constructed circa 2000. The garage has a concrete foundation and vertical lumber cladding. The roof on the garage is a metal side gable. The doors on the garage are made of corrugated metal; one door is on hinges while the other is on a sliding track. There is a single one-over-one vinyl door on the northwest elevation.

Upon review of historic aerials it was determined that all of the barns on the property were constructed ca. 1960. The first barn is located approximately 430 feet southwest of house on this property (Appendix B, Photo 30). The barn is single-story with a metal side gable roof. The barn has a rectangular footprint and it is clad in vertical lumber siding. The second barn on the property is 175 feet northwest of first barn. The second barn has a front-gable asphalt shingle roof and is clad in vertical lumber siding. The barn has a square footprint. The gable end on the north elevation has a four-star detail. The barn is one-and-a-half stories. There is a metal shed roof extension on the barn sloping to the west. The portion of the barn with the shed roof extension has a single opening on the northeast elevation. Approximately 60 feet northeast of second barn is the third barn on the property (Appendix B, Photo 31). The third barn has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The barn is clad in vertical wood lumber. The barn has a front-gable metal roof. The doors of the barn on the northwest elevation were not visible from the roadside at the time of the survey. The barn has a vertical wood sliding door on the southeast elevation that leads to an addition. The addition is single-story with a metal front-gable roof. The addition is clad in horizontal clapboard siding. There is a vertical wood door on the southeast elevation of the addition. The barn has a second single-story addition on the southwest elevation that has a metal gable front roof. The remaining details of the addition cannot be seen from the roadside. The fourth barn on the property is 20 feet northeast of the third barn. This barn has a square footprint. The barn has a side-gable metal roof. The barn is clad in horizontal wood siding. There are vertical wood doors on both the northwest and southeast elevations.

NRHP Assessment: RD-0911 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The house, barns, and outbuildings have seen a number of changes to design as well as original building footprints. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this project did not identify

any significant events or personages associated with his resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of five historic resources were examined during the field survey work for the ACP Project documented in this report. Of these, ERM recommends that three are not eligible for the NRHP, and two (PH-0902 and PH-0903) are eligible for the NRHP.

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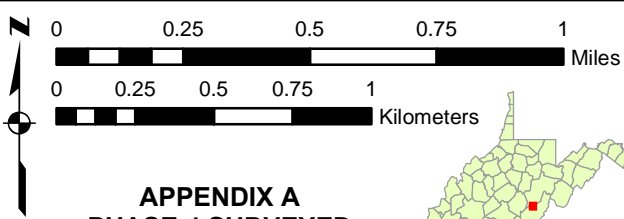
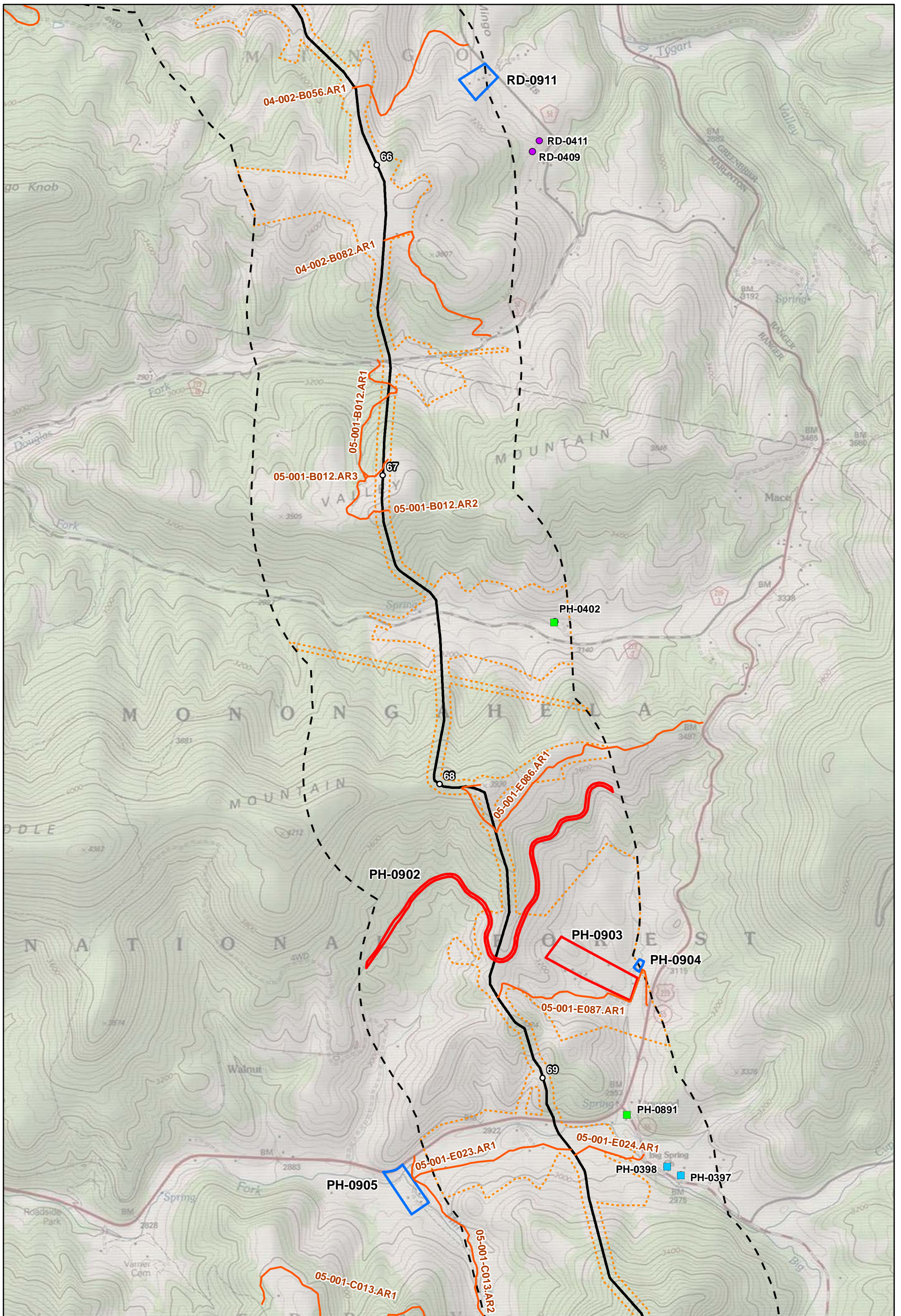
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APPENDIX A – PROJECT MAPS DEPICTING HISTORIC RESOURCE LOCATIONS



**APPENDIX A
PHASE 4 SURVEYED
HISTORIC RESOURCES**

- Current Route
- Mileposts
- Access Roads for Survey
- - - 0.5-Mile Radius
- Visual APE

- Previously Recorded Resources:
- Not Extant
 - N/A
 - Eligible
 - Potentially Eligible
 - Not Eligible
 - Indeterminate

- ERM Phase 3 Surveyed Historic Resources**
- Newly Recorded - Ineligible
 - Revisited - Eligible
 - Revisited - Ineligible
 - Revisited - Not Extant
- ERM Phase 4 Surveyed Historic Resources**
- Recommended NRHP Eligible
 - Recommended NRHP Ineligible

APPENDIX B – RESOURCE PHOTOS



Photo 1. PH-0902, pulp and paper railroad, facing northwest.



Photo 2. PH-0902, pulp and paper railroad, facing southeast.



Photo 3. PH-0903, ca. 1890 house, facing west.



Photo 4. PH-0903, ca. 1890 house, facing north.



Photo 5. PH-0903, ca. 1940s house, facing west.



Photo 6. PH-0903, ca. 1940s house, facing east.



Photo 7. PH-0903, Outbuilding 1, facing north.



Photo 8. PH-0903, Barn 1 and Shed 5, facing northwest



Photo 9. PH-0903, Barn 2, facing west.



Photo 10. PH-0903, Barn 3, facing southwest.



Photo 11. PH-0903, Outbuilding 2 and Shed 4, facing northwest.



Photo 12. PH-0903, Shed 1 and 2, facing northwest.



Photo 13. PH-0903, Shed 3, Outhouse, Chicken coop, facing south



Photo 14. PH-0903, Root cellar, facing south.



Photo 15. PH-0903, Well house, facing southeast



Photo 16. PH-0904, facing north.



Photo 17. PH-0904, facing southeast.



Photo 18. PH-0904, facing south.



Photo 19. PH-0904, Outbuilding, facing northwest.



Photo 20. PH-0904, Outbuilding, facing southwest.



Photo 21. PH-0905, facing southwest.



Photo 22. PH-0905, house and c. 1920 outbuilding, facing west.



Photo 23. PH-0905, Shed, facing southwest.



Photo 24. PH-0905, Barn, facing south.



Photo 25. PH-0905, Barn, facing west.



Photo 26. RD-0911, facing southwest.



Photo 27. RD-0911, House and Outbuilding 2, facing west.



Photo 28. RD-0911, Garage, Root Cellar, Outbuilding 2, Shed 2, and Shed 1, facing southwest.



Photo 29. RD-0911, Garage, facing southwest.



Photo 30. RD-0911, Barn 1 and Barn 2, facing south.




Photo 31. RD-0911, Barn 3 and Barn 4, facing west.

APPENDIX C – WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORMS

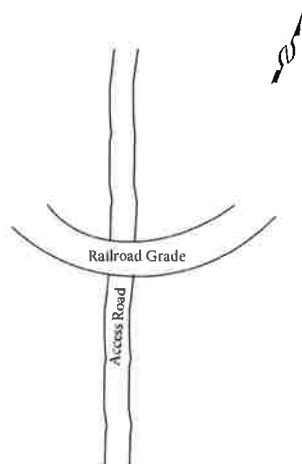


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Street Address | Common/Historic Name/Both ○ ○ ○ WVP&PC logging railroad | Field Survey # | Site # (SHPO Only) PH-0902 |
| Town or Community Snowshoe | County Pocahontas | Negative No. Digital | NR Listed Date |
| Architect/Builder WVP&PC | Date of Construction unknown | Style | |
| Exterior Siding/Materials | Roofing Material | Foundation | |
| Property Use or Function Residence ○ Commercial ⊙ Other ○ | UTM# E582632.11, N4254345.87 |  | |
| Survey Organization & Date ERM, November 2016 | Quadrangle Name Mingo, WV | | |
| | Part of What Survey/FR# Atlantic Coast Pipeline | | |

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



PH-060
2

Site No.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME WVP&PC logging railroad

SITE# PH-0902

History:

The lumber railroad was constructed about 1900 by the WVP&PC, which had constructed a large paper mill at Covington, Virginia and had begun construction of a sawmill at Cass. Topographic maps for Mingo and Cass in 1924 and 1924 show that the line ran west from Cass over Cheat Mountain to reach timber in the upper Elk River valley (USGS 1924, 1925). At Cass, timber for pulp and lumber was shipped via the Greenbrier Railway, a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which completed its line from Marlinton to Cass in December 1900. The first load of pulpwood was delivered to the paper mill in January 1901, and a year later, the sawmill at Cass began operation. The WVP&PC became one of the largest lumber operations in West Virginia (McNeel 1981:170–171).

The WVP&PC at one time owned approximately 170,000 acres in Pocahontas, Randolph, and Webster counties to supply its lumber and pulpwood operations. The company's operations peaked in 1920, and by the late 1920s, activity had already begun to slow. The Elk River lands had been cut over by 1940 and operations moved back to Cheat Mountain to the east of the project area (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981:179–180). The portion of the line crossed by the project may have been abandoned about this time. The mill at Cass was sold in 1942, and continued to operate on a much smaller scale under a new owner until 1960 (Pocahontas County Historical Society 1981:180).

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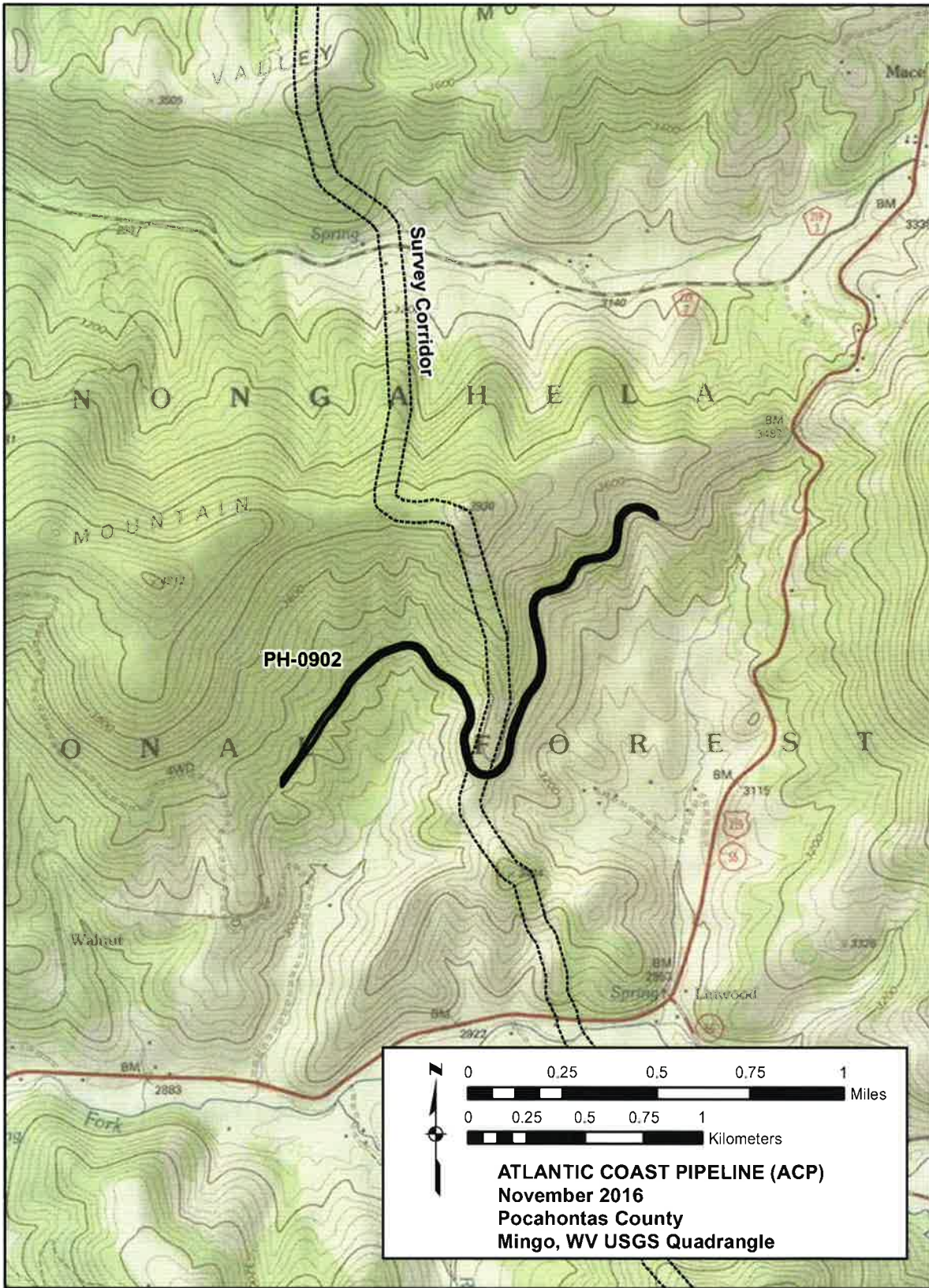
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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1924 Cass, West Virginia quadrangle map, 15-minute series. USGS, Washington, D.C.




PH-0902, pulp and paper railroad, facing northwest.



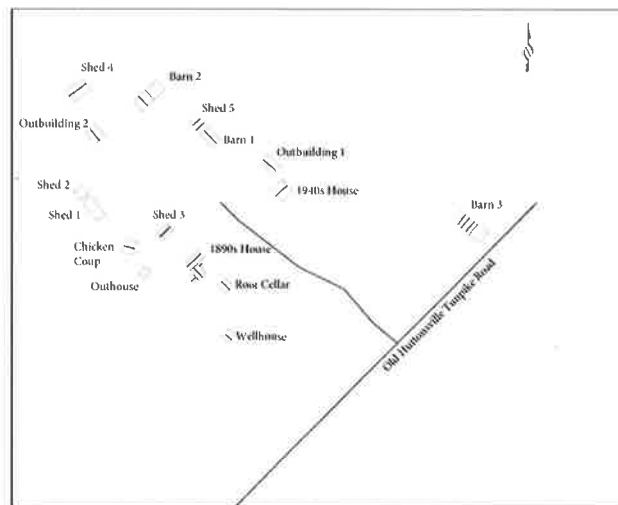


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Street Address 900 Old Huttonsville Turnpike Road | Common/Historic Name/Both <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | Field Survey # | Site # (SHPO Only) PH-0903 |
| Town or Community Snowshoe | County Pocahontas | Negative No. Digital | NR Listed Date |
| Architect/Builder N/A | Date of Construction circa 1890 | Style Folk Victorian | |
| Exterior Siding/Materials horizontal vinyl siding | Roofing Material standing seam metal | Foundation rusticated stone foundation with concrete infill | |
| Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> | UTM# E583280.81 N4253830.01 |  | |
| Survey Organization & Date ERM, November 2016 | Quadrangle Name Mingo, WV | | |
| | Part of What Survey/FR# Atlantic Coast Pipeline | | |

**Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map**



PH-060
3

Site No.

| | |
|---|--|
| Present Owners | Owners Mailing Address |
| Phone # | |
| Describe Setting The complex sits amongst hills that level out to flat land as you move east. It has a number of fencing systems that delineate areas for specific land uses. Adding to the network of fencing within the complex is a livestock circulation network. There are dirt and gravel circulation trails that run throughout the complex that aid in migrating livestock from one grazing field to the next. A small pond is located south of what today is the main house, built ca. 1950, on the property. | |
| _____ Acres <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present | |
| Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) | |
| _____ Stories _____ Front Bays | |
| The oldest house on the complex was built circa 1890 per owner supplied information. The house has a gable front and wing plan with Folk Victorian style elements. The foundation on the house is a rusticated stone foundation with concrete infill. There is a lattice cover over the foundation on the rear wing on the south elevation of the building. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal roof. There are three chimneys on the house, two located on the central massing of the house and the third on the rear wing of the house. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Alterations | If yes, describe |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No |
| Additions | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | If yes, describe The rear (southwest) wing to the house appears to have had an addition added to the elevation, as foundation changes are visible. It has two windows, a horizontal sliding window, and a two-over-two window. |
| Describe All Outbuildings House 2- Approximately 250 feet northeast of the circa 1890 house on the property now serves as the main house on the complex. The house was constructed circa 1940 and is a bungalow with a concrete block foundation and side gable massed plan. The one-and-a-half story house is clad in wavy edge asbestos, and the roof is standing seam metal with exposed rafters and attic vents in the gable ends. There is a single brick chimney along the roof ridgeline. The primary entrance is through the southeast elevation where access is gained by a small, concrete stepped porch with iron banisters. The front screen door has an X-brace design with open screen above, and the inner door is wood-paneled with paned lights. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Statement of Significance Although PH-0903 complex is of vernacular design and landscape and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, the c. 1890 and ca. 1940s dwelling have had few material and structural changes, and remain largely intact. The barns and outbuildings have seen a number of changes to original design as well as original building footprints, but they aid in showing the evolution of a farm through time. It is therefore ERM's opinion that the complex be considered eligible under Criteria C and A. The historic research carried out for this project did not identify any significant personages associated with his resource, therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under criterion B. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Bibliographical References | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Form Prepared By: Mary Beth Derrick | |
| Date: 14 December 2016 | |
| Name/Organization: ERM | |
| Address: 3300 Breckenridge Boulevard, Suite 300 Duluth, GA | |
| Phone #: (678) 781-1370 | |



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office

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WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME _____

SITE# PH-0903 _____

Description of Building or Site (Original or Present) cont.:

The chimneys on the central massing of the house are off center; they are brick and concrete, respectively. The third chimney is located within the ridge line of the rear wing and it is brick. The front of the house is the northeast elevation. The gable end portion of the house on the northeast elevation has a bargeboard that is decorated with carved wood bull-eyes. The gable ends have rectangular attic vents with a triangular top. There are bay windows on the first and second story of the gable front portion of the house, creating a turret-type look. The windows on the second floor of the main block and in the bay are all wood two-over-two, double-hung with entablatures. The wing portion of the northeast elevation has a shed roof porch with gable front entry. The roof on the porch is standing seam metal and the floor is wood. The porch posts and banister are all decorated with flat, jigsaw cut trim. The porch foundation is covered in lattice. There is a single window on the first floor of the wing portion of the house that is two-over-two. The door to the house appears to be original and is a two panel wood door. The second story has two, two-over-two windows. The original block of the house has a small shed roofed projecting wall on the first story with a one-over-one double hung wood window. The second story has a decorative bargeboard with carved wood bull-eyes at the gable end similar to the gable end on the northeast elevation. The original rear portion of the house has a double-hung wood one-over-one window on the southeast elevation. The southwest elevation of the house is mostly bare, given the two doors on the first story and the single two-over-two door on the second story. The doors on the first story include a four panel wood door and a paneled wood door that has been boarded up.

Additions cont:

The northwest elevation of the addition has a single two-over-two window and a horizontal five panel wood door. The northwest elevation of the house has two, two-over-two double hung wood windows with entablatures on both the first and second stories.

Describe All Outbuildings cont.:

The first story of the house has a group of three, one-over-one vinyl windows on either side of the door. The second story, gable front dormer has exposed rafters and a standing seam metal roof with a weathervane attached at the ridge. There are two pairs of one-over-one vinyl windows on the southeast elevation of the dormer. The northeast elevation of the house has two one-over-one vinyl windows and a single horizontal sliding window. The second story of the northeast elevation has a single one-over-one vinyl window. The northwest elevation of the house has a single one-over-one vinyl window as well as a double one-over-one vinyl window. Between the windows is an X-brace door with split screen, behind which is a wood panel door with a single light. The southwest elevation of the house has an extending wall with standing seam shed metal roof with exposed rafters on the first story. The extended wall has a set of three, one-over-one vinyl windows. The remaining three windows on the first story of the house were also one-over-one vinyl windows. The second story of the southwest elevation has a single, one-over-one vinyl window and a double one-over-one window.

Outbuilding 1- Approximately 22 feet northwest of the house is an associated, single story outbuilding. It has a wood foundation and standing seam metal front gable roof with exposed rafters. The outbuilding is clad in horizontal drop wood siding. The southeast elevation has two doors made of horizontal lumber on hinges with wood door surrounds. There is a set of wood steps leading up to one door. On the southwest elevation are two windows; one with a hinged wood cover. The northwest elevation also has a single drop sliding door on a hinge. The northeast elevation is void of openings.

Barn 1- The first barn, constructed circa 1960 is located 215 feet from the main house. It has a concrete foundation and standing seam metal front gable roof. It is clad in a mix of board-and-batten and vertical lumber. The southeast elevation has two vertical lumber doors that are set on a track. Along the roof ridge is an overhang light. The northeast elevation has two fixed windows with six lights. The southwest elevation mirrors the northeast elevation. The northwest elevation abuts adjacent outbuilding, but there is a single boarded up window visible.

Barn 2- Approximately 220 feet northwest of the first barn is the second barn, also constructed circa 1960. This barn is single story with a corrugated metal gable front roof with a shed roof addition on the northeast facade. The barn has a stone foundation and is clad in vertical lumber siding. The southeast elevation of the barn has two vertical wood doors on hinges; there are no windows on the other elevations. The northeast elevation has an enclosed wood pen located under the shed roof.

Barn 3- The third barn, constructed circa 1960, on the property is located along the roadside approximately 1,050 feet from the main house. The barn is two stories and has a concrete foundation. The gambrel roof on the barn is clad in corrugated metal and there is a shed extension on the southeast elevation.

The southwest elevation of the barn has two fixed pane windows with six lights on the first story. The second story has two open window casings. In between the two open windows on the second story is a double X-brace design. On the southwest elevation of the barn under the shed roof, are two vertical lumber barn doors on hinges. The southeast elevation of the barn has a single vertical lumber door on a track. The northeast elevation of the barn has two fixed, six-light windows on the first story. The second story of the barn has another two, fixed light windows. Irregularly placed on the elevation is an X-brace door on a hinge. Under the shed roof, is a vertical lumber door set on a track. Above the door is a smaller vertical wood door on a hinge.

Outbuilding 2- This outbuilding is approximately 330 feet northwest of the first house on the property. This outbuilding, constructed circa 1990s, has a concrete foundation and was constructed with concrete block. The outbuilding has a corrugated metal front gable with a small off set metal chimney. The gable end of the building is horizontal wood. The door is on hinges and is made of vertical wood. There is a small single pane window on the southwest elevation.

Shed 1- This shed sits approximately 180 feet northwest of the first house on the property and was constructed circa 1970s. The shed is a single story, vertical lumber structure with a corrugated metal shed roof. The foundation of the structure is concrete. The northeast elevation of the structure has a set of four, vertical lumber doors on hinges.

Shed 2- The second shed is immediately adjacent to Shed 1 to the northwest. This shed was constructed circa 1970s and is clad in vertical lumber and has a corrugated metal shed roof. The foundation is concrete and there is a vertical lumber door on the northeast elevation of the structure.

Outhouse- The outhouse on the property sits approximately 40 feet southwest of the 1890s house on the property. This outhouse has a wood foundation and horizontal wood siding. The corrugated metal shed roof of the outhouse is partially deteriorated. There is a single wood door on the south elevation.

Chicken coop- This structure was constructed post 1890 and is approximately 45 feet northwest of the outhouse. It has both a concrete and wood foundation structure and is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. The structure has a corrugated metal front gable roof. There are two one-over-one window frames on the southwest elevation of the structure.

Shed 3- This structure is located immediately west of the 1890s house and was constructed circa 1970s. The shed has a standing seam front gable metal roof and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The foundation of the structure is concrete. The entry is located on the southwest elevation and consists of a vertical lumber door.

Shed 4- The fourth shed is located approximately 640 feet northwest from the 1890s house in the circa 1970s. The foundation of the shed consists of wood piers and is clad in vertical lumber with a standing seam metal front gable roof. The entry to the shed is located on the west elevation.

Shed 5- The fifth shed was constructed circa 2000 and is immediately adjacent to the first barn. It has a mixed log and lumber framing system, with log posts and lumber bracing. The exterior of the shed is clad in standing seam metal. The roof on the shed is a standing seam metal front gable. There is an addition to the northwest of the shed that has a standing seam metal shed roof. The structure is used for both storage as well as cars.

Root Cellar- Southeast of the 1890s house is a root cellar, constructed circa 1960. It sits on the side of a hill with a concrete block foundation. The portion of the cellar that sits at ground level is clad in clapboard siding. The structure has a standing seam front gable roof and the door is a plain wood door on the northwest elevation. There is a six-over-six window on both the northeast and southwest elevations. The portion of the structure that is built into the hill side has a standing seam metal shed roof.

Well House- The well house is southeast of the 1890s house and has a wood pier foundation. It is clad in horizontal wood and has a standing seam front gable roof. The entry to the structure is located on the northwest elevation. There is a single vent visible on the northeast elevation.



PH-0903, circa 1890 house, facing north.



PH-0903, circa 1940s house, facing west.



PH-0903, circa 1940s house, facing east.



PH-0903, Outbuilding 1, facing north.



PH-0903, Barn 1 and Shed 5, facing northwest.



PH-0903, Barn 2, facing west.



PH-0903, Barn 3, facing southwest.



PH-0903, Outbuilding 2 and Shed 4, facing northwest.



PH-0903, Shed 1 and 2, facing northwest.



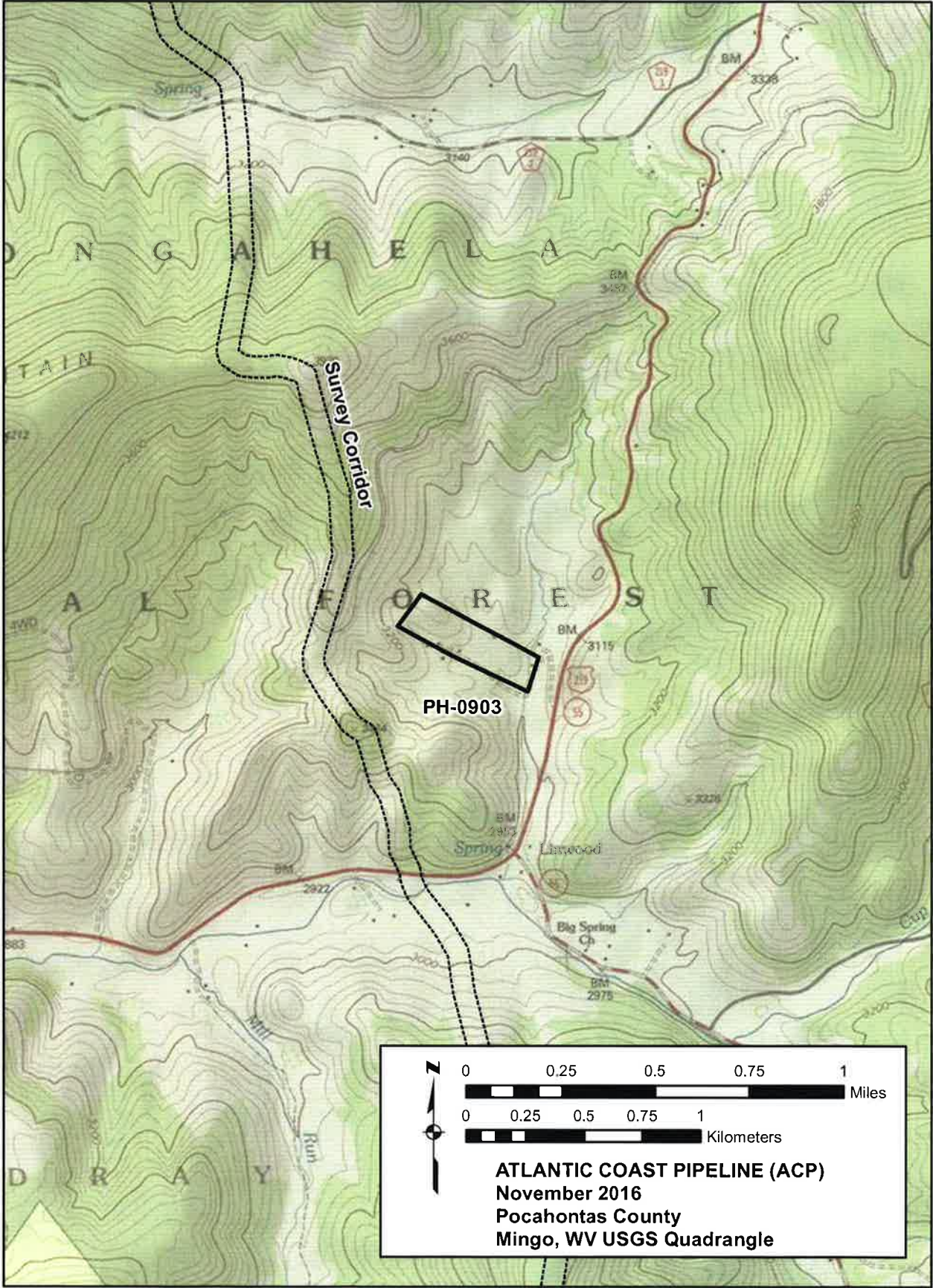
PH-0903, Shed 3, Outhouse, Chicken Coop, facing south.



PH-0903, Root Cellar, facing south.




PH-0903, Well House, facing southeast.



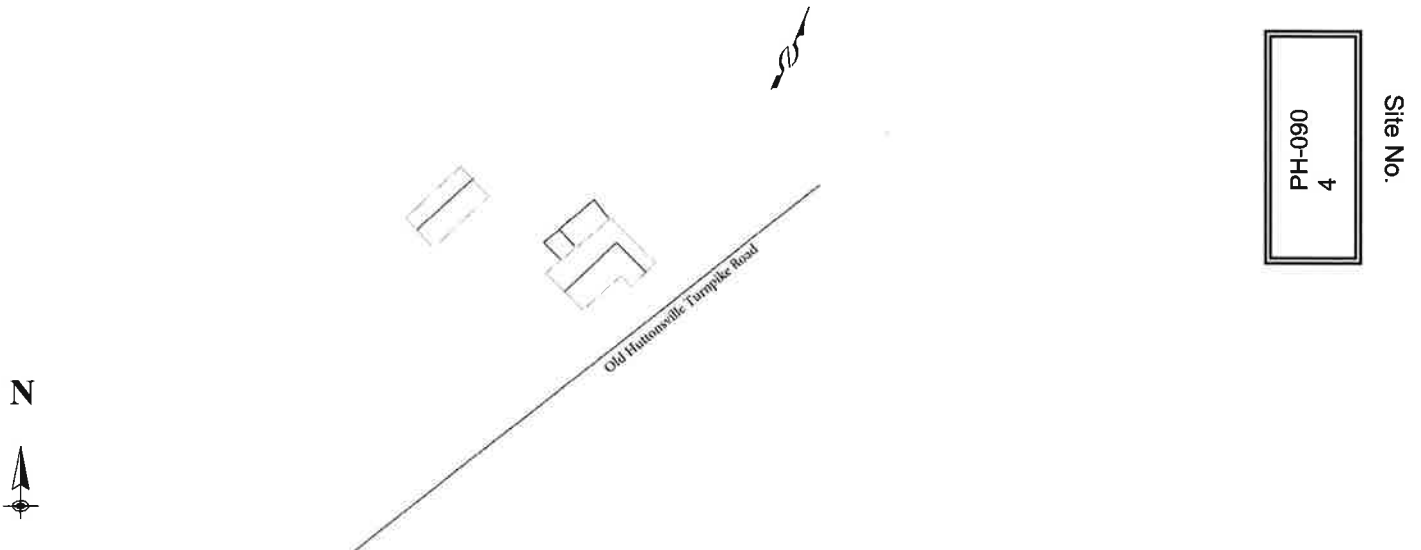


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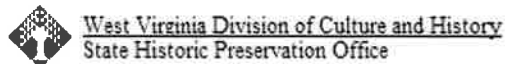
WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Street Address 347 Old Huttonsville Turnpike | Common/Historic Name/Both <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | Field Survey # | Site # (SHPO Only) PH-0904 |
| Town or Community Snowshoe | County Pocahontas | Negative No. Digital | NR Listed Date |
| Architect/Builder N/A | Date of Construction circa 1950 | Style vernacular | |
| Exterior Siding/Materials horizontal drop siding | Roofing Material standing seam metal | Foundation concrete block | |
| Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> | UTM# E583581.38, N4253848.71 |  | |
| | Survey Organization & Date ERM, November 2016 | | |

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



| | |
|---|---|
| Present Owners | Owners Mailing Address |
| Phone # | |
| Describe Setting | |
| <p>The land where the property sits is hilly. The house on the property sits fenced off from the surrounding agriculture land. The house and outbuilding sit close to the road.</p> | |
| _____ Acres <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present | |
| Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) | |
| _____ Stories _____ Front Bays | |
| <p>The house was built circa 1950s and is a single story, wood framed, vernacular structure. The foundation on the house is concrete block and the roof is a standing seam metal gable front and wing with exposed rafters. The house is clad in horizontal drop siding. The original massing of the house has a double hung wood three-over-one window with a vinyl storm window at the gable end.</p> | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Alterations | If yes, describe |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | |
| Additions | If yes, describe |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | The southeast elevation of the house has an enclosed addition with vertical wood cover over the foundation. It has paired three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on either side of the entry. |
| Describe All Outbuildings | |
| <p>Outbuilding- Approximately 50 feet northwest of the house is an outbuilding that appears to be used for storage. The outbuilding has a rectangular footprint with a wood and concrete foundation. The building is clad in horizontal drop siding, and has a standing seam side gable roof with exposed rafters.</p> | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Statement of Significance | |
| <p>PH-0904 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The house and outbuilding have seen a number of changes to design as well as original building footprints. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with his resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B.</p> | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Bibliographical References | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Form Prepared By: Mary Beth Derrick Date: 14 December 2016 | |
| Name/Organization: ERM Address: 3300 Breckinridge Boulevard, Suite 300 Duluth, GA 30096 | |
| Phone #: (678) 781-1370 | |



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WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME _____

SITE# PH-0904 _____

Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) cont.:

The southwest elevation of the house has an exterior concrete block chimney. It has two three-over-one windows. In addition there is a square, gable end vent on the southwest elevation. The house has a fixed, three-light window and a double hung wood three-over-one window. The northeast elevation of the house has three, double hung wood three-over-one windows with vinyl storm windows. There is also a square, gable end vent on the northeast elevation.

Additions cont.:

The front door is a three panel wood door with three vertical lights. The entry is accessed by concrete steps. There is a single, three-over-one window on the enclosed addition. The northwest elevation has two shed roof additions that are clad in horizontal drop siding, and the shed roofs are clad in standing seam metal. The smaller shed roof addition on the northwest elevation does not have any windows. The larger shed roof addition on the northwest elevation has a fixed six-light window and one three-over-one double hung wood window with a vinyl storm window. There is a door on the elevation that is a three panel door with three vertical lights. The northeast elevation has a fixed, six-light window on the rear addition.

Describe All Outbuildings cont.:

The southwest elevation of the outbuilding has an X-brace, wood door that slides on a track. The southeast elevation of the outbuilding has a door frame opening and window frame opening. The northwest elevation of the outbuilding is bare. The northeast elevation has a six-panel door on hinges and a two-light vinyl window.



PH-0904, facing southeast.



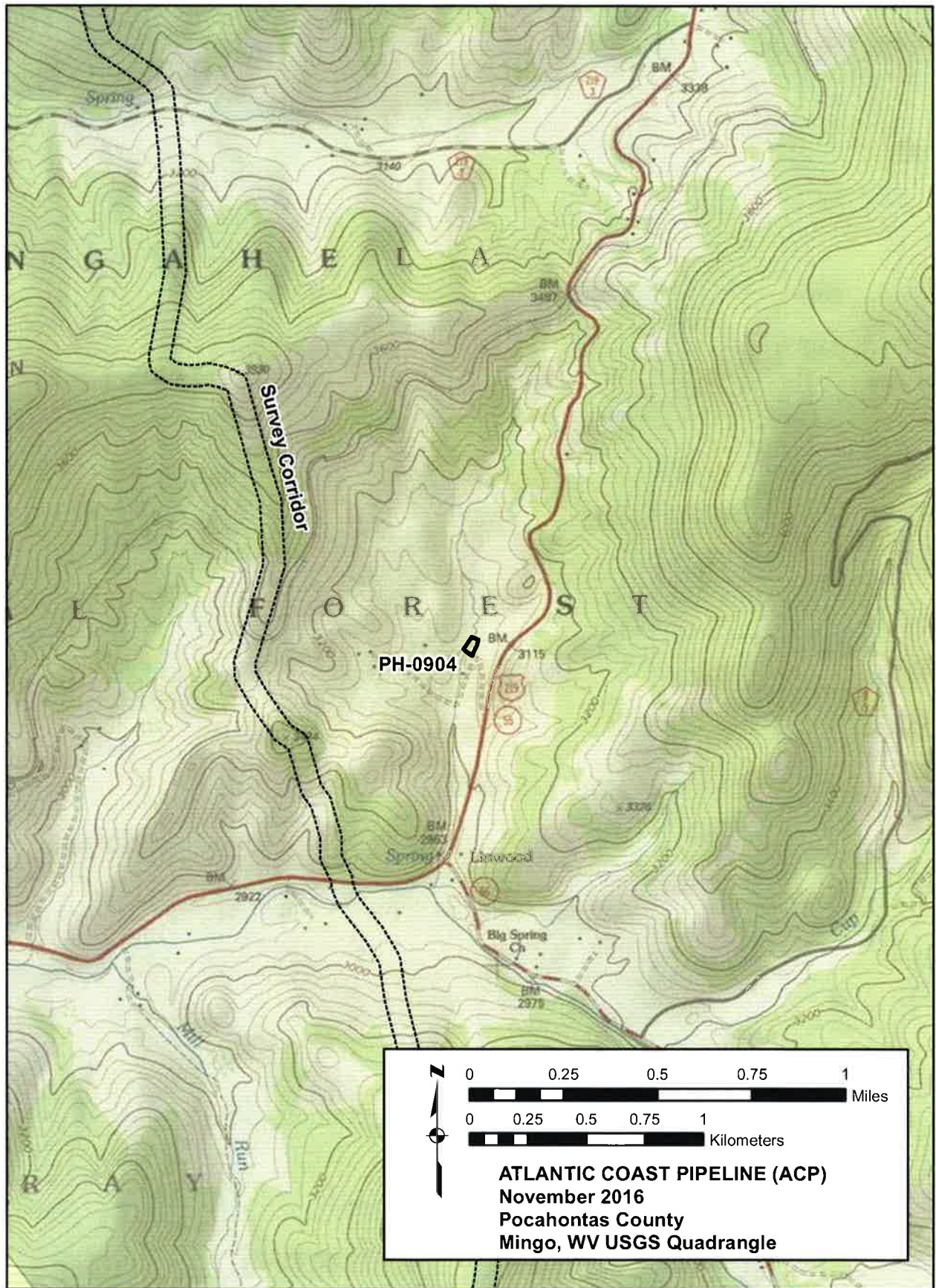
PH-0904, facing south.



PH-0904, Outbuilding, facing northwest.




PH-0904, Outbuilding, facing southwest.



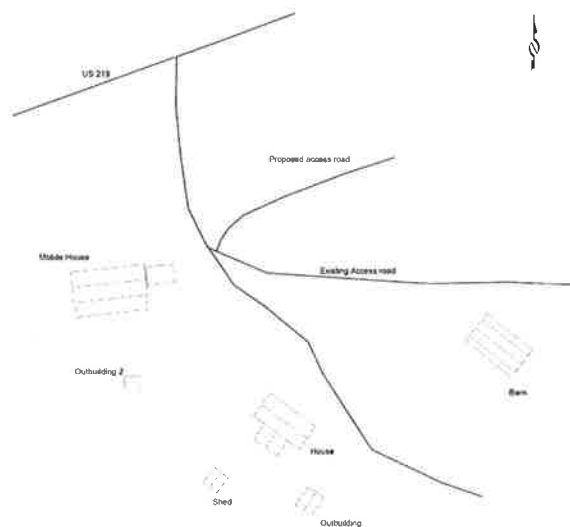


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Street Address 38162 Seneca Trail | Common/Historic Name/Both <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | Field Survey # | Site # (SHPO Only) PH-0905 |
| Town or Community Edray | County Pocahontas | Negative No. Digital | NR Listed Date |
| Architect/Builder N/A | Date of Construction circa 1900 | Style Vernacular | |
| Exterior Siding/Materials horizontal wood clapboard | Roofing Material standing seam metal | Foundation unknown | |
| Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> | UTM# E582072.56, N4252394.15 |  | |
| | Survey Organization & Date ERM, November 2016 | | |
| | Part of What Survey/FR# Atlantic Coast Pipeline | | |

**Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map**

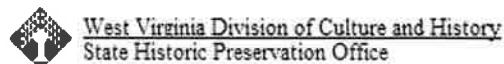


PH-090
5

Site No.



| | |
|---|---|
| Present Owners | Owners Mailing Address |
| Phone # | |
| Describe Setting | |
| The property sits in a slight valley between the communities of Slaty Fork and Snowshoe. | |
| _____ Acres <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present | |
| Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) | |
| 2 _____ Stories 3 _____ Front Bays | |
| The oldest house on the property was constructed circa 1900. The house is a two story, side-gabled simple style colonial revival structure that is three bays wide. The exterior cladding on the building is horizontal wood clapboard. The roof on the central massing of the house, as well as the wings, is standing seam metal with a slight overhang. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Alterations | If yes, describe |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | |
| Additions | If yes, describe |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | Wing additions to the southeast and southwest elevations. Due to property access restrictions, and the poor condition of the residence, a date for the additions could not be determined. |
| Describe All Outbuildings | |
| Outbuilding- Approximately 10 feet to the southeast of the house is a circa 1920 outbuilding. It has a foundation that could not be determined and horizontal clapboard siding. The front gable roof is deteriorated, but has pieces of corrugated metal that remain. There is a window frame on the southeast elevation of the building and a door opening on the northeast elevation. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Statement of Significance | |
| PH-0905 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The barn, house, and outbuildings have seen a number of changes to design as well as original building footprints. The buildings are in various stages of deterioration causing a lack of integrity as the buildings are no longer good examples of their type. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with his resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Bibliographical References | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Form Prepared By: Mary Beth Derrick | Date: 14 December 2016 |
| Name/Organization: ERM | |
| Address: 3300 Breckinridge Boulevard, Suite 300 Duluth, GA 30096 | |
| Phone #: (678) 781-1370 | |



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WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME _____

SITE# PH-0905 _____

Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) cont.:

There is a dominant stone chimney in the center of the roof ridge on the central massing of the house. The house appears to originally have had a rectangular footprint, before wings were added to the southeast and southwest elevations. The northeast elevation of the house has a paired double hung wood two-over-two window and a single double hung wood two-over-two window on either side of the front door. The front door to the house is a modern vinyl door with nine lights and two lower panes. There is a ghost outline of a gable front entry porch. The second story on the northeast elevation has two double-hung, wood, two-over-two windows with wood sashes and muntins. The southeast elevation of the house has a second story window frame with missing sash. The southwest elevation of the house was partially visible from the roadside. There is a rear "T" front gabled wing of the house. This wing has a standing seam metal roof, exterior cladding that could not be determined and a brick chimney along the ridge of the rear wing.

Additions cont.:

The southeast elevation of the house also has two additions. The first addition is a wing off of the central massing of the house. The addition is one story with a standing seam metal hipped roof and horizontal clapboard siding. There is an outline of what appeared to have once been a door that is now covered with horizontal wood with wood surround. On either side of the door is a window; one six-over-six and one window where lights cannot be determined. The second addition on the southeast elevation is two stories and attached to the rear portion of the house with a standing seam metal shed roof. The exterior cladding on the addition is wood clapboard and the exterior walls on the southeast elevation are no longer extant.

Describe All Outbuildings cont.:

Shed- Approximately 45 feet northwest of the outbuilding is a circa 1960 shed. It has a standing seam metal front gable roof with a significant overhang at the northeast gable end. The door to the shed is located on the northeast elevation. The exterior cladding appears to be vertical lumber. The footprint of the shed is rectangular in shape, but the foundation could not be determined.

Barn- Approximately 270 feet from the outbuilding is a circa 1920 barn. The barn has a concrete foundation and vertical wood cladding. The gambrel roof on the barn has a slight overhang and is clad in corrugated metal. The deteriorative state of the roof reveals a wood rafter system. The northwest elevation of the barn has a series of three doors across; two single and one double door, presumably leading to the interior stabling area. All visible door are constructed of vertical lumber with wood casings. The northeast elevation of the barn has three, six-light fixed windows and a wood frieze band. The windows are partially deteriorated and some windows only have muntins that remain. The southeast elevation of the barn is slightly deteriorated. There is a visible opening for a pen and what appear to be approximately three window openings where only wood sills remain.

Modular House- Approximately 481 feet northwest from the barn is a modern double wide modular house built circa 2000.



PH-0905, house and circa 1920 outbuilding, facing west.



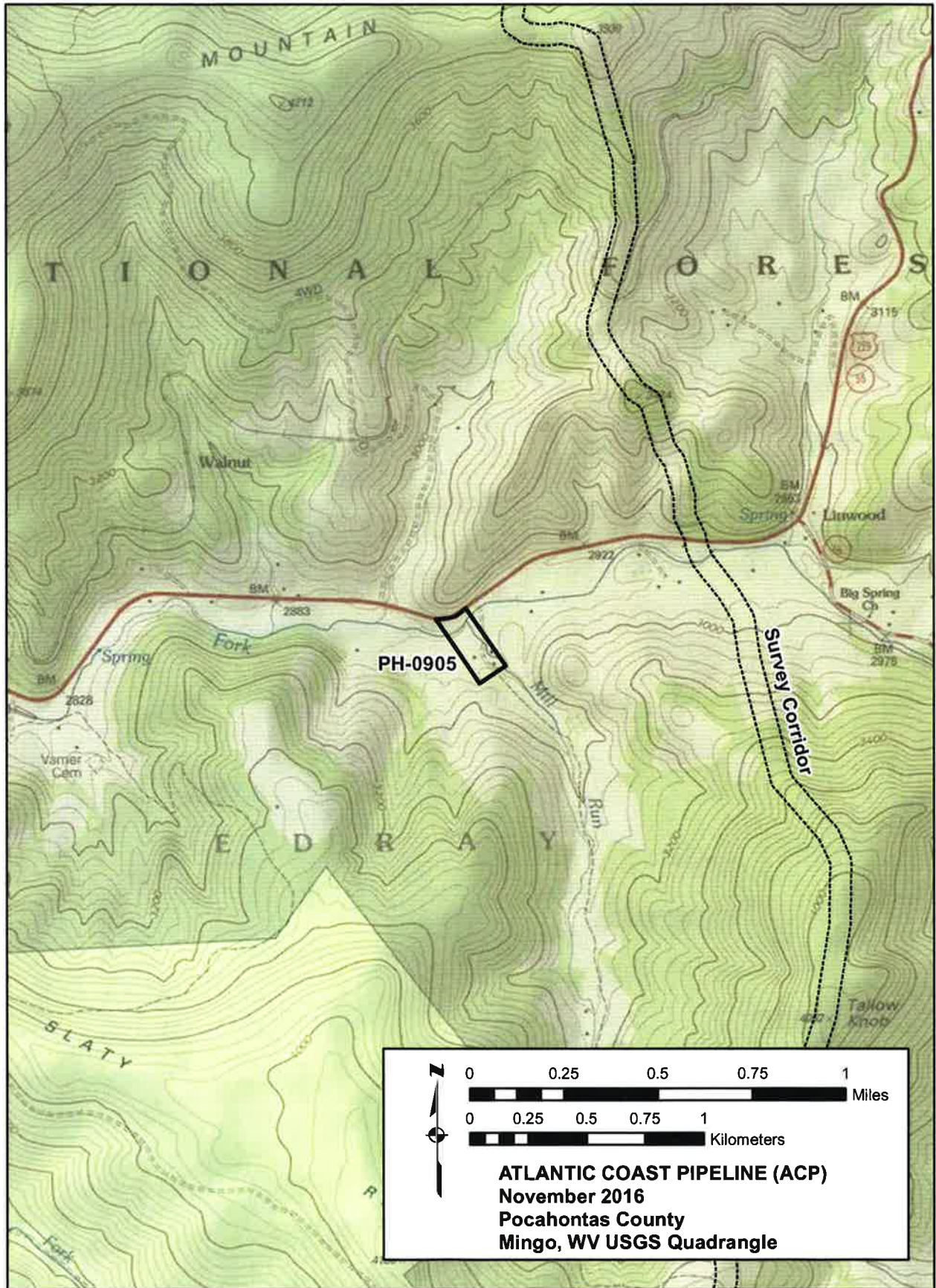
PH-0905, Shed, facing southwest.



PH-0905, Barn, facing south.



PH-0905, Barn, facing west.



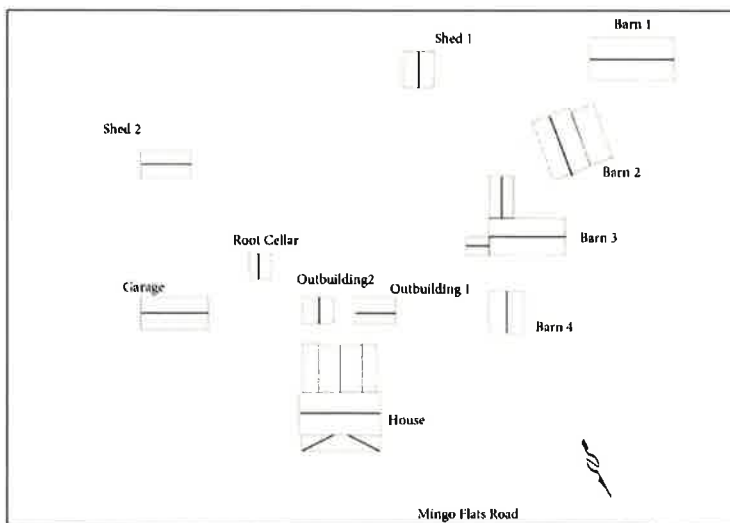


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Street Address 873 Mingo Flats Road | Common/Historic Name/Both <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | Field Survey # | Site # (SHPO Only) RD-0911 |
| Town or Community Mingo | County Randolph County | Negative No. Digital | NR Listed Date |
| Architect/Builder N/A | Date of Construction circa 1900 | Style vernacular | |
| Exterior Siding/Materials horizontal vinyl siding | Roofing Material standing-seam metal | Foundation concrete, covered with vertical vinyl panels | |
| Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> | UTM# E582539.99, N4259598.37 | | |
| Survey Organization & Date ERM, November 2016 | Quadrangle Name | | |
| | Part of What Survey/FR# Atlantic Coast Pipeline | | |

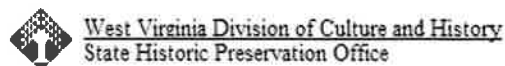
**Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map**



RD-091
1

Site No.

| | |
|---|--|
| Present Owners | Owners Mailing Address |
| Phone # | |
| Describe Setting | |
| The terrain is hilly with a mix of pastureland to the north and east and dense, mature forest to the west. The property was surveyed from the roadside. | |
| _____ Acres <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present | |
| Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) | |
| 2 _____ Stories _____ Front Bays | |
| The house on the property was constructed circa 1900 and is two stories in height and a single room deep. The I-house is vernacular in style. The foundation of the house is concrete, which is covered with vertical vinyl panels. The exterior cladding of the house is horizontal vinyl siding. The house has a standing seam metal side gable roof with minimal overhang. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Alterations | If yes, describe |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | |
| Additions | If yes, describe |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | The southwest elevation of the house has a series of three, single story additions ranging in date from circa 1960-1980. |
| Describe All Outbuildings | |
| Outbuilding 1- Approximately 20 feet southwest of the house is the first modern outbuilding. It was constructed circa 1970 and has a side gable roof clad in deteriorating asphalt roll roofing. It is single story and is clad in vertical lumber. Outbuilding 2- This outbuilding was constructed in circa 1970 and is a single story structure with a stone and wood foundation. It is clad in vertical lumber siding with a single, vertical wood door on the northeast elevation with wood casing. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Statement of Significance | |
| RD-0911 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The house, barns, and outbuildings have seen a number of changes to design as well as original building footprints. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with his resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and B. | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Bibliographical References | |
| <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i> | |
| Form Prepared By: Mary Beth Derrick | Date: 14 December 2016 |
| Name/Organization: ERM | |
| Address: 3300 Breckinridge Boulevard, Suite 300 Duluth, GA | |
| Phone #: (678) 781-1370 | |



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WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME _____

SITE# RD-0911 _____

Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) cont.:

The northeast elevation of the house serves as the front of the house. This elevation has a one-story enclosed porch covered in horizontal vinyl siding, with a hipped roof covered in standing seam metal. Concrete steps with iron banisters lead up to the entrance which is a wood panel door of mid-century design with three lights; the screen door is aluminum. The hipped roof suggests the porch was added in the 1920s or 1930s, and the style of the door suggests that it was enclosed in the 1950s or 1960s. The northeast elevation of the porch has a grouping of three vinyl, one-over-one windows on either side of the door. The second story of the northeast elevation has three vinyl one-over-one windows. The southeast elevation of the central massing of the house has a single one-over-one vinyl window at each story. The northwest elevation of the central massing of the house is similar to the southeast elevation with single one-over-one vinyl windows at each story. The southwest elevation of the house has a series of three, single-story additions ranging in date from ca. 1930s–1960s.

Additions cont.:

The center addition on the southwest elevation appears to be a 1.5-story, front gable addition with a metal roof. On either side of the center addition are single-story additions with metal shed roofs. The single-story addition on the southeast elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The southeast elevation of the addition has four-over-one vinyl windows and a wood door. The southeast addition has an open porch with a poured concrete foundation that is supported by mid-century iron filigree posts. The porch is covered by a shed roof extension from the addition. The addition on the northwest elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The northwest elevation of the addition has one-over-one vinyl windows and a vinyl door.

Describe All Outbuildings cont.:

Outbuilding 3//Root Cellar- Approximately 60 feet south of Outbuilding 2 is the root cellar. It was also constructed circa 1970 and has a metal front gable roof. The foundation on the building is concrete block. The exterior cladding on the building is a variation of board-and-batten siding. The basement level of the building on the northeast elevation has two fixed windows on either side of a sub-level door. Door type or style could not be determined from the roadside. The upper level of the northeast elevation of the building has a six-over-six double-hung window.

Outbuilding 4- Approximately 260 feet southwest of the house is the first shed identified on the property. The shed sits on a hill and was constructed circa 1970 along with other surrounding outbuildings. The shed has a front gable with vertical lumber siding. On the southeast elevation there appears to be two doors, one constructed of vertical lumber and the other of plywood. The north elevation of the shed has wood posts to support the slight overhang from the roof.

Outbuilding 5- Approximately 120 feet northeast of the first shed on the property is the second shed, which was constructed circa 1970 and is slightly deteriorated. The shed has a metal front gable roof, and is clad with vertical lumber. There is a deteriorated door on the northwest elevation.

Outbuilding 6/Garage- Approximately 100 feet northeast of the shed is a garage. The garage was constructed circa 2000 and has a concrete foundation and vertical lumber cladding. The roof on the garage is a metal side gable and the doors are made of corrugated metal. One door is on hinges while the other is on a sliding track. There is a single one-over-one vinyl door on the northwest elevation.

Outbuilding 7/Barn- The first barn is located approximately 430 feet southwest of the house. It was constructed circa 1960 and is single story with a metal side gable roof. The barn has a rectangular footprint and is clad in vertical lumber siding.

Outbuilding 8/Barn- The second barn on the property is 175 feet northwest of the first barn and was built circa 1960. It has a front gable asphalt shingle roof and is clad in vertical lumber siding. The barn has a square footprint and the gable end on the north elevation has a four-star detail. The barn is one-and-a-half stories with a shed roof extension on the barn sloping to the west. This portion has a single opening on the northeast elevation.

Outbuilding 9/Barn- The third barn has a rectangular footprint and was also built circa 1960 and is approximately 60 feet northeast of the second barn. It has a concrete foundation, is clad in vertical wood lumber, and a front gable metal roof. It has a vertical wood sliding door on the southeast elevation that leads to an addition with a metal front gable roof and clad in horizontal clapboard siding. There is a vertical wood door on the southeast elevation of the addition. The barn has a second single story addition on the southwest elevation that has a metal gable front roof.

Outbuilding 10/Barn- The fourth circa 1960 barn is 20 feet northeast of the third barn, has a square footprint, side-gabled metal roof, and is clad in horizontal wood siding. There are vertical wood doors on the northwest and southeast elevations.



RD-0911, House and Outbuilding 2, facing west.



RD-0911, Shed 1, facing southwest.



RD-0911, Shed 2, facing southeast.



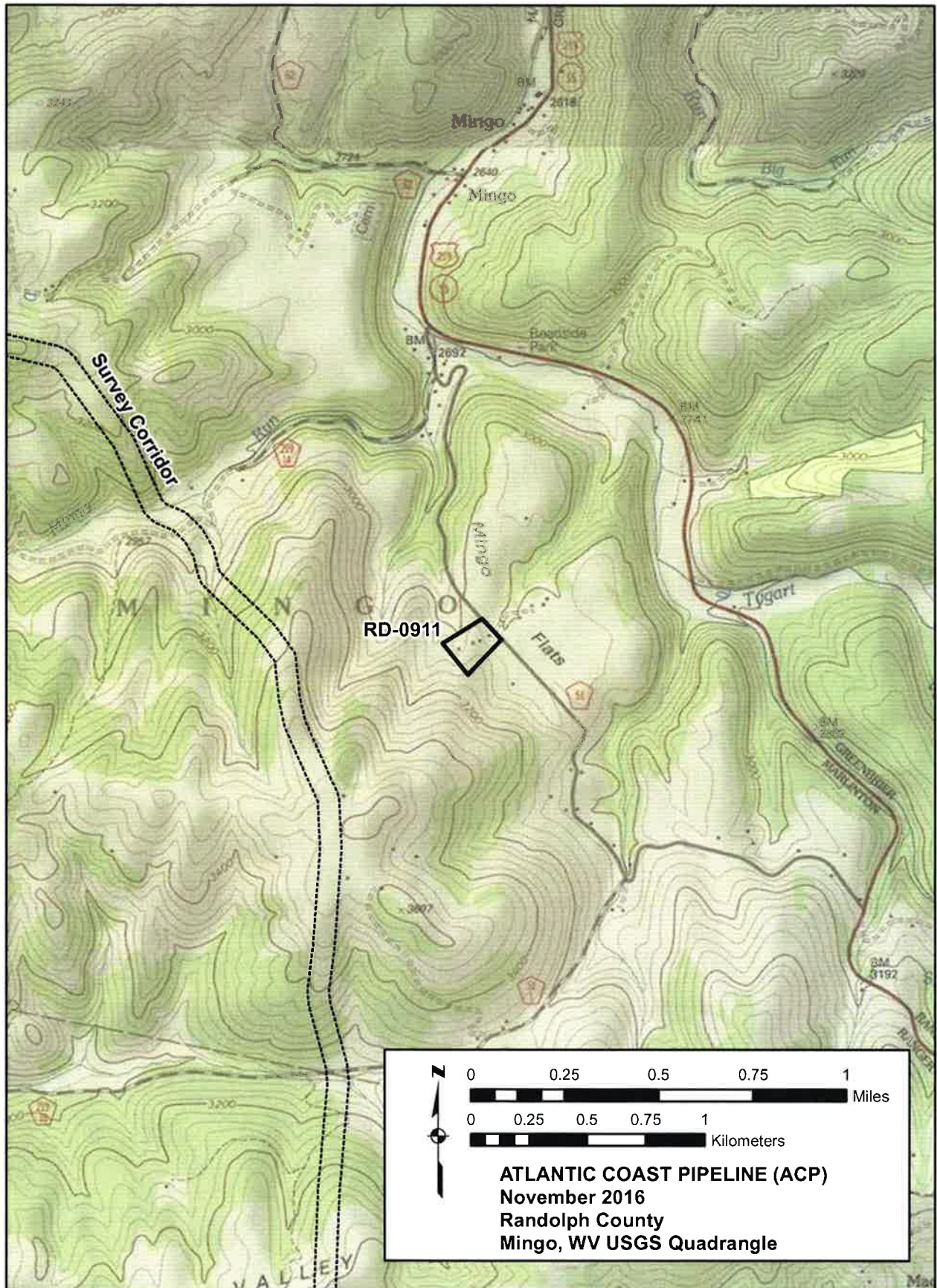
RD-0911, Garage facing southwest.



RD-0911, Barn 1 and Barn 2, facing south.



RD-0911, Barn 3 and Barn 4, facing west.



APPENDIX D – RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Emily Tucker-Laird

Staff Scientist



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

Registrations & Professional Affiliations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Fields of Competence

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

National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act

Education and Training

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

Certificates

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

Key Projects

With ERM

Telecommunications Client - Nationwide

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

Anadarko Petroleum Corporation - Wyoming, Colorado

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

Representative Historical Architectural Studies with Other Companies

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

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

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

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

Representative Archaeological Studies with Other Companies

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

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

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

Selected Publications

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

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

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