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January 9, 2017

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

**Subject: Section 106 Review –Architectural Survey Report Addendum 4
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project
DHR File No. 2014-0710**

Dear Mr. Kirchen:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) is requesting review and comment on the enclosed addendum architectural survey report on investigations conducted for the proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) 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,

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

Robert M. Bisha
Technical Advisor, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

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



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

Virginia Addendum 4 Report



Prepared by



January 2017

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ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE PROJECT**

Virginia Addendum 4 Report

DHR File No. 2014-0710

Draft

Prepared for

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January 2017

ABSTRACT

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

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 survey for the remainder of the previously denied areas with a viewshed to the Project corridor in 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 65 resources were surveyed during the current field effort. The current document contains descriptions of 51 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. In addition to these resources, ERM resurveyed 14 previously recorded resources in the APE that had not been surveyed as part of this project. Two previously unrecorded secondary resources were added to two separate previously recorded resources. Of these 65 resources, ERM recommends that 14 are eligible for the NRHP (including one resource already listed on the NRHP) and 51 are not eligible.

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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, and the Project also will include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities (Figure 1). This document presents findings for the segment of the pipeline corridor in Virginia, which is 308.1 miles long, and passes through Highland, Bath, Augusta, Nelson, Buckingham, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, and Southampton counties, as well as the cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake. It includes the 235.8 mile-long trunk line (AP-1), and three laterals (AP-3, AP-4, and AP-5) that total 72.3 miles. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470). Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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). Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is conducting Phase I cultural resource investigations to gather information on historic properties that could be affected by the Project in support of the Section 106 consultation process.

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 survey for the remainder of the previously denied areas with a viewshed to the Project corridor in 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 (Lesiuk et al. 2016, Staton 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).

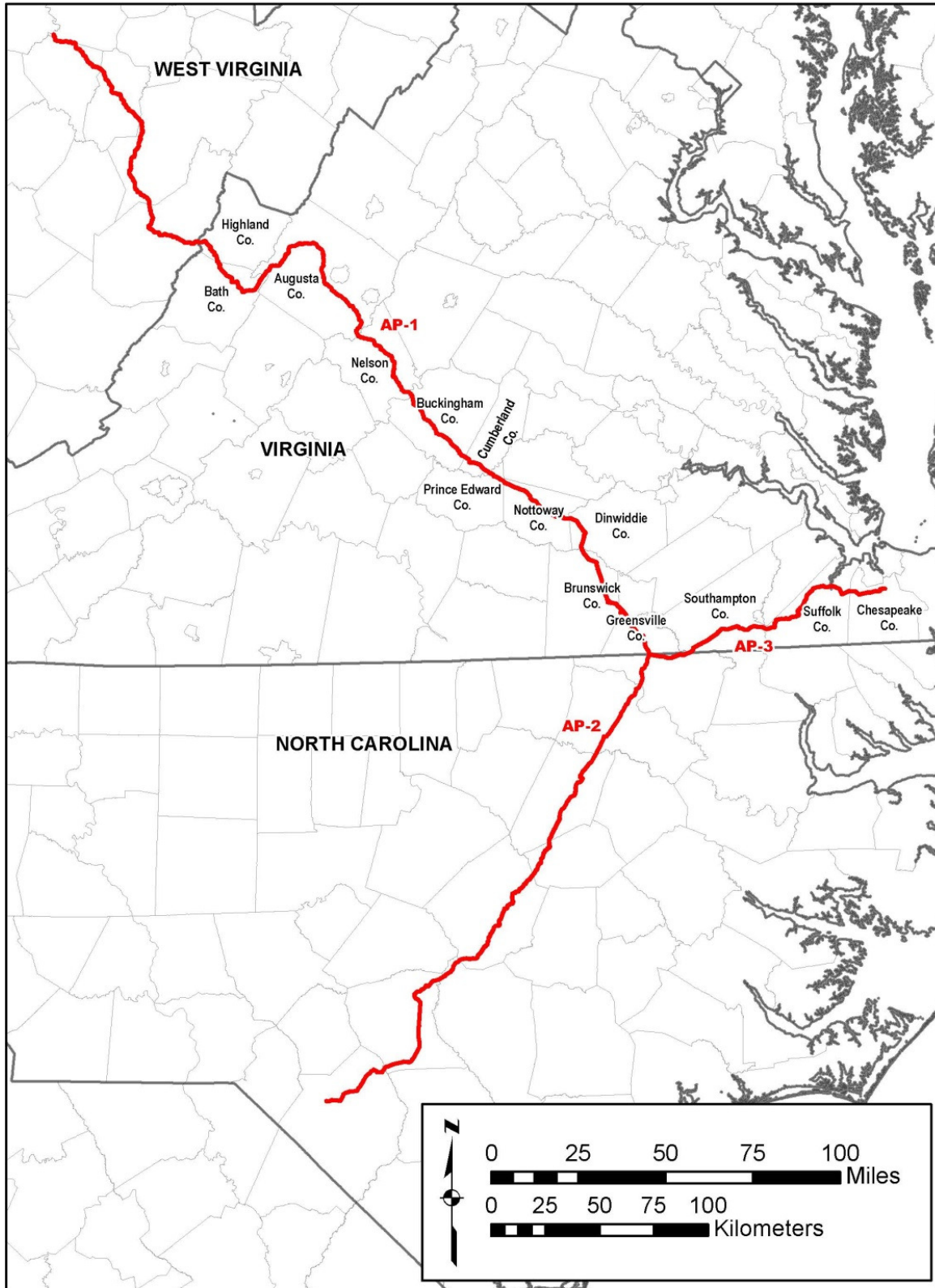


Figure 1. General Overview of the Project Corridor.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 65 resources were surveyed during the current field effort. The current document contains descriptions of 51 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. In addition to these resources, ERM resurveyed 14 previously recorded resources in the APE that had not been surveyed for this project. . One previously unrecorded resource was added to a previously recorded property. Of these 65 resources, ERM recommends that 14 are eligible for the NRHP (including one resource already listed on the NRHP), and 51 are not eligible.

METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously-identified historic resources, along with information on properties listed in or nominated for the NRHP, within a half-mile buffer of the proposed Project corridor. In response to changes in the proposed route, and to identify any recently identified resources since the start of the Project, another file search was conducted prior to the current field effort. ERM collected information on resources maintained by the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS). 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. The results of the updated file search are presented in the previous Addendum Report (Voisin George et al. 2016) for the entire length of the current Project in Virginia.

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, as well as within the footprint of the associated pipeline facilities, and 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 other modifications to the landscape. Thus, the APE extends into areas surrounding the Project containing historic resources within line-of-sight of changes that will derive from the proposed undertaking. The 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 all properties determined to be 50 years or older along the relevant Project segments. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. 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 maps 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 maps do, however, depict 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 evaluated effects on each element of the resource that contributes its eligibility, including elements of the landscape within the entire parcel boundary when they contribute to qualities that constitute the resource's significance.

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

NRHP EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project crosses an expansive swath of Virginia's geography, including mountains, the Piedmont, and the Tidewater. The topography of each region influenced historic and contemporary land uses observed along the respective portions of the route, which mostly lie within rural, agricultural areas. The major historical developments relevant across the Project area are summarized below.

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607–1750)

By the beginning of the seventeenth century A.D., some Native American kinship groups had developed chiefdoms in restricted areas, where economic, socio-political, and religious offices were coordinated through a central authority based on formal rules of inheritance. Most noted is the Powhatan chiefdom that had a population of probably over 13,000 persons and encompassed most of the Coastal Plain.

Following the establishment at Jamestown of the first permanent English settlement in America in 1607, the character of the Virginia landscape began to change dramatically as the result of European habitation. Closely intertwined with growth and expansion of the English in Virginia were interactions with indigenous Native Americans, contacts that were to eventually destroy traditional life ways that had slowly evolved over some ten thousand years of Native American settlement.

During the contact period a small band of European adventurers laid the foundations of a new civilization in Virginia's Tidewater. Both the plantation system and the institution of slavery that sustained it evolved from rudimentary beginnings in the early seventeenth century. The first blacks who came to Virginia by 1619 most likely were not slaves but indentured servants. The concept of slavery took hold gradually in English America during the course of the century. Economic forces, cultural differences, and racism combined to encourage the replacement of temporary servitude with permanent slavery.

By the end of the century the institution was well established. Large plantations, with docks for ocean-going vessels, dotted the shores of the many navigable rivers and creeks that fed into the Chesapeake Bay. A few towns emerged to serve courthouse complexes and tobacco warehouses, but by and large each plantation was a nearly autonomous entity.

Simultaneously with the evolution of the plantation system during the seventeenth century, the colonists developed other institutions that supported the society they had created. These included the ecclesiastical structure of the established church and a system of self-government that included the House of Burgesses and local courts that exercised executive as well as judicial powers. [VDHR 2011:124–125]

The policies of the Virginia Company's colonists at Jamestown on settlement and relations with Native Americans influenced Euroamerican expansion into Virginia's southern coastal plain through the beginning of the eighteenth century. Although the colony's initial intent for their interactions with the Native Americans was to engage in trade and Christian proselytization, numerous conflicts occurred during the decades following the establishment of the British colony in 1607. The three ships first made landfall at Cape Henry, on the southern side of the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where Native Americans attacked the colonists (Heinemann et al. 2007:19).

The location selected for the initial settlement on the Jamestown peninsula was part of the territory controlled by a confederation of Algonquin Indians, which included 200 villages and 32 tribes and encompassed much of Virginia's coastal plain. British colonists referred to the chieftain of this polity as King Powhatan, after the name of the village in which he lived (Hofstra 2012). The Powhatans provided food to the colonists during their first winters, trading for iron hatchets, copper, and beads. Captain John Smith also negotiated for corn with the non-affiliated Chickahominy Indians, who traded with the Monacan tribe of the Piedmont region (Heinemann et al. 2007:22; Utley and Washburn 2002:13–15). However, the colonists' continued inability to grow enough corn for winter stores contributed to aggressive actions against the Native Americans, known as the First Anglo–Powhatan War from 1610–1614 (Heinemann et al. 2007:26).

After colonist John Rolfe's experimentation with a Caribbean variety of tobacco, its cultivation in Virginia began in 1614 (Heinemann et al. 2007:28). The cultivation of tobacco quickly depleted nutrients in the soil, prompting the settlers to search for new areas of arable land, sometimes taking over fields that Indians had previously cleared (Utley and Washburn 2002:15).

The settlement of groups outside the bounds of Jamestown had begun in 1613 with the creation of plantations called "Hundreds" (an English term for the location of ten tithings, or groups of families, in a settlement), whose residents paid an annual quitrent or tax to the Virginia Company (Grymes 2014a, 2014b). In 1618, Virginia land distribution was reorganized to be similar to the conveyance of private title, as in the British colony at Bermuda. Virginia governor John West encouraged the expansion of Euroamerican claims, allowing investors to amass private estates and setting a pattern that would be followed by Virginia's gentry class (Heinemann et al. 2007:35). The "Greate Charter" of 1618 also instituted the headright system, granting 50 acres of land for each settler transported to the colony (Heinemann et al. 2007:28; Hofstra 2004:111–112). In the next three years, over 3,700 new English colonists arrived in Virginia (Heinemann et al. 2007:29).

As Euroamericans moved inland from the coast, they often found Native American villages in locations with fertile soil and access to water transportation (Shamlin 1992). New settlements were established inland on the banks of the James River, in the core of the Powhatan territory (Heinemann et al. 2007:31; Rice 2014). During the early period of expansion, King Powhatan sought to avoid violence with colonists. However, following his death in 1618, a "perpetual warre without peace or truce" began with the large-scale attack on the Jamestown colony and the upriver settlements in 1622. The conflict, known as the Second Anglo-Powhatan War, continued through 1632 (Heinemann et al. 2007:30–31; Utley and Washburn 2002:16–27). Through the war, English soldiers and settlers destroyed Native American fishing weirs, ruined their cornfields, burned their villages, and indiscriminately killed the Native Americans they encountered (Heinemann et al. 2007:32).

The treaty ending the Second Anglo-Powhatan War recognized the authority of each side over its territory (Utley and Washburn 2002:18). Virginia governor John Harvey strengthened the Jamestown fortifications and local defenses, and ordered the construction of a palisade across the peninsula both for the colonists' safety and to fence in their cattle and swine (Heinemann et al. 2007:32; Tarter 2014). The livestock that Euroamericans deemed their property were perceived by Native Americans as natural resources available to anyone, and the natives' hunting practice of setting fire to the land to drive game was protested as destructive to the colonists' timber and farmland. The fragile peace obtained in 1632 was threatened by English colonists who took up land on the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers in the early 1640s in

violation of the treaty. In retaliation, Powhatan's brother, Opechancanough, assembled another coalition of tribes and launched an assault on the colonists in 1644, known as the Third Anglo-Powhatan War. The war ended in 1646 with Opechancanough's capture. He was killed while in English custody at Jamestown. The Third Anglo-Powhatan War marked the end of Native American aggression towards the Virginia colonists (Rountree 1990, 2015).

From the time before the second Anglo-Powhatan War, Euroamerican settlements began to spread into the Coastal Plain on the south side of the James River. By 1620, English settlement began on the banks of the Elizabeth River near the present-day city of Chesapeake, with a land grant being made to shipbuilder John Wood. The river had been surveyed by Captain John Smith while exploring the Hampton Roads area in 1608, and he noted an abundance of fish and oysters. The local Native American tribe called it Chisapeake (City of Chesapeake, Virginia 2015a; Elizabeth River Project 2014). When the English colony in Virginia was divided into administrative shires in 1634, Chesapeake was part of Elizabeth City Shire, which contained both sides of the Hampton Roads harbor. The southern portion became New Norfolk County in 1636, and Lower Norfolk County in 1637 (Salmon 2012; The Newberry Library 2015). New immigrants to the Virginia colony in the 1630s who settled in this area included a considerable percentage of religious dissenters (Heinemann et al. 2007:34).

At the south side of Chesapeake is the Great Dismal Swamp. It was surveyed in 1728 under William Byrd II's supervision, as part of the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina. Byrd named the wetland Great Dismal, with "dismal" then being a term for a swamp. He proposed to drain the swampland, and to construct a navigable canal between the Elizabeth River and North Carolina's Albemarle Sound, but its construction did not begin until the end of the eighteenth century (Schaeffer 2015). Following insurrections of enslaved workers in Jamaica in the 1720s and 1730s, there were rumors of escaped slaves establishing colonies of maroons in the swamp (Heinemann et al. 2007:87).

Another of the original eight shires was Warrasquyoake, named for the Native American tribe who lived on the shore as part of the Powhatan confederacy. Re-named as Isle of Wight County in 1637, it included the current Southampton, Greensville, and Brunswick counties (Grymes 2014c). In 1633, a tobacco inspection site was located in Warrasquyoake (Salmon and Salmon 2013). In 1749, the area west of the Blackwater River became Southampton County. The county's first courthouse was built in 1752 on the east bank of the Nottoway River where the present courthouse now stands. The courthouse was an addition to the clerk's office, prison, and pillory built a year earlier in 1751 (Southampton County, Virginia 2011).

Native American tribes in this area included the Nottoways and Meherrins, who were Iroquoian tribes. They were not part of the Powhatan confederacy, and lived in autonomous villages. In 1650, trader Abraham Wood and Edward Bland, an explorer and investor in the Virginia Company of London, led an expedition to establish new trading opportunities in the southwestern area of the colony, and visited a Meherrin village near present-day Emporia, in Greensville County (Briceland 2013). The area along the Meherrin River was explored by Euroamericans again in 1670, and by 1710, a settlement was established on the river at Hick's Ford, which is now part of the City of Emporia (City of Emporia, Virginia 2015:3).

Violence affecting the Indians of southern Virginia flared up again during Bacon's Rebellion in 1675–1676, fueled by both the demand of new Euroamerican settlers for Native American land and the fear of Native American attacks. The initial fighting with the Susquehannock occurred in northern Virginia. However, the Occaneechi tribe of southern Piedmont Virginia allied with

colonists and were themselves attacked by the Virginia militia at Occaneechee to the west in Mecklenburg County. The conflict ended with the Treaty of Middle Plantation that protected and patented tribal lands, and also required the Native Americans to pay tribute to the crown. In 1683, the Meherrins signed a second version of this peace treaty, which defined the boundaries of Meherrin territory and created a reservation along the Nottaway River in Southampton County. Reservations of tributary tribes were intended to serve as a buffer zone between the Euroamericans and “hostile” Native Americans in surrounding areas (Virginia Department of Education 2015; Heinemann et al. 2007:56–58; Grymes 2014d). In 1696, the Meherrin tribe moved down the Meherrin River and relocated in Hertford County, North Carolina (Meherrin Nation 2011). At this time, Cherokees also lived on the banks of the Nottaway River near the North Carolina border (Virginia Department of Education 2015).

The Blackwater River, which served as a route from the colony’s settlements on the James River into the Southside region of Virginia, is the boundary between Southampton, Isle of Wight and Suffolk counties. It served as part of the boundary line between Native American and Euroamerican territories defined in the 1646 treaty ending the third Anglo-Powhatan war. However, this boundary was revoked in 1706 (Bell n.d.; Hening 1814, cited in Encyclopedia Virginia 2013).

In 1710, Alexander Spotswood was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, serving in the place of the governor in England, the Earl of Orkney. He viewed the colonists’ conflicts with the Native Americans as more than a military issue, and took steps to strengthen diplomatic and economic relations with a number of tribes (Heinemann et al. 2007:79). In 1714, Spotswood created the Virginia Indian Company and established Fort Christanna, located near the Meherrin River two miles south of the current city of Lawrenceville in Brunswick County, then about 15 miles beyond the colony’s westernmost settlements (Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture [Omohundro] 1901:214–215). Spotswood noted of the early settlers’ interactions, “the mischiefs We have of late years Suffered from the Indians are chiefly owing to the Clandestine Trade carreyed on by some ill men,” meaning trading unfairly with Native Americans or enslaving or killing them (Hofstra 2004:59). In addition to serving as a defensive buffer for Euroamerican settlements and as a fur trading post for all Indians located south of the James River, Fort Christanna included a school to educate and Christianize Indian children, with 70–100 students reported by 1716 (Brunswick County, Virginia 2014; Omohundro 1901:216; Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation 2005:7). Members of the Meiponsky, Occaneechi, Saponi, Stuckenock, and Tutelo tribes lived in the fort and in a settlement nearby (Marker History 2010). Ten miles west of Fort Christanna in Brunswick County was the Occaneechi Trail, a major trading path for Native American exchange that extended from the northern border of Georgia to the site at the Appomattox River at which English colonists in 1645 established Fort Henry. The adjacent settlement was incorporated as Petersburg in 1748 (Petersburg and the Atlantic World 2010). However, Fort Christanna’s trading post was not financially successful and did not achieve Spotswood’s goal of creating Native American dependence on English manufactured goods that could be used as a diplomatic tool for forging alliances to help stabilize the frontier. Support for continued operation of the fort ended in 1717 (Hofstra 2004:59). The school was closed in 1718, and trading was discontinued in 1722 (Historical Marker Database 2009). But surviving members of the Saponi, Tuscarora, Tutelo, and Nansemond tribes continued to live in the Fort Christanna area until the mid-eighteenth century, before relocating to Old Granville County in North Carolina (UNC American Indian Center 2015).

Following Lieutenant Governor Spotswood's "golden horseshoe" expedition across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Valley of Virginia, Brunswick was one of two new counties created in 1720, each containing one of the identified mountain passes over the Blue Ridge Mountains. The legislature's intended that these two counties would defend the colony's frontiers that "are exposed to danger from the Indians and the late settlements of the French" west of the Blue Ridge (Hofstra 2004:65). Here, too, Spotswood sought to establish a buffer of agricultural settlements between eastern settlements and western lands occupied by Native Americans and claimed by the French within the watershed of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Creation of the two new Piedmont counties also was intended to prevent the mountains from becoming a refuge for escaped slaves and a haven for colonies of maroons as was the case in some of Britain's Caribbean colonies (Hofstra 2004:7-8). When Brunswick's county court was established in 1732, areas of Surry and Isle of Wight counties were added to Brunswick for a better allocation of tithables (taxation) in each county (Omohundro 1901:215-216). As the population of these areas grew and the need for courts and the recording of deeds, wills, and estates increased, Amelia County was divided in 1735 from the northern section of Brunswick and western Prince George counties. Dinwiddie County was also formed from Prince George County in 1752 (Dinwiddie County Historical Society 2015). Prince Edward County was separated from Amelia in 1754, and Greensville County was created from the eastern part of Brunswick in 1780 (Neblett 2014). During the 1730s, the Three Notch'd Road between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley was established, probably following the route of an earlier Native American trail (Pawlett and Newlon 2003).

At the eastern side of Brunswick County is the Fall Line, the escarpment that separates Virginia's Coastal Plain from the Piedmont region. Rivers often have rapids and waterfalls as they cross the Fall Line, creating an obstacle for their navigation and slowing the advance of Euroamerican settlement westward. The Fall Line is also the eastern boundary of the Southside region of southern Piedmont Virginia, which continues west to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and extends from the James River south to the North Carolina border. The soils of the Southside region were less fertile than those of the Coastal Plain, and less valuable varieties of tobacco were grown there. Consequently, as this region was settled, it developed a more diversified economy than in the tobacco-dominated counties to the east that were oriented toward European markets. Southside produce included grain, cattle, and hogs, and also naval stores, which were sold in the Caribbean colonies and also New England (Hofstra 2004:47).

Nottoway County to the northwest of Brunswick County was named for the Iroquoian tribe called Nadowa that lived along the county's only river. Prior to visits by Euroamerican explorers and traders in 1650, it had been a Native American crossroad, and later became an intersection between the new western frontier with colonial population centers to the north and east. Much of the land in this area was claimed by the mid-1700s and developed as self-sufficient farms and small plantations. Nottoway County was created from Amelia County in 1788 (County of Nottoway, Virginia 2014).

Cumberland and Buckingham counties are located in the central Piedmont region of Virginia. New counties were created as the area's population grew large enough to sustain them (Salmon 2012). Amelia County was created in 1735, with Prince Edward divided from Amelia in 1754. Cumberland County was established in 1749.

In the 1720s, grants were made for land near Bremo Creek in the area of Henrico County, which became Buckingham County in 1761. Additional grants were made for large tracts or plantations in the 1740s. Some of the settlers were English natives moving inland from Tidewater Virginia,

some were Scots-Irish and German immigrants who had crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains eastward into the area, and a small number of enslaved Africans and African-Americans were brought with Tidewater settlers for tobacco cultivation. Along with tobacco, corn, wheat, and cotton were grown as well (Anderson 1955). Also beginning in the 1720s and 1730s, grand main houses for the plantations of Virginia's planter elite were built along the James River (National Park Service 2015a).

Euroamerican exploration of the Blue Ridge region began in 1669 when John Lederer, an immigrant from Germany, was commissioned by Virginia governor William Berkeley to make a series of expeditions into the colony's unmapped backcountry. Lederer crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley and recorded an account of his expedition that included information about then remote tribes (Virginia Department of Education 2015). A village called Monahassanough of the Siouan Monacan and Mannahoac tribes was located along the James River near the current community of Wingina in southeastern Nelson County (Smith 2014:11; Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission 1993). Reduced in numbers by European diseases, these Native Americans had avoided contact with the Euroamerican settlers by moving westward during the seventeenth century. The group also include some Native Americans who had been living at Fort Christanna, as well as Tuscaroras who settled with the Monacans in Nelson County when other members of their tribe relocated to New York (Monacan Indian Nation 2013; Smith 2014:12).

By 1720, much of the land in the Tidewater and near the navigable rivers in the Coastal Plain had been claimed and patented, and settlement moved further west into the Piedmont (Monticello 2015a). New markets were opened for tobacco throughout Europe and the 1707 Act of Union with England opened trade throughout the British Empire for the first time, encouraging an extension of the Tidewater's social and political model (Hofstra 2012). Enslaved workers, usually African-American, became a significant labor force in Virginia when the number of indentured servants arriving in the colony declined. Although of smaller scale than the slave trade to the sugar plantations in the British West Indies in the second half of the seventeenth century, slavery became institutionalized at Tidewater plantations (Heinemann et al. 2007:53–54). Slave ownership became an indicator of wealth and status among planters, and an element of the Tidewater social customs that was transferred to new inland settlements.

Members of the planter class or gentry amassed large estates in the Piedmont region in the 1720s and 1730s. Lieutenant Governor William Gooch wrote to the London Board of Trade that in making large land grants to "men of substance" that the "meaner sort of People [have been encouraged] to seat themselves as it were under the Shade & Protection of the Greater" (Hofstra 2004:54). There were few towns in the Piedmont, and the widely spaced plantations functioned as self-sufficient communities. Small planters and their families seldom traveled beyond the immediate area, except for county court days, markets, or church services (Heinemann et al. 2007:72). Tobacco was the primary crop produced utilizing enslaved labor, but to a lesser degree than at Tidewater plantations. The threshold between a small holder and a small planter was 400 acres, and even a small farmstead usually had small number of slaves (Ayres 1968:27, 30–31; Heinemann et al. 2007:87).

When the first land patents were issued in the 1720s, the area that would become Nelson County was part of Goochland County, and subsequently part of "Big Albemarle" County when it was formed in 1744. Amherst County was carved out of Albemarle County in 1761, and Nelson County was created from it in 1807. The first land grants were along the rivers, one of which was a 4,800-acre patent to William Cabell, around whose Swan Creek plantation (later named

Liberty Hall) the village of Warminster developed (Smith 2014:12; University of Virginia Library 2015a). Cabell served as the assistant surveyor of “Big Albemarle” County from 1746–1754. His cousin, William Mayo, who with Alexander Irvin prepared the survey map of the Virginia/North Carolina border in 1728, was the Goochland County surveyor from 1728 until his death in 1744. Mayo appointed his neighbor Peter Jefferson (father of U.S. President Thomas Jefferson) as assistant county surveyor (Bedini 2000; Colonial Williamsburg 2015a; University of Virginia Library 2015b). Between the surveying skills of William Cabell and his sons, and the information they obtained about the most valuable lands in the region, they created a considerable estate of 58,000 acres, much of it near what would become Wingina in southern Nelson County (University of Virginia Library 2015b).

PIONEER ERA OF WESTERN VIRGINIA (16TH TO 18TH CENTURIES)

Beginning in the seventeenth century and continuing through the eighteenth century, Virginia played a leading role in the early English efforts to extend the frontier westward into the interior of North America. This process involved the emigration of settlers from the Tidewater into the Piedmont and beyond, trickling into the Valley regions. Though smaller in scale than Virginia’s large coastal plantations, the frontier farms and their associated historic resources document a significant and crucial phase of Virginia’s history.

As the English settlers and their institutions moved progressively westward from the Tidewater through the Piedmont and into the Valley, they encountered substantial numbers of German and Scots-Irish pioneers. These settlers moved into the Valley and backcountry of the Piedmont mostly from Pennsylvania, and had brought with them non-English services of worship and non-Tidewater forms of domestic and farm architecture and agricultural practices. [VDHR 2011:125–126]

In the seventeenth century, trails in the Shenandoah Valley were used as thoroughfares by Native Americans. Some traveled on expeditions to hunting grounds in present-day West Virginia and Kentucky, making long treks along the Appalachian ridgelines to hunt or visit, or—particularly in the case of the Iroquois—to make war. Warfare served the Iroquois’ expansionist goals of acquiring and defending hunting territory in the Appalachians and Great Lakes region. Overhunting in their New York state heartland drove the Iroquois to seek richer hunting grounds so they could continue to dominate the fur trade. Their early acquisition of firearms and their collaborative confederacy gave them the strength to displace many tribes from surrounding regions. The League of the Iroquois was believed to have been formed in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries to bring to an end a long period of constant warfare among all of the Iroquois groups, which led to reciprocal raiding and revenge by members of the injured clan. The League not only put an end to internal conflict, but also made the Iroquois a formidable regional force, able to deploy large numbers of warriors to accomplish military objectives on behalf of the confederacy (Josephy 1968:83; Tooker 1979). Among the targets of Iroquois League warfare were tribes in Virginia (Hofstra 2004:5–6; Josephy 1968:96). During a 1717 convocation of Catawba and other Native Americans at Fort Christanna, a band of Iroquois warriors conducted a raid, killing some of the Catawbans and taking others as captives. Lieutenant Governor Spotswood obtained the captives’ release, and worked with the governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York on a proposal made at the Iroquois’ 1718 treaty conference. Iroquois parties traveling across Virginia would remain west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and not to cross the mountains eastward without a pass issued by the colonial governor of New York. In addition, Indians native to Virginia would remain east of the Blue Ridge (Hofstra 2004:63–64).

Philadelphia was the leading port for immigration to the North American colonies in the eighteenth century. Immigrants, many of them from Protestant Scottish families that had relocated early in the seventeenth century to the English “plantation” in Catholic Northern Ireland, arrived in Philadelphia with few resources. Together with Swiss, Welsh, and Dutch settlers, French Huguenots and other religious dissenters, the Scots-Irish settlers moved inland 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 2004:52–53, 2012). While some became tenants of the “men of substance” of whom Lieutenant Governor Gooch had written, others exercised “tomahawk rights” (referring to slashes thus made on trees at boundary points) to stake claims on attractive tracts of vacant land (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—in contrast with the large tobacco plantations of Tidewater and Piedmont regions (Hofstra 2004:38, 2012). Due to tremendous costs to ship their produce across the Blue Ridge Mountains, it was not economically feasible for these settlers to send cash crops to markets in Tidewater Virginia (Grymes 2014e).

The arrival of these settlers not only fulfilled the goal of Lieutenant Governor Spotswood and his successor, William Gooch, to create a buffer securing Virginia “from the incursions of the Indians and the more dangerous Incroachments of the French” in the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley, but also served the interests of speculators who received enormous land grants in the Shenandoah beginning in the 1730s (Hofstra 2004:64–65). Between 1730 and 1732 Lieutenant Governor Gooch issued a series of land orders totaling close to 400,000 acres west of the Blue Ridge. This pattern was similar to the English plantation in Ulster, Northern Ireland, in which wealthy Scottish “undertakers” were granted tracts of 2,000 to 3,000 acres, with the obligation to secure settlers who would develop the land in accordance with the objectives of the plantation, which included building the structures necessary for shelter, agriculture, and defense (Blair 2000:5). The Virginia grants—some which were for more than 100,000 acres—required that their recipients recruit one settler family for every 1,000 acres within two years as a condition of the land patents.

In the early 1730s, speculators sought land to the south of the boundaries of the Fairfax Grant (whose western boundary was not settled until 1745) and the settlements in the lower part of the Shenandoah Valley, such as that at Opequon Creek in Frederick County (Grymes 2014f; Hofstra 2004:34). In 1736, William Beverley, a wealthy planter of Essex County in the Northern Neck of Tidewater Virginia, and his partners obtained a grant of 118,491 acres, which they called Beverley Manor. It included much of present Augusta County. Some Ulster Scots immigrants had previously settled in the area, and in 1735, Benjamin Borden of New Jersey obtained a grant of 92,000 acres immediately south of Beverley Manor, most of it in current day Rockbridge County (MacMaster 2007). Settlement proceeded slowly, and Borden had to request time beyond the required two years from the Virginia Council to recruit 100 settlers for his patent. Beverley entered into a partnership with James Patton, a native of Northern Ireland and a ship captain in the Chesapeake tobacco trade, to transport the settlers needed to perfect the claim. 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 (Hofstra 2004:40–41; Sorrells 2007). Beverley also donated land for Staunton as

a county seat in 1746, with its courts established in 1748. The Augusta County courthouse was the westernmost in British North America prior to the Revolutionary War, and Staunton became a trading center for the region in the 1750s (Hofstra 2004:261; Staunton Convention and Visitor's Bureau 2014).

Located in the Allegheny Mountains on the west side of the Shenandoah Valley, Highland County was created in 1847 from Bath County (established in 1790) and Pendleton County, which was formed from Rockingham in 1787. Highland County contains the headwaters of the James and Potomac rivers, along whose courses the early settlers from the Valley took up land (Highland County Chamber of Commerce 2014; Morton 1911:62). It has been one of the least populated counties throughout the state's history, and early residents supported themselves by obtaining furs for trade, and raising cattle, horses, and sheep, which they drove over the mountains to market (Morton 1911:99, 107–108).

During the first decades of Euroamerican settlement of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, the settlers routinely interacted with Native Americans passing through the area, but their coexistence was not without conflict (Hofstra 2004:36). Conflict in some cases arose from Iroquois claims to the Shenandoah Valley. The Iroquois perceived the Euroamerican "buffer" settlement as trespassing on territory they had won from the Susquehannock tribe in the 1670s. In 1742, the governor of the colony of Maryland wrote to Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Gooch of his fear of an Indian conspiracy with the French to cut off and destroy the Euroamerican residents of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He based this fear on observation of a large gathering of Native Americans in Maryland, and a statement by an Iroquois leader during Pennsylvania treaty negotiations that the Six Nations of the Iroquois League had never received any "consideration" for the land then occupied by Euroamericans south of Pennsylvania. In December 1742, at Borden's Tract in then-Augusta County, a group of Euroamerican settlers fearing violence attempted to seize the guns of a party of Oneida and Onondaga Indians traveling on the Great Wagon Road route, resulting in the deaths of a number of Native and Euroamericans—the latter including the local militia captain (Hofstra 2004:41–47). To avoid a full-scale war with the Iroquois, representatives of Virginia participated in a native condolence ritual in 1743. In 1744, representatives of the Six Nations attended treaty negotiations in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which Euroamerican settlements along the Great Wagon Road of the Shenandoah Valley were discussed. In the resulting Lancaster Treaty of 1744, the Iroquois agreed to vacate the land claimed by the colony of Virginia, which then extended to the Pacific Ocean. They also agreed to cease killing settlers' livestock with assurances that any justice of the peace or militia captain living along the road would supply them with provisions they might need while traveling, and they accepted the requirement to carry a pass signed by the governor of New York in order to use the Great Wagon Road (Hofstra 2004:171–175).

In this period, the frontier in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley backcountry and western highlands was distinct from new Euroamerican settlements in the Southside and Piedmont regions. The latter was an extension of Virginia's Tidewater culture, economy, and patterns of development, centered on a hierarchical plantation society of Anglo-Virginia culture, tobacco production, African-American slavery and Native American containment and removal. Development in the Valley included a (sometimes uneasy) mixture of social classes, ethnic diversity, and religious pluralism, continued interaction and negotiation with Native Americans, and a small-farm, mixed grain-livestock economy that was dependent on neither tobacco nor slavery (Hofstra 2012).

COLONY TO NATION (1751–1789)

This period saw the emergence of Virginia’s planter-statesmen as founders of the Commonwealth and of the United States, as the American colonies struggled through the Revolutionary War years and created a new nation. The diversity of cultures in the Virginia colony, as well as the colonists’ experience with self-government, eventually resulted in a parting of the ways with the mother country. [VDHR 2011:126]

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century, but occurred later in its North American colonies, due both to the scarcity of labor and to restrictions on manufacturing and trade in the colonies, beginning with the Navigation Acts and the Staples Act in the 1660s. Virginia was expected to ship raw materials including lumber, wool, iron, tobacco, and rice to England, and to purchase finished goods—including cloth, furniture, kitchen utensils and knives, guns and ammunition—only from British suppliers. Items produced in other nations, such as tea from India, French silk, or Dutch linen would have to be purchased from a British importer. Virginia’s main export during the Colonial period was tobacco, the majority of which was re-shipped from Britain to Europe (Independence Hall Association 2014a; Ladenburg 2007).

The Industrial Revolution increased the variety of manufactured goods available, many of which previously were available only to the gentry or planter class. The resulting “consumer revolution” made a wide range of goods affordable to the middle class. In Virginia, the factors of Scottish merchants established networks of stores in towns and along river routes into the backcountry throughout Tidewater, Southside, and Piedmont Virginia. These Virginia merchants developed credit accounts through which planters could obtain goods throughout the year, in expectation of selling the annual tobacco crop (Colonial Williamsburg 2015b). Given the fluctuating prices for tobacco, many planters bought more goods than could be covered by credits ultimately received for their crop, resulting in the accumulation of large debts.

The history of trade between Euroamericans and Native Americans in the backcountry and competition between European powers set the stage for decisive events in the second half of the eighteenth century. In the second half of the seventeenth century, the Iroquois League drove out most of the other Native American tribes from the upper Ohio and Potomac River valleys, and used the area as a hunting preserve (Hofstra 2012). During this time, French explorers and traders formed relationships with Native Americans in the areas claimed by France, which extended from the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, through the Ohio Valley, and down the Mississippi River to New Orleans—a vast region dotted by widely scattered trading posts, forts and missions (Heinemann et al. 2007:92; Western Michigan University 2015). In exchange for animal furs and skins from Native Americans, the French provided manufactured items such as firearms and alcohol, as well as European beads and decorative goods that Native Americans valued for use in burial ceremonies (Caskey et al. 2001; United States History 2014a). In addition to trade, the exchange of gifts was an important element of amicable relations with the Native Americans, endowing the giver with prestige, honor, and influence (Western Michigan University 2015).

Although the appropriation of Native American lands by the French resulted in conflicts similar to those in Britain’s North American colonies, the French often chose to integrate themselves rather than fight Native Americans, and those in frontier settlements often intermarried with the natives and became part of their tribes. It was noted that “those with whom we mingle do not become French, our people become Indian” (Utley and Washburn 2002:77). This blending of cultures and respect for the natives was treated with disgust by some British leaders and

military officers. France's colonization efforts also included Jesuit missions, and the establishment of a far-reaching trade network manned in large part by independent entrepreneurs known as *coureurs des bois*. These young Frenchmen hunted, trapped and traded with Native Americans at remote interior trading posts. Although not officially sanctioned by the French crown, *coureurs des bois* provided France a means of maintaining exchange relations and political and military alliances with Indian tribes across the territory they claimed but lacked the means of controlling, providing critical service as translators and interpreters of cultural practices (Jurgens 2015).

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 (Shawnee, Delaware, and Seneca groups as well as mixed villages of those tribes that were referred to as Mingo Indians), and claimed by the French, became the flashpoint for the French and Indian War (Fort Edwards Foundation 2000; Heinemann et al. 2007:92). Native American allies of the French began a series of raids on frontier settlements in western Virginia, and many frontier settlers fled eastward. A series of forts, stockades, and blockhouses were built as protection, primarily in what is now Virginia (Cook 1940; Manarin 2010).

In 1752, the governor general of New France took action 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 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 appointed lieutenant colonel as second in command, to garrison Fort Prince George on the Ohio River at the site of present-day Pittsburgh (Ferling 1998:198; Heinemann et al. 2007:94–95; National Park Service 2002[1954]; Ockershausen 1996). The French, meanwhile, 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 Indian 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, including one near Staunton in Augusta County, which came to be known as Fort Lewis (Cook 1940; Manarin 2010). After Washington was commissioned as a colonel and given command of the provincial army, he established his headquarters in Winchester in Frederick County, where Fort Loudoun was built in 1756. Settlers who lived in dispersed settlements in the Shenandoah Valley would flee to towns such as Staunton and Winchester on receiving word that a Native American attack was imminent. Washington experienced great difficulty in recruiting men for the militia as the settlers were committed to protecting their own homes, crops, and communities, but not the investments of wealthy speculators or European immigrants in other areas (Heinemann et al. 2007:97; Hofstra 2004:243–244). 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, enabling

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 Native Americans' grievances, and issued a proclamation prohibiting the movement of British settlers west of the mountains without special authorization (Utley 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, with the fort deteriorating and with little food remaining, French forces abandoned and burned Fort Duquesne in November 1758 (McGrath 2015).

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 at their limited compensation. As the warriors returned southward, Euroamerican settlers did not distinguish between them and the Shawnee that had been attacking in Augusta County, and turned on the Cherokees as well. Also at this time, Euroamericans in South Carolina executed some Native American hostages, and a period of conflict known as the Cherokee War ensued in 1760–1761, ranging from Virginia to Georgia until the 1761 Treaty of Long Island on the Holston 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 2006:14–15; Utley and Washburn 2002:115). Although this period of conflict diminished settlement in Virginia's western counties, the population of "Big Albemarle" county increased, and Buckingham County was divided from it in 1761.

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, restricted settlement to areas in the east, and imposed regulations intended 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 these government policies favored Native Americans and restricted their opportunities led to vigilantism (Providence Plantation Foundation 2014b). 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 crossed the Proclamation Line and established settlements across present-day West Virginia and Kentucky (Rice 2014; Utley and Washburn 2002:102).

Following the French and Indian War, Britain's efforts to pay for its war debts by more strictly enforcing trade and customs regulations, and imposing new measures to increase revenue from its colonies, were most strongly resisted in Virginia at the colonial capital of Williamsburg and in the Tidewater counties. Virginia's House of Burgesses sent addresses to the King and Parliament stating that it was they and not Parliament that had the right to tax and manage their internal affairs (Heinemann et al. 2007:105–106). Seven "Virginia Resolves" opposing the

Stamp Acts were circulated in the other colonies, and the Virginian who had been appointed as the stamp agent was persecuted until he fled to England. County governments refused to use the paper on which stamp duties would have to be paid, instead closing down their operations, as did some of the ports. One ship's captain was reported to have been tarred and feathered in Norfolk (Heinemann et al. 2007:107--108). Faced with a general refusal of British imports to the colonies, the Stamp Acts were repealed in 1766. They were replaced with the less extensive Townshend Acts in 1767, which were also protested and repealed in 1770 on every item except tea (Heinemann et al. 2007:110). Following the 1773 dumping of a shipment of surplus tea into Boston Harbor, Parliament passed the retaliatory Coercive Acts (also known as the Intolerable Acts). The Virginia House of Burgesses was subsequently dissolved, and its members called on the counties to send delegates to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia to discuss the colonies' response. The skirmishes between British army units and colonial Minutemen at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts in April 1775 made it evident that the grievances would not be settled peacefully (Heinemann et al. 2007:112--113, 116--117).

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 mercantile system of England. Others remained loyal from principle, believing that small losses of personal liberty were of less value than the security associated with the British empire, and fearing the chaos and mob rule that may result from its 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. 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 2014e).

By June 1775, Governor Dunmore had fled from his country house in York County to a British warship in the York River and declared the colony in a state of rebellion, instituting martial law and offering freedom to slaves and bonded servants of the rebels and their sympathizers if they were willing to bear arms and fight for the British (Colonial Williamsburg 2015c). The withdrawal of the British army caused a large number of wealthy and influential loyalist families to also flee the Norfolk area. In total, Virginia contributed fifteen regiments to the Continental Army under General George Washington. Militia units also came from Augusta, Brunswick, Buckingham, Dinwiddie, Prince Edward, and Southampton counties. Much of the action against the British forces in the first three years of the Revolutionary War was in the Mid-Atlantic colonies to the north. However, British military units conducted raids in surrounding counties, in search of the rebels' supplies, leading to confrontations in November and December between Virginia militia and British soldiers at the battles of Kemps Landing and Great Bridge near Norfolk (Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation 2015). On January 1, 1776, British ships destroyed most of Norfolk, a shipbuilding center and an important trans-shipment point for the import and export of goods. Norfolk was then considered the most prosperous city in Virginia. Rebellious colonists burned the remaining buildings, to prevent it from being a resource to the British (Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation 2015; Norfolk Convention & Visitors Bureau 2014).

The Chesapeake Bay area was continually harassed by the British Navy and privateers (Heinemann et al. 2007:129). Attacks focused on the Southern colonies of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia began in 1778 under British general Henry Clinton (Schulz 2009:17, 26). In Suffolk County, the city of Suffolk, was burned during the British naval raid on Hampton in

1779 (Wagner and Laub 1986). In 1780, British general Benedict Arnold's troops burned much of Richmond, which had recently become Virginia's capital. The Virginia legislature fled to Charlottesville in Albemarle County, and with former governor Thomas Jefferson, most of its members narrowly escaped capture there during a raid by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's dragoons the following summer (Heinemann et al. 2007:130–131). While attempting to establish a defensible port on the Yorktown peninsula of Virginia in 1781, the British army under Lord Cornwallis was trapped between a French fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and the combined forces of the Continental and French armies on the peninsula, and surrendered in October (Schulz 2009:17, 26).

During the Revolutionary War, agricultural products from the Shenandoah Valley 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 institution of new state taxes were a hardship for backcountry merchants, who had to pay a levy on their merchandise stock, as well as duties on import goods transported 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. The needs of these settlers for food, provisions, and wagon repairs provided opportunities for those living along the Great Wagon Road (Hofstra 2004:282–283). New towns were established along the road, and a hierarchical pattern of hamlets, villages, and towns developed. Although an exchange-based economy persisted, some businesses utilized cash transactions (Hofstra 2004:285–287). 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 claim to the 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).

Increasing settlement west of the Alleghany Mountains also increased the demand for road construction and maintenance between the western part of Virginia and Tidewater ports. 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. Interest in water routes also increased, with companies formed in the mid-1780s to develop canals and improve navigation on the Potomac and James rivers (Pawlett 2003).

After the Revolutionary War, a tobacco inspection station was established at Warminster (present-day Wingina) in southeastern Nelson County adjacent to the Swan Creek plantation of Dr. William Cabell. The surrounding area developed into a town, the center of a flourishing agricultural district, and a tobacco shipping port on the James River (Hallock 2005). Upon the death of Dr. William Cabell in 1774, his son, Nicholas Cabell, inherited the adjacent Swan Creek plantation and re-named it "Liberty Hall". The plantation "Edgewood" was built on the north side of the Liberty Hall property around 1790 for his sister, Margaret Jordan Cabell, and her husband, Robert Rives, who was a partner in a chain of stores in the Virginia backcountry. In 1775, Nicholas and Margaret's brother William Cabell, Jr., built the "Union Hill" plantation to the southwest, a few miles up the James River near Norwood. He separated the estate "Soldier's Joy" from the east side of his Union Hill plantation, upon his son Samuel J. Cabell's safe return from military service during the Revolutionary War (University of Virginia Library 2015b). The Late Georgian style house at Soldier's Joy, built between 1783 and 1785, exemplifies Virginia's

Tidewater traditions being transplanted to the Piedmont region (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1980a).

In Prince Edward County, Hampden-Sydney College was established in 1775 south of Farmville, among the predominantly Scots-Irish population of south-central Virginia, and modeled on the University of Edinburgh. Among the college's founders was Nathaniel Venable, the land for whose Slate Hill tobacco plantation in Farmville had been granted in 1739, with the main house built in 1756 (Hampden-Sydney College 2015). The town of Farmville, established in 1798, became a regional center for trade, finance, and education (Farmville Area Chamber of Commerce 2015).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1790–1829)

The end of the eighteenth century saw Virginia changing from a colonial society almost exclusively agrarian, containing counties with only very small villages or none at all, to a new state gradually beginning to accommodate urban centers. Once direct British restraints on trade were removed, not fully realized until the War of 1812, river ports located along the fall line (Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg, for example) became thriving commercial centers with impressive concentrations of domestic and commercial structures. This period also saw the development of numerous towns and villages in the Piedmont and in western Virginia, particularly along the migration route extending south and west through the Valley. The Piedmont centers of Charlottesville, Warrenton, and Leesburg, and western communities such as Winchester, Staunton, Lexington, and Abingdon, all began as county seats that prospered in this period....Meanwhile, the disestablishment of the Anglican church coincided with the rise of other religious denominations and the construction of new churches in cities, towns, and the countryside. [VDHR 2011:126–127]

As the new United States developed its economy without the support and restrictions of the British Empire, agricultural improvements and diversification as well as transportation routes across the state were significant concerns. Planters had long known of tobacco's detrimental effect on soil nutrients, and experimented with crop rotation and amendments to repair the effects of tobacco. In addition, lower prices for tobacco and greater competition in European markets, paired with the greater demand and better prices for wheat, led to more diversified agricultural production in Virginia at the turn of the nineteenth century (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery 2015; Hofstra 2004:288).

In the Shenandoah Valley, farms produced rye, oats, barley, corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, but primarily wheat. In 1790, four million pounds of flour were produced annually in the lower Shenandoah Valley, and more than two and a half times that amount by 1800. Mills gained greater importance for grinding wheat into flour, and often required payment in cash instead of barter or exchange (Hofstra 2004:288–289).

Shipping grain to the markets on the eastern seaboard was risky due to poor storage facilities and dangerous roads. Smaller farms distilled some of their grain into liquor, which was less expensive to ship and store. In 1791, Congress imposed a tax on whiskey. Farmers in Virginia and western Pennsylvania viewed this tax as an unfair policy dictated by the Tidewater elite that negatively impacted those living on the western frontier. They refused to pay the tax, and rioting ensued. After the home of the regional tax collector in Pittsburgh was burned in 1794, then-President George Washington led a militia force to western Pennsylvania. Most of the rebelling frontiersman dispersed before their arrival. During the Whiskey Rebellion, 150 men were

apprehended and tried for treason, and the two men found guilty were later pardoned (Heinemann et al. 2007:153–154; Kotowski 2015).

Although some Native American tribes fought with the Continental and militia forces during the Revolutionary War, the new United States government subsequently presumed the Native Americans' defeat and did not view their councils or nations as equals (Utley and Washburn 2002:112). U.S. military expeditions led by inexperienced commanders against Native American tribes in the Northwest Territory in present-day Ohio and Indiana failed in 1790 and 1791. In 1792, Anthony Wayne was appointed the commander of the Army of the Northwest, charged with defending Euroamerican settlers in the Northwest Territory. After building a number of forts and supply depots, U.S. soldiers defeated a coalition of Miami, Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe tribes in 1794. In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed by representatives of the Miami, Wyandot, Shawnee, Delaware, and other tribes, agreeing to leave the northwestern part of the present-day Ohio (Ohio History Central 2015b). As the threat of Native American attacks subsided in the western part of the state, many Virginians were struck by "Kentucky Fever," flocking to what was then Kentucky County. This outmigration from Virginia relieved some pressure on land development, easing conditions for those who remained (Hofstra 2004:284). In 1792, Kentucky County was organized as the state of Kentucky (Hutchinson 2000).

In the context of western expansion, internal improvements were not only crucial for commerce and tax revenues, but also for retaining the cohesion of the United States. 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. In Virginia, public works being developed included highways and turnpikes, canals and river improvements, and beginning in the 1830s, railroads. The Virginia Board of Public Works was created in 1816 to administer the funding of these projects and oversee the technical and financial aspects of their implementation (McKee 2003). Prior to this, the federally-funded National road was authorized in 1806. Constructed between 1811 and 1818, its route was similar to the military road built for General Braddock's 1755 campaign, and reached from Cumberland, Maryland to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling on the Ohio River, which was then part of Virginia (National Park Service 2002[1954]). Also in 1806, a privately-owned turnpike was built over the Thornton's Gap pass through the Blue Ridge Mountains between the Valley and the Piedmont.

In 1785, the James River Company was chartered, with then-retired General George Washington as its honorary president, for the purpose of improving river navigation from the James River at Richmond to Buchanan in Botetourt County in present-day southwest Virginia. By 1795, the improvements enabled transportation by flat-bottomed batteaux as far as Lynchburg in Bedford County, reducing travel time from five days to two. The Appomattox River was also improved for batteau transportation between Petersburg and Farmville. In 1820, the Commonwealth of Virginia bought the charter of the James River Company, and also improved navigation on the Great Kanawha River in western Virginia. Plans for a more substantial James-Kanawha canal system powered by horses from a towpath (instead of being poled by boatmen) was proposed, but the funding was not available (Heinemann et al. 2007:165). However, these aquatic corridors supported the development of the Southside and Central Piedmont regions (Hill and Trout 1971).

On the James River in Warminster (present-day Wingina) in Nelson County, a Georgian plantation house called Montezuma (also known as Spring Hill) was built in the 1790s by William Cabell, Jr. Located on the west side of his Union Hill plantation near the village of New

Market (present-day Norwood), and part of the eleven Cabell family homes built in the area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it may have been built for one of his sons, Landon or Hector (University of Virginia Library 2015b; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1980b).

In 1790, the Dismal Swamp Canal Company was established to construct a canal between the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia and Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, via the Elizabeth River which empties into the bay at Hampton Roads near Norfolk (Dismal Swamp Welcome Center 2015). A causeway was built in 1790, construction on the canal began in 1793, and the canal opened to flatboat traffic in 1805. The development of the canal allowed the town of Chesapeake to become a commerce center in the 1790s (City of Chesapeake, Virginia 2015a). In 1808, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin proposed an inland waterway extending from Massachusetts to Georgia to provide a protected transportation route without the need to travel on the open ocean, but there was little support until after the British blockade of the U.S. coastline during the War of 1812 (Walbert 2009).

To the north of the Dismal Swamp, the town of Suffolk, which had been burned during the Revolutionary War, was rebuilt, with the lots of an annexation laid out in 1791. However, much of the construction from this period was destroyed in a fire in 1837 (Wagner and Laub 1986).

In the recently-formed Greensville County, the Town of Hicksford was established in 1796 on one bank of the Meherrin River and in 1798, the Town of Belfield was started on the opposite bank. In 1887, these two villages merged to become Emporia (County of Greensville, Virginia 2015).

Those living to the west of the Allegheny Mountains looked to the Mississippi River as a transportation and shipping route. France 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 2014b; Monticello 2015b; Turner 1904).

The 1791 slave revolt in France's Caribbean sugar- and coffee-producing colony of Saint-Domingue (present-day Haiti), and the expense of sending forces to suppress it, may have factored in Napoleon's decision to sell the Louisiana territory. After the Saint-Domingue revolt, the French Navy brought a wave of refugees to Norfolk and other ports beginning in 1793. Some of the plantation owners brought their slaves with them. The Haitian Revolution also increased fear of a slave uprising in the United States (U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian 2015). One such revolt was planned in Richmond in 1800, and became known as

Gabriel's Rebellion. When the conspiracy was revealed, Gabriel fled to Norfolk, where he was arrested (Nicholls 2013).

The institution of slavery was exploited by British forces during the War of 1812, instilling fear and suspicion in Virginia slaveowners. While the British navy blockaded the East Coast between Delaware and South Carolina, British Admiral Alexander Cochrane made an announcement in 1814 similar to Lord Dunmore's 1775 proclamation, offering freedom to slaves who would fight for the British (G. Smith 2015). Escaped slaves also contributed their knowledge of the local terrain to guide British forces raiding American farms and plantations in the Chesapeake Bay area. Piedmont residents drafted into Virginia's militia, which was centered in Norfolk, also feared slave uprisings in their absence (Taylor 2013:162–163). In Nottoway County, men who were exempt from military service formed a mounted unit to guard the homes of those who were serving (Butler 2013:365). No battles were fought in the Piedmont or Shenandoah Valley counties, but militia companies were recruited to defend the Tidewater counties.

In 1807, Congress passed legislation prohibiting the importation of African slaves, effective in 1808. Support for the abolition of slavery was stronger in the northern states, and some national and Virginia leaders proposed systems to eliminate slavery. Without emancipating those who were then in bondage, however, the enslaved population continued to grow as children were born into slavery. The 1793 development of the cotton gin and an increasing market for cotton due to the Industrial Revolution led to increased production of cotton in Southampton and other counties in Southside Virginia between 1815 and 1825. Labor-intensive cotton agriculture spread to the west and south from the Tidewater as new land became available in the "Old Southwest," including present-day Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but cotton was not a major crop in western Virginia, where the climate was marginal. The westward migration contributed to a decline in cotton production in Virginia and an increase in the number of slaves transported from Virginia to the Deep South (Crofts 1992:79).

At the conclusion of the War of 1812, the re-opening of domestic and international markets along with a major increase in the sales of public land stimulated the economy. However, a reduction in demand for U.S staple exports in Europe led to an economic crisis in 1819, causing unemployment and loss of property values in Virginia (Haulman 2010; Reynolds 2009).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830–1860)

During this period the state's internal improvement system, which first received public funding in 1816, hit full stride. The Virginia Board of Public Works cooperated with private joint stock companies to construct a transportation network of canals, turnpikes, and railroads, while improving navigable rivers to provide farmers and merchants better access to markets. Despite such setbacks as the Panic of 1837, the construction campaign succeeded in opening the West and Southwest to settlement and in creating a new prosperity in areas where the improved transportation links were located. During this period for the first time roads and railroads began to challenge the dominance of waterways as the principal means of transportation.

Several of Virginia's towns emerged as urban and commercial centers in this era, including Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Petersburg. Manufacturing activities, diffused in pockets throughout the countryside during the colonial period, became concentrated in towns and cities. Richmond, for example, became a center of ironmaking and milling.

Slavery as an institution reached its peak during this period. It was, in fact, the growing controversy over slavery that dominated the minds and emotions of Virginians and characterized the era. In 1831, Nat Turner's Rebellion in Southampton County realized slave owners' worst fears and resulted in the passage of harsh laws by the General Assembly regarding slaves and free blacks, in the suppression of public debate over the abolition of slavery, and in a general hardening of southern public opinion in favor of retaining the institution. The Civil War that concluded this period was the violent climax of emotions aroused by the slavery question and states' rights. [VDHR 2011:127]

A number of turnpikes were built in Virginia in the 1820s and 1830s, and those in Augusta County included the Staunton and James River Turnpike through Waynesboro, the Rockfish Gap to Scottsville, the Valley Turnpike along the route of the Great Wagon Road between Staunton and Winchester, and the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike between the Shenandoah Valley and the Ohio River along present-day U.S. 250 (Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Alliance 2014; Sturm 2010; Young 1975). Staunton was incorporated in 1801, and as a result of transportation improvements and the construction of taverns, businesses, a bank, schools, and institutions (including a school for the deaf and an insane asylum), its population grew to 2,500 by 1850. In the first half of the nineteenth century, many buildings were designed in the Greek Revival style, with Italianate and Gothic Revival taking precedence after 1850 (Brown 1985; Schilling 2000).

The success of the Erie Canal in New York, which opened in 1825, was an impetus for internal improvements throughout the U.S. The canal increased the volume of agricultural products exported from western areas and greatly reduced the cost of their shipment, creating new prosperity for towns along its route (Bernstein 2005:26–27). In 1832, the Virginia legislature incorporated the former James River Company as the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. By 1851, the 196-mile canal had been constructed across the state from Richmond at the Fall Line to Buchanan in Botetourt County, with connections to Lexington and improvements to the Rivanna River completed in the 1850s (Hill and Trout 1971; Town of Buchanan, Virginia 2011). New Market (present-day Norwood) in Nelson County was an important port for shipping on the James River and Kanawha Canal. By 1835, the community included a store, warehouse, tavern, grist and saw mill, blacksmith shop, two physicians, and 12–14 houses (Smith 2014; Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission 1993). Canal traffic was heaviest in the 1850s as tobacco, wheat, timber, and iron ore from western Virginia were shipped to Richmond;. These goods, and the grist mills fed by the canal's channels, enabled Richmond to become a major producer and exporter of flour (National Park Service 2015b). Richmond's Tredegar Iron Works was Virginia's largest iron manufacturing facility, but sizeable furnaces also existed in Buckingham and Nelson counties (Grymes 2014g; Heinemann et al. 2007:204; U.S. Forest Service 2015).

The utility of canals faded in the second quarter of the nineteenth century as rail lines were constructed throughout the state. The Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad was completed to Harpers Ferry in 1834, and reached the Ohio River at Wheeling in 1850 (Frey 2010). The Virginia Central Railroad, chartered in 1836 as the Louisa Railroad, was completed between Richmond and Staunton in 1854. Together with the turnpikes, it enabled Staunton to develop as the largest town in the upper Shenandoah Valley and become a transportation and industrial center. In 1853, the Commonwealth chartered the Covington & Ohio Railroad to connect the Virginia Central Railroad at Staunton and the James River & Kanawha Canal at Covington with the Ohio River. In 1868, the Virginia Central and Covington & Ohio Railroads were consolidated as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad (C&O), and competed with the B & O Railroad for the Ohio

Valley trade (Brown 1985; Grymes 2014h; Larson 2001:72). In Southampton County, the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail line constructed bridges across the Nottoway and Blackwater rivers. The town of Franklin developed at the Blackwater junction in the early 1840s. Farmville in Prince Edward County, established in 1798 on the Appomattox River, had become the fourth largest tobacco market in Virginia by the 1840s, and the arrival of the Southside Railroad in the late 1850s enabled it to expand its commercial and tobacco-processing industries (Edwards 1989). In 1857, the Petersburg-Norfolk Railroad was also completed through Southampton County (Southampton County, Virginia 2011).

The coal for that fueled railroad and canal construction in the state was first mined near Richmond, and until 1828, Virginia led Pennsylvania in coal production. By the 1840s, coal production in the Allegheny region was greater than in the eastern part of the state, providing not only fuel for the locomotives but the principal freight of its cars (Heinemann et al. 2007:203–204).

The advent of the railroad was a metaphor for a national network providing assistance to persons escaping from slavery in the South. The term “Underground Railroad” emerged around 1831 for the network of safe places en route to the North. The homes and businesses where fugitives could rest and eat were called “stations” and “depots” and were run by “stationmasters.” Those who contributed money or goods were “stockholders,” and the “conductor” was responsible for moving fugitives from one station to the next (Public Broadcasting Service 2015). In Virginia, numerous locations associated with the Underground Railroad have been identified along the rail lines in Richmond and in the Tidewater region near Norfolk (Race, Time, and Place 2015).

In 1831, the most significant slave rebellion in U.S. history began in Southampton County. Nat Turner, an enslaved field worker and Baptist lay preacher, along with six fellow slaves, traveled between eleven plantations, killing all the white people (a total of 55), and gaining a following of fifty or sixty enslaved men. When confronted by the militia, they fled into the woods and the Dismal Swamp. In the following months, many were captured and executed. Virginia subsequently passed legislation further restricting the behavior of both enslaved persons and free blacks (Heinemann et al. 2007:174–175; Johnson 2007:106–107; Wood and Walbert 2009). No large-scale slave revolts occurred after Nat Turner's uprising in 1831, but the enslaved workers undermined the slave economy by working inefficiently, taking goods from their masters, breaking tools, and running away. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which was part of the Compromise of 1850, empowered federal officials to assist owners seeking to reclaim runaway slaves (Library of Virginia 2014a). Demonstrations against slavery and return of escaped slaves in northern states were viewed by slaveholding Southerners as a violation of their Constitutional right to recapture their property (Heinemann et al. 2007:215).

Efforts to extend slavery into the western states led to increased tensions and occasional clashes between slaveholders and abolitionists. In 1859, abolitionist John Brown led two of his sons and a force of black and white men in an attack on the federal armory at Harper's Ferry, intending to seize the arms and incite enslaved and free blacks to form an army that would force slaveholders to free their slaves. The raid was unsuccessful, and Brown was captured and executed for murder, conspiracy to incite a slave uprising, and treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia (Heinemann et al. 2007:215–216; World History Group 2015a). Recovered correspondence suggested that Brown had acted with the support of influential abolitionists in the North, prompting Virginia Governor Henry Wise to expand the state's militia and launch a crackdown on suspected agitators (Heinemann et al. 2007:216).

Residents in the western part of Virginia, including what is now West Virginia, were less enthusiastic in their support of slavery than the Tidewater gentry of the eastern counties, and as early as the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829–1830 had supported abolition. However, political and economic power remained with the planters and moneyed interests of the Chesapeake region, and the slavery question would eventually precipitate a nationwide conflict and tear the state in two (Johnson 2007:126–127; Heinemann et al. 2007: 171–174, 208).

CIVIL WAR (1861–1865)

Much of the Civil War was fought on Virginia soil and throughout the Commonwealth survive battlefields, fortifications, earthworks, military headquarters, shipwreck sites, and other places that figured in the events of the bloody conflict. Among Virginia's main Civil War battlefields, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Richmond, and Appomattox, along with associated cultural landscapes, buildings, structures, and archaeological sites, are preserved by the National Park Service as outstanding, if poignant, historic resources and reminders of the national struggle. While many examples remain preserved through private and local governmental efforts, many other Civil War-era resources have no protection at all and are routinely lost, with acreage consumed almost daily as Virginia continues to experience increasing development. [VDHR 2011:127–128]

The Virginia Convention of 1861 was convened in February, after the November presidential election of Abraham Lincoln led to the secession from the Union of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, and the formation of the Confederate States of America (World History Group 2015b). The majority of the delegates favored Virginia remaining in the Union on the condition that Lincoln forswore any coercion of the seceded states. However, the April conflict at Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the rebellion led to a vote for Virginia to secede. A number of delegates from the western counties voted against secession, and used the process to create a new state, with the northwestern counties becoming the Reorganized Government of Virginia, later re-named West Virginia (Heinemann et al. 2007:219; Williams 2013). The Virginia militia seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and also the Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the capital of the Confederate States was moved to Richmond (Heinemann et al. 2007:223). The commercial center at Suffolk—connected to Norfolk by rail as well as via the Nansemond and James rivers—was occupied by Confederate troops in 1861–1862, and by Union troops in 1862–1863 during skirmishes for the control of the Nansemond and Blackwater rivers (Wills 2001).

Staunton's role as a transportation hub and a collection point for the agricultural produce of the Shenandoah Valley was valued by both the Union and Confederate armies. In 1862, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's "Valley Campaign" distracted Union forces focused on Richmond by attacking Union-held locations in the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson's victories also enabled the Confederacy to secure Staunton. After a battle in Kernstown in Frederick County, Jackson set up a headquarters at Elkton, between the Blue Ridge and Massanutten Mountains in Rockingham County, as Union troops approached. Jackson deceived Union forces by marching his army east to Charlottesville, then boarding trains to return to Staunton, and marching west to the mountains of recently-formed Highland County to shut off that access route to the Valley. At the Battle of McDowell, Jackson defeated the Union forces to prevent capture of Staunton via the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike (Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation 2015a, 2015b).

In the late summer and fall of 1864, as part of his objective to cut off the Confederate supply line, U.S. General Ulysses S. Grant called for the destruction of the Shenandoah Valley's agricultural resources. After two months of fighting southward in the Shenandoah Valley from the Potomac River to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro, attempting to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad, Union troops occupied Staunton. But General Philip H. Sheridan convinced Grant that his forces could not proceed further south. During the burning of the "Breadbasket of the Confederacy," Sheridan's troops withdrew to the north, systematically burning mills, barns, and public buildings, and destroying or carrying away grain, livestock and forage. Staunton's charitable and educational institutions were spared, but its railroad station, factories, foundries and mills were destroyed (Brown 1985; Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation 2015c). Without Shenandoah Valley produce to sustain them, the cavalry and infantry units of both armies had to forage. Union troops returned to Staunton in February 1865, and after overcoming Confederate units at Waynesboro in Augusta County, the Union soldiers continued over the Blue Ridge Mountains to Charlottesville, confiscating horses and food supplies from farms in the countryside to the south while destroying the locks of the James River Canal, en route to Petersburg. In the vicinity of the Project, the lock at New Market (present-day Norwood) was destroyed and the adjacent Tye River warehouse was burned (Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation 2015d; Smith 2014:19).

One of Grant's targets was the railroad hub at Petersburg. As part of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (also known as the Siege of Petersburg), Grant sent cavalry divisions to Southside Virginia to destroy the track, buildings, supplies, and rolling stock. In June 1864, under U.S. Generals James Wilson and August Kautz, the Wilson-Kautz Raid (also known as the Battle of Nottoway) destroyed portions of the Southside and Richmond & Danville railroads (Civil War Traveler 2014; Virginia State Parks 2011). Another mission to cut rail lines in December 1864 was the Hicksford Raid (in present-day Emporia) in Greensville County, in which U.S. Major General Gouverneur K. Warren's troops marched from Petersburg down the Weldon Railroad, wrecking 16–17 miles of it from the Nottoway River to the Meherrin River, confronting Confederate troops at Hicksford (The Siege of Petersburg Online 2014).

On April 1, 1865, Union Forces at the Battle of Five Forks captured the Southside rail line, the last one supplying Petersburg. The following day, Confederate General Robert E. Lee prepared to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond (Virginia Historical Society 2015a). As the Confederate forces retreated across Southside Virginia, battles occurred in Nottoway and Cumberland counties, with Confederate forces withdrawing after the Battle of Cumberland Church to the north of Farmville, just as Union troops arrived to occupy the town in Prince Edward County (Snedden 2015).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866–1916)

Following the economic deprivation of the war years, the defeat of the South at the end of the Civil War led to further financial hardship, and in Virginia, the southern state most devastated by the war, a long period of rebuilding lay ahead. During Reconstruction, major changes occurred in Virginia, the effects of which greatly influenced the state well into the twentieth century. During this period, the foundations were laid for modern America to move away from a heavily agrarian-based economy to emerge as an industrialized and urban nation.

The expansion of Virginia's cities as commercial and industrial centers continued after the war as the state struggled to emerge from the ruins of the Confederacy. The late nineteenth century in particular became a time of enormous growth as Virginians found

new wealth in the mining of coal and mineral resources, the exploitation of forest products, tobacco manufacturing, and the expansion of railroad and shipping lines.

Most of this prosperity was realized by white Virginians, not by most of the state's black residents. Although freedmen benefited from the brief period of military Reconstruction at the end of the war, when education, suffrage, and land ownership became available to blacks at last, their new-found freedom was quickly circumscribed by a new phenomenon – institutionalized racism. The white-dominated political and economic power structure ensured that black laborers were paid less than whites, that black schools received less funding than white schools, that black access to public facilities remained inferior to that of whites and that blacks (with the adoption of the 1902 Constitution) lost the franchise.

Blacks responded to racial segregation by creating their own institutions. During this period African Americans established independent black churches, corporations, and educational institutions, as well as fraternal and social self-help organizations. Despite this, however, lack of equal access to public institutions and programs, which had become cemented in Virginia's social and political structure, resulted in a lower degree of economic and political advancement for most blacks. [VDHR 2011:128]

Virginia's entire economy had been devoted to the Confederate war effort, with the armies provided with food from farms, along with supplies from arsenals and factories at Lynchburg and Danville in Southside Virginia, iron furnaces in the Shenandoah Valley, lead mines near Wytheville and salt from Smyth County in southwest Virginia (Heinemann et al. 2007:234). At the war's end, much of the lower Shenandoah Valley had been burned, and the region from Richmond west to the Blue Ridge Mountains had been scoured for food, fodder, and wood. For six months after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, thousands of Virginians survived on rations provided by the Union army. The Confederate government-issued currency was worthless and most residents' personal savings had been depleted, resulting in a barter economy for the scarce goods available (Heinemann et al. 2007:241–242). With the assistance of Freedmen's Bureaus, some emancipated slaves looked for work in tobacco factories and flour mills, or used skills they had learned on plantations to start their own businesses as blacksmiths, shoemakers, and draymen, while others became hired agricultural laborers (Heinemann et al. 2007:243).

In 1867, Congress placed the South under military administration, with Virginia designated as Military District Number One (Library of Virginia 2014b). A constitutional convention was held in 1867–1868 to write the new laws of the Commonwealth (Heinemann et al. 2007:248). Its General Assembly ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and President Ulysses S. Grant readmitted Virginia to the Union in 1870 (Heinemann et al. 2007:250). The Virginia legislature pledged to pay its public debt that added wartime interest to its pre-war commitments for canal and railroad construction, and raised funds with coupon bonds whose coupons could be used by the bond holder instead of cash to pay state taxes. Following the end of the war, much of Virginia experienced Depression-like conditions, worsened by drought and high property taxes. Those who protested the funding act, many of whom were in rural areas, expected that it would raise property taxes and that the decline in revenues would result in state services being unfunded. They sought to have the interest rate of the debt readjusted lower, which was not achieved politically until 1881 (Heinemann et al. 2007:251, 258).

After the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson granted a Presidential pardon to those who aided the Southern war effort, and restored property rights in the South with the exception of slaves (Blue and Gray Trail 2015). With the loss of enslaved

labor, many plantations divided their land into small parcels and farms, which were rented to tenants or worked in a sharecropping agreement. Between 1860 and 1900, the number of farms tripled while their average size was reduced by a third (Heinemann et al. 2007:272–273). Crop yields were lower and prices declined, and small landowners, tenants and croppers were often in debt to local merchants for food, seed and fertilizer. By 1900, one third of Virginia farmers did not own the land they worked. Some former planters relocated to cities such as Richmond for opportunities in the recovering markets and industries, becoming absentee landlords of their agricultural homes. (Heinemann et al. 2007:252). A large percentage of agricultural tenants and sharecroppers raised tobacco in Southside Virginia, but the limited area of sandy soil required for its production resulted in the loss of Virginia’s position as the leading producer of tobacco to North Carolina and Kentucky (Heinemann et al. 2007:273).

In Staunton, the federal troops left in early 1866. A considerable number of former slaves moved from the eastern part of the state seeking higher wages and more tolerant surroundings. Three black churches were soon organized, with the 1865 African Episcopal Church being Virginia’s first black church west of the Blue Ridge. These churches also served as schools and social centers for the black community (Brown 1985). Construction began in 1873 on the Valley Railroad line between Staunton and Winchester, which was later leased to the B&O Railroad (Abandoned Rails 2013).

Major floods on the James River in 1870 and 1877 contributed to the insolvency of the James River and Kanawha Canal. In 1880, the right of way for the route of the bankrupt canal company was conveyed to the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, which built a rail line on the former canal’s towpath. This line was acquired by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1888, which constructed depots at both Norwood and Wingina around 1900 (Grymes 2014i; Smith 2014:25, 28).

In 1865, at Norwood in Nelson County, the Cabell family home “Norwood,” which had been built by William Daniel Cabell on the Union Hill property to the west of “Soldier’s Joy” in 1856, was converted to the Norwood High School and College, to provide secondary education for young men returning from Civil War service. The academy continued operation until 1897, at times on the support of the Cabell family. In 1887, the Cabell family donated land west of Union Hill for the St. John Baptist African-American church at Pine Hill Lane and for the Bethany United Methodist Church at Findlay Gap Road. The post office in the town of New Market, which had been known as Tye River Warehouse since 1821, was re-named Norwood in 1859. The post office at the nearby village of Hardwicksville changed its name to Wingina in 1889 (Smith 2014:24, 27).

As tobacco production began to decline, Nelson County became known for its apples. Andrew Stevenson, U.S. minister to Great Britain from 1838 to 1841, whose home was in Albemarle County, Virginia, presented some Albemarle Pippin apples (prized as a dessert apple) to Queen Victoria. As a mark of her regard and gratitude, the Albemarle Pippin was designated a duty-free export and commanded premium prices in Britain. As a result, the Rockfish Valley became a center for apple production in the 1880s (Agelasto et al. 2006; Albemarle CiderWorks 2015). In Suffolk, some grain was produced in addition to tobacco, but a larger segment of the local economy was based on juniper and cypress shingles, lumber, tar, and turpentine harvested from the Dismal Swamp, as well as oyster packing. In addition to the Norfolk & Western and Seaboard & Roanoke railroads, the Suffolk and Carolina railroad was opened in 1885 and was projected to connect the Nansemond River to shipping ports on Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, encouraging the development of Suffolk as a processing and shipping center for the

lumber industry. The first peanut processing plant was opened in 1898, with Planters Peanuts moving their main facility to Suffolk in 1912 to be closer to the peanut plantations of Nansemond (of which Suffolk was a part until 1974) and surrounding counties. The construction of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal through the agricultural land of Norfolk County in 1858 created economic competition with the Dismal Swamp Canal, but the population of Suffolk doubled in the 1870s (Carolana 2015; City of Chesapeake 2015a; Wagner and Laub 1986).

Sections of the Southside Railroad destroyed during the war in 1865 were rebuilt, and in 1870, the railroad merged with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to create the Atlantic Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, stretching from Norfolk to Bristol in southwestern Virginia. In 1881, it was reorganized as the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and helped to make Norfolk the largest coaling station in the world, as well as an exporter of lumber, cotton, and peanuts (Heinemann et al. 2007:262; Longwood University 2015a). The Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad was completed to Norfolk County in 1835, enabling it to compete with Richmond and Petersburg, which had the advantage of rail and steamship facilities. However, the Portsmouth & Roanoke was soon merged into the Seaboard & Roanoke. In the postbellum period, Norfolk County's large plantations were divided into farms of 100 acres or less. Many of them operated as truck farms growing produce for northern markets, raising spinach, kale, peas, beans, berries, corn, and wheat, in addition to peanuts (Culhane 1999).

South of the Appomattox River in Prince Edward County, the Farmville Female Seminary, founded in 1839, was acquired by the Commonwealth in 1884. Its rotunda was constructed, and later became a state Normal School (Longwood University 2015b). In Suffolk, the Suffolk Female Institute was established in 1869, and located in the former Central Hotel, with the Suffolk Collegiate Institute chartered in 1872 (Library of Virginia 2014c; Wagner and Laub 1986).

In the 1880s, a movement called for industrial progress in the "New South," in contrast to the agricultural/plantation-oriented "Old South". Although Virginia remained predominantly agricultural, tobacco factories, coal mines, and textile, flour, and lumber mills were established (Virginia Historical Society 2015b). In 1880, Richmond was the second largest manufacturing center in the South, particularly in flour milling, iron making, and tobacco production. The development of mass-produced cigarettes beginning in the 1870s helped drive Richmond's economic recovery. The new prosperity funded infrastructure improvements like an electric street railway system and a central telephone exchange that were installed in the 1880s. However, many of the investors in Virginia's industrial growth were in the northern states, and a large percentage of the profits generated did not remain in Virginia. Approximately 80 percent of Virginia's citizens lived in rural areas, and did not see improvements to utility services until well into the twentieth century (Heinemann et al. 2007:263–265).

A financial panic in 1893 triggered another period of economic depression. The Panic of 1893 coincided with a glut of cotton and tobacco on the world markets, resulting in low commodity prices that forced many farmers to default on loans previously taken out for new equipment, additional land, and other investments. Some lost their farms and tenancy rates increased, particularly in the cotton belt. In the non-farm economy, widespread bankruptcies, closing factories, and skyrocketing urban unemployment continued through 1897 (Heinemann et al. 2007:265, 275; Knetsch and Wynne 2011:31; Whitten 2003; United States History 2014b).

The challenges of the New South led to nostalgia for real or imagined better times of the past. In 1894, United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was formed as a women's group that

memorialized Southerners killed in the Civil War, participated in veterans reunions, and established cemeteries and monuments to commemorate the “Lost Cause.” The UDC was formed to protect and perpetuate Confederate Memory, celebrating the traditional privileges of race, gender, and class by casting them as “natural” parts of the region's history (Heinemann et al. 2007:253; Janney 2014).

In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court's *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision opened the door for Southern states to enact racial segregation laws. The ruling set a precedent that “separate” facilities for blacks and whites were constitutional as long as they were “equal.” The “separate but equal” doctrine was quickly extended to cover many areas of public life, such as restaurants, theaters, restrooms, public schools, and public conveyances such as railroads. However, the facilities for blacks were usually inferior to those for whites (Heinemann et al. 2007:271; Wormser 2002). In 1926, the Public Assemblage Act required segregated seating at public gatherings. Virginia's 1924 Racial Integrity Act defined “white” as a person who had no trace of African American blood: the “one drop” rule (Heinemann et al. 2007:301–302). The 1902 Virginia constitution disenfranchised most African Americans (and about half of the white electorate) through poll tax and literacy tests, encouraging many black residents to move out of state (Heinemann et al. 2007:276–277).

In the early 1900s, the Progressive movement addressed the lack of funding for teachers, inadequate school facilities, and Virginia's 23 percent illiteracy rate. The 1906 Mann High School Act provided funding for the construction of high schools across the state. In rural areas, many of the new high schools provided agricultural education for boys, and domestic sciences for girls. The poor condition of Virginia's roads was also addressed, with the formation of the Virginia Good Roads Association and the 1906 creation of the State Highway Commission (Heinemann et al. 2007:279–283).

By 1920, Virginia's farms experienced increases in productivity, acreage, and prices, with diversification in potatoes, peanuts, apples, and livestock production. Although the state's agricultural economy was less dependent on tobacco, it was still the largest cash crop (Heinemann et al. 2007:283).

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917–1945)

During this period, country residents migrated to cities in large numbers, as America became a truly urban nation and the number of viable operating farms began to decline. Many independent small farmers and sharecroppers from the rural South moved to the North's industrialized cities for better job opportunities and, for blacks, the hope of greater social equality as well. The decline in agricultural employment was accelerated by changes in farming, including the increasing use of more effective fertilizers and mechanization, resulting in a reduction of labor required for crop production.

As the country urbanized and its population experienced dramatic growth, two events occurred that transformed the roles and power of the national and state governments: the Great Depression and World War II. The existing political and financial structure was inadequate to deal with the negative economic consequences of the Great Depression, so the size and scope of government programs expanded to treat them. Likewise, the logistical and organizational problems presented by the war resulted in an increase in the number and size of government agencies to overcome them. The Virginia scene changed dramatically with the rapid growth of a federal presence during this period, to meet the country's military mission in particular, and housing developments sprang up especially in

Northern Virginia and Tidewater to house military personnel, war effort workers, and federal employees. State government grew similarly during this time.

These changes had several effects upon the landscape of Virginia and upon its historic resources. During the Depression, the federal government sponsored public works programs that improved highways and constructed public buildings, bridges, and parks throughout the state. These programs also served to halt the decline of the state's population. Synthetic textile industries were established in many areas of the state. The war brought thousands of servicemen and servicewomen to the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. and to the Norfolk area, many of whom remained in Virginia after the war.

Traditionally a largely rural state with a generally poor network of roads, Virginia joined the national movement in standardizing auto-related transportation networks during this period. While streetcars contributed to the growth of suburbs, better roads and faster travel increased Virginia's role as a tourist destination, with Colonial Williamsburg – founded in the 1920s and developed in the 1930s with reconstruction and restoration of buildings in the colonial town – becoming a major attraction. [VDHR 2011:128–129]

Following the United States' 1917 entry into World War I, a U.S. Naval Operating Base was established at Norfolk, on the grounds of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. Operations during World War I and World War II at the Naval Operating Base in Norfolk more than doubled its size. The former Gosport Shipyard in Portsmouth became the homeport for Navy ships based at Hampton Roads. The St. Julien's Creek Annex in Chesapeake, used as an ordnance and material storage facility since 1849, was used to supply ammunition to the fleet, as well as to conduct experiments and test loading for new ammunition (Butt 1951[1960]; McPhillips 2015; Virginia Department of Environmental Quality 2002).

The proximity of the naval yards provided employment to residents throughout Norfolk County. Opportunities to work away from the farm combined with improvements in mechanization and agricultural yields decreased the size of both farms and the agricultural workforce. Housing was constructed in the towns hosting the military installations for workers supporting the war effort. The construction of both single family and multi-family developments created the first wave of suburban expansion in the Tidewater region (Culhane 1999).

Following the World War I boom, a post-war recession caused increased unemployment with the return to "normalcy." Between 1919 and 1921, Virginia's gross farm income declined by 55 percent, and prices of produce dropped by 65 percent—no longer propped up by wartime demand. During the 1920s, agriculture became more diversified in the state, with more dairy farming and orchard development, but one third of Virginia's population had become urban (Heinemann et al. 2007:299, 305).

The effects of the Great Depression were delayed in Virginia, which was initially buffered by its economic balance between agriculture, industry, commerce and subsistence-level farming, as well as federal funding in the areas near Washington D.C. and Norfolk. However, a drought crippled the agricultural sector in 1930, exacerbating broader economic problems. The value of manufactured products in Virginia fell by 30 percent (compared with 50 percent nationwide), and farm prices—including tobacco prices—declined. Many farmers stopped growing tobacco and focused on raising livestock and poultry, producing dairy products, and harvesting pulpwood from timber lots. Some rural businesses were ruined by the loss of farm income. Farmers struggled to prevent foreclosure on their farms and destroyed farm produce rather than sell it at

prices lower than the cost of production. By 1933, steel production fell to 12 percent of capacity, and industrial construction was 8 percent of its 1929 level, with more than 25 percent of the workforce unemployed (Heinemann et al. 2007:311–314).

Buckingham, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, and Greensville counties are part of the Southside Virginia tobacco-producing region (Virginia Tobacco Indemnification and Community Revitalization Commission 2007). Farms producing tobacco benefitted from a federal commodity price support program established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (Womach 2004). It stabilized tobacco prices by issuing marketing quotas to control supply by limiting the amount of tobacco grown. In return, farmers were guaranteed a price for their product above the cost of production (Huntrods 2012). Each farm's quota was assigned to the land, to enable farm income to be supported through artificially high market prices, instead of direct government payments (Womach 2004).

Many Virginians weathered the Depression years with assistance from President Roosevelt's New Deal programs. For example, under the New Deal's Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 40,000 to 50,000 Virginians were given work constructing schools, roads, parks, and sewers, while a Women's Work Division provided jobs in libraries, sewing rooms, and in clerical and recreational positions. The Works Progress Administration built roads, bridges, schools, post offices, hospitals and libraries (Heinemann et al. 2007:316, 319). Virginia also reaped the benefit of infrastructure improvements and various conservation and stewardship projects carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Beginning in 1933, the CCC provided relief by employing more than three million men. The CCC put most of its effort into controlling erosion and flooding, but also engaged in forestry and wildlife management. Its contributions in Virginia included planting 15.2 million trees in reforestation and erosion control efforts, constructing 986 bridges, reducing fire hazards over 152,000 acres, stringing 2,128 miles of new telephone line, and stocking 1.3 million fish (Heinemann 2014; Virginia State Parks 2013). One CCC project was Camp Sherando in Augusta County, where workers constructed an earth-filled dam and 25-acre lake, excavated a channel and canal, and built a public campground, parking area, and truck trails between 1936–1938. The camp had semi-permanent wooden buildings, and after its closure as a CCC camp in 1941, it was used at the beginning of World War II as a Civilian Public Service camp for conscientious objectors (Otis et al. 1986).

After the Nazi invasion of France in 1940, government contracts for shipbuilding in Virginia increased. Employment in the Norfolk area quadrupled, creating housing and other shortages. Despite the urgent need for labor, segregated facilities and transportation were still required by law in the Southern states, even at federal facilities and projects. College campuses were used for government research laboratories and officer training units. Preparation for war created an economic boom that ended the Depression. Industrial production of chemicals, clothing, furniture, and tobacco also increased. Prices rose for farm products, while the number of farms decreased due the greater use of machinery, thus forcing many sharecroppers and tenant farmers to move to to urban areas (Heinemann et al. 2007:323, 325–326).

In 1912, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal company could not meet its mortgage payments, and was purchased by the U.S. government as a toll-free intracoastal waterway. Following the passage of the River and Harbor Act of 1927, the Dismal Swamp Canal was also purchased by the federal government, becoming part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway channel that was developed from Norfolk, Virginia, to Miami, Florida. This 3,000-mile inland water route was used to safely ship large quantities of military cargo during World War II away

from submarine activity in the Atlantic Ocean (City of Chesapeake, Virginia 2015b; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District 2015; Walbert 2009).

During World War II, nearly all captured enemy personnel in Europe were transferred to camps within the United States. One of Virginia's base camps for prisoners of war was Camp Lyndhurst, located in Augusta County, south of Waynesboro at the former Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Sherando (Melton 2006:117). Due to wartime labor shortages, the prisoners of war at Camp Lyndhurst were contracted to perform agricultural labor in Augusta County, including harvesting the bumper apple crop in 1944, pulpwood cutting, logging, lumber production and food processing. North of Staunton, the Ingleside Resort and its golf course were requisitioned as an internment camp for German and Italian diplomats, their families, and staff members who were captured at their respective consulates during the Allies' desert campaigns in North Africa. These civilian internees held at the Ingleside Hotel were not required to work as the military prisoners were (Owen 2009).

With the progress of the war in Europe, U.S. Army surveyors identified former CCC Camp Pickett, east of Blackstone, as a location for a large post. In 1942, 42,000 acres in Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, and Brunswick counties were acquired and cleared to convert the camp into Fort Pickett. Its rapid development was a top priority after the U.S.'s entry into World War II. One thousand barracks were constructed for enlisted soldiers, with 70 officer's quarters and 400 administrative, storage, and special-purpose buildings. An Army airfield and railways were constructed to move troops on and off base, and the site had its own water and sewage treatment plants. Over 2,400 prisoners of war were held at Fort Pickett, in an area separated from the troops preparing for deployment (Freitus 2014; Seagrave 2012; Virginia National Guard 2014).

THE NEW DOMINION (1946 TO THE PRESENT)

Since World War II, the growth of government and related businesses in Washington, D.C., and in Richmond, has affected the adjacent counties as farmland has been lost in favor of housing and service facilities. A related phenomenon – the transportation route as development corridor – has occurred in the last half of the twentieth century. Although in previous periods some towns and villages were created or grew along the routes of internal improvements, such development remained fairly localized. More recently, however, not only have large communities sprung into being near highways such as Interstate 95, but a correspondingly elaborate system of support facilities has been established with them, including schools, shopping centers, office parks, airports, and additional roads. These transportation and support facilities presently exert the most dramatic pressures on historic resources and the natural environment in Virginia.

Such changes have been more a consequence than a cause of Virginia's exploding population growth since 1945. By 1955, Virginia had more urban residents than rural dwellers, and since that time the state has ranked fourteenth in population among the states. By 1990, most Virginians, like most Americans, live in suburbs defining the space between urban centers and rural regions.

Major themes define the Commonwealth's recent history, including the end of segregation and the victory of the Civil Rights movement; the increasing complexity of federal, state, and local government relations in social programs such as health, education, housing, community development, and welfare, and recognition of the challenge presented by promoting both economic development and environmental protection. These developments indicate that Virginia has entered a pivotal period of

transformation, while continuing to build upon the Commonwealth's rich history, manifested by Virginia's many significant historic resources. [VDHR 2011:129–130]

In the post-war period, service members returned with experience from outside Virginia, and others who had been stationed in Virginia during the war remained, often marrying and starting families. These outside experiences provided the challenged Virginia's status quo and led to criticism of the state government's failure to provide good schools, eliminate poll restrictions and voter fraud, and improve participation in the democratic process. In 1947, Virginia was 44th of 48 states in the percentage of income spent on education and in the percentage of persons receiving welfare assistance, and it was last in old age assistance. President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights recommended an immediate end to segregation, and in 1948 Truman desegregated the armed forces, while the Commission on Higher Education proposed an end to segregated schools nationwide (Heinemann et al. 2007:331, 334).

One of the five cases involved in the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*, Topeka, Kansas decision, arose out of a 1951 strike by African-American students at the Robert Russa Moton High School in Farmville in Prince Edward County. Following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that "separate but equal" in public education was unconstitutional, Virginia Governor Tom Stanley framed the decision as another dangerous example of federal interference in state affairs that could undermine the political and social status quo. He stated that he would use all means at his disposal to continue a system of segregated education in Virginia, or repeal the section of the state constitution that provided for the maintenance of free public schools (Heinemann 2007:340, 342). In the subsequent "Massive Resistance" to school integration, public schools in counties throughout Virginia were closed in 1958 and 1959, with private academies being held at churches and other civic organizations. Schools in Prince Edward County were closed from 1959 to 1964 (Robert Russa Moton Museum 2015). Support for continued segregation was the strongest in the Southside counties, which had a high percentage of African-American residents, and fears of race-mixing were strong. Both the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and the federal district court determined the state's actions to be unconstitutional (although the "freedom of choice" plans perpetuating school segregation were not declared illegal until 1968), and in 1959, black students entered formerly all-white schools, beginning with Norfolk and Arlington. Sit-ins were held in Richmond in 1960, and in Farmville and Danville in 1963, with segregation of public facilities ending after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heinemann et al. 2007:341, 347–348, 355).

After World War II ended, federal expenditures and employment continued to sustain economic growth, and enabled expansion in Virginia's textile, chemical, and furniture industries. With the onset of the Korean War in 1950, the United States returned to a wartime status, with its defense industry mobilized, Virginia National Guard and reserve units activated, and Navy shipyard employment doubled (Heinemann et al. 2007:338). In 1953, the naval operations in Norfolk were re-named Naval Station Norfolk. Expanded in the 1970s and 1980s to accommodate larger ships and a rebuilt fleet, it is one of the largest military facilities in the world. During the space program of the 1960s, it served as the Recovery Control Center Atlantic, providing command and communications for all the ships and aircraft involved in the recovery of Apollo 7 (Taylor and Calhoun 2012).

The 1920 census showed that, for the first time, more Americans were living in urban areas than rural ones. But in Virginia, this transition did not occur until 1950, when the census recorded that the majority of Virginians lived in cities and towns. Although Virginia's population growth was concentrated in its southwestern counties at the beginning of the twentieth century, after 1950,

the center of population moved east toward the port cities and Richmond, and then north toward the Washington, D.C. metro area (Lombard 2014). By 1970, only 5 percent of Virginia's population lived on farms. In the early 2000s, when soybeans replaced tobacco as Virginia's largest cash crop, only half of those living in Virginia were natives, compared with 90 percent in 1900 (Heinemann et al. 2007:355, 375; Virginia Historical Society 2015c).

Augusta County continues to have the greatest amount of farm acreage among Virginia counties, and is a leader in agricultural products and the production of beef cattle, sheep and lambs, milk cows, and poultry (Augusta County, Virginia 2008). In Highland County, wool remains an important commodity, with the third largest number of sheep among Virginia counties (Highland County Chamber of Commerce 2014). Corn, soybeans, small grains and hay are produced in the Piedmont and Tidewater counties. Timber for lumber and pulp is processed, marketed, and stored in the City of Suffolk (Coleman et al. 1960; Hammer 2007; Harper and Nicholson 2009; Mooney and Caine 1901; Reber et al. 1981, 2007; Virginia Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2009).

U.S. domestic production of tobacco was at its peak in 1954 and began to decline in the second half of the twentieth century, with domestic and foreign buyers turning to non-U.S. suppliers (Huntrods 2012, Internal Revenue Service 2011). Prices for the product grew as excise taxes were imposed, making tobacco one of the most heavily taxed agricultural commodities. As demand dropped, agricultural quota allotments consequently declined, which further limited production. In addition, concerns about the effects of smoking on health began to surface in the 1950s, and public smoking became increasingly restricted (Huntrods 2012). In 1998, the Attorneys General of 46 states signed the Master Settlement Agreement with the four largest tobacco companies in the United States to settle state suits to recover billions of dollars in costs associated with treating smoking-related illnesses. Virginia's share of the settlement was estimated at \$4.1 billion. Federal tobacco quotas and price supports were phased out beginning in 2005, and programs were instituted to ease farmers' transition to the free market. Forty-one counties in tobacco-dependent areas of Southwest and Southside Virginia, including Dinwiddie County, participated in the programs (Virginia Tobacco Indemnification and Community Revitalization Commission 2007).

As a result of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, a national system of highways was constructed in the 1960s and 1970s, and provided a boost to manufacturing in the Shenandoah Valley (Heinemann et al. 2007:353). As travel by automobile became more popular than rail travel through the early twentieth century, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad discontinued passenger service on the line in the 1960s, reducing the amount of commercial and tourist activity in its service area (Smith 2014:25).

During the twentieth century, textiles and furniture manufacturing became leading industries in the Piedmont region of Virginia. Today, textile manufacturing in Virginia—with production ranked fifth in the nation—is concentrated in the Southside region. The 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement intensified this industry's decline that began in the 1970's with increased globalization and technological advances (Kestner 1999; Virginia Main Street Communities 2016).

In 1974, Nansemond County was consolidated with the city of Suffolk, becoming the largest city in Virginia (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2009). While still the home of Planters Peanuts, the company's stature as a major employer in Suffolk has waned with the growth in

military computer technology research, government jobs and the construction of a Target distribution center (Applegate 2006).

RESULTS

This chapter presents the information assembled during the updated file search, and the results of recent survey efforts.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

ERM collected information on known historic resources within 0.5 mile of the Project (see Voisin George et al. 2016). Among those, seven are listed on the NRHP, four of which are also listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). Most recorded resources within 0.5 mile of the Project have not been assessed for NRHP eligibility or are considered not eligible. Among the 711 previously recorded historic resources within 0.5 miles of the Project, 172 are located in the APE, based on terrain analysis and observations about the viewshed during the field survey. During previous surveys by Dovetail for the current Project, those 172 resources were documented and reported (Lesiuk et al. 2016, Staton 2016), along with an additional 122 historic resources. Some of the resources discussed in previous survey reports for the Project are no longer in the APE. A final historic resource report will be prepared that summarizes previous findings, lists resources in the APE of the final Project design, and provides assessment of Project effects on NRHP-eligible resources.

NEW SURVEY FINDINGS

A total of 65 resources were surveyed during the current field effort (Table 1). The current document contains descriptions of 51 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. In addition to these resources, ERM resurveyed 14 previously recorded resources in the APE that had not been surveyed as part of this Project. One previously unrecorded resource was added to a previously recorded property (007-0476). The resources discussed in the sections that follow are summarized in Table 1 below.

The referenced photos and sketch maps for each resource can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1.			
Summary of Resources in the APE			
Resource	Map Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation
<i>Augusta County</i>			
007-0447*	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Hall-Parlor, ca. 1840	Eligible
007-0463*	Appendix A, Sheet 6	I-house, ca. 1800	Eligible
007-0467*	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	I-house, ca. 1840s	Ineligible
007-0476*	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Hoy's Store and P.O., 1918	Eligible
007-0487*	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Queen Anne house, ca. 1900	Eligible
007-0490*	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Queen Anne cottage, ca. 1915	Eligible
007-0863*	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Beulah Baptist Church - Gothic Revival church and cemetery ca. 1880	Eligible
007-5703	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Ranch house, ca. 1960	Ineligible
007-5704	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Side-gable house, ca. 1940	Ineligible

Table 1.			
Summary of Resources in the APE			
Resource	Map Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation
007-5705	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Vernacular bungalow, ca. 1920	Ineligible
007-5706	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Vernacular dwelling, ca.1970	Ineligible
007-5707	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Hall Parlor, ca. 1950	Ineligible
007-5708	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gable American small house, ca. 1960–1970s	Ineligible
007-5709	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Ranch house, ca 1960	Ineligible
007-5710	Appendix A, Sheet 5	I-house, 1919	Ineligible
007-5711	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Gabled T Folk Victorian dwelling, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5712	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gable vernacular dwelling, ca. 1925	Ineligible
007-5713	Appendix A, Sheet 5	I-house, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5714	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Vernacular barn, ca. 1920–1930	Ineligible
007-5715	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Central hall vernacular house, ca. 1930	Ineligible
007-5716	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gabled Ranch house, ca. 1960s	Ineligible
007-5717	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gabled vernacular house, ca. 1950s	Ineligible
007-5718	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gable Ranch, ca. 1960s	Ineligible
007-5719	Appendix A, Sheet 5	I-house, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5720	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Neoclassical cottage, ca. 1920	Ineligible
007-5721	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Side-gable vernacular, ca. 1950	Ineligible
007-5722	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Barn ca. 1950	Ineligible
007-5723	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Gabled residence, ca. 1970	Ineligible
007-5724	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Folk Victorian I-house, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5725	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	American Foursquare, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5726	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Vernacular house, ca. 1960	Ineligible
007-5727	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Cape Cod, ca. 1960	Ineligible
007-5728	Appendix A, Sheet 6	I-house, ca. 1900	Eligible
007-5729	Appendix A, Sheet 7	Steadfast Church and cemetery, ca. 1960	Ineligible
007-5730	Appendix A, Sheet 13	Ridgecrest Baptist Church, parsonage, and cemetery, ca. 1950s	Ineligible
007-5731	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	I-house, ca. 1910	Ineligible
007-5732	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Deerfield Grocery, commercial and residential building, ca. 1950s	Ineligible
007-5733	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Multiple gable roof dwelling, ca. 1900	Ineligible
007-5734	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Side-gabled residence, ca. mid-20 th century	Ineligible
007-5735	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	One-story wood frame dwelling, ca. 1930	Ineligible
007-5736	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Vernacular bungalow, ca. 1930–1940	Ineligible
007-5737	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Vernacular front-gabled house, ca. 1930	Ineligible
007-5738	Appendix A, Sheet 5a	Vernacular bungalow, ca. 1920	Ineligible
007-5739	Appendix A, Sheet 5	Side-gabled vernacular house, ca. 1917	Ineligible

Table 1.			
Summary of Resources in the APE			
Resource	Map Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation
007-5740	Appendix A, Sheet 6	Double-pen structure, ca. 1940	Ineligible
<i>Bath County</i>			
008-0011*	Appendix A, Sheet 4	The Wilderness - Georgian with Neoclassical details, 1797	Eligible
008-0126*	Appendix A, Sheet 2	Queen Anne, ca. 1887	Eligible
008-5008*	Appendix A, Sheet 2	Side-gabled vernacular house, ca. 1950	Ineligible
008-5064	Appendix A, Sheet 2	Front-gabled vernacular bungalow, ca. 1950	Ineligible
008-5065	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Front-gabled barn, ca. 1950	Ineligible
008-5066	Appendix A, Sheet 3	Bungalow, ca. 1940	Eligible
008-5067	Appendix A, Sheet 4	Cemetery, 1895	Ineligible
<i>Buckingham County</i>			
014-5085	Appendix A, Sheet 11	Vernacular gable-front and wing house, ca.1910s	Ineligible
014-5086	Appendix A, Sheet 11	Vernacular front-gable house ca. 1930s	Ineligible
<i>Dinwiddie County</i>			
026-5256	Appendix A, Sheet 12	Minimal Traditional house, ca. 1960s	Ineligible
026-5257	Appendix A, Sheet 12	Shiloh Baptist Church and cemetery, ca. 1960	Ineligible
<i>Highland County</i>			
045-5088	Appendix A, Sheet 1	Front-gabled vernacular house, ca.1930	Ineligible
<i>Nelson County</i>			
062-5160#	Appendix A, Sheet 10	Warminster Rural Historic District	Eligible
062-5223	Appendix A, Sheet 9	Ranch, ca. 1960	Ineligible
<i>Southampton County</i>			
087-5669	Appendix A, Sheet 13	Agricultural buildings, ca. 1960–1990	Ineligible
<i>Chesapeake County</i>			
131-5325*	Appendix A, Sheet 16	Sunray Agricultural Historic District	Eligible
<i>City of Suffolk</i>			
133-0101*	Appendix A, Sheet 15	Federal/Adamesque I-house, 1865	Eligible
133-5443*	Appendix A, Sheet 15	Cape Cod house, ca. 1949	Eligible
133-5580	Appendix A, Sheet 14	I-house, ca. 1880	Ineligible
133-5581	Appendix A, Sheet 14	Single-pen gabled ell house, ca. 1950	Ineligible
# indicates resources surveyed by Dovetail, resurveyed and reassessed by ERM in 2016			
* indicates resources recorded prior to survey work by Dovetail, resurveyed and reassessed by ERM in 2016			

Augusta County

Forty-five resources are recorded in Augusta County. Resources include dwellings, farm complexes, two commercial buildings, and two churches and associated cemeteries. Seven of the resources were previously recorded resources revisited by ERM in the current survey effort,

and 38 resources are newly recorded. One previously unrecorded resource was added to a previously recorded property (007-0476). Seven Augusta County resources, including, Hoy's Store (007-0476), Beulah Baptist Church (007-0863), and five dwellings (007-0447, 007-0463, 007-0490, 007-0487, and 007-5728) are recommended eligible for the NRHP. The remaining resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

007-0447

Resource 007-0447 located at 686 West Augusta Road in West Augusta is 1,765 feet northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 6). 007-0447 is located at the base of a hill that rises to the east. The house is surrounded by pastureland with a few newer houses visible in the vicinity. A large metal overhead transmission line is visible to the north from the residence.

The resource is a ca. 1840 one-and-a-half-story, hall-and-parlor wood-framed structure. The roof is clad in compositional asphalt shingles and features three chimneys: exterior-end brick chimneys with fieldstone bases on the east and west elevations, and an interior brick chimney on the northern slope of the addition's roof (Appendix B, Figures 1–3). The house has clapboard siding with six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with wood surrounds, and one pair of French casement windows with wood sash on the rear elevation. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. The south façade has two entrances filled with paneled, wooden doors with an upper light. The façade also includes a full-width shed-roof replacement porch supported by six squared lumber posts on a wood floor. The west elevation has a boarded up window, in the half-story and six-over-six windows on the first floor. The north elevation of the main block contains another six-over-six window, the pair of French casement windows, and a boarded up door opening. A ca. 1920 side-gable addition is attached to the east elevation. The addition is covered with clapboard siding and rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation. It also has six-over-six, double-hung windows. There is a shed-roof addition being added to the southern elevation of the gable addition. This addition has four-over-four and one-over-one vinyl windows, a modern vinyl door on the south elevation, and a poured concrete foundation.

Adjacent to the house to the northeast is a ca. 1930 two-story shed/root cellar with a fieldstone foundation and side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. The first story, built into the slope, has a fieldstone exterior, while the second story has clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figure 4). The northwest elevation of the first story has a hinged, plank door. The second story has two-over-two double-hung wooden windows and a primary entrance on the southwest elevation. Wooden stairs lead to a wooden deck on the southwest elevation with a shed roof overhang of exposed rafters above the paneled, wooden entry door. The building has rectangular louvered vents on the gable ends.

The house at 007-0447 was attributed to Thomas Cross by McCleary (1978a). Cross was born in Rockingham County, Virginia in 1813. He apparently married before 1835 and had two children by his first wife. He moved to Augusta County before 1840, and his son, Thomas H. Cross was born there in 1841. In 1845, he married his second wife, Amanda, with whom he had four daughters. No definitive record of military service could be established for Thomas Cross or his son, although at least seven individuals named Thomas Cross served in Virginia regiments during the Civil War (Ancestry 2016). During the Civil War, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson led his troops from Staunton to McDowell via the old Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (Route 688 through Dry Branch Gap to U.S. 250) to drive back Union forces attempting to enter the Shenandoah Valley from the west. This movement would have passed by the Thomas Cross House, and Confederate troops were likely encamped near the house on the evening of May 7,

1862, when the force was stretched along the pike from Shaw's Fork to Dry Gap (National Park Service 1995).

Thomas Cross resided in the house until his death in 1876. In 1884, the house is shown on a map (Hotchkiss 1884a) of the Pastures District of Augusta County, occupied by Mrs. T. Cross (Figure 2). A nearby home was owned by Nicholas Ryan, who had a sawmill a short distance to the north. Several members of the Cross family resided along Ramsey's Draft at that time.

NRHP Assessment: McCleary (1978a) did not provide a NRHP recommendation for 007-0447 at the time of survey. The Thomas Cross House was remodeled in the 1920s (McCleary 1978a) and in the recent past, which has resulted in a loss of integrity in materials, design, and feeling.

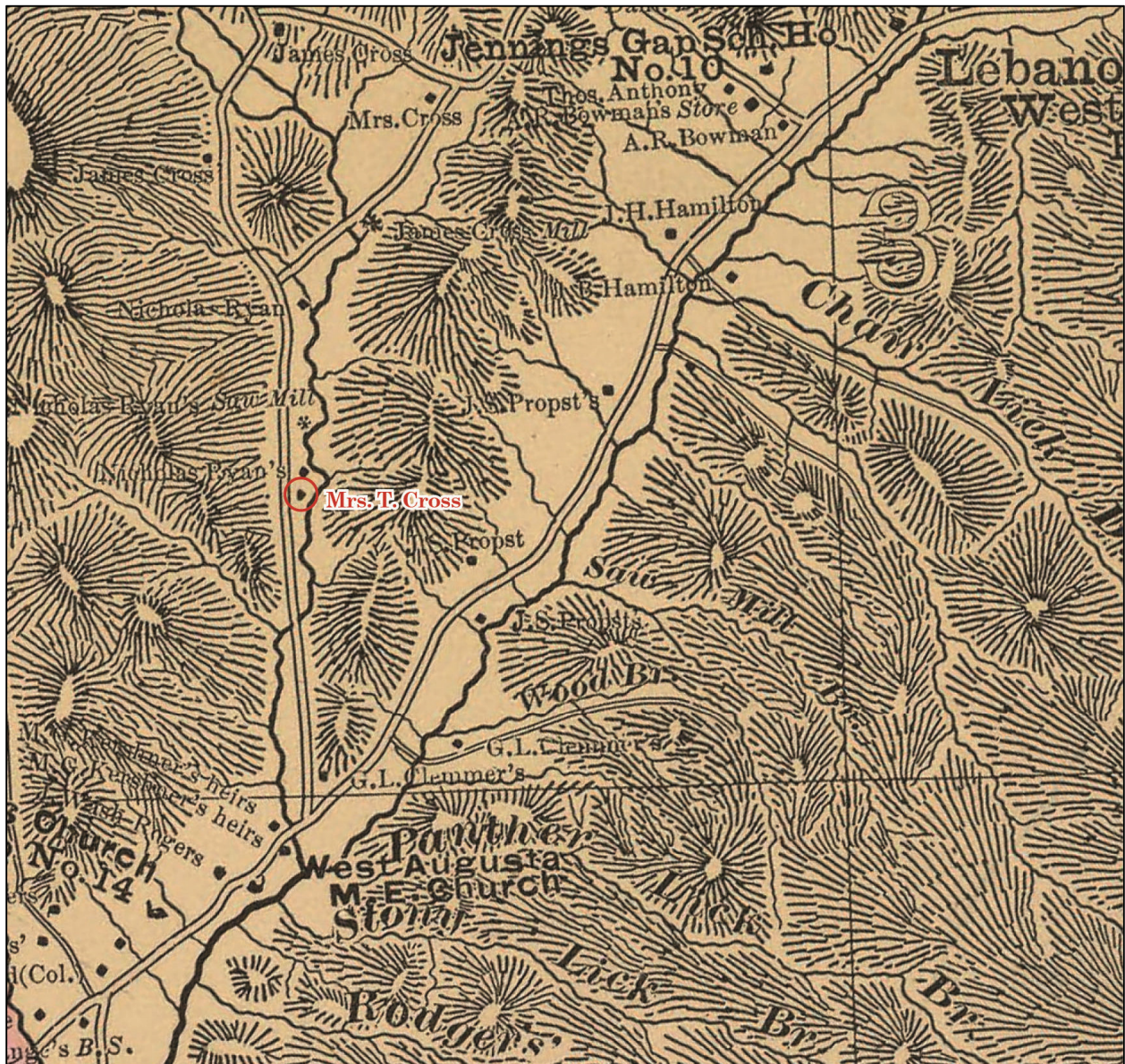


Figure 2. Thomas Cross House shown on an 1884 map of Augusta County (Hotchkiss 1884a).

However, few architectural resources survive from the antebellum period, and since the original block maintains some of the historic feeling of the dwelling, it may be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The house was constructed before the Civil War and was occupied for at least 45 years by members of the Cross family, which is closely associated with the West Augusta area. Troop movements related to the Civil War Battle of McDowell took place along the road in front of the house and the relatively flat ground in the area was likely used for camping by soldiers of Stonewall Jackson's Confederate army. The house and its later additions and outbuildings illustrate the historic development of a rural farmhouse of the mid nineteenth through the early twentieth century, while retaining elements of its original form and function. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that 007-0447 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. The historic research carried out for this Project did not indicate that Thomas Cross was significant to the history of the community, and therefore 007-0447 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 3.

007-0463

Resource 007-0463 is located at 2506 Deerfield Valley Road on the outskirts of Deerfield. The farm complex extends down a long, gravel driveway that terminates at the top of a hill. The northern end, with residence and associated structures, is approximately 2,293 feet north-northwest of the proposed pipeline. At the southern end, the barn is approximately 1,642 feet north-northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The elevation slopes upwards from Deerfield Valley Road to the southeast to where the barns are located on top of the hill. The area surrounding the house has scattered, mature trees, but the rest of the area is manicured pasture. In the distance are tree-lines and mountains. The resource has pasture between it and other nearby residences and farm structures.

The resource is a ca. 1800, two-story, vernacular, log-construction I-house with wood-frame extension (Appendix B, Figures 5 and 6). The log-construction portion is to the northeast side and has V-notch joints, with wide bands of chinking and hand-hewn timber. It is set on a stone pier foundation. The side gable roof, covering the log and wood portion, is covered with standing seam metal, and features exposed rafter tails. The log portion of the structure has a fieldstone foundation chimney with brick top. Resource 007-0463 is three bays wide on the southeast, or primary, elevation and features, on the first floor, a wood-panel door to the southwest and two wood-frame, nine-over-six, double-hung windows. On the second floor are wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung windows with vinyl mullions. The first floor on the original, log-construction portion has a wood-frame porch with wood-floor and shed-roof clad in standing-seam metal. This full-width porch extends across the log- and wood-frame portion of the structure, and rests on a stone pier foundation. A portion of the porch, which is connected to the wood-frame part of the residence, has been enclosed. It is not clear if this was originally built this way, or was enclosed at a later date. In the gable end of the log portion, there are two wood-frame, fixed-pane, four-light windows on either side of the chimney, and the gable-end is clad in wood shingles. The northeast elevation of the building is overgrown with thick brush making features of the first level inaccessible for survey. Built in ca. 1900, the wood-frame extension is clad in clapboard siding and is two bays wide. The enclosed shed roof portion has two paired, wood-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The windows of the second story match in material and design to their counterparts in the log-construction section. The same goes for the southwest elevation, which matches the northeast section, and its corresponding chimney.

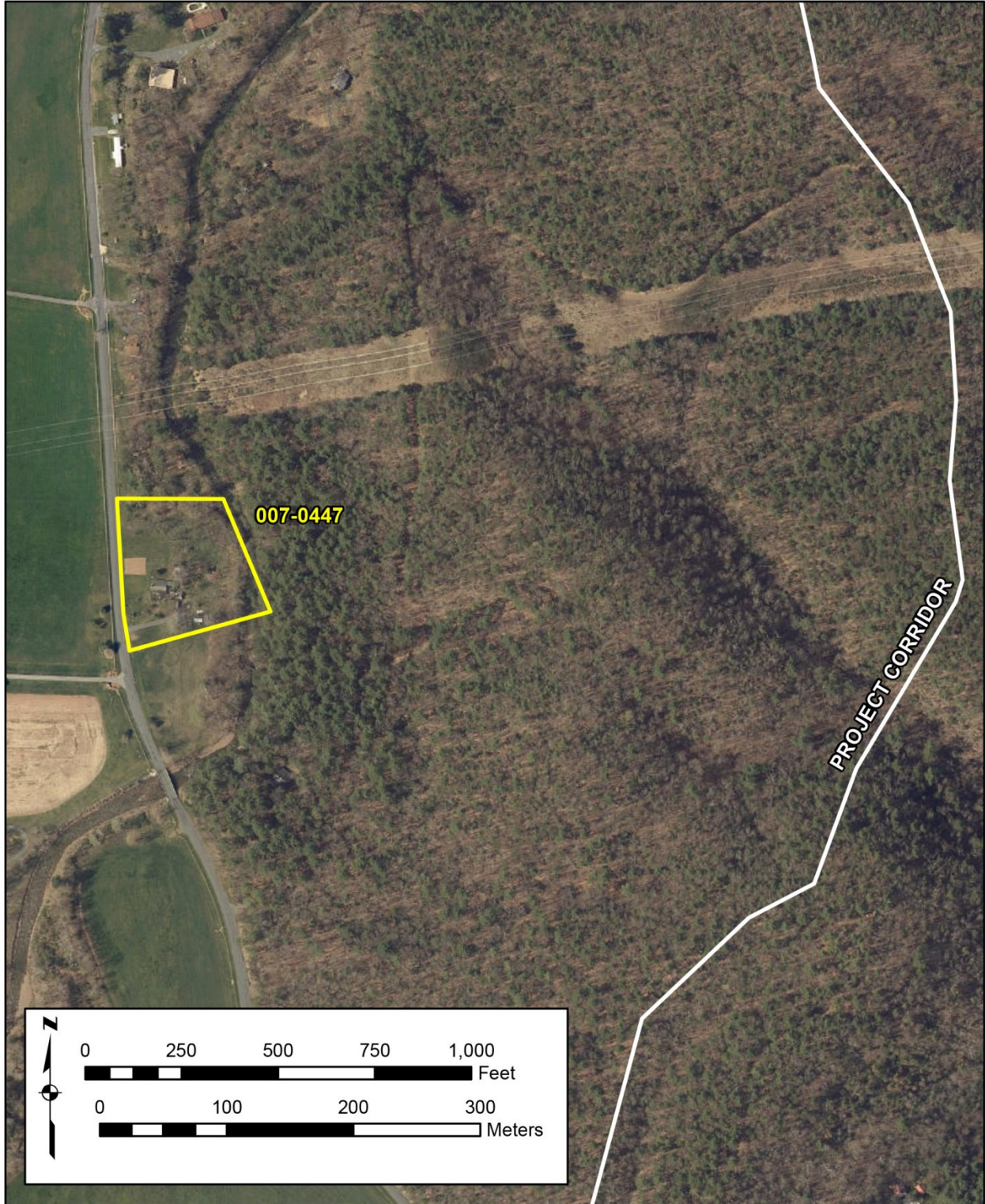


Figure 3. 007-0447, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

There are five structures associated with the house, three barns (Barn 1, Barn 2, Barn 3), a well house, and a ca. 1990s concrete structure. The well house, located west of the house, is a concrete block structure with a wood, vertical-board door and a standing-seam metal roof. The concrete structure is located down the hill to the west and is a simplistic feature built into the landscape. It appears to be related to cattle-driving. It is composed of a poured concrete base with poured concrete walls supported by metal ties set into berms on either side. The walls angle outwards and downwards at the entrances to the north and south. On the northern end the concrete base angles upwards about 45 degrees for about a yard. A makeshift wire fence is on the southern end.

Barn 1 is a ca. 1920s, two-story, wood-frame, German siding clad building set on a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 7). The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six, and double-hung, with most of them in dilapidated condition. The entrance is on the northeast elevation in the central of three bays. The door is no longer extant. Above it is a vertical plank door (hay loft) on the second story. The roof is gable-end and clad is corrugated metal. There is a circular vent in the gable end of the building, that is missing the vent or window that most likely occupied it. The northwest and southwest elevations are simple with the same six-over-six windows of the front occupying all bays on first and second floors. The northwest elevation is four bays wide, and the southwest elevation is two bays wide without any doors in center. There is a rectangular, wood vent in the gable end on the southwest elevation. The southeast elevation has a single thin, cut-out section of wall that is irregularly located on the second floor just under the eaves. It has since been boarded up from the interior.

Down the road to the southeast is Barn 2. It is a ca. 1920s two-story, wood-frame, vernacular barn set on a stone-pier foundation and clad in German siding (Appendix B, Figure 8). The primary entrance faces southwest to the driveway, and is a large, sliding, wood-plank door. Above that is a loading bay/hay loft with a wood-plank door. The roof is gable-end and clad in standing-seam metal. There is a rectangular, wood vent in the gable-end near the ridge line. The barn stretches lengthwise to the northeast, and the northwest elevation has eleven wood-frame, fixed-pane, six-light windows as well as a split, wood-plank door on the first floor spaced semi-regularly. Most of the windows are damaged or replaced with Plexiglas. The second floor has three loading doors, two original wood-plank doors, and one replacement plywood door at the central opening; these are also spaced semi-regularly. The southeast elevation is similar, though the lower level consists of a band of awning openings that can open for any animals occupying the barn, and there are only two loading doors on the second level as this elevation does not have one at the southern end. The northeast elevation of the barn has a shed roof portion that shares the same characteristics of the main portion of the barn. It has a sliding door entrance featuring a wood-plank door like the opposite end of the barn, and has wood-frame, fixed-pane, six-light windows that are in disrepair as in the other sections of the barn. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal.

Near Barn 2 is Barn 3 and a ca. 1990s concrete structure discussed above. Barn 3 is a ca. 1970s wood-frame, single-story building set on a poured-concrete foundation and clad in wood lumber at the base and corrugated metal on the upper portion of the structure (Appendix B, Figure 9). The barn has a gated opening, which once had a sliding door, on its northeast elevation. There are two window openings on either side of the door, neither of which currently contains glass. The roof is gable-end and clad in corrugated metal. On the northwest and southeast elevations are six evenly spaced, aluminum-frame, awning windows that have three vertically stacked awning openings. Several of the windows are damaged. The southwest

elevation is simple, with a sliding, corrugated-metal door that mirrors the opening on the opposite end of the building.

NRHP Assessment: Originally recorded by Ann McCleary (1979), the Thomas Montgomery House was listed in overall good condition. McCleary did not give an NRHP assessment. The current survey found that 007-0463 is in an overall poor condition. Portions of the house's structure are collapsing, most notably a chimney, and vegetation is causing significant material damage on the lower level. The older outbuildings associated with 007-0463 have a significant number of missing windows and damaged details. Some of the window openings of the structures have been modified and replaced with Plexiglas and plywood. However, the dwelling and Barns I and II are rare surviving examples of architectural forms that convey the feeling of agricultural life in the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource retains integrity of setting, and despite the poor condition, integrity of materials and design as well. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that this resource is 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. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 4.

007-0467

This resource is located at 2974 Deerfield Valley Road Route 629 in Deerfield. The residence is approximately 1,102 feet south-southeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). It is setback approximately 350 feet from the road with a gravel driveway passing between several buildings on adjacent residential properties. The house and associated structures is located on a manicured lawn at the edge of a tree line, which follows a creek to the southwest of the property. The elevation is relatively flat, though it slopes downward to the southwest towards the creek bed.

The resource, referred to as the Dula House in DHR files, is a ca. 1840s, two-story vernacular house of log-construction set on a continuous, stone foundation and currently clad in aluminum siding (Appendix B, Figures 10–12). William Clayton was reported to have lived there in the nineteenth century, according to local history, but by the late nineteenth century, the house was vacant and in poor condition with exposed log walls (McCleary 1978b). The house was subsequently remodeled by the next homeowners, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Morris. Their daughter Eleanor Dula lived there afterwards and claimed that the house had been moved to its current location from a site further north. In a DHR survey conducted on May 2014, the owner Wil Reid also stated that the house had been relocated, and structural clues in the house provided supporting evidence of this (Pulice 2014).

The wood frame I-house is three-bays wide and features wood-frame, three-over-one, double-hung windows with wood, faux shutters. Its dimensions and roof pitch are reminiscent of the Federal style. It has a central wood panel three-light door covered by an aluminum-frame storm door. A wood-frame porch stretches almost entirely along the first-floor of the elevation. It features aluminum-clad fluted columns supporting a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. The second floor of the building has two windows aligned with the first-floor windows. These are also three-over-one double-hung wood sash. The house has a side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The sides of the house notably feature chimneys, with a coursed-stone chimney with brick stack on the east elevation and exterior, concrete-block flues on both east and west

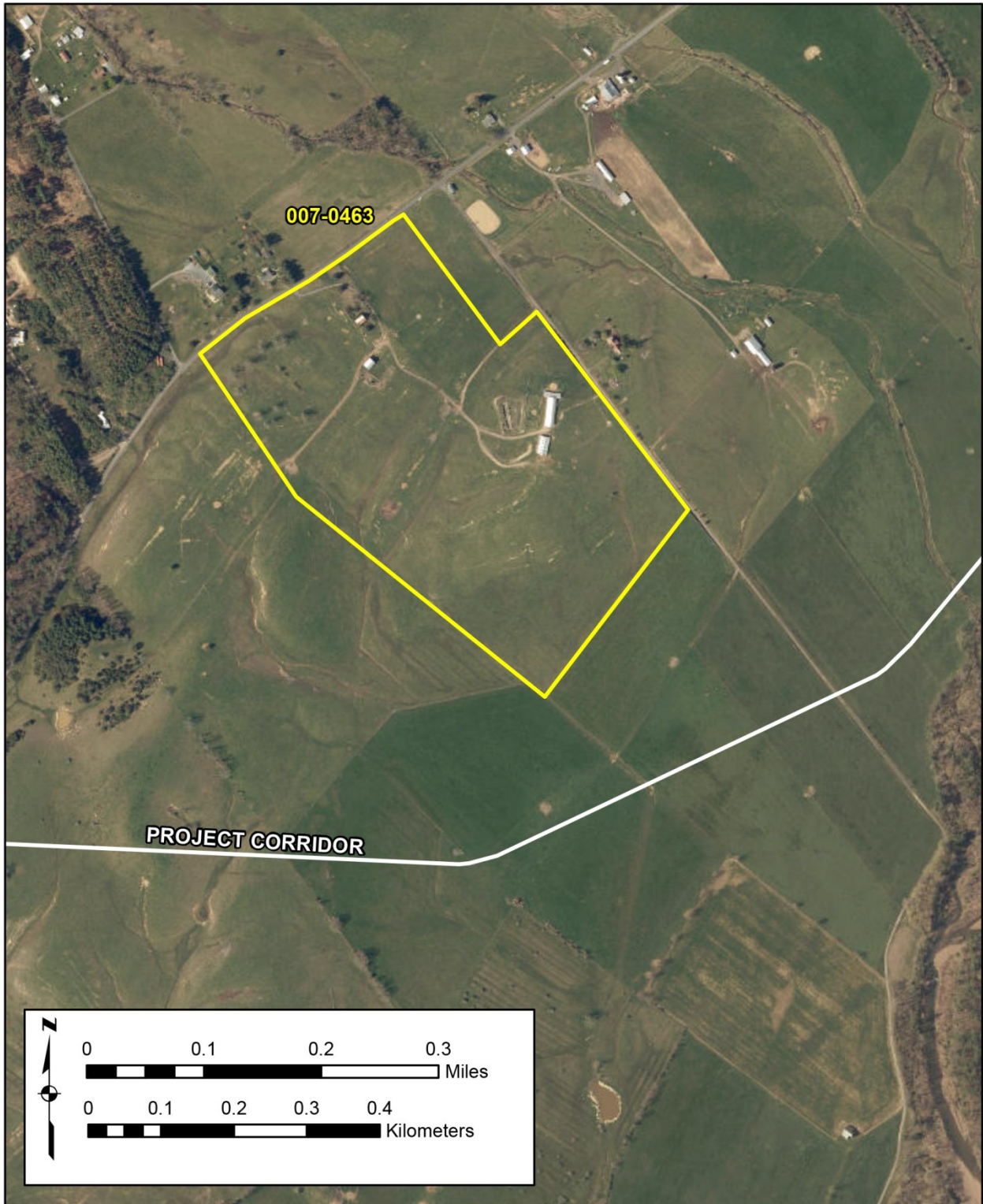


Figure 4. 007-0463, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

elevations. The rear of the house has a shed-roof addition with asphalt shingles; it is also clad in aluminum siding. There are two outbuildings associated with the residence: a chicken house and second outbuilding that is obscured by foliage. The chicken house is a wood-frame structure clad in vertical board (Appendix B, Figures 13). It has a shed roof clad in corrugated metal. It has three pens with vertical board doors.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-0467 has been significantly altered since the core of the structure was constructed in the early-mid 1800s. Modifications over time have obscured its original character, resulting in a loss of integrity of design and materials. Furthermore, the structure has lost its integrity of setting as a result of being moved to the present location in ca. 1980. Mike Pulice with the DHR has previously recommended the resource not eligible in 2014 (Pulice 2014). ERM agrees that this resource is ineligible 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.

007-0476

This resource is located at 3016 Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629 in Deerfield. It is approximately 850 feet south from the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The resource includes a store, a dwelling house, and several outbuildings. The primary resource is a former general merchandise store situated on flat land and surrounded by grass. A dwelling house associated with the store is a secondary resource on the property, located 65 feet to the east of the store. It is set back minimally from the road on a maintained, fairly level yard with scattered trees and bushes. The rear of the property is largely undeveloped, with an unnamed drainage defining the southwest edge of the yard. The property is located along the main road through Deerfield (Rte 629). Several residences are visible from the property, with a field across the road to the north. The town quickly gives way to a rural atmosphere, with rolling pastures and tree-covered mountains in the distance to the north, east, and west.

The primary resource at 007-0476 was built in 1918, according to tax records. Though currently unused, it once served as Hoy's Store and the post office for the town. The vernacular one-story building has a replacement concrete masonry unit foundation and a central, on-peak brick chimney (Appendix B, Figures 14–17). The building has a front-gabled, standing seam metal roof with straight edge, asbestos siding on the first floor north elevation and wavy edge asbestos siding on the north gable end and east elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the north façade and is filled with a vinyl storm door and a paneled original wooden door with nine upper lights. Above the door is a seven paneled transom and two side lights on either side. The only visible windows are on the north elevation and are two-over-two double-hung aluminum sash. The north façade includes a hipped-roof porch rebuilt on a poured concrete floor with a continuous concrete block foundation; it is supported by four wooden posts. The roofing material is standing seam metal. The west elevation features a ca. 1950s shed roof addition with the same straight edge asbestos siding on the north elevation and wavy edge on the west elevation. The addition has a wooden plank door on the north elevation.

A dwelling house to the east of the store, constructed in 1870 according to tax records, is a secondary resource on the property. The resource is a two-story, wood-frame, vernacular I-house set on a continuous concrete-block foundation and clad in vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 18–20). The primary elevation faces north toward the road. The first story has a wood-frame, wrap-around porch with turned wood posts, wood floor, and concrete-block foundation.

The porch has a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal, with a gable-end protrusion that juts out from the northeast corner where the porch wraps around. The house has wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung windows, and its primary entrance is through a wood-panel door covered with a storm door, which is centered on the north elevation. The main block roof is side-gable and clad in standing-seam metal. There are triangular vents and cornice returns on the end gables, and there is a brick chimney, with an arched chimney cap of newer brick, centered on the ridgeline of the roof. At the rear of the house are two mid-century additions. A two-story, gabled addition to the southeast appears to be earlier than the two-story, shed-roof addition on the southwest. The additions feature two-over-two windows with the same characteristics as those on the original block. Entry through a wood panel door covered by a storm door is off a shed-roof porch, which is attached to the shed addition. The porch has wood posts and compositional asphalt shingles, and is set on a concrete block foundation.

A shed with attached garage is located between the store and the dwelling, set back from the road (Appendix B, Figure 21). The shed dates to ca. 1900. It is clad in board-and-batten with a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. The entrance is a wood paneled door with six upper lights, located on the north elevation. A shed roof extension connects the west elevation of the shed to the east elevation of the garage. The ca. 1950 attached garage is a front-gabled structure with a standing seam metal roof and an open bay on the north elevation. It is covered with wavy edge asbestos siding in the gable end and has vinyl siding on the walls. The garage rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation. The shed also has a shed-roof porch addition on the north elevation that is supported by four wooden posts. It extends to the garage's east elevation. An outhouse is located to the west of the store (Appendix B, Figure 22). It has a shed roof of unknown material and is composed of vertical wooden panels with a door on the east elevation and a small window on the north elevation. It is extremely deteriorated. Behind the house is a shed largely obscured from view by shrubbery. Due to restrictions on property access, limited details of the shed were visible from the road. It is clad in vinyl siding and has a gabled, corrugated-metal clad roof.

According to a previous architectural survey (McCleary 1978c), Hoy's Store was constructed in 1917 by Elmer M. Hoy as a store and post office for the developing village of Deerfield. Hoy had an earlier store adjacent to this one built in 1900, a portion of which reportedly remains as the board-and-batten shed to the southeast of the current store. Hoy is listed as a merchant in the 1910 census, and became postmaster in 1913 (Ancestry 2016). Hoy operated the store and post office until his death in 1960. He apparently lived in the dwelling house on the property, which, along with the store, is currently owned by D'Arlene Hoy and Rebecca Stevens. Elmer Hoy's wife, Margaret, died in 1939, and in 1940, Hoy was living with his daughter and grandson (Ancestry 2016). Hoy may have remarried, since according to McCleary his wife was the postmaster from 1943 to 1977; however no record of this was found. After Elmer Hoy's death, his son took over the operation of the store, which closed in 1977. A portion of the building was still being used as a post office in 1978 (McCleary 1978c). A new post office has since been constructed about 250 yards to the west.

NRHP Assessment: The primary resource at 007-0476, Hoy's Store and Deerfield Post Office, is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, deterioration and changes to materials and design have resulted in a loss of integrity. Likewise, the dwelling house on the property is not an exceptional example of its type, and it has seen a number of changes that have diminished the overall integrity of the resource. The associated outbuildings also do not exhibit any outstanding qualities. It is ERM's recommendation that

007-0476 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. However, Hoy's Store and Deerfield Post Office was a significant landmark in the village of Deerfield during the early to mid twentieth century. The building was a social and commercial center for the residents of the village and the surrounding farms, and Elmer Hoy played a vital role in the life of this small Appalachian community. The dwelling house on the property is associated with Elmer Hoy and the Hoy family, and is representative of the close ties between domestic and work spaces in nineteenth and early twentieth century rural life. Although the store and dwelling have had some alterations and additions over time, they retain their vernacular form. The associated shed represents an earlier incarnation of the store and retains elements of its original construction. Taken as a whole, the store, house, and shed convey their historical associations with the domestic, commercial, and civic life of the community. Therefore, ERM recommends 007-0476 as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events significant to the development of Deerfield, and under Criterion B for its association with Elmer M. Hoy and his family. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 5.

007-0487

This resource is located off Hughart Fort Lane, which is accessed from Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The building is on the northeastern side of the gravel lane, which continues past the building. The residence and gazebo are set back from the driveway within a stand of mature trees and vegetation. It is positioned on a hill, but not at the highest point as the ground slopes upwards to the southwest of the house. The resource is approximately 1,842 feet north-northeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The property is surrounded by hilly pasture land with tree-covered mountains on the horizon. The resource has a relatively large amount of space between it and other residences, though other farm structures are closer, including those associated with the nearby resource 007-0463 on top of the hill.

The resource is a ca. 1900, two-and-a-half story, wood-frame, cross-gabled Queen Anne house called "Alto Vista" (Appendix B, Figures 23–25). It is set on a stone pier foundation and is clad in German siding. The house has a T-shaped footprint excluding the porches, and although there is asymmetry in the overall footprint, design elements are generally symmetrical between the southwest and northeast elevations. The windows of the house are primarily wood-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The high-pitched gable roof on the structure is clad in standing seam metal and features overhanging eaves supported by scrolled brackets on the cornice and a spindlework vergeboard featuring star cut-outs. The gable end features wood fish scale shingles. There are two brick chimneys along the northwest-southeast running ridgeline of the house. One chimney is just to the northwest of the T-intersection, and one just above the gable on the southeast end of the ridgeline. The chimneys both have flared-out, simple detailing on the tops of the chimney, though the southeast chimney is in disrepair and is missing some of the top rows of bricks.

There are two porches on the first story. The first one wraps around the northwest elevation and the second is on the southwest elevation, which faces Hughart Fort Lane. The porches are wood-frame with turned wood posts with spindlework, and lattice balustrades. The hipped roofs are covered with standing seam metal. The northwest porch has a small central decorative gable that is centrally aligned with the gable-end of the house's roof above (Appendix B, Figure 26). The first story has bay windows on the short ends of the T-footprint. These have decorative wood shingles above the windows and decorative brackets under the standing seam metal roofs of the bay windows. Another feature found in various locations on the first story are several

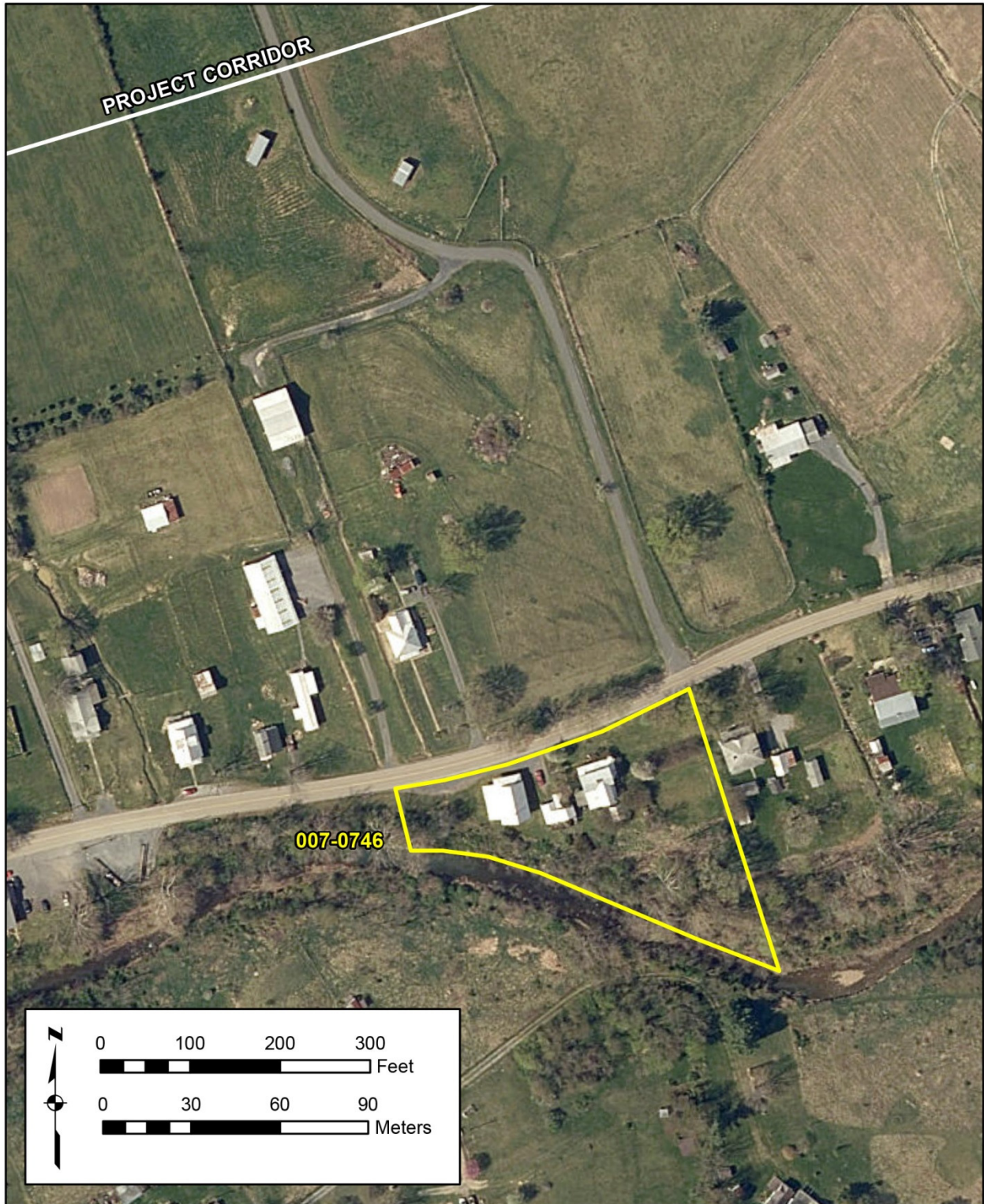


Figure 5. 007-0746, proposed NRHP boundary and its relationship to the Project.

decorative, wood-frame, multi-light, fixed-pane, stained-glass windows. One is diamond shaped and located under the northeast terminating point of the northwest wrap-around porch. It has a larger central diamond light and 12 surrounding diamond-shaped lights. Next to it is a wood panel door with additional carved dot and line details on the panels. It also has an aluminum storm door and transom with carved wood detail reading "Alto Vista." The other terminating point of the wrap-around porch is less elaborate and has a wood panel door with four lights and storm door. The second decorative window is rectangular with a large central light and 14 lights around the central light. It is located under the northwest end of the southwest porch. Diagonal to it on the southwest elevation is a wood-panel door. Secondary entrances to the house include one located at the southeast end of the southwest porch, one facing inward towards the northeast, and another facing southeast towards a small, enclosed bump-out on the southeast termination point of the porch that features a wood-frame, fixed-pane, two-light window and hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. The final entrance is on the southeast elevation, off-center to the northeast end and covered by a wood-frame, shed-roof awning clad in corrugated metal.

The second floor has primarily one-over-one windows as previously described except for one single-light, fixed-pane exception on the southwest elevation. The windows are paired above the bay windows and at the northwest elevation. Above all the paired windows of the second story are paired windows in the half-story above, within ornate gable-ends of the roof. The first floor has a small mid-century, bump-out addition on the northwest elevation that is clad in asbestos siding and set on a concrete-block foundation. It has a wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung window and a shed roof with asphalt shingles, and the half-story has a small visible area of gable end on the southeast end of the building near the off-center hipped-roof portion where there is shingling in the gable end.

There are two structures associated with the house, a gazebo to the west of the building and a well to the southeast. The gazebo is a wood-frame, cross-gable structure set on posts (Appendix B, Figure 27). It has round-arched entrances on all four sides and is clad in wood latticework. The gable ends have shingles and a decorative triangular-detail, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The well is composed of concrete blocks and has a standing-seam metal, shed roof.

NRHP Assessment: Originally surveyed in 1978 by Ann McCleary, Alto Vista also known as the Taylor House, was not evaluated for the NRHP at that time. McCleary notes that the structure was in good condition and represents "...one of the most elaborate, pretentious houses built in this part of the Deerfield Valley in the late 19th-early 20th centuries" (McCleary 1978d). The house exhibits elements that are characteristic of the Queen Anne style, and it is a good example of those elements transposed upon a rural country house. It is an uncommon house in a region that primarily features I-house forms and vernacular design. Despite the overall poor condition of the building, it still retains many aspects of integrity. The location is unchanged and the setting has relatively unaltered rural characteristics in the immediate vicinity. The materials are primarily original to the structure and impart a clear sense of the workmanship with the Queen-Anne-style spindlework and woodwork. The feeling and association of the property also is high in integrity, as the trees and gazebo impart a sense of place on that part of the landscape associated with the main house. It is likely that there were once other farm structures associated with the property; therefore, the resource has lost its identity as a farm complex. The main detracting elements are the current poor condition of the house and the small asbestos-clad, bump-out addition. However, that addition is small and not facing towards the gravel lane, and it does not significantly impair the historic feeling of the resource. It is ERM's

recommendation that this resource is 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. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 6.

007-0490

Resource 007-0490 is located at 3075 Deerfield Valley Road, approximately 650 feet south of the proposed Project in Deerfield (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The house is situated at the base of a hill with many buildings in the vicinity, including a modern post office next door, to the east. It is surrounded by pasture land and gently rolling hills.

Resource 007-0490 consists of a house and five outbuildings. The circa 1915 one-story Queen Anne cottage has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and an unknown foundation (Appendix B, Figures 28 and 29). The house has four chimneys: one brick chimney that pierces the northern slope of the roof, and three concrete masonry unit chimneys with one on the western slope, another on the center ridge of the roof, and another on the eastern end of the house. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl windows and a wrap-around porch that has been converted into a carport on the east elevation. The porch has a compositional asphalt hipped roof supported by Doric columns on a modern wooden deck with a lattice covering and replacement wooden deck rails with turned wood balusters. The primary entrance is on the south elevation and includes a vinyl storm door with a large light, behind which is a replacement wood panel door. A bay window on the west elevation has a gable roof with a louvered attic vent. Bay windows similar to this also flank the central entry in the primary façade, with the exception being that the one on the west does not have a gable roof. The house includes many additions; including a ca. 1950 shed addition to the north elevation that has materials consistent with the main block (Appendix B, Figure 30). There also is another northern addition that was mostly covered by a tarp at the time of survey. This is likely a stand-alone structure covering the patio. The house is in overall good condition.

Adjacent to the house are five sheds that are all northwest of the house (Appendix B, Figure 31). The first shed is farthest from the house and is a wood-framed structure clad in board-and-batten with fixed, six-pane wooden windows and corrugated metal roof. The shed is side-gabled and has a shed roof addition to the east. The second shed has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles, a modern door on the south elevation, and metal walls. Entry is through a modern vinyl door in the south end. The third shed is a prefabricated shed with a gabled, asphalt shingle roof and T1-11 siding. It has an unknown foundation. The fourth shed is a front-gabled structure with vinyl siding, fieldstone foundation, metal roof, and wooden plank door on the south elevation. The fifth shed is wood-framed with a corrugated metal shed roof and an open lattice screened porch. The sheds are all in fair to good condition.

Resource 007-0490 was originally surveyed by Ann McCleary (1978e). The “Whiting House” was reported to be the home of Mr. Milton Whiting a supervisor at the Augusta Wood Company, which came to Deerfield in ca. 1917. The company produced wood barrel staves for the Sun Oil Company and “was one of the major industries in the village” (Satterwaite 1993:30). The company also had a sawmill and tan bark mill in town. However, it soon became apparent that the company could not secure the quality or quantity of wood needed for its products and closed the mill in the fall of 1919. Whiting later formed the Whiting Oil Company and was active in politics and business in Clifton Forge, Virginia (Smith 2012).

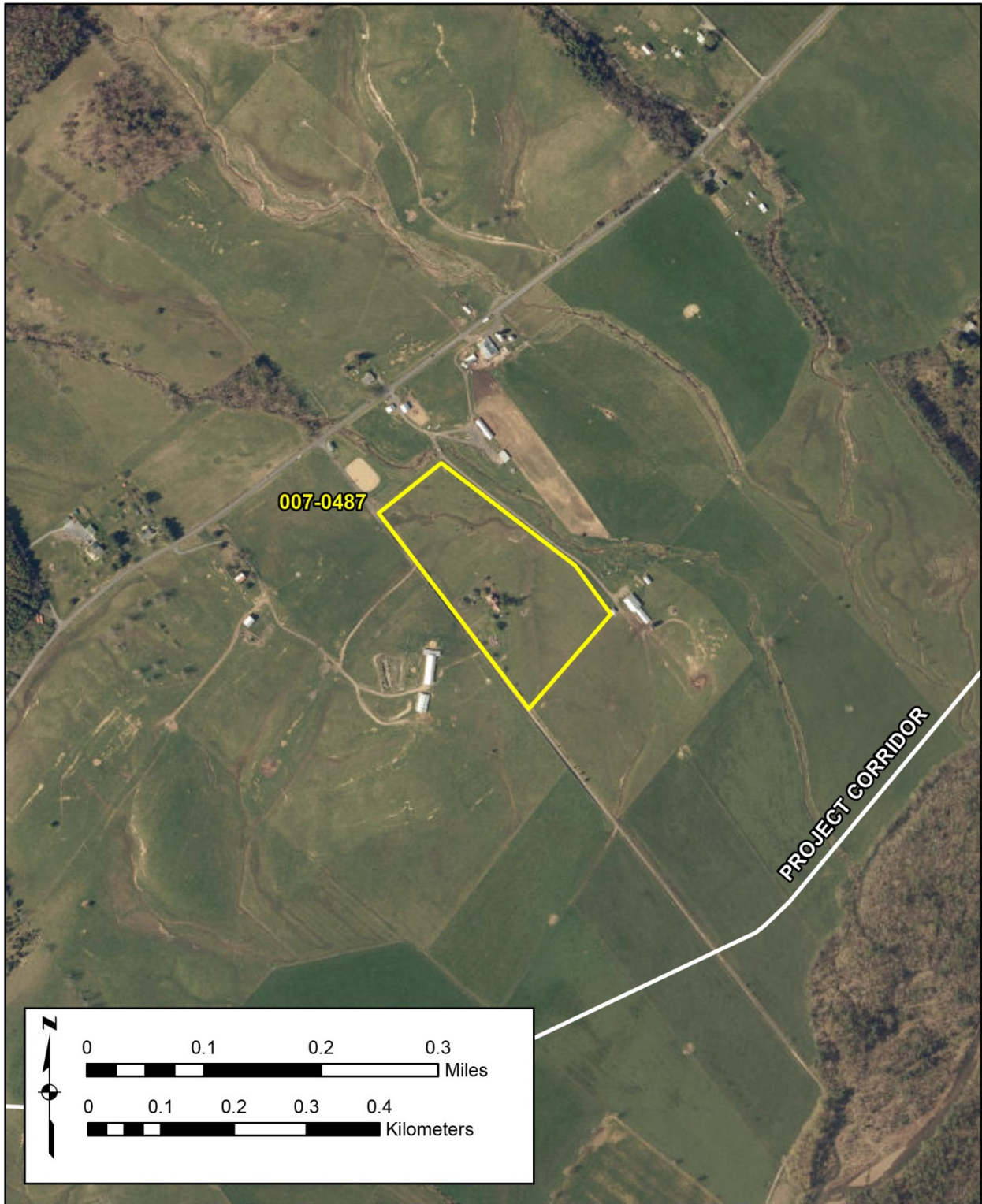


Figure 6. 007-0487, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

According to McCleary, the house was moved from the Augusta Wood Products Company mill property to its current location at an unknown date. The mill was located about 400 yards to the south, on Route 600 (Marble Valley Road) in the vicinity of Railroad Avenue, based on McCleary's description of worker housing located nearby. Historic maps indicate that the house was moved between 1945 and 1967 (USGS 1945, 1967).

NRHP Assessment: McCleary (1978) did not assess 007-0490 for the NRHP. Because of modifications to the porch (including the creation of a carport), replacement materials throughout, and rear additions, the resource has lost considerable integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The structure has been moved a short distance and no longer retains its original setting as part of the Augusta Wood Products employee housing. The resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion C due to the loss of integrity, such that it is no longer a good example of a Queen Anne cottage. Although the resource's integrity with regard to feeling and association have been compromised somewhat, the house remains in Deerfield Village and stands as a reminder of the village's early twentieth-century development and history. As a notable embodiment of Deerfield's history, and a link to the short-lived Augusta Wood Products Company, ERM recommends the resource eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. It is also may also be eligible under Criterion B for its association with Milton Whiting, although more research is necessary to establish the significance of his association with the structure. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 7.

007-0863

Resource 007-0863 is located at 15 China Clay Road, which is between a fork in the road where it intersects with Patton Farm Road in Stuarts Draft. The church and associated structures are approximately 893 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The elevation gently slopes towards the south, and is a manicured lawn on the northern end of the lot around the church. Towards the cemetery, the lot transitions to scattered trees, and at the southernmost end, features a tree line. Across the road is primarily forested land, though to the northwest lies a cleared pasture. There is a gravel parking area for the pastor on the northeast property border with the road.

The resource is a ca. 1880 one-story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival church called Beulah Baptist Church. It is set on a continuous concrete-block foundation (Appendix B, Figures 32–34). The church faces to the east, and has evolved over the years to include the original block, a ca. 1950 concrete-block section to the north, 1990s addition where the modern main entry is, and a ca. 1990s addition added to the 1970 concrete block addition. The original block of the church has a front-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The original façade features a simplistic rose window (now painted over) in the gable. Above that is a cross-gable church steeple with a bell inside. It is open air at its center with exposed wood posts. The 1990s front addition obscures the original entry below these details. On the south elevation of the original church are four, evenly spaced, pointed-arch, stained glass windows. At the center is an exterior, corbelled brick chimney. The center of the west elevation has a cluster of pointed-arch, stained-glass windows, a larger one flanked by two smaller ones. Below it are aluminum, exterior, cellar doors, and above is a vinyl, rectangular vent.

The 1950s north addition is composed of concrete block and vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. It has a metal, security door on the east elevation of the addition with concrete steps with metal rail leading up to it. There is also another small concrete-block section just

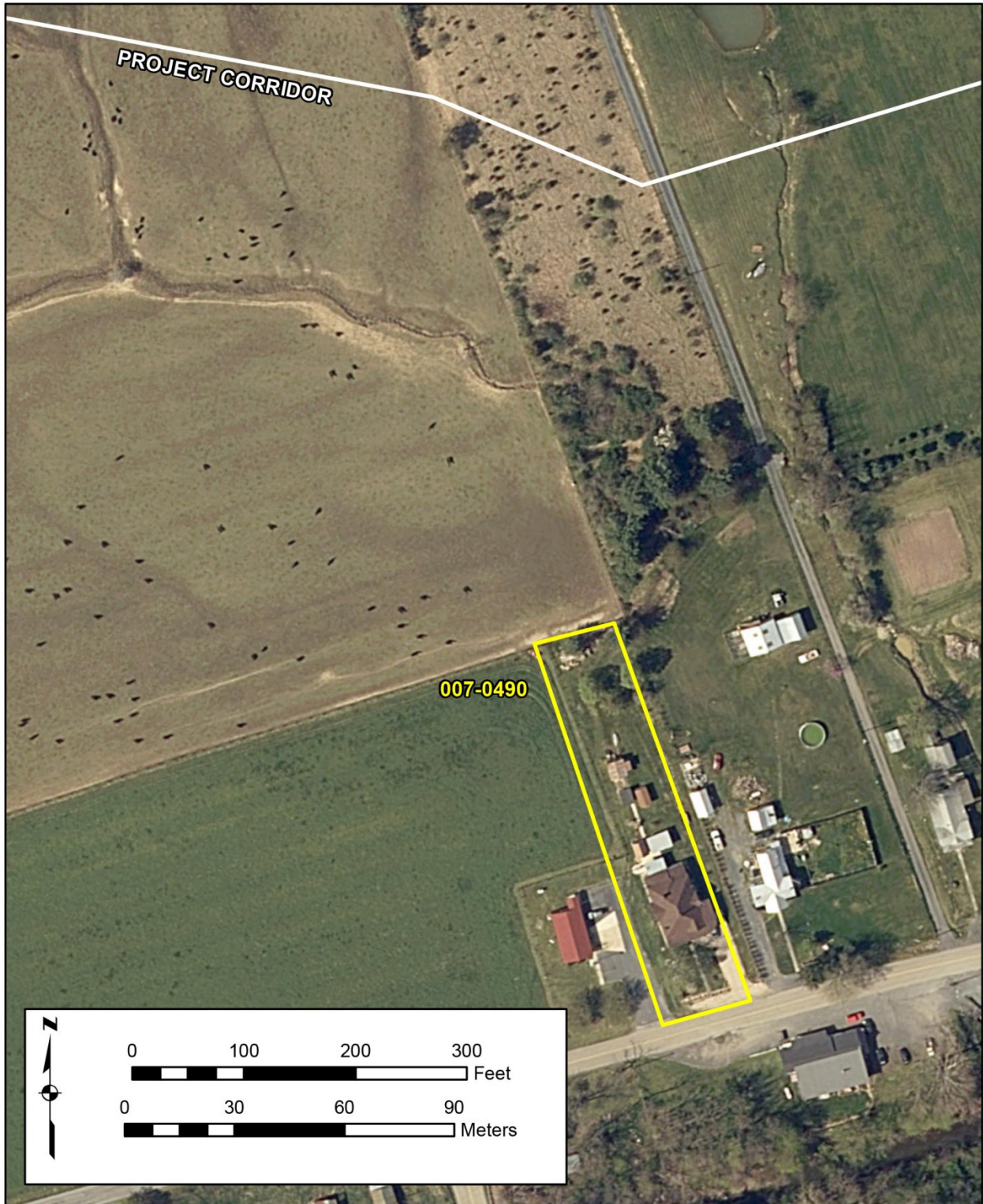


Figure 7. 007-0490, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

south of the steps that has an aluminum-frame, slider window and shed roof with asphalt shingles. The 1970s addition is gabled with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding in the gable end, and an interior brick chimney. One ca. 1990s addition is attached to the 1970s portion on the west elevation where it connects with the original church. It is clad in vinyl siding and has a continuous, concrete-block foundation. It features vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows with mullion inserts, and it has a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation also has an access point with a plywood door on the north side. The 1990s addition to the front of the church is a relatively plain, wood-frame addition set on a poured-concrete foundation and clad in vinyl siding. It features vinyl, double doors on its east elevation with a simple wood cross above it. On the north and south side of the addition are vinyl-frame, fixed-pane, octagonal windows with mullion inserts. The addition is gabled and clad in asphalt shingles.

The cemetery associated with the church is a vernacular, rural cemetery with eastward facing markers in loosely organized rows (Appendix B, Figure 35). Several mature trees are scattered throughout. The oldest markers are concentrated primarily near the church and to the northwest, and the newer markers are generally more common to the southeast. The markers include obelisks, military markers, engraved granite markers, and faded hand-carved markers. The dates range from 1932 to 2013, with approximately 96 twentieth century markers and 23 twenty-first century markers. Common surnames are Brooks, Brown, Diggs, Hodge (or variations on this spelling), Wells, and Williams. At the rear of the cemetery is a 1990s prefabricated, wood-frame shed set on concrete-block piers and clad in T1-11 siding. It has a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles and double doors facing north.

Beulah Baptist Church is an African-American congregation dating to at least 1880 when the current building was constructed (McCleary 1981). It appears on an 1884 map of Augusta County as “Church (Col)” (Hotchkiss 1884b). The church is located near clay deposits that were used to produce pottery, drainage tiles, and fire brick between 1863 and 1887. In 1884, the Virginia China Clay and Fire Brick Company employed 50 men and produced two to three thousand fire bricks each day for use in furnaces and coke ovens (Hotchkiss 1884c; Upchurch 1998:2–4). The brickworks likely employed a significant number of African Americans, who were often hired for hot, physically-demanding laboring jobs (Rorabaugh et al. 2004:359). The architectural survey form for this property (McCleary 1981) notes that the church is “one of the few African American Churches that remain in use today.”

The Beulah Baptist Church Cemetery was founded in 1890 according to Nutt (2000), but the lack of early burial dates on the existing marked graves suggests that there are unmarked burials or an earlier site for the older interments. African-American graves were often marked with impermanent materials such as wood or plants, or were decorated with objects placed on the surface that were eventually buried or lost (Henderson 2015:102).

NRHP Assessment: Originally recorded by Ann McCleary in 1981, 007-0863 was unevaluated, although it was noted that it was one of few African-American churches in use in the county. The church was reportedly organized in 1880, coinciding with the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad and the development of clay mining and related industry in the area. The cemetery was founded in 1890 according to one source. The church and cemetery are associated with an African-American community that emerged after emancipation around Lipscomb Station on the Shenandoah Railroad. The church and cemetery are recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events related to African-American religious life after the Civil War. The church has seen significant alterations to its original form over time that have diminished the original integrity of the Gothic Revival elements

and simplistic form. These additions and alterations are in prominent places that detract from the building's historic feeling. The cemetery is also a common vernacular form in the region that does not display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. No known significant personages are associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 8.

007-5703

Resource 007-5703 is located at 2987 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence and associated outbuildings are set back from the road on a maintained yard that slopes to the north. The structure is approximately 555 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The residence is surrounded by rolling pasture land with mature trees and hills at the borders. Unlike the residences to the south of the road, this residence has more space between it and other structures.

The resource is a ca. 1960 single-story, compact Ranch house set on a continuous concrete-block foundation and clad in tan bricks set in a common bond pattern (Appendix B, Figures 36–38). The side-gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The southern end of the west elevation features a brick exterior chimney. The house features vinyl one-over-one replacement windows with mullion inserts and brick rowlock sills. The main entrance is on the south elevation and is surrounded by a ca. 1970s enclosed porch addition with a standing-seam metal shed roof and walls clad in vinyl siding. One-over-one aluminum double-hung windows form an almost complete ribbon around the porch, and an aluminum, glass door with decorative metal scrolls is on the east side of the porch. Access to the porch is gained by stone steps. A large two-bay side-gable attached carport on the east elevation appears to be an addition as the brick parapet wall does not match the brick found on the main block and enclosed porch. It is wood-frame, with vinyl-siding in the gable-end and asphalt shingles on the roof. The roof is supported by lumber posts on top of the parapet wall; a gravel driveway leads to it.

There are four outbuildings associated with the house (Appendix B, Figure 39). The first outbuilding is a ca. 1960s, built-in-berm, root cellar to the northwest of the house. It is composed of concrete blocks at the base and wood-frame at the top with vinyl siding. It has a shallow-pitched, gable-end roof with asphalt shingles. The root cellar features a wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window on its east elevation. The second outbuilding is a 1960s concrete block well house with a front gable asphalt-shingle roof and exposed rafter ends. It has a wood-paneled door in the south gable end. The third outbuilding is a wood-frame shed with clapboard siding and set on concrete block piers. It is located to the northeast of the house. It has a badly deteriorated wood-panel door and a wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung window. The roof is gable-end with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. The final outbuilding is a 1980s, wood-frame, gambrel roof, pre-fabricated shed with T1-11 siding and set on concrete block piers. It features an aluminum awning window on the east side with triple openings vertically stacked.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5703 is a common example of its type, and its additions on the front and side are dominant features that impact its integrity. The associated outbuildings are either not of age or display common features of the region. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for

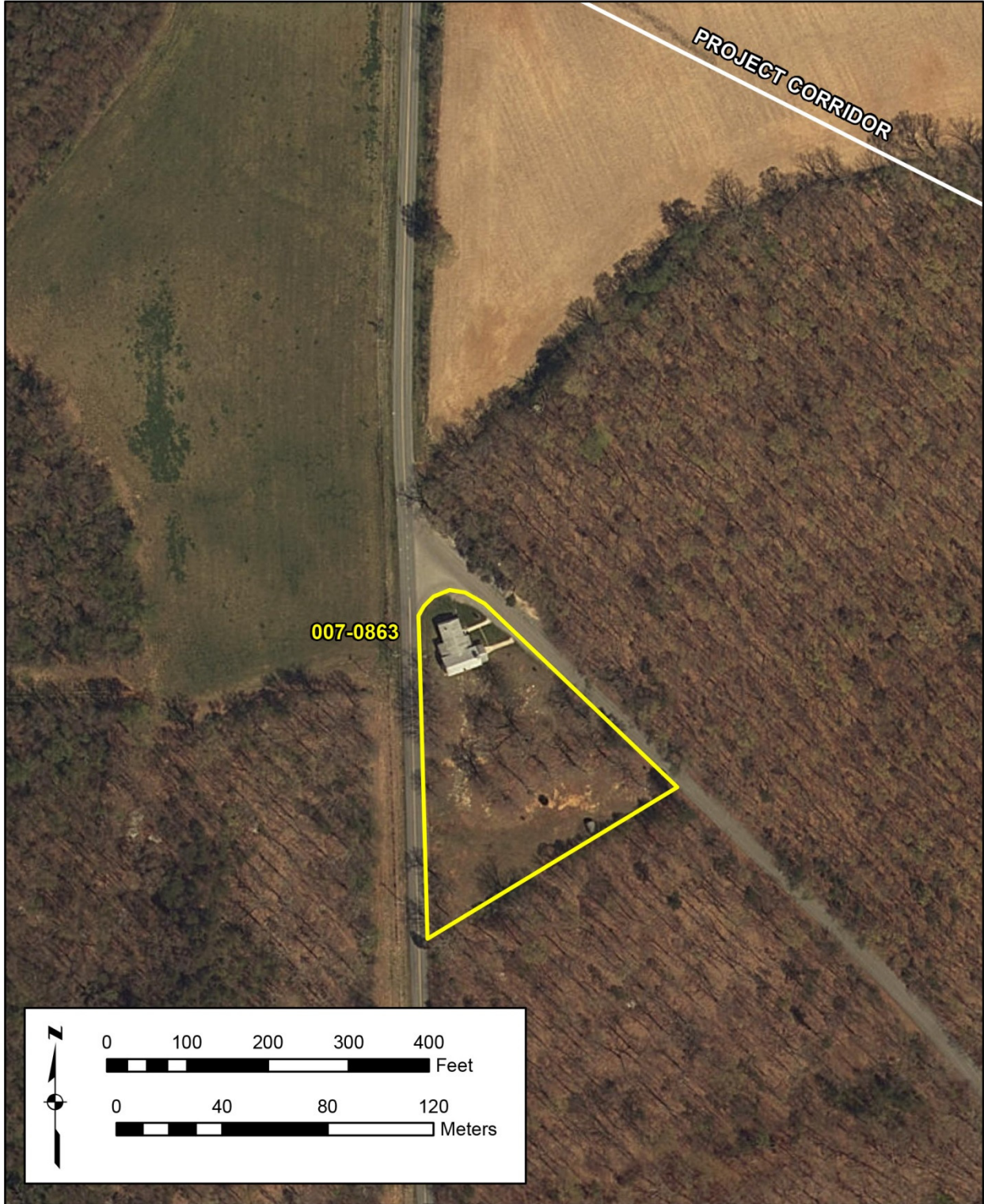


Figure 8. 007-0863, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to Project.

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.

007-5704

The resource is located at 2982 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence is set back from, but relatively close to, the road, with a sidewalk leading to the front. Outbuildings associated with the structure sit to the south behind the residence, and further back from the road. The property has a maintained, fairly level yard with scattered trees and bushes. The structure is approximately 790 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The residence is surrounded by pasture land with mature trees and hills at the borders. Other residences in the vicinity are concentrated to the west along Deerfield Valley Road.

The resource is a ca. 1940 single-story, wood-frame, side-gable vernacular house set on a continuous concrete-block foundation and clad in vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 40 and 41). The primary elevation faces north toward the road. A nearly full-width front porch with a poured concrete floor set on concrete blocks covers most of the north elevation. It has a shed roof that is supported by filigree metal posts with decorative ivy details. The main entrance to the house is centered under the porch, and has a wood-paneled door with four lights as well as a storm door with scrolled metal detail. To the east of the door is a large, vinyl-frame, fixed-pane, single-light window and to the west is a vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung window with mullion inserts. The roof of the house is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles, and there is a stove pipe to the south of the ridgeline around the center of the house. The house features two single-story, wood-frame additions with vinyl siding—one large addition to the south, and another addition attached on the east elevation. The ca. 1970s south addition features a band of aluminum-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows on the east elevation with a shed-roof porch resting on a poured concrete foundation. The aluminum shed roof is supported by metal poles. The roof of the addition is gabled and clad in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline. The shed roof addition appears to be the latest addition, likely dating to the late twentieth century, and it has a paired, vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung window with mullion inserts.

There are three outbuildings associated with the house, an outbuilding that is around the same era as the house, a ca. 1950s–1960s shed, and a modern pre-fabricated shed (Appendix B, Figure 42). The outbuilding is a small concrete block structure with a wood plank door facing west towards the house. A later poured concrete path connects this structure with the addition. The roof is gable-end with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. The historic age shed is wood-framed with vinyl siding and is set on a continuous concrete block foundation. It has a central wood-panel door with four lights facing north towards the house. Above it is a rectangular vent in the gable-end. The shed features aluminum-frame, slider windows. The pre-fabricated shed is a ca. 1990s, wood-frame shed with T1-11 siding. It has a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The rest of the details could not be seen from the public right-of-way.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5704 is a vernacular form with no distinctive stylistic details, and it displays a substantial number of modifications and material changes that have affected the overall historic integrity of the dwelling. The form of the house and its associated outbuildings are relatively common in the region. 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.

007-5705

Resource 007-5705 is located on Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629 in Deerfield, and it is 1,153 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is situated on the southeast side of Deerfield Valley Road, on a gently sloping site with a wooded slope of a ridge spur rising behind it to the southeast. The area around the house is mowed, with trees and landscaping bordering the road and driveway. One of the widely-spaced residences along the road is partially visible to the west. The Hamilton Branch stream bed crosses Phillips Lane 0.05 mile west of the road, with wooded ridge spurs of Shenandoah Mountain rising on its opposite side.

The ca. 1920 one-and-one-half story side-gabled vernacular bungalow has some Craftsman details. Its original section has a stone masonry foundation, with later stone side walls at the access to its basement on the southwest elevation. It has horizontally-oriented vinyl siding in two different colors, and an updated standing-seam metal roof, pierced by an internal, on-peak brick chimney. There are knee braces supporting the eaves on the original block and the rear addition, although on the rear addition, the construction differs slightly. There are exposed rafter tails on the front porch's roof, the gable dormer above it, and on the pent roof supported by knee braces covering a recessed porch on the southwest elevation. The full-width raised front porch on the northwest façade appears to have been partially replaced. It has piers of stone masonry with deteriorated wood lattice panels between them, and a wood floor accessed via wood steps (Appendix B, Figures 43 and 44). The weathered run of wood steps centered on the porch have a wooden hand rail with square wood balusters. The porch is covered with a shed extension of the house's main roof, and is carried on square wood posts with plain balusters in the railings. The three-bay façade features a paneled wood door fronted by a weathered, wood frame screen door, and flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows with wood sash. A gabled dormer is centered above the porch. The dormer has a pair of window openings at its northwest facade, one of which is filled with a two-light wood sash; the other opening is filled with a wood panel. At the southwest façade there are one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows at the original section's first floor, and a six-over-six double-hung window at the gable end (Appendix B, Figure 45). There is a recessed secondary entrance on the southwest façade; its later pent roof and alterations to the foundation's masonry suggest a side porch may have been removed (Appendix B, Figure 46). A shed-roofed one-story addition at the southeast façade has a continuous concrete masonry foundation. There are updated lightning conductors with glass balls at the roof ridgeline and on the dormer's ridgeline. The house's exterior finishes are somewhat weathered, but it is in overall good condition.

On the southwest side of the house, a low wood frame grape arbor is considerably deteriorated (Appendix B, Figure 47). A deteriorated wood framed shed is also visible behind the structure. It has a shed roof and it is clad with vertically-oriented wood siding. Further to the southwest, a one-story gabled barn with a metal roof is visible in aerial photographs. From the public road, its foundation was not visible and its siding material could not be determined.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5705 exhibits the form and modest detailing of a Craftsman bungalow, however alterations to the front porch and side entrance as well as replacement materials have resulted in a loss of integrity. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5706

Resource 007-5706 is located at 2215 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence and its associated outbuildings are located off the road down a gravel driveway. The house is within a manicured yard with a variety of trees scattered on the property and along the western property line. The ground surface slopes upwards to the northwest. The structure is approximately 1,296 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6).

Due to property access restrictions, only parts of the property were visible at the time of survey and it is difficult to describe and date the original block. The portion of the resource visible is a single-story, wood-frame, vernacular structure that has had ca. 1970 updates. It appears that the residence was originally a hipped-roof ell to which various additions have been added (Appendix B, Figures 48–50). The elevation facing toward the street appears to be a secondary entrance and the primary entrance is likely to the east, where it is accessible by the driveway. The residence is set on a continuous, concrete-block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in compositional asphalt shingles, and features one visible gable projection on the south elevation. The gable projection features vinyl siding with a diamond inset. There are two brick chimneys on the original block. One chimney is located on the ridgeline and another is past the ridge-line on the north side of the house. Visible fenestration on the structure consists of one-over-one double-hung aluminum frame windows. The south elevation has a shed roof addition covered in diagonal wood. Entry on the south is off of one of two modern decks, each of which features aluminum frame sliding glass doors. A gable roof addition on the west side of the house has materials consistent with the main block and is set on a concrete masonry unit foundation. Entry can be gained through a storm door. Aerial imagery indicates that a shed roof porch is in the ell on the east, and extends to the north elevation.

There are five outbuildings associated with the house according to aerial imagery; only two were able to be seen from the public right-of-way view. One is a gabled outbuilding constructed around the same era as the house, and it is clad in vertical wood lumber siding (Figure 51). The roof appears to be covered in asphalt sheets. It has a shed roof addition that faces southeast and features the same material characteristics of the main portion. There is also a shed roof addition on the northwest elevation. The second building is a wood-frame structure with a gabled roof clad in asphalt sheets.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5706 is an unremarkable house form with a substantial number of modifications in prominent locations that have affected the overall historic integrity of the dwelling. 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.

007-5707

This resource is located at 2187 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield. It is a short distance off of the road on a maintained, fairly level yard with scattered trees and decorative bushes to the south and west and a tree line to the east. The resource is approximately 1,183 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The residence is surrounded by pasture land with mature trees and hills in the distance. Other residences along this portion of the road are scattered on large lots, contributing to the rural feel.

The resource is a ca. 1950 single-story, wood-frame, vernacular, hall-and-parlor house set on a continuous, concrete-block foundation and clad in asbestos siding (Appendix B, Figures 52 and 53). The side gable house has a roof clad in modern standing-seam metal. A dominant feature of the house is a full-length porch (likely an addition) set on a continuous concrete-block foundation on its primary, or southeast, elevation. The porch has simple wood posts and balustrade, the floor is wood, and it has a shed roof clad in the same standing-seam metal as the main block. The primary elevation is four bays wide. Along the elevation, from southwest to northeast, it has a wood-frame, three-over-one, double-hung window, a paired window of the same kind, a decorative wood and glass door with storm door, and a central, wood-frame, fixed-pane window flanked by two three-over-one, double-hung windows. The windows are covered by one-over-one aluminum frame storm windows. There are nine, decorative lights on the door: three large vertical lights and three square lights. The house has a single, brick, interior off-center chimney located just off the ridge-line towards the north end of the house. The gable-end sides of the house have two three-over-one, aluminum frame double-hung windows. The rear of the building has overhanging eaves, but due to access limitations, no other details were visible from the public right-of-way.

Located behind the house is a wood-frame outbuilding set on continuous concrete-block foundation and clad in vertical lumber (Appendix B, Figure 54). It appears to be contemporary with the house. On its southeast elevation, there is a wood, paneled door with three lights and wood-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The roof is side-gabled, and clad in corrugated metal. There is a concrete-block, interior chimney near the center of the building, located near the eaves. An additional outbuilding on the property is a small shed to the northwest of the house. It is clad in vertical lumber, and it has a gable-end roof with corrugated metal. It has a wood-frame, three-over-one, double-hung window on its southeast elevation.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-0607 is an unremarkable architectural form featuring a number of modifications making it a poor example of its type. The house and associated outbuildings do not exhibit any qualities that are especially significant or qualities that demonstrate the work of a master. 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.

007-5708

Resource 007-5708 is located at 4296 Deerfield Valley Road/ Route 629 in Deerfield, on the valley's narrow floor, and it is approximately 1,211 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is set back approximately 100 feet on the southeast side of Deerfield Valley Road, on a gently sloping site with a wooded slope of a ridge spur rising behind it to the southeast. The area between the house and the road is mowed, with an open line of trees along the access road, and a small retention pond on the opposite side of the access road approximately 125 feet southwest of the house. Widely-spaced residences are visible to the northeast, west, and southwest of the property. The Hamilton Branch stream bed lies 0.1 mile to the west of the road, with wooded ridge spurs of Shenandoah Mountain rising on its opposite side.

The house is a ca. 1960-1970s one-story side-gabled American small house displaying Ranch influences. It has a raised concrete masonry foundation with small fixed windows at the basement level. The house is clad in brick veneer, with vinyl siding at the gable ends (Appendix

B, Figures 55 and 56). It has an asphalt shingle roof and a wide exterior brick chimney at its west elevation. The main entrance in the north façade has a vinyl storm door with an upper screen panel; the door behind is wood panel with an upper band of lights. It is accessed by a run of poured concrete steps with brick veneer at its sides and a pair of metal hand rails (Appendix B, Figure 57). To the west of the door is a large fixed window flanked by a pair of narrow double-hung vinyl windows. Its other windows are also one-over-one double-hung vinyl units. Another run of steps with a metal handrail, covered by a metal awning, are barely visible at the south elevation. A low wood-framed gabled addition at the structure's east façade, which may be a storage space or an entrance to the basement level, is clad with vertically-oriented wood siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. This residence is in good condition. A gravel driveway is located behind this structure, with a neighboring residence located on the north side of the driveway.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5708 is a good representation of an American small house, but it lacks exemplary features, materials or workmanship, and this type of building is not uncommon in the surrounding area. It is also not associated with or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5709

Resource 007-5709 is located at 4012 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield in Augusta County, approximately 598 feet north of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The dwelling is situated on the south side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 121-acre parcel with several historic age agricultural outbuildings and a modern shed. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. There are several mature trees planted between the house and road. The mature trees frame the rear and sides of the property. Elsewhere, agricultural fields and pastures cover the bulk of the property. The dwelling is set back approximately 90-feet from the center line of the road. A cobblestone retaining wall spans across the front of the property, approximately the same width as the dwelling. A six-riser inset stone stairwell connects the gravel driveway with a footpath leading to the entrance across a manicured front lawn. Trimmed hedges are found across the front elevation of the dwelling with the aforementioned mature trees near the driveway found along the northwest elevation. Corral fencing is found around the remaining perimeter, which separates the developed area from the fallow fields.

Built ca. 1960, the hipped-roof brick Ranch dwelling features a double-width off-center chimney adjacent to the entrance piercing an asphalt shingle roof (Appendix B, Figures 58–61). The dwelling is designed with two elongated rectangular sections, one of which is smaller in plan. The roof features extended eave overhangs on all elevations. The exterior is clad with standard running bond brick and vinyl siding. A basement level is present with walk-out access on the rear elevation. This chimney is double-sided. The front elevation includes a single door with stoop. A diamond-shaped window is located to the west of the door, which is followed by a three-part picture window. Typical of mid-century architecture, the windows are flush with the cornice line. Another three-part picture window is found to the east of the door, which is followed by one-over-one paired windows near the edge of the front elevation. All windows appear to be modern vinyl windows with the exception of the diamond-shaped window, which is likely a wood fixed-pane window. Decorative shutters are found on the large three part picture window to the

east of the front entrance. Replacement vinyl siding is found adjacent to windows on the front elevation. The windows feature rowlock sills. The foundation is poured concrete.

Five outbuildings are located on the property, most of which predate the Ranch style house currently present. A house appears in this location on both the 1932 and 1945 USGS topographic maps (USDA 1932; USGS 1945). The James A. Gordon farm was located in this vicinity in 1884 (Hotchkiss 1884a). The outbuildings will be described in a clockwise sequence in terms of their location on the property. Located on the northeast portion of the property, just southeast of the dwelling, is Outbuilding 1 (Appendix B, Figure 62). Built into a hillside, the root cellar is a front gable building with a metal roof and stove pipe off center within the roof structure. The building is wood frame with board and batten and modern horizontal wood siding. A single two-over-two window is found on the side elevation and a central entrance is found on the west elevation. The foundation is a combination cobblestone rock, ashlar block and modern concrete block. A rubble sandstone retaining wall braces a grade change near the north elevation. A walk out entrance is found at the ground level on the north elevation. Outbuilding 2 is located east of outbuilding 1 and south of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 63). Outbuilding 2 appears to have functioned as a chicken coop. The wood frame building has a metal shed roof with open eaves and a fieldstone foundation. The exterior of the building is clad with vertical wood siding. The front elevation features two bays, which include a door and window opening. The side elevations each feature a single window opening. All the window openings are covered by weather-worn chicken wire and lack glass. The window lintels and sills are simple lug designs featuring rough-hewn lumber. Saplings are growing through the window openings from the inside the shed. A slab of stone, which is partially covered by grass, is placed in front of the front entrance. Outbuilding 3 is sited adjacent to a wooden corral fence and located southeast of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 64). Outbuilding 3 is a modern shed. The modern prefabricated shed has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The shed is covered with engineering wood panel siding. The front elevation includes a double door entry and plank stoop placed in front of the door. The north elevation has a single vinyl siding window. Outbuilding 4 is located south of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 65). Outbuilding 4 appears to have functioned as a corn crib and barn. The structure is a rectangular, gable roofed structure with a shed-roof extension on the northwest elevation. The shed-roof portion appears to have been constructed after the original gable section because of a difference in foundation. The gable section rests on masonry piers, while the shed section appears to have a slab foundation. The northeast façade is covered with board and batten siding and has two doors. The southeast façade is covered with horizontal wood siding with gaps between each board. The vertical internal posts are visible through the structure because of these gaps. The southwest façade has a vertical wood door and a single bay covered with corrugated metal. Outbuilding 5 is located southwest of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 66 and 67). Outbuilding 5 is a three-bay barn, also known as an English barn. The rectangular barn is wood frame construction with a gable metal roof main structure and two metal shed-roof additions. The main building has a central bay entrance on the front elevation. The south elevation includes a three-bay shed-roof addition with semi-arched openings. The west elevation includes a second shed roof with a lower pitch. This lower-pitched shed-roof addition is one bay wide; however, the addition spans the length of the main structure. Wood and metal corral fencing surrounds the barn. Overall, the outbuildings, with the exception of the modern prefabricated shed, appear to have been constructed ca. 1920.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5709 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. No association has been uncovered linking the resource with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman. Although the

intact array outbuildings at 007-5709 provide an outstanding illustration of an early twentieth century agricultural operation in the region, the fact that they are no longer associated with the original dwelling on the property detracts from the historic feeling of the resource. The dwelling, while an excellent example of Ranch style architecture, is surrounded by outbuildings and landscape features of an earlier era; thus, the setting does not convey the mid-century aesthetic embodied in the house. Furthermore, while the dwelling is a good example of Ranch style construction, such houses are extremely common in the region, and 007-5709 does not display any exceptional qualities that would justify recognition at the level of NRHP eligibility. For these reasons, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

007-5710

Resource 007-5710 is located at 3931 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, approximately 873 feet north-northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The building is situated laterally along the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. The Hamilton Branch of the Calfpasture River runs north of the property in a northeast to southwest orientation. The building is situated near the edge of the road, approximately 30-feet from the centerline. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built in 1919, the two-story dwelling demonstrates the I-house form (Appendix B, Figures 68–70). This common vernacular house type is two stories tall, three bays wide, and one room deep. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered in standing seam metal and is capped by an exterior brick chimney at each gable end. A replacement central wood panel entrance is flanked by six-over-six double-hung wood windows at each side. A nearly full-width porch is covered by a shed roof supported by replacement wood posts. The porch floor is poor condition, as the wood has visible rot. The foundation of the porch was not visible at the time of survey. The second story includes three equally spaced six-over-six wood windows with molded wood surrounds and simple lug wood sills. All windows are in poor condition and the original glass panes have fallen out. A one-story gable roof addition of indeterminate age with a central chimney is located on the rear elevation. This addition has a moderate pitched metal roof and wood weatherboard siding. In comparison to the main house, the siding on the rear addition are wider planks that may be cedar wood (based on color). Additionally, the metal roofing on the rear addition is likely newer than the main house as it has less patina. Foundation material consists of fieldstone, and concrete block. The property has two outbuildings; including an outhouse and modern shed. The outhouse is located northeast of the dwelling, and consists of a narrow, single-room, rectangular frame structure with a corrugated metal shed roof and vertical board wall treatment (Appendix B, Figure 71). The modern shed is located northwest of the dwelling. The shed features concrete block construction and a metal gable roof with fabricated wood at gable ends.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5710 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B, as no known association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time. The building is not recommended eligible under Criteria C, as the building has lost some historic integrity of material and lacks substantial contributing outbuildings associated with its original function as a farmstead. While the building does demonstrate a vernacular building type, the I-house, it is in poor condition and lacks known association at this time. The front porch has been modified with modern material, and the significant portions of original wood require remediation due to rot.

Furthermore, the integrity of setting has been compromised due to the road improvements and the neighboring modern residences.

007-5711

Resource 007-5711 is located at 3745 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, approximately 493 feet southwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The building is situated along the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. The Hamilton Branch of the Calpasture River runs north of the property in a northeast to southwest orientation. The building is situated near the edge of the road, approximately 30 feet from the centerline of the road. The property includes seven outbuildings, including a historic age barn, five modern sheds and one modern carport. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1900, the two-story dwelling features a three bay front elevation and a two-bay side elevation with Folk Victorian elements (Appendix B, Figures 72–74). The gabled-T plan has had shed-roofed additions added to both the east and west elevations. This dwelling demonstrates the Folk Victorian style with its symmetrical façade, the presence of decorative sawn woodwork detailing, turned porch columns, and a relatively simple frame. Two chimneys are found at the center gable ridgeline—one brick, and one concrete block. The metal roof is in fair condition. The façade includes a small projecting front gable centered on the side-gable roof above the central bay; it features decorative wood shingles and ornamented bargeboard in the gable end. The closed eaves include a simple wood fascia and cornice, which extends to the second floor window lintels. Three two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows are symmetrically placed along the second floor. The windows are in fair condition and appear original. A full-width front porch frames the front elevation with a low-pitched, hipped metal roof. Six decorative posts with brackets support the porch. The modern replacement porch foundation is poured concrete on concrete block. The ground floor fenestration is composed of a central entrance flanked by replacement one-over-one windows. All windows have molded wood surrounds and simple lug wood sills. The entrance is via a wood panel and glass door protected by a modern storm door. The rear wing has two-over-two double-hung wood windows. Wood weatherboard siding, similar in condition and scale, is found on the front and rear gable wings. A ground floor, one-story, covered porch with shed roof is found on the west elevation. This porch has wood siding that appears newer than the main dwelling. Based on appearance and condition, the side porch may likely have been added ca. 1945. The eastern elevation includes a one-story shed roof enclosed porch, which appears to have vinyl siding and windows. The porch has a concrete block foundation. Based on materials and condition, this porch was likely added ca. 1960. The one-story shed-roof addition on the west elevation has materials consistent with the main block.

Seven outbuildings are found on the property (the outbuildings will be discussed in a clockwise direction from west to east). Outbuilding 1 is a modern carport located to the northwest of the dwelling alongside a historic-age barn. The two-bay carport has an arched aluminum roof with open ends. Built circa 1920, Outbuilding 2 is a historic age barn. The barn is composed of three sections. The main section features a side-gable, moderate-pitched, metal roof. This section is flanked by a one-story shed-roof addition to the east and a one-story side-gable addition to the west. The barn is in poor condition. The roof structure is sagging and the vertical board wall treatment has experienced extreme weathering. Outbuilding 3 is located northeast of the barn. Outbuilding 3 is a single-bay shed with a shed roof. The shed features a door on the south elevation and single-pane window on the east elevation. The shed is clad with horizontal cedar

planks. The foundation is likely concrete blocks; however, the foundation is not visible (Appendix B, Figures 75 and 76). Outbuilding 4 is a shed, located on the eastern edge of the developed property. The shed features vertical siding, a concrete foundation, and a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. Outbuilding 5 is located south of Outbuilding 4. Outbuilding 5 is a shed and features a metal gable roof and vertical board-and-batten wood siding. Based on material and condition, Outbuilding 5 is likely built ca. 1920. Outbuilding 6 is located east of the dwelling and south of outbuildings 3 and 4. Outbuilding 6 is a shed constructed of concrete masonry units, likely in the 1960s or 1970s. The shed features a gable roof with corrugated metal and aluminum siding at the gable ends (Appendix B, Figures 77 and 78). A modern gazebo with a front gable roof, wood lattice siding, and a concrete foundation is to the east of the dwelling.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5711 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. Although the dwelling displays certain elements of Folk Victorian style and craftsmanship, the side additions and changes to the porch detract from the original design. Moreover, the setting of the resource has been affected by the addition of outbuildings of various ages on the property, most notably the 1960s-1970s concrete block structure (Outbuilding 6) in the yard east of the house, the gazebo also next to the house, and the modern carport (Outbuilding 1) next to the barn. Not only do the outbuildings reflect various periods of construction, they are also unremarkable in design, and some are no longer in good repair. Because the resource is no longer a good example of a rural Folk Victorian property, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time, and 007-5711 is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and B.

007-5712

Resource 007-5712 is located at 3675 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Augusta County, approximately 325 feet southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The building is set back approximately 220-feet from the center line of Deerfield Road, also known as Route 629. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. The Hamilton Branch of the Calfpasture River runs north of the property in a northeast to southwest orientation. The property includes the main house and three outbuildings. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1925, 007-5712 is a one-story, side-gable vernacular dwelling composed of three parts (Appendix B, Figures 79–81). The main wing is a one-story, moderately pitched, side-gable roof dwelling with a wood frame and central brick chimney at ridgeline. The roof is covered in compositional asphalt shingles. A shed-roof, one-story, wood frame addition is found at the rear of the building. A second one-story, moderately pitched, gable roof wood frame addition is found on the western elevation of the building. Fenestration on the main block is two-over-one double hung wood sash windows. The gable roof addition has one-over-one aluminum frame windows, while the windows visible in the shed roof addition appear to be sliding vinyl windows. The front elevation includes a three-bay, hip-roof porch. The porch is wrapped with modern replacement lattice and has a concrete slab foundation. The porch roof is supported by modern replacement wood beams and posts. The ca. 1950 one-story gable section features an open-eave cornice, while the one-story addition is constructed with a closed cornice. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding on the front elevation and wood weatherboard siding on the east and rear addition. The western addition is covered with what appears to be manufactured wood panels; that is possibly

T1-11 siding, painted white. A skylight has been integrated into the roof. The foundation on the main house appears to be a combination of stone and concrete blocks, parged in some places, suggesting that the concrete block is infill used as stabilization. The eastern and rear elevation foundations are wrapped in black corrugated metal. The ca. 1950 western one-story addition has a smooth concrete foundation. The sliding window on the rear shed addition suggests that the addition was added ca. 1970.

The three outbuildings on the property are all wood frame sheds of varying design. The three outbuildings will be discussed in a clockwise direction starting from the southwest corner of the property and moving northeast toward the main dwelling. The first outbuilding is low-pitched front-gable shed with wood clapboard siding and a metal door. The roof is composed of sheet metal (Appendix B, Figure 82). The shed is in a ruinous state and is located in brush and brambles. The second outbuilding features two adjoined shed-roof structures with metal. This shed features vertical lumber siding and a metal shed roof. The western section of the shed is slightly taller than the eastern portion. The shed is in poor condition; however, it remains in use as a tool and tack shed. The third outbuilding is located just northwest of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 83). This outbuilding is one-story shed with a gable, rolled asphalt roof, and a side (north) shed-roof addition. The gable section has wood weatherboard wall treatment and a plywood door at the gable end. The shed-roof addition has composite wood wall treatment and a single two-over-two wood frame window on the southwest elevation. The shed is in poor condition; however, appears to remain in use for storage.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5712 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. The resource is recommended ineligible, as it is a common example of its type and has been heavily modified. Furthermore, the outbuildings associated with the resource's agricultural use are common and no longer in good repair. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time.

007-5713

Resource 007-5713 is located at 3762 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence is approximately 690 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The house is just off of the road and the elevation slopes up from the road, but in general it slopes down to the southeast. A coursed-stone wall follows the road in front of the house. Steps lead up to a manicured grass lot with scattered mature trees. Past the rear of the house are woods. This section of Deerfield Valley Road has sporadic residences on either side of the road.

The resource is a ca. 1900s, two-story, wood-frame, vernacular I-house set on a fieldstone foundation and clad in vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 84–86). In response to the slope on which the original block was constructed, the current front porch consists of two sections that differ slightly in elevation. The porch is full-length, and has a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles, supported by posts that are clad in wood. There are wood, paneled-door entrances under both parts of the porch. The lower side of the porch is screened by wood lattice panels. The windows throughout the house are wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung replacement windows, except on a 1960s addition at the rear of the house, which features aluminum sliding windows. The roof of the house is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles, and there are two interior, corbeled brick chimneys near either end of the house. At the rear of the house are two, single-story additions. One has the same characteristics of the original block, including a central, interior, corbeled brick chimney set on the ridgeline; it was likely added in the early 1900s. The second

addition is a 1960s, single-story, shed-roof addition attached to two elevations on the southwest; it is set on concrete block and clad in asbestos siding. Its roof is clad in standing-seam metal.

The house has five nonhistoric outbuildings associated with it. The first is a ca. 1980s, prefabricated, corrugated-metal shed set on concrete blocks (Appendix B, Figure 87). It has a gabled roof that is continuous with the corrugated metal siding. It has aluminum double doors on its southeast elevation. Nearby are two more sheds that sit adjacent to one another. One is a ca. 1970s, wood-frame, plywood-clad shed that rests on fieldstones and replacement, wood blocks. Plywood, double doors are on the northwest elevation. It has a shallow-pitched, side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal. The other shed is a ca. 1990s, wood-frame, open-air shed with one bay opening facing northwest. It is clad in wood lattice and set on concrete blocks. The roof is a shed-roof clad in aluminum sheets. There has also is a detached ca. 1990s, wood-frame garage with two, open bays. It is set on posts, is clad in ribbed metal, and has a ribbed-metal, shed roof. The final building is a ca. 2000s makeshift shed to the south at the edge of the tree line. It is composed of various components, namely corrugated metal, concrete block, wood lumber and an aluminum, garage door to build a structure that houses equipment.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5713 has had significant modifications over time to the original I-house form, and as such it is no longer considered a good example of its type. In addition to a loss of integrity of design and materials, the outbuildings associated with the resource are not historic and detract from the historic setting. 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.

007-5714

Resource 007-5714 is located across the street from 2503 Deerfield Valley Road, off of Hughart Fort Lane, which connects to Deerfield Valley Road. It is not far down the gravel lane to the northeast and it has a gravel turn-around drive. The resource is located on relatively flat terrain with cleared pastures surrounding it. The structure and related buildings are approximately 2,506 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 6). Towards the rear of the resource is a pasture, and to the southwest is the Tizzle Branch drainage. In the distance are tree lines and mountains. The resource is in an area that retains its pastoral setting with generally large expanses between residences.

The resource is a ca. 1920s-1930s one-story, wood-frame, vernacular barn set on a mix of poured-concrete and stone foundation and clad in clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figures 88 and 89). A residence across the road, which was outside the project APE, may be associated with the farm buildings. The barn is a long building and its southwest, or primary, elevation has a series of three sliding doors constructed of vertical-board facing the gravel driveway; heavy equipment and supplies are stored within. The roof is side-gabled and clad in corrugated metal. The only feature on the northwest elevation is a sliding door. On the southeast elevation are two wood-frame, fixed-pane, four-light windows. The northeast elevation is relatively plain, with a wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window on the southeastern end.

There are three other structures associated with the barn, a ca. 1960s shed, a ca. 1950s outhouse, and chicken coop (Appendix B, Figures 90 and 91). The shed is a single-story, wood-frame structure set on posts and clad in corrugated metal. It has three open bays facing southwest where heavy equipment and supplies are currently stored. It has a shed roof that

slopes down towards the northeast. The northwest bay is open on the rear of the building, while the other two bays are enclosed on the rear with the exception of a clerestory band of openings. The outhouse is adjacent to the building to the southeast. It is wood-framed, clad in vertical lumber, and has a vertical lumber door facing to the southwest. It has a shed roof clad in corrugated metal and features a wood, vent projection with corrugated shed roof. The final outbuilding is a wood-frame structure clad in vertical lumber siding. It is side-gabled and no longer has any roof covering aside from the wood sheathing. There are several openings visible, one of which is covered with a hinged, vertical lumber shutter. Some rusted equipment rests nearby the structure to the northwest.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5714's barn and outbuildings are common utilitarian structures in the surrounding area. The structures do not exhibit any special characteristics that exhibit exceptional architectural significance. 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.

007-5715

The property at 3823 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield is located between Shenandoah Mountain and Walker Mountain approximately 1,039 feet north-northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The surrounding land north and south of Deerfield Valley Road around this property contains mature trees. The property itself has a wire fence that runs along the roadside. The house was not accessible during the survey, so this property was surveyed from the roadside.

The house on this property was built ca. 1930s. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable vernacular house built on a central hall plan (Appendix B, Figures 92 and 93). The entire house is clad in horizontal vinyl drop siding, and has a standing seam metal roof. All windows appear to be vinyl replacements. The rear portion of the house has a ca. 1940s one-story front-gable addition with shed additions dating to the 1960s or 1970s attached to either side, also with standing-seam metal roofing. The foundation of the original block and additions appears to be concrete, although it is difficult to observe on the original block. The house is three bays wide. The west elevation of the gable addition has an exterior concrete block chimney (Appendix B, Figure 94). The south façade has a standing-seam metal shed-roof porch that extends the full width of the house. The porch has a poured concrete at-grade floor and replacement timber supports. The first story of the house has six-over-six windows with fixed decorative shutters. Fenestration on the façade is symmetrical with two windows flanking a single-light wood-panel door covered with a screened door in the center. The second story on the façade does not have windows. The west elevation of the house has a single six-over-six window with fixed shutters on both the first and second story. The central massing of the east elevation of the house follows the same fenestration as the west. The rear shed addition on the east has two, one-over-one windows (Appendix B, Figure 95). There is a modern, prefabricated shed constructed ca. 2000 on the property that sits at the end of the driveway.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5715 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style, landscape, or building type. The house has undergone several changes in its original footprint and features a number of replacement materials, which have resulted in a loss of integrity. 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.

007-5716

This resource is located at 3560 Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629 in Deerfield, and it is 1,173 feet southeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is situated above the road on a moderately sloping site, on the toe slope of a ridge spur from Walker Mountain to the south. A radio tower is located approximately 250 feet to the northwest on the opposite side of the road, with the bed of the Hamilton Branch stream beyond it, and a retention pond is located approximately 350 feet to the northeast. Wooded ridge spurs from Shenandoah Mountain rise on the northwest side of the stream. The area around the house is mowed. The field rising behind the house has been cleared and appears to be used for hay production, with a tree line further up the slope to the south. Widely-spaced residences along the road are partially visible to the north, west, and southwest.

The ca. 1960s one-story side-gabled brick Ranch house has seven bays, with an integral garage at its northeast end with an updated vinyl door. The structure has an asphalt shingle roof, with vinyl siding at the top of the gable ends, and a wide internal brick chimney (Appendix B, Figures 96 and 97). Its foundation was not visible from the public road. The three central bays are recessed and are fronted by a partial-width front porch at the main northwest façade (Appendix B, Figure 98). The porch is framed by square wood posts, with plain balusters in the railing panels between them, and it appears to have a poured concrete floor. The entrance to the porch is adjacent to the garage and is accessed by steps. The main entrance at the southwest end of the porch has an updated wood door with a large oval light in the center, and it is covered by a vinyl storm door. Adjacent to the entrance is a large fixed picture window flanked by a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows, which appear to be original. A second door near the steps is also covered by a vinyl storm door. The two pairs of one-over-one windows at the southwest end of the main façade, the pair of one-over-one windows at the northeast façade, and the two one-over-one windows at the southwest façade are framed by decorative shutters (Appendix B, Figure 99). The house is in overall good condition.

To the northeast of the house there is a circa 1980-1990s gambrel-roofed storage shed (Appendix B, Figure 100). It has a somewhat weathered asphalt shingle roof, metal siding, and it appears to have a poured concrete foundation that is partially covered with metal skirting. A large circa 1980-1990s gabled barn to the east of the house is visible in aerial photographs, but due to the rising terrain, it is only partially visible from the public road (Appendix B, Figure 101). It appears to have a shed-roofed addition at its northwest side, and it is clad and roofed with ribbed metal panels. It has two metal doors hung from overhead tracks at its southwest façade. Its foundation was not visible, and it appears to be in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5716 is an example of a building type that is common in the surrounding area. It does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and it is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5717

Resource 007-5717 is located at 138 Radio Park Lane in Deerfield, a short distance northwest of Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629, 924 feet southeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is situated on the narrow valley floor between Shenandoah Mountain to the northwest and the toe slope of Walker Mountain to the south, and approximately 300 feet west of the confluence of Hughart Run with Hamilton Branch which lies approximately 100 feet to the north of the resource. A retention pond is located approximately 150 feet to the east. A radio tower is located approximately 250 feet to the west-southwest of the resource. The area to the north of the resource is wooded with a tree line on the borders of the stream to the north. The area to the south and southwest of the resource, on the northwest side of Deerfield Valley Road, has been cleared and mowed, and may be used for agricultural production. Widely-spaced residences along Deerfield Valley Road are visible to the southeast, south, and southwest.

The circa 1950s one-story side-gabled vernacular house is located a considerable distance from the public road; it is approximately 75 feet northwest of the retention pond and 75 feet south of the stream. Its foundation is not visible. It appears to have weatherboard siding and a metal roof, with an entrance at the southwest façade (Appendix B, Figures 102 and 103). The window sash and glazing configuration could not be determined from the road. The structure's exterior is weathered, and it appears to be in fair to poor condition.

To the west of the house there is one circa 1960s gable building, a circa 1960-1970s modular building, and one circa 1970-1980s modular building. Aerial photographs show the circa 1970-1980s one-story building to consist of a low-pitched end-gabled wing with a shed-roof extension at its west end, and a gabled rear ell section. It is also a considerable distance from the public road, and it appears to have a concrete masonry foundation, and vinyl door with a two-light upper window (Appendix B, Figure 104). The exterior cladding and roofing material could not be determined. To the west of the door are a pair of window openings with four-light jalousie windows; the easternmost window's sash appears to be damaged or partially missing. It appears to be in fair condition. It shares a driveway with the 1950s house.

Aerial photographs show that the circa 1960-1970s modular building shares a driveway with the gable building on its west side; it could not be determined conclusively that these two buildings are currently part of the same property as the resource. The circa 1960-1970s linear modular building appears to have a very low-pitched shed roof, and three six-light jalousie windows are visible in the southeast façade. Its foundation, and the exterior cladding and roofing materials could not be determined from the road. It appears to be in fair condition.

Adjacent to the circa 1960-1970s modular building on its southwest side is a circa 1960s one-story side-gabled four-bay structure. It is constructed of concrete masonry, and has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends (Appendix B, Figure 105). Aerial photographs show a shed-roofed entrance on its northeast façade. It has a concrete masonry exterior chimney at its southwest façade, and two-over-two double-hung windows. A paneled wood door with three upper lights is centered in its southeast gable end. It is in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5717 features building types that are common in the surrounding area, and these are not in good condition. None of the buildings represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, and it is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not

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

007-5718

Resource 007-5718 is located slightly above the road on the northwest side of Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629 in Deerfield, and it is 885 feet southeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is set back approximately 90 feet from the road on the narrow valley floor between Shenandoah Mountain to the northwest and the toe slope of Walker Mountain to the south. The banks of Hamilton Branch approximately 100 feet to the north of the resource are tree-lined, and a stand of trees is also located between the resource and the stream. Another line of trees separates the resource from a large agricultural field to the southwest. The area to the northeast is cleared and mowed, and a radio tower is located approximately 100 feet to the northeast of the resource. The area surrounding the house is mowed and maintained as a lawn. Widely-spaced residences are visible to the northeast, east, south, and southwest.

The circa 1960s one-story side-gabled brick Ranch house has a wide brick chimney at its northeast end. Its asphalt-shingle roof extends beyond the chimney to shelter a carport, which is supported by round columns that appear to be clad in fluted aluminum, and that rise from a low brick knee wall. The off-center main entrance on the southeast façade is accessed via a small brick stoop with a poured concrete cap and steps, protected by metal balustrade railing (Appendix B, Figures 106 and 107). The door appears to be a modern replacement, and a security storm door has been added. To the northeast of the entrance, a large fixed picture window is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows with wood sash (Appendix B, Figure 108). Two one-over-one windows framed by shutters are located to the southwest of the entrance. At the southwest façade, the gable end is clad with weatherboard siding and has a louvered vent at its peak. This façade has two one-over-one windows without shutters, and two windows at the basement level (Appendix B, Figure 109). Aerial photographs show a partial-width light-colored shed roof at the northwest façade, which may be a rear porch or a canopy. The resource is in good condition.

A circa 1990s gabled storage shed is located to the north of the resource (Appendix B, Figure 110). A circa 1960-1970s well house with a circular brick well curb and shingled gable roof supported by two round posts with brackets is located to south.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5718 is an example of a building type that is common in the surrounding area. It does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and it is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5719

The resource at 3441 Deerfield Valley Road is 1,645 feet east-southeast of the proposed project in Deerfield (Appendix A, Sheet 5). It is in a rural area with few houses surrounding it and has gently rolling hills and mountains in the distance. The level lot, which contains minimal landscaping and hardwood trees, is fenced in with a board on post fence.

Resource 007-5719 is a ca. 1900, two-story I-house with an early rear addition causing the current form to be a T-plan. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, and the roof is covered in standing seam metal (Appendix B, Figures 111–113). Fenestration is one-over-one double hung wood windows some replacement vinyl windows, these all have with fixed shutters. The central primary entrance is located on the southeast elevation and is filled with a replacement vinyl door. The southeast elevation also includes a full-façade porch with a standing seam metal shed roof and a concrete floor supported by six wooden posts and a wooden banister. The porch has lattice detailing covering the foundation. The two-story side gable rear addition is historic and materials that were visible from the roadway appear consistent with the main block. It has one interior on-peak brick chimney on the northwest elevation. According to tax assessors records there is an enclosed porch on the gable end of this addition, although it was not visible during survey, and may not be present. To this addition, on either-side of the linear end (northeast and southwest), one-story shed roof additions, wall cladding and roofing material is consistent with the main block. The ca. 1960 addition on the northwest has two, horizontal one-over-one vinyl windows. The ca. 1950 northeast addition has a set of paired one-over-one double hung vinyl windows, and a smaller, vinyl one-over-one double hung window.

Adjacent to the first house are three barns, eight sheds, and another house in the distance. The first barn is north of the house and is a side-gabled structure with a stone and concrete foundation and vertical wood siding. The roof is composed of metal and has a shed addition on the southeast elevation. The primary entrance is on the southeast elevation and is filled with a vertical wood door. The second barn is located northeast of the house and has a saltbox metal roof with a shed roof addition on the northeast façade. It also is composed of vertical wood siding with two vertical wooden doors on the southeast façade. The third barn is located southwest of the house and also has a saltbox metal roof with a shed roof continuation on the southwest façade. It is clad in vertical wooden siding with a number of doors that could not be determined at the time of survey due to its distance from the road. The first shed is located west of the house and a side-gabled structure with T1-11 siding, a concrete foundation, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has vinyl, four-over-one, double-hung windows and a door on the north elevation with an “X” brace décor. The second shed located southwest of the main house and is a front-gabled, metal roof structure with vertical vinyl siding and roof overhangs. It has a single one-over-one vinyl window on the southwest façade and overhang supported by braces. The third shed is directly behind the house, to the northwest and is a front-gabled structure with a metal roof, board-and-batten siding, and a concrete and stone foundation. Its entrance is on the southeast façade and is filled with a wooden door and has an overhang roof supported by braces. The fourth shed is north of the main house and is composed of vertical wooden siding, a concrete foundation, and a shed metal roof. The fifth shed is west of the main house and has vertical wooden siding and a side-gabled metal roof. The sixth shed is furthest from the house, to the west, and is another front-gabled structure with a metal roof, supported by braces and has wooden siding with a wooden door on the southeast elevation. The seventh shed is located northwest of the house and is a front-gabled shed with vertical wooden siding. The final shed also has vertical wooden siding, a gabled roof, but has exposed rafters and is located north of the main house.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5719 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, various additions and change in materials have resulted in a loss of integrity. 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.

007-5720

Resource 007-5720 is located at 3134 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Augusta County, approximately 1,154 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The building is situated laterally along the south side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. The Hamilton Branch of the Calfpasture River runs south of the property in a northeast to southwest orientation. Several sparse trees are planted around the property; however, the majority of the property is manicured lawn. The building is located near the edge of the road, approximately 25 feet from the centerline. The property includes two outbuildings. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1920, the one-story dwelling is a Neoclassical cottage (Appendix B, Figures 114–116). The dwelling features a hipped roof with ridgeline and cross gable windowless dormers on the front and side elevations. A rear-facing gable-ell wing is on the southwest portion of the building. The exterior is clad with modern replacement shiplap cement board siding. A chimney is found off ridgeline within the west slope of the roof structure. The roof is covered with modern asphalt shingles, as the dwelling has recently undergone renovations. The roof structure flares outward over a semi-curved, wraparound colonnaded porch. The full-façade porch occupies the full width of the façade, wrapping around both sides. Equally placed replacement Doric columns frame the central entry, and one-over-one modern replacement vinyl windows flank the front entrance. The porch has been recently rehabilitated and the floor is unfinished, replacement, milled lumber. The western elevation includes a one-over-one modern replacement vinyl window, followed by a French door, and two modern replacement slider windows. The foundation is recorded as rock by property records; however, the foundation is not visible due to the wood porch and siding. An addition of unknown age (ca. 1970-1990) has been added to the rear of the structure on the south end of the porch; it features materials consistent with the main block. The property includes two outbuildings, a storage shed and a shed. The storage shed is found to the west of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 117). It is composed of two units, both with shed roofs. The units are built against one another and the ridgeline of the roofs touch. The storage shed has vertical wood siding. The second outbuilding is a shed in ruinous state (Appendix B, Figure 118). It has a shed roof with exposed rafters, and an opening on the eastern façade. The exterior of the shed is clad with wood siding in poor condition. The shed is located in brush and brambles and appears to have fallen into disuse.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5720 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The dwelling and structures lack historic integrity of material, as numerous modern alterations have occurred, including modern window replacement and siding and changes to the porch, for example. The additions have impacted the resource's integrity of design. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time.

007-5721

The resource at 3102 Deerfield Valley Road is located south of the proposed Project in the heart of the town of Deerfield. The property sits just west of the junction between Deerfield

Valley Road and Marble Valley Road, approximately 1,093 feet south-southwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The property includes a single building with no associated structures. The building does not appear to be actively used, though it appears to have been used for commercial purposes in the past. It is not shown on the 1932 soil map of Augusta County or the 1945 USGS topographic quadrangle for the area, but does appear on the 1967 USGS map (USDA 1932; USGS 1945, 1967). The property was not accessible during the survey, so this property was surveyed from the roadside.

Built in ca. 1950, the central massing of the structure consists of a side-gabled, single-room building with an asphalt shingle roof. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding except for the gable end with features original wavy edge asbestos siding. There is a single, fixed-pane four-light window on the northwest façade of the building. Adjacent to the window is a wood panel door with aluminum screened door. The central massing of the building has gable end vents on both gable ends. The rear (southeast) elevation of the building has a concrete block addition with an asphalt shingle shed roof (Appendix B, Figures 119 and 120). The cornice level of the roof is clad in T1-11 and plywood panels. The ca. 1960 first addition has no visible windows, but only a six panel door with metal screen is located on the northwest elevation. To the rear of the first addition is a second ca. 1980-1990 addition that has a shed roof covered in rolled asphalt (Appendix B, Figure 121). The second addition is clad in what appears to be T1-11 siding. What appears to be an archway surmounts an entrance to the second addition of the building on the south elevation. No further detail of the second addition was visible from the roadside.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5721 is of utilitarian vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The building has undergone a significant change in its original footprint with the construction of two additions, which has resulted in a loss of the overall integrity. 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 the function of the building, or uncover any significant events or personages associated with it; therefore, it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5722

This resource is located at 3102 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The property is approximately 968 feet south-southwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The barn complex is set back approximately 35 feet from the road, and it is southwest of a T-intersection between Deerfield Valley Road and Route 300. An overgrown driveway leads up to Barn I. The lot is cleared, but not actively manicured, and woods are at the rear of the building. The elevation is relatively flat.

The main structure is a ca. 1950s, single-story, wood-frame, vernacular barn (Barn 1) set on a concrete block pier foundation and clad in vertical board (Appendix B, Figures 122 and 123). The location of the residence associated with the barn complex could not be determined; it is unclear where the residence was located or whether it was still extant. The primary elevation of the barn faces north towards the street and has a large, vertical-board, sliding door at center with a vertical-board door to the east. The roof is gable end and clad in standing-seam metal. On the west elevation of the barn's primary bay is an open-air bay with a shed roof, and on the east of the barn is an addition clad in metal sheeting. It has a shed roof that continues off of the gable's angle, and is clad in standing-seam metal.

There are two additional structures associated with the barn. The first is a wood-frame shed clad in vertical-board siding and set on posts. It has a single open bay facing east and features a shed roof clad in corrugated metal. It is in a state of disrepair. The second structure is another wood-frame, vertical board-clad barn (Barn 2) (Appendix B, Figure 124). It is located to the east of the shed and its bays also face east. It has two open bays on a main, side-gabled portion. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. The west elevation has some notable features, including vertical-plank double doors, a portion at center of loosely spaced, horizontal boards, and a window opening. Shed-roof additions with additional, open bays facing east are on the north and south side of Barn 2. They feature similar characteristics as the main block of the structure. The structure is being overtaken by vegetation.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5722 features common barn and outbuilding structures seen in the region. They are utilitarian in design, and do not have notable or significant architectural features. In addition the structures are in poor condition, and could not be conclusively associated with a residence. 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.

007-5723

The resource located at 4298 Deerfield Valley Road/Route 629 in Deerfield, is approximately 1,313 feet northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5). Located on the narrow valley floor, it is set back approximately 125 feet from the southeast side of Deerfield Valley Road, on a gently sloping site with a wooded slope of a ridge spur rising behind it to the southeast. The area between the house and the road is mowed, with an open line of trees along the access road, and a small retention pond on the opposite side of the access road approximately 150 feet west of the house. Widely-spaced residences are visible to the northeast, west, and southwest of the property. The Hamilton Branch stream bed lies 0.1 miles to the west of the road, with wooded ridge spurs of Shenandoah Mountain rising on its opposite side.

The ca. 1970 L-plan split-level gabled residence responds to the site's slope (Appendix B, Figures 125 and 126). A one-story end-gabled section is sited higher on the slope than the side-gabled wing. Its foundation is not visible from the road. It has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. At its main west façade, it has a large one-over-one vinyl window and a weathered paneled wood door. A ca. 1990s metal carport is sited immediately adjacent to this façade. A two-story -gabled wing extends to the north of this section, with its north façade accessed by the driveway shared with the neighboring residence; the two-story section may be a later addition. The two-story section has a concrete masonry foundation and a roll-up vinyl garage door at its lower level (Appendix B, Figure 127). There is a concrete masonry chimney at its west façade, and its upper level has vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung and sliding vinyl windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. This end-gabled section has a one-story gabled addition sited perpendicularly at the lower level of its east façade. The addition's foundation is not visible from the road. It appears to be clad with wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The addition has an updated vinyl door at its north façade and a sliding vinyl window. It is in good condition. A circa 1960-1970s one-story gabled accessory structure is located approximately 60 feet to the west of the residence. Its foundation is not visible from the public road. It appears to be constructed of concrete masonry, with an asphalt shingle roof (Appendix B, Figure 128). Its window openings appear to be filled with a solid material.

NRHP Assessment: This structure is not considered to be architecturally significant or distinct. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it has one or more additions. It is not associated with or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is not NRHP eligible under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events or persons associated with this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

007-5724

Resource 007-5724 is located at 32 Marble Valley Road in Deerfield. The property is approximately 1,180 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The residence is located south of where Marble Valley Road connects with Deerfield Valley Road. The elevation gradually rises to the south from that intersection. Set back minimally on the east side of the road, the residence is located in a partially cleared area of land with manicured lawn and trees throughout the property. The house is among a cluster of residences south of Hamilton Branch near downtown, where houses are closely spaced along the street front on large lots that typically extend some distance to the rear.

The main structure is a ca. 1900s, two-story, wood-frame, Folk Victorian I-house set on a fieldstone-pier foundation with concrete infill, clad in vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 129–131). Its primary elevation faces northwest and is three bays wide. On the first story is a central, wood-panel door and two, vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. This style of replacement window is seen throughout the house. The first floor on façade also features a partial-width, wood-frame porch with a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. It is supported by turned wood posts with ornate porch and post face brackets. The porch balustrade consists of three horizontal, wood boards. The windows on the façade are the only ones that feature decorative louvered shutters. The roof is side-gabled and clad in standing-seam metal; it features lines of inflection on the rear roof slopes of the main block and the T wing. There is an interior, brick chimney at the center on the ridge line of the main block, and an external, concrete-block chimney on the northeast elevation. On the southwest side of the I-house, facing Marble Valley Road, is a hipped roof bay window. At the rear of the house is a two-story gabled T wing. A ca. 1960s, shed-roof addition is along the first story of the rear wing's west side. It features aluminum-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows and has two vinyl doors becoming blocked by overgrown shrubbery. Another similar shed addition is on the other side, though access restrictions limited the view of any specific details.

There is one outbuilding associated with the house (Appendix B, Figure 132). It is a ca. 1970s, wood-frame shed clad in vertical board. The gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal. It has a door opening on the northwest end of the southwest elevation, and a wood-frame, two-light, aluminum window. There is a wood decorative shutter on one side. The southeast side of the shed has a shed-roof addition that continues the pitch of the roof. It is overgrown by shrubbery on that end.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5724 features a building type common in the surrounding area. Although the I-house features some Folk Victorian details, they are intermingled with updates such as the porch balustrade, decorative shutters, and vinyl siding that detract from the resource's historic feeling. Other changes to the house, such as vinyl windows on the main block and shed roof additions containing aluminum windows, also have compromised the integrity of materials and design. The house is also in fair to 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.

007-5725

This resource is located at 3004 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence is approximately 882 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The house and its associated outbuildings are located on relatively flat terrain in a cleared, manicured yard. Several mature trees are in the front lawn of the house, which is between the house and the road. Located behind the house is a tree line, and beyond that, a creek. The house is among a grouping of residences in the area.

The resource is a ca. 1900, two-story, wood-frame, American Foursquare set on a coursed stone foundation and clad in vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 133–135). The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a small, pediment on the façade. The primary elevation faces north and is three bays wide at front and the main house massing is two bays deep. At center is a wood, paneled door with rectangular transom and side lights, covered by storm door and storm windows. The other two bays feature vinyl-frame, one-over-one, double-hung, replacement windows with decorative louvered shutters. An almost full-length porch is located on the first story, with a concrete-block replacement foundation. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is supported by turned wood replacement posts. There are two internal, brick chimneys spaced equidistant along the centerline of the house from west to east. At the back (south) of the house is a ca. 1930 wood-frame addition set on a concrete block foundation and clad in vinyl siding. It appears to have a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The addition may have at one time been a porch that has since been enclosed.

The house has five outbuildings associated with it. Storage shed I, built in ca. 1990, is located southeast of the house. The wood-frame shed is set on a poured-concrete foundation and clad in T1-11 siding (Appendix B, Figure 136). It has three wood-brace doors on its west elevation. The roof is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles. Also southeast of the house is a ca. 1950 wood-frame garage set on a poured-concrete foundation. It is clad in vinyl siding, has a large, open bay facing north, and features an extended, wood-frame carport on its east elevation, with a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. The roof of the garage is gable-end and clad in standing-seam metal. The remaining structure to the southeast is a dilapidated shed. It has clapboard and Bricktex siding, and it has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete block foundation. The last structure visible from the public right-of-way is Storage Shed II. The building is constructed of concrete block, and has a single wood-frame, four-light, fixed-pane window visible. The roof is side-gabled and composed of asphalt shingles. The top of a concrete-block chimney is visible near the center of the building on the southern end of the ridgeline. A final structure, small and rectangular in shape, was noted in an aerial photograph to the southwest of the house; however, it was not visible from the road due to shrubbery and trees.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5725 lacks certain features (like dormers) that would make it a good example of the American Foursquare architectural style. It also has seen a number of changes to the materials and design of the house that have impacted its integrity. The porch has been modified, all the windows have been replaced, vinyl siding has been added, and an addition has been built on the rear elevation. The architecture of the house does not display any

unique or especially significant characteristics. 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.

007-5726

Resource 007-5726 is located at 2990 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence is approximately 856 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). It is set back not far from the road among a cluster of houses and structures. It is located in a manicured lawn that is relatively flat in elevation. There are several, mature trees on the property. An asphalt driveway leads up to the house, and a line of trees and shrubs surrounds the property. A wood utility pole west of the house brings a power line in from the right-of-way. The surrounding landscape is a valley with pastures between tree-covered mountains.

The resource is a ca. 1960, one-and-a-half story, vernacular house set on a poured-concrete foundation and clad in common-bond brick and vinyl siding on the east elevation (Appendix B, Figures 137–139). It features a large brick exterior chimney on the façade, reminiscent of Tudor Revival style. The house is four-bays wide on its north, or primary, elevation, with a wood-frame porch covering the west side of the north-facing façade. It has wood posts and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. Within the porch is the primary entrance consisting of a wood paneled door with nine-lights and a storm door, and to the left of the door are paired, vinyl-frame, eight-over-eight, double-hung windows. On the section of the elevation not covered by the porch are paired, vinyl-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows, the wide chimney, and a wood paneled door with nine lights and a storm door on the end. This door has a simple shed-roof portico, supported by wood posts, and clad with asphalt shingles. This part of the house may represent a ca. 1970 addition, at which point, the chimney may have been added. The roof of the house is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles. It has a relatively steep pitch. On the sides of the house is vinyl siding mixed with brick, unlike the north elevation which is all brick. The house features vinyl-frame, six-over-six double-hung windows throughout its other elevations. On the rear of the building are two additions identifiable from the public right-of-way, the main one extends the second floor with a shed roof wood frame addition covered in vinyl siding. A one-story shed roof porch has been added to this addition. Property access restrictions do not allow for further details to be described.

There are several basic outbuildings associated with the structure. Shed I and II, located southwest of the house, appear to date to the latter half of the twentieth century structures. Shed I is a wood-frame, plywood-clad, structure with a gable-end roof clad in a corrugated metal roof. Behind it is Shed II, a wood-frame, vertical-board-clad structure. Shed II has a shed-roof facing west and an opening on its east elevation. The last structure is a ca. 1990s playhouse to the southeast of the house. It is wood-frame with plywood siding, a small wood door on its north elevation, and a front-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5726 is an unremarkable example of a vernacular mid-century house and outbuildings with minimal stylistic characteristics. In addition, alterations over time, including the additions contribute to an overall lack of architectural significance of the original form of the residence. 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.

007-5727

Resource 007-5727 is located at 2972 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield. The residence is approximately 885 feet south of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). It is set back from the road among a cluster of houses and other structures. It is located in a manicured lawn that is relatively flat in elevation. There are several, mature trees on the property, and a fence composed of posts and wire. The house is situated in a valley with pastures between tree-covered mountains.

The resource is a ca. 1960s, one-and-a-half story, wood-frame, Cape Cod Revival house set on a poured-concrete foundation and clad in asbestos siding (Appendix B, Figures 140–142). The north, or primary, elevation has a central wood panel door with three, diagonal lights, and is covered by an aluminum-frame storm door. There is a modern partial-width wood deck providing access to the door. Fenestration includes a three-part picture window on the western side of the door, comprised of a large fixed-pane window flanked by two, two-over-two, double-hung windows. All of the windows throughout the house are original aluminum units. On the eastern side of the door are paired, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The side-gable roof is a steeply pitched, clad in asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney south of the ridgeline of the roof on the western end. The west and east elevations of the house feature two-over-two, double-hung windows—two on the first floor and one on the second. At the rear of the house is a shed-roof addition; however, access restrictions limited the view of that elevation. Tax records indicate that there is also a porch on the rear of the structure. The one outbuilding on the property is a wood-frame, clapboard-clad shed to the southwest. It has a shed roof, but the trees and shrubs around it are overgrown and any further detail on the structure cannot be viewed from the public right-of-way.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5727 represents an unusually intact example of a Cape Cod Revival dwelling, retaining most of the original fabric. Changes to the dwelling are relatively minor, and include a modern deck on the façade, and a rear addition. However, it represents a relatively common mid twentieth century architectural style, of which many better examples exist in the region. For these reasons, 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.

007-5728

The property at 2230 Deerfield Valley Road, West Augusta is located in the valley of Elliot Knob and Brushy Ridge. The property faces Deerfield Valley Road and sits between agricultural and grazing fields. The proposed pipeline is approximately 1,140 feet southeast of the resource (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The property includes a house, barn, and three outbuildings. The house and the barn, as well as one outbuilding on the property are historic. Due to property access restrictions, this property was surveyed from the roadside, and some of the accessory buildings were not visible for photographs.

The house on the property was constructed ca. 1900 (Appendix B, Figures 143–145). The house is an I-house with a rear wing that creates an overall T shaped plan. The house has a stone foundation and clapboard siding. The side-gable metal roof is pierced by two interior, brick chimneys along the ridgeline and features a decorative bargeboard and gable returns. The rear wing of the house has a front facing gable with a standing seam metal roof. There is also a brick

chimney located along the ridgeline of the rear wing. The northwest elevation of the house has a double portico with wood banisters and simplified spindlework trim. The first story of house on the northwest elevation is three bays wide and has what appear to be two-over-two windows with fixed shutters on either side. The entry has a four panel wood door with an aluminum storm door. The entry has four-light sidelights as well as a four-light transom. The second story of the northwest elevation is also three bays wide with two-over-two windows and fixed shutters. In the center of the two windows is a storm door with sidelights. The southwest elevation of the house has two-over-two windows with fixed shutters. There is a single window at each story on the central portion of the house. The southwest elevation of the rear wing has a standing seam metal shed roof addition extending out from the first story. This shed roof addition has a group of three, six-over-six windows; a pair of two smaller six-over-six windows; and a window where detail could not be determined. The second story of the southwest elevation has two, two-over-two windows with fixed shutters. The northeast elevation of the central massing of the house has one two-over-two window with fixed shutters at each story. The rear wing of the house on the northeast elevation has a standing seam metal shed roof addition extending out from the first story. Many of the windows on the northeast elevation of the addition were not visible during the roadside survey; however, there was one twelve-light door, covered by a storm door alongside one two-over-two window visible. The second story of the northeast elevation of the house has two visible two-over-two windows with fixed shutters. The southeast elevation of the house was not visible during the roadside survey.

Approximately 50 feet southeast of the house is a standing seam metal gabled roof shed. The shed was not visible from the roadside; however, review of topographic maps indicates that it was constructed at approximately the same time as the house. Approximately 50 feet south from the house is a ca. 1980 front-gable metal roof garage with a vinyl-clad gable end (Appendix B, Figure 146). The exterior cladding of the garage could not be determined from the roadside. The southwest elevation of the garage has two garage doors. In reviewing aerials it was discovered that the garage has what appears to be a shed roof addition on the southeast elevation and also a front-gable addition on the northeast elevation. Neither addition was visible from the roadside. Approximately 20 feet southeast from the garage is a ca. 1980s shed. Review of aerial photographs discovered that the shed appears to have a metal gable roof. This shed was not visible from the roadside. The historic barn on the property is located approximately 200 feet southwest of the house (Appendix B, Figures 147). The barn was constructed ca. 1960. The barn is clad in a mix of plywood and wood lumber siding. The barn has a corrugated front-gable roof with corrugated metal shed roof extensions on the northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations. These shed roofs appear to be supported by wood posts. The northwest elevation of the barn with the shed roof has a corrugated metal enclosure. The southeast shed roof is enclosed with horizontal lumber. The foundation and other design elements of the barn were not visible from the roadside. Approximately 25 feet southwest of the barn is an undetermined structure. Historic aerial photograph review for the property identifies this structure as being built ca. 1998. This structure was not visible from the roadside.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5728 is a relatively intact example of vernacular design influenced by various Victorian era architectural styles. Although the house has been extensively modified, many of the additions are historic, dating to the early history of the property, and reflect the evolving needs of its owners. The additions are on the rear of the house, and do not detract from the historic feeling of the dwelling conveyed by its façade. The barns and other outbuildings do not date to the period of the house's construction and have seen a number of changes to original design as well as original building footprints. They do not

contribute to the architectural significance of the resource. It is ERM's recommendation that 007-5728 is 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 recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The proposed NRHP boundary for this resource and its relation to the Project is shown in Figure 9.

007-5729

Resource 007-5729 is located on 215 China Clay Road, in Stewarts Draft. Situated southeast of a relatively new subdivision, the resource consists of a church and cemetery that are located 1,203 feet southwest of the proposed Project and sit atop a hill overlooking China Clay Road and residences located to the east. The church is surrounded by mature trees to the north, south, and west. The cemetery sits amongst the trees behind the church to the west (Appendix A, Sheet 7).

Steadfast Church, constructed ca. 1960, has a rectangular footprint with two additions on the west elevation. The current church replaced an earlier one, depicted on the opposite side of the cemetery on a map surveyed in 1934 (USGS 1939). The church was in its current location by the time the 1964 topographic quadrangle was published (USGS 1964). The church is vernacular in style and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding and has a concrete block foundation. The front-gable roof on the central block of the church is covered in standing seam metal. The two rear additions on the building have asphalt shingle, front-gable roofs. The south elevation of the church has a mix of single and paired six-over-six vinyl replacement windows (Appendix B, Figures 148 and 149). There is a concrete block exterior chimney on the south elevation of the original block. The first addition on the building has a pair of six-over-six vinyl windows, the second addition has two, one-over-one vinyl windows. The second addition has a small exhaust pipe in the middle of the roof. The east elevation of the original block has a pair of rectangular gable end louvered vents and a modern nine-light, two panel storm door. Access to this door is via an elevated deck with a handicap-accessible ramp. The north elevation, like the south elevation, has single and paired six-over-six vinyl windows on the original block and first addition, as well as one, one-over-one vinyl window on the second gable addition that serves as the main entrance (Appendix B, Figure 150). The west elevation of the second gable addition has double vinyl doors with vertical rounded arch lights and a one-over-one window to the north of the doors. On the north elevation, there is a small asphalt shingle, gable front addition with T1-11 siding built onto the first gable addition. The north elevation of this addition has a single-leaf door. There is a ramp leading to the door from a concrete walkway. Approximately 75 feet southwest of the church is a small shop. The shop is clad in T1-11 siding and has an asphalt shingle side gable roof (Appendix B, Figure 151). The shop sits on concrete block piers. The northeast elevation of the shop has four-over-one vinyl windows and double X-brace doors.

Surrounding the church is a mid-twentieth century cemetery. The cemetery is divided into three areas around the church driveway (Appendix B, Figures 152-154). The earliest stone, dated 1950, is located at the bottom of the hill directly south of the church. The cemetery is not plotted in even rows, but rather grouped in sections in no apparent order. Prominent names found throughout the cemetery include Jones, Harris, Johnson, Massie, and Bell. The cemetery is not fenced off from its surroundings.

NRHP Assessment: The church at 007-5729 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type, given the extensive modifications that have been made. Not

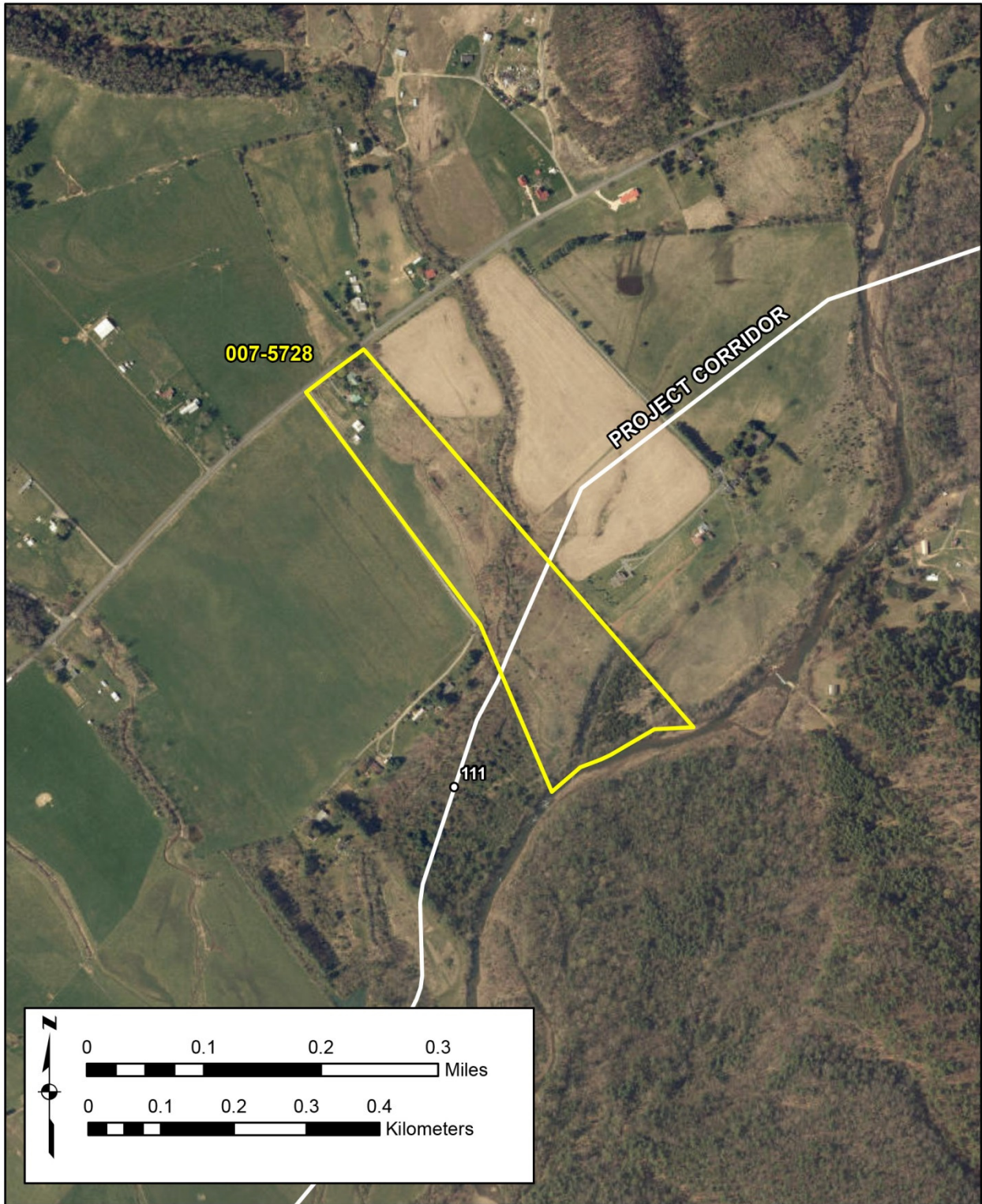


Figure 9. 007-5728, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

only has the church seen a number of changes to design, it has been updated with new materials that detract from the historic feeling of the church. 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. The cemetery also does not meet the standards set forth in Criteria Consideration D for Cemeteries.

007-5730

Resource 007-5730 is located at 14654 Thomas Nelson Highway in Lovington, approximately 738 feet southwest of the proposed pipeline. It is the site of Ridgecrest Baptist Church and cemetery, which has thick trees across the street to the northwest and a thin line of trees surrounding the cemetery on the northwest and southwest (Appendix A, Sheet 8). The landscape is freshly manicured and rises slightly to the south and southeast. There is a cemetery to the north of the church, which has a vehicular path in the center; with a parking lot in between the cemetery and the church.

Resource 007-5730 includes a church, parsonage, cemetery, three sheds, and a well house. The central nave church is clad in common bond brick and has a square vinyl base steeple with a hexagonal metal top. The brick exterior and foundation are punctuated by a concrete water table. The church has a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, a brick chimney on the center ridge of the roof near the eastern elevation, boxed returned eaves, and a decorative brick soldier course near the roof line. . The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation and is filled with a wooden double door surmounted by a decorative drip lintel featuring a final design (Appendix B, Figures 155 and 156). The façade also includes two hexagonal windows and two bricked-in arched window openings. Four concrete steps lead to a portico with a poured concrete floor, supported by four squared, wooden columns, and a ramp leading to the door. The pediment features vinyl siding. Fenestration on the north and south elevations include small hexagonal stained glass windows, stained glass arched windows framed by brick voussoirs and concrete keystones and imposts; the windows have concrete sills as well (Appendix B, Figure 157). The rectangular windows—including stained glass and double-hung six-over-six windows in the rear—have soldier-course brick lintels and concrete sills. The basement level has nine-paned louvered windows with brick soldier-course lintels. The north elevation's fenestration matches that of the south elevation except for the presence on the north of a metal personnel door with one upper light flanked by two electric lights, and a concrete block with the year "1956" inscribed. The east elevation has six-over-six double-hung, vinyl windows and a small concrete block stoop leading to a Masonite door surmounted with an electric light (Appendix B, Figure 158). The church is in good condition.

Adjacent to the church are three sheds, a parsonage, and a well house. The first shed is east of the church and is a side-gabled structure with T1-11 siding and a standing seam metal roof. It has a bay with a roll-up garage door on the west elevation. The second shed is directly south of the first shed and is a front-gabled structure with Bricktex siding and a standing seam metal roof. This shed has exposed rafters and a double plank door on the west elevation's gable end (Appendix B, Figure 159). The third shed is a prefabricated shed with a modern door opening on the west elevation's gable end. A well house is southeast of the church and has an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof and a brick exterior. The well house has a composite wood cellar door with a metal handle (Appendix B, Figure 160). All of the outbuildings are in good condition and were built in circa 1950-1970.

The church property also includes a ca. 1950-1960 parsonage. This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional structure has a sub-floor that responds to the terrain on the south and part of the east elevation. It has a projecting vinyl-clad gable on the west-facing façade, and an exterior-end brick chimney on the north elevation. The structure is clad in running bond brick veneer except the gable ends and the rear dormer addition, which feature vinyl siding. The parsonage has an asphalt shingle roof and six-over-six, double-hung aluminum windows with brick rowlock sills. The primary entrance is on the west elevation and is filled with a Masonite door and a vinyl storm door (Appendix B, Figure 161). The façade also includes a 15-paned bow window north of the door and two six-over-six vinyl double-hung replacement windows south of the door. The front door is accessed via three poured concrete steps that lead to a concrete stoop. The east elevation has a vinyl-clad, shed-roofed dormer addition on the upper story that extends across nearly the entire length of the elevation. The east elevation also includes a flat roof porch on the sub-story, supported by brick columns and knee walls; it has a poured concrete floor (Appendix B, Figure 162). The parsonage is in good condition.

The church also includes a traditional lawn cemetery enclosed to the north and east by a thin line of trees (Appendix B, Figure 163). Arranged in orderly rows, with a central drive, the earliest plaque is from 1954 while the latest is from 2016. There are 176 plaques from the twentieth century and 100 from the twenty-first century. Prominent names include McQuary, Simpson, Thompson, Wood, Small, Kidd, Woodson, Bridgewater, Push, Ogden, and Stevens. Plaques include ones for those who died in the 1969 flood. All of the plaques are face-up, and evenly spaced. The cemetery is very well-maintained and has no broken or faded plaques. It is still used, as shown by recent burials and fresh flowers.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5730 and its outbuildings and cemetery are of common design and do not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor are they outstanding examples of a particular architectural style or building 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 this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The resource also does not meet the Criteria Considerations (A and D) for religious properties and cemeteries.

007-5731

This resource is located at 3090 Deerfield Valley Road, approximately 882 feet south of the proposed Project on the edge of the town of Deerfield (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). It is surrounded by various other homes that are visible from the house; there is open pastureland to the north and gently rolling hills and mountains in the distance. The proposed Project may be visible and some tree removal may be necessary.

Resource 007-5731 is a ca. 1910 two-story, wood-framed I-house clad in clapboard siding. The side-gable roof features standing-seam metal roofing. Two internal chimneys pierce the roof's ridge near the gable ends on the east and west elevations—one is brick, and the other features replacement concrete masonry units (Appendix B, Figures 164 and 165). The house has three bays and original two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows with wooden surrounds on the main block; one exception is a three-over-one double-hung wood window centered over the front door. The main block of the structure rests on a dressed stone foundation. The primary entrance is located on the north façade and features a replacement wood panel and single-light door with an original transom above it. The primary entrance is within a partial-width hipped-roof

porch supported by four turned, wood replacement posts on a poured concrete floor. The house also includes various additions (Appendix B, Figure 166). The south elevation includes a two-story, gabled wing that may be original to the house or constructed soon after the main block. It gives the house a T-plan and features a concrete masonry unit chimney that pierces the middle ridgeline of the roof and materials consistent with the main block. To the west of the two-story rear wing is a ca. 1940s one-story, shed-roof addition with a partially enclosed porch. This addition features corrugated metal roofing, and the enclosed portion has two, two-over-two windows. The enclosed porch has wood-framed screened windows. An eastern addition mirrors the western addition. The house is in poor condition and deteriorated.

Southeast of the house is a ca. 1950 one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled shed with exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 167). It has vertical board siding, fixed single-pane windows, and an unknown foundation. The shed includes a shed-roof addition to the east elevation which is composed of corrugated metal with a hinged, wooden plank door on the north elevation.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5731 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, deterioration and changes to the fabric and design have resulted in a loss of integrity. 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.

007-5732

Deerfield Grocery, also known as Deerfield Mall, is located at 3070 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield in Augusta County, approximately 806 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The building is situated laterally along the south side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, just east of Route 600 and north of Stagg Lane. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences, with outcropping stand of mature trees and brush around the rear and sides of the lot. The Hamilton Branch of the Calfpasture River, which runs east to west, is found south of the building. The building is situated near the street edge and adjacent to a paved parking area. Some residences and a modern post office are found on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built circa 1950 with two later additions, the single-story, rectangular plan commercial and residential building includes a main lateral gable roof with an auto-bay gable projection and residential unit rear addition (Appendix B, Figures 168 and 169). The wood frame mixed-use building features aluminum and composite weathered clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The foundation is concrete block on slab construction. The front elevation includes a central entrance flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows with wood surrounds at each side. A shed roof extends from the front elevation and covers the central door and two windows. The eastern auto-bay addition includes three-over-one double-hung wood windows with wood surrounds and a corrugated metal shed roof awning along the east side. The rear elevation to the southeast includes a modern entrance with fanlight over a concrete patio that leads to the residential addition (Appendix B, Figure 170). This eastern addition features six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows and an asphalt shingle shed roof.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5732 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and B. While the building does serve as a local purveyor of goods for the town, the grocery store is not the original store for the town (see 007-0476), and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A. As Deerfield has become less isolated, with travel to larger towns faster and easier, the current store has evolved into more of a convenience store and no longer serves as an essential community center. While the building is located within a rural context, modern intrusions, such as the modern post office as well as newer residences, have diminished the integrity of setting. Although the building is in fair condition, the original footprint has experienced at least two additions and the exterior has experienced numerous alterations. These alterations have diminished the historic integrity of design and material. Furthermore, the building is a common form, and because of the changes, it is no longer a good example of its type. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

007-5733

Resource 007-5733 is located at 3063–3069 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield in Augusta County, approximately 641 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The resource is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 6.2-acre parcel with one other ancillary dwelling and several other structures. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. Several mature trees and brush plantings are found between the house and the main road. The dwelling is set back approximately 85-feet from the center line of the road. A one-and-half car width gravel driveway runs approximately 180-feet along the westerly edge of the property in a northward direction, where it terminates at a gable roof single car garage. The garage is clad with weathered wood planks and a corrugated metal roof (Appendix B, Figures 171 and 172). An area totaling approximately 269-square feet is fenced with a wood plank six-foot-tall privacy fence, which is located to the east of the dwelling. A wood post and barb-wire fence runs along the rear portion of the developed lot, which is situated along the private access route that extends approximately 0.3 mile from Deerfield Valley Road in a northward direction. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1900, the primary dwelling at 007-5733 is located at 3069 Deerfield Valley Road. It has no discernable style and features a multiple gable roof with an L-plan building form (Appendix B, Figures 173 and 174). The one-and-a-half-story front wing of the dwelling includes a lateral gable roof. The moderately pitched roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing overall. The front elevation features open raked eaves and a central entrance. Above the entrance is a top-story gable projection that appears to be an addition. This projection features a gable-front roof and paired one-over-one vinyl replacement windows and decorative shutters. The projection rests on metal filigree posts, likely dating to the 1960s. Paired one-over-one vinyl replacement windows are repeated at each side of the single door central entrance. The front-gable roofline includes returns, which are repeated on all other rake-to-eave transitions on the dwelling. The rear one-and-a-half-story gable wing features the same roofing material as the front wing; however, windows are asymmetrically placed. The windows are a combination of single-hung three-light wood windows and modern vinyl replacement slider windows. The rear wing includes a ground-story shed roof addition. The exterior of the dwelling is clad with modern vinyl siding. The foundation was not visible, as vertical vinyl siding cover the foundation on all visible sides. A brick chimney is found at each gable end, which totals three chimneys overall. A stove pipe is found on the rear eastern elevation shed addition.

Built circa 1900, the house at 3063 Deerfield Valley Road is located to the north of 3069 Deerfield Valley. It appears to be similar age to the primary dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 175). It was likely once an outbuilding, but has since been converted into a residence. This structure is a single-story gable-roof wood frame dwelling with a corrugated metal roof gable and shed lean-to roof with a single stove pipe at gable end. The exterior of 3063 Deerfield Valley is wood clapboard siding in poor condition. To the rear of this structure, and on the same tax parcel, built ca. 1998, is a lofted one-story prefabricated metal barn with a semi-attached single-story gable and shed roof structure (Appendix B, Figure 176). The semi-attached single-story gable and shed roof structure predates the barn and appears to have been constructed prior to 1948. The barn and ancillary structure are wrapped with corrugated-metal sheathing and include portions of vinyl siding and wood-composite boards along the structures' watertables. Windows and doors appear to be combination of salvaged material and modern slider windows and modern doors.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5733 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. The dwelling and ancillary structures lack integrity of material and design, as numerous modern alterations have occurred, including additions, modern window replacement, and siding. The conversion of an outbuilding to a dwelling also has diminished the integrity of the resource. The setting has been affected by the construction of the large prefabricated metal barn. No association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman was uncovered through historic research.

007-5734

Resource 007-5734 is located at 3055 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, approximately 630 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The dwelling is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 1.3-acre parcel with an ancillary detached building and a shed. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. Several sparse trees are planted around the property and brush is found along the rear, western portion of lot. The dwelling is set back approximately 100-feet from the center line of the road. A pedestrian path runs from the road to the front entrance of the dwelling. A private access route runs along the western edge of the property, proceeding northward from Deerfield Valley Road. An unnamed intermittent drainage runs along the eastern portion of the property in a northward direction. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting, with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

According to tax records, the residence at 3055 Deerfield Valley Road was built in 1929 (Appendix B, Figures 177–179). However, many aspects of 007-5734's materials and design suggest mid-twentieth century construction, and no structure is shown in this location on the 1945 USGS topographic map (USGS 1945).

The side-gable structure has had a gable addition, and a shed addition, therefore the current configuration is a cross gable with a lateral gable front and gable rear wing. The low pitched roof is covered with compositional asphalt shingles. The front elevation includes a single central entrance above which is a front-gable protrusion. The entrance is flanked by a three-part window to the west and paired three-over-one double-hung wood sash wood windows to the east. The three-part window is composed of a central fixed pane flanked by double-hung three-over-one wood windows. Decorative detailing is confined to the porch, as demonstrated by four symmetrically placed turned posts. The full-width porch is topped by a low pitch hipped roof. The front elevation cornice appears to be replacement vertical beadboard. The exterior is clad

with asbestos clapboard shingle. The main block rests on a concrete block foundation, while the porch on the east and the shed-roof addition appear to have a poured concrete foundation. Basement level windows and vents are visible around the perimeter of the main block foundation. The east elevation includes a single one-over-one metal storm window with closed-eaves at the gable. There is a concrete block external chimney centered on the east elevation. An external covered porch with shed roof extension is found at the rear of the east side. The west elevation includes four bays.

An ancillary building to the rear of the primary dwelling appears to have been constructed around the 1920s based on form and materials; however, it does not appear on historic maps from 1932 and 1945 (USDA 1932; USGS 1945). It features a gable front two-story rectangular form with Bricktex asphalt siding. The two-story dwelling includes a one-story shed-roof lean-to addition, which appears to have been constructed at a later date, likely around the mid-twentieth century, based on condition and materials (Appendix B, Figure 180). A review of historic maps suggests that this building either originated as an outbuilding and was converted to residential use, or was relocated to its current location sometime between 1945 and 1967, when it is depicted as a dwelling (USGS 1945, 1967). Near the rear of the property, a modern small single-bay gable shed is found at western corner of the property along a private access route. The shed features vertical board siding and slab foundation.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5734 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. While the buildings are located within a rural context, modern intrusions, such as the modern post office as well as newer residences, have diminished the integrity of place. The dwelling and structures lack historic integrity of material and design, as numerous modern alterations have occurred, such as modern window replacement and siding, changes to the porch, and additions. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time.

007-5735

Resource 007-5735 is located at 3057 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Augusta County, approximately 381 feet north of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The dwelling is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 1.5-acre parcel with no ancillary buildings. The surrounding area is rural—primarily agricultural fields and residences. A few trees are located at the front and rear of the building. The dwelling is set back approximately 1,200-feet from the center line of the road. A private access route runs along the western edge of the property, proceeding northward from Deerfield Valley Road. The land to the west and south of the property is undeveloped, while the property and its adjacent neighbors to the north and east feature manicured lawn. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance, predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1930, 3057 Deerfield Valley Road is a one-story wood frame dwelling with metal roof (Appendix B, Figures 181 and 182). The dwelling includes a rectangular plan with a central hip portion flanked by a shed bump-out to the west and a side-gable wing with shed roof extension to the west. Windows are two-over-two, and the foundation and chimneys appear to be concrete block. Property access restrictions made it impossible to describe additional features of the dwelling.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5735 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. The dwelling lacks individual distinction, and it

does not contribute to a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. No association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time.

007-5736

Resource 007-5736 is located at 3049 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Augusta County, approximately 687 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The dwelling is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 0.9-acre parcel with two ancillary detached buildings. A water pump is found on the west side of the dwelling near the rear of the building. A propane tank is found on the west side of the dwelling. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. Several scattered trees are growing around the property; however, the majority of the property is manicured lawn. The dwelling is set back approximately 55 feet from the center line of the road. A pedestrian path runs from the road to the front entrance of the dwelling. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

A dwelling appears to be shown in the location of 007-5736 as early as 1932 (USDA 1932), but was certainly in existence by 1945 (USGS 1945). Based on architectural features, it appears that 007-5736 is a front-gable vernacular bungalow built circa 1930s-1940s (Appendix B, Figures 183–185). The rectangular plan dwelling is one-and-a-half story and features a moderate pitch gable roof with gable dormers on each roof slope. The dwelling features closed eaves and a nearly full-width front porch with a low-pitch hipped roof supported by tiered square wood columns. The gable roof is clad with standing seam metal and features two off-center brick chimneys within the roof structure; one chimney is in front of and one chimney is behind the dormers. The dormers are vinyl-sided with paired three-over-one windows. The remainder of the exterior on the original block is clad with wavy edge asbestos siding. The façade includes paired three-over-one windows at the gable and a three-bay ground floor. The central entrance is flanked by replacement one-over one windows. The front porch has a brick pier foundation with lattice sheathing. The east and west elevations feature three bays with vinyl replacement one-over-one windows except for one remaining original three-over-one wood window. The foundation is continuous concrete block with two windows at ground level on each side elevation. The rear elevation includes a ca. 1960 one-story shed-roof addition featuring aluminum siding.

The outbuildings include a one-story gable building with a shed roof addition (Appendix B, Figure 186). The building is constructed with metal walls and modern aluminum windows. An external concrete block chimney is found on the north elevation of the outbuilding. The one-story gable outbuilding has an unknown foundation. The other outbuilding is a two-story building found on the east side of the property, that appears to have been constructed around 1920 based on form and materials; however, it does not appear on historic maps from 1932 to 1967 (USDA 1932; USGS 1945, 1967) (Appendix B, Figure 1887). The two-story building features a corrugated metal roof, includes Bricktex asphaltic siding, and a shed-roof lean-to addition on the north elevation. The building includes a second story door with no stairs, and a recessed single-bay entry at the northeast corner. The siding is peeling on the two-story building and reveals a vertical diagonal wood plank construction. The foundation appears to be brick. The structure is similar to one located at the rear of 007-5734, which is recorded as a dwelling in 1967. This

structure is not recorded as a dwelling on USGS topographic maps (USGS 1945, 1967), but it may have originated as an outbuilding and was converted to residential use at one time. It may also have been relocated to its current location after the construction of 007-5722.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5736 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B. No association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman has been uncovered. Although the material changes to the dwelling are modest, and the structure still generally conveys the historic feeling of its vernacular style, it is not an outstanding example of its type. Therefore, ERM also recommends the resource ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

007-5737

Resource 007-5737 is located 3043 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Augusta County, approximately 712 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The dwelling is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 0.9-acre parcel with 3049 Deerfield Valley Road and two detached ancillary buildings (discussed separately). A water pump is found at the rear of the building. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. Several sparse trees are planted around the property; however, the majority of the property is manicured lawn. The dwelling is set back approximately 40-feet from the center line of the road. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

This resource may be a tenant house associated with 007-5736 to the west, but is now located on a separate parcel. It seems to appear on a 1932 soil map, as well as subsequent USGS topographic maps (USDA 1932; USGS 1945, 1967). Built ca. 1930, the resource is a vernacular front-gable house that has had a shed addition to the east (Appendix B, Figures 188–190). The dwelling has a two-room gable upright section with a brick chimney at central roofline to the west and two-room shed roof addition wing to the east. The dwelling is oriented on a north-south axis, as the front entrance is found on the south elevation. The shed wing is attached to the gable section by a square notch just under the gable roofline near the cornice line. This wing appears to have been added in two episodes based on separate roof pitch and siding for each section, possibly ca. 1940 and 1950, as is evident by the different foundations. The moderate pitched roof features closed eaves and asphalt shingles. The wood frame dwelling features wood weatherboard siding. The main block gable section has an ashlar block foundation. The shed wing addition rests on both ashlar block and modern concrete block foundation. The foundation is in poor condition, as no mortar is visible in the joints of the foundation and several blocks have fallen out of place. A 2015 Google Earth image shows the house with a hipped-roof porch extending from the main block to the addition, which was supported by three undecorated wood posts. However, the current condition of the front elevation includes no porch and only a single-bay wood patio on concrete block foundation remains. In front of the replacement front patio, a weather-worn sandstone step is found with two-risers. The west elevation includes two two-over-two windows with a plain wood lintel and surrounds, which appear original. The eastern elevation includes three two-over-two wood windows. All of the windows and wood three panel door with top light appear original or date to last construction. The windows and door include modern exterior storm features.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that the resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B, as no known association with a significant theme,

person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time. The building is not recommended eligible under Criterion C, as the building has lost some historic integrity of materials and design, given the removal of the original porch, the additions, and the overall poor physical condition of the building. While the building is located within a rural context, modern intrusions, such as the modern post office as well as newer residences, have diminished the integrity of place.

007-5738

Resource 007-5738 is located at 3027 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield in Augusta County, approximately 645 feet south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5a). The dwelling is on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629, on a 3.15-acre parcel with seven outbuildings; including a large barn, several sheds and a privy. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. A vacant lot is found to the west of the property and an active agricultural field is found to the east of the property. The property has several large mature trees and a manicured lawn. A small drainage swale is found along the western edge of the property, which runs along a single-lane gravel access route. The dwelling is located approximately 130-feet from the center line of the road, and a pedestrian walkway runs from the front entrance to the road. A second access route is found along the eastern edge of the property, which leads to a gravel parking pad situated at the rear of the dwelling. Mature trees frame the southern property line and run along the road. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast.

Built ca. 1920, 3027 Deerfield Valley Road is a one-story vernacular bungalow with a pyramidal roof (Appendix B, Figures 191–193). The standing seam metal roof covers a small wood frame structure, clad in vinyl siding. Two chimneys are found on the building. A brick chimney is found off-center at the ridgeline. An exterior concrete block chimney is found on the eastern elevation. The façade includes a nearly full-width porch whose original hipped roof is supported by four replacement wooden posts (2 x 4 lumber), resting upon wood decking; the porch rests upon a replacement wood pier foundation set in prefabricated concrete footings, and is accessed by wooden steps. The central entrance is a single leaf, multi-light glass and wood frame door with a modern aluminum exterior storm door. The door is flanked by a vinyl one-over-one double-hung window at each side. The side elevations are two bays with vinyl double-hung one-over-one windows. The northern (rear) elevation has a ca. 1950 gable addition to which has been attached a shed roof projection off the eastern elevation, extending the dwelling and providing a third bay. A secondary entrance is off a wooden deck on the addition. All windows appear to be modern one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacements. The foundation of the building is continuous concrete block that has been parged.

Resource 007-5738 has seven outbuildings associated with the agricultural use of the property. The first outbuilding is a one-story shed with a metal roof and wood clapboard siding located north of the dwelling. The outbuilding rests on a wood platform on a concrete block foundation. A single window is found at the gable ends and a central entrance is located on the southern elevation (Appendix B, Figure 194). A small prefabricated corrugated metal shed with a gable roof is north of the first shed. Entry is through an opening in the gable end. A three-bay English barn is located at the northern rear of the property. Built ca. 1920, the side gable barn features central doors along the southern elevation, a metal roof and board and batten siding. The barn is approximately 40-feet wide by 80-feet deep (Appendix B, Figure 195). The fifth outbuilding on the property is located northeast of the barn in a pasture, which has been fenced in with wood

corral fencing. The outbuilding is oriented northeast by northwest and features a low pitched gable roof with shed roof extension and three open stalls. The exterior of the outbuilding is vertical boards similar to the barn. Northeast of the dwelling is an outbuilding featuring a flat metal roof and vertical board siding. The sixth outbuilding on the property has three bays; there is one open bay used as a wood shed, and the other two bays have hinged doors constructed of vertical boards. What appears to be a privy is a narrow, single-room rectangular frame structure with a gable roof and vertical board wall treatment (Appendix B, Figure 196). All the outbuildings appear to have been built around the same time as the barn with the exception of modern corrugated metal pre-fabricated shed.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5738 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. While the buildings are located within a rural context, modern intrusions, such as the modern post office as well as newer residences, have diminished the integrity of place. The dwelling and outbuildings lack integrity of material and design due to modern alterations which have occurred over time, including modern window replacement, siding, the reconstructed porch, and the rear additions. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known.

007-5739

Resource 007-5739 is located at 3433 Deerfield Valley Road in Deerfield, approximately 650 feet south-southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 5). The building is situated on the north side of Deerfield Valley Road, also known as Route 629. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences. The Hughart Run stream flows north to south along the eastern edge of the property. The Hamilton Branch of the Calfpasture River runs south of the property in a northeast to southwest orientation. The building is to the rear of a large parcel, approximately 1,500 feet from the centerline of the road. The property includes four outbuildings, including a historic-age barn and three sheds. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and southeast. Access to the property was restricted and it is set-back from the public right-of-way by quite a distance.

Built in 1917, the one-and-a-half-story dwelling features a metal, side-gable roof (Appendix B, Figures 197 and 198). The dwelling has a screened, wraparound porch with a metal, hipped roof. While the porch roofline is likely original or an early alteration, the porch has been modified with modern screens and sided knee walls around the mid-twentieth century. According to property records, the dwelling has a pier foundation and wood frame construction. The dwelling is reported to have two-bedrooms and one-bathroom with approximately, 900-square feet of living space.

The four outbuildings will be discussed from west to east in a clockwise direction. The first outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling and west of the second outbuilding. Both outbuildings appear to be single-story, wood frame structures with metal, gable roofs. Corral fencing surrounds the house and connects the outbuildings. The other two outbuildings are found on the eastern portion of the property. A smaller one-story gable shed is found north of a three-bay, saltbox barn type. The shed has a moderately pitched, metal roof and wood wall treatment. The three-bay barn has a moderately pitched, metal roof and wood wall treatment. A metal shed-roof extension is found on the west and north elevation of the barn. The wood treatment appears to be a dark stained vertical board. All outbuildings appear to have been

constructed around the same time, based on design and condition, around the same time as the dwelling.

NRHP Assessment: Research conducted by ERM indicates that 007-5739 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C. The resource is recommended ineligible, as it is a common form of its type. Furthermore, the outbuildings associated with the resources agricultural use are common and do not appear to demonstrate a rare architectural style, type or form. Moreover, no association with a significant theme, person, event, architect or master craftsman is known at this time.

007-5740

Resource 007-5740, located on Old Parkersville Turnpike, is 1,443 feet east of the proposed project in West Augusta. It is in a rural area with few houses visible from the property (Appendix A, Sheet 6). To the north is pastoral farm land with rolling hills in the distance. The Calfpasture River runs to the south. The area is typified by large rolling pastures broken by small farmsteads.

Built in ca. 1940, the residence is a one-story, wood-framed double-pen wood structure clad in board-and-batten (Appendix B, Figures 199 and 200). It has fixed, six-paned windows and a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. It has an external end, replacement, concrete masonry unit chimney on the southwest elevation. The primary entrance is on the northwest elevation and is filled with an original wood board door with one upper light. The northwest elevation also includes a full-length porch addition with a wooden deck supported by lumber with braces. The foundation consists of replacement concrete masonry unit piers. The house is extremely dilapidated and in poor condition.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5740 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. In addition, its deterioration has resulted in a loss of integrity, and it is no longer a good example of its 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 this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

Bath County

Seven resources were recorded in Bath County, including three previously recorded resources. These include five dwellings, a barn, and a cemetery. Three of the resources (008-0011, 008-0126, and 008-5066) are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

008-0011

Resource 008-0011 is located at 13954 Deerfield Valley Road, Deerfield, in Bath County, approximately 1,009 feet northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 4). The resource is located approximately 4 miles southwest from the town center. The surrounding area is rural, primarily agricultural fields and residences, interspersed with stands of mature trees and brush. The property spans north and south of Deerfield Valley Road (Route 629), as the road runs through the approximately 1,000-acre parcel. The property extends approximately 1.7 miles along Route 629 and about 300 feet along Bright Hollow Road. The George

Washington National Forest (GWNF) is located to the north of the property. The property includes a portion of Cloverdale Road, which has an easement granted to the United States Forest Service (USFS) for access to the GWNF. The resource includes one main house and ancillary agricultural buildings on the southwest portion of the property, and a second dwelling and outbuilding to the northeast of the main house. The main house is set back approximately 750-feet from the street, while the secondary dwelling is located approximately 2,300 feet northeast of the main house. The surrounding area largely retains its pastoral setting, with views to the mountains in the distance predominantly to the north and south.

The history of The Wilderness, the property of which 008-0011 is the primary resource, is well documented in a recent Architectural Survey Form prepared by Aubrey Von Lindern of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in September 2016 (Von Lindern et al. 2016). “The Mansion” at Wilderness Farm, also referred to as the Thomas M. Peters House, was constructed in 1797 for General Samuel Blackburn by an unknown architect. General Blackburn and his wife, Ann Mathews Blackburn, purchased 1,200 acres on which the dwelling is located from her father, General George Mathews, in 1786. Blackburn was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and was a prominent lawyer and politician in Augusta and Bath counties. He owned a brick house in Staunton, but the house at Wilderness Farm became the Blackburns’ primary residence after its completion. Many prominent Virginians spent time at the Mansion. The Blackburns operated a prosperous farm that included 1,000 cultivated acres by 1824. At one time, Samuel Blackburn owned 46 slaves who worked on the farm and attended to the household. When Samuel Blackburn died in 1835, Ann returned to their property in Staunton to live. Blackburn’s will stipulated that his slaves be freed upon his death, provided that they accepted paid transport to Liberia, and this was carried out for all but one of his slaves. The Wilderness was bequeathed to Blackburn’s nephew (the couple was childless) (Von Lindern et al. 2016).

In 1849, The Wilderness Farm was purchased by John W. Frazier, a successful farmer and innkeeper in Bath and Rockbridge counties. Frazier died in 1853 and his estate was taken over by his brother, William. Although the farm continued to operate, the property reportedly fell into disrepair during the Civil War. Not much is known of the property during a succession of owners that included Robert Glendy (1875), Highland County Development (1916), Lewis C. Barley (1923), and John Creedy Mancy (by 1935). Thomas and Marion Peters of New Jersey acquired The Wilderness in 1960. By this time, the farm was primarily used to raise beef cattle. The Peters visited the property occasionally, but were apparently not active in its daily operation. The Wilderness passed to their grandson before being sold to Robert and Roberta Koontz in 2003 (Von Lindern et al. 2016).

The two-story, brick main house at The Wilderness has five bays and demonstrates the Georgian style with Neoclassical elements (Appendix B, Figures 201–203). The house is a central passage, single pile, two-story building with an original L-plan. Indicative of high style Georgian architecture, the shallow projecting central bay includes an open gable pediment above a central door flanked by six-over-six wood windows at both the first and second floor. During the twentieth century, several rear additions were constructed ca. 1900 and 1960. The central entrance has an unpedimented entablature. Neoclassical elements displayed on the façade include the twentieth century alteration of the front entrance; the Doric portico and balustrade also demonstrate Neoclassical scale and preferences. The dwelling features exterior gable end chimneys with fireboxes. Two-story brick pilasters are located near the corners of the façade. The Flemish bond brick wall treatment features dentil moldings at cornice and around the peak of the gable. The front elevation is laid in Flemish bond, while the rear and sides

feature three-course American bond. A box cornice with dentils supported by molded brackets extends across the front and rear. First-floor windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash with architrave trim, while those on the second floor are nine-over-six double-hung sash. Above each window there is a flared flat arch of rubbed brick. There are 48 windows in the house today, including those on the original block and additions; all are modern replacements with the exception of the attic fanlight. All window and door trim is pegged. A three-light transom is above both front doors. The front door is recessed with paneled reveals and flanked by narrow six-over-six double sash windows. The foundation is stone.

The interior is reported to have chamfered newel and baluster staircase with unusually carved brackets on an open stringer. Paneled wainscot is found in each downstairs room. Mantels consist of full entablature shelves and fluted pilasters. Interior doors include six- and four-panel doors with pegged architrave trim throughout the house. The rooms include a parlor, library, dining room, entry room, second-floor sitting area and three second-floor chambers. There is a basement with three compartments accessed from the first floor. In the antebellum period, the basement is reported to have featured a central room used as a slave prison. A massive stone stairway in the basement provided entrance and exit to the rear kitchen and garden, which likely provided servant access. These basement stairs were later sealed off during an addition to the house in 1960. The attic had large beams carved with Roman numerals to facilitate assembly at The Wilderness, indicative of owner-builder construction (Von Lindern et al. 2016).

Outbuildings near the main house include a modern barn, garage, sheds, and well house. The outbuildings will be discussed in a clockwise direction beginning north of the dwelling. The well house is located directly north of the dwelling, approximately 60 feet from the northeast corner of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 204). The well house features open walls and a gable roof. The structure appears to be modern construction, as the structure is clad with milled lumber. The well house is surrounded by modern wood fencing, approximately 5 feet in height. The fencing surrounds the well house and a propane tank. A former carriage house now serving as a one-car garage with an attached carport is located south of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 205). The garage is located approximately 10 feet from the rear wing of the dwelling. The garage is a one-story gable roof brick structure with an arched opening that has been filled with a modern decorative panel with a radial design and modern roll-up garage door. The garage is constructed with a Flemish bond brick pattern similar to the main house. The garage features a closed cornice with wide, simple molding and copper downspouts. Previous research indicates the former carriage house was built ca. 1800 and included fireplaces, no longer present, at the ground level and attic (Von Lindern et al. 2016). The one-bay carport is attached to the side of the garage. The carport is a modern, prefabricated metal structure with shed roof and vertical seamed metal siding. A modern shed is located south of the garage and dwelling, approximately 170 feet south of the southwest corner of the garage (Appendix B, Figure 206). The modern shed features a shed roof and vertical seamed metal siding. A two-bay opening is located at the center with sliding doors and a man-door is found near the northwestern corner of the shed. This shed was built ca. 2010 and replaced a gable roof structure. It is important to note that 1998 aerial images show an impression that may be the footprint of a former barn or outline of corral fencing located just south of the modern shed. The impression is rectangular and oriented east to west with dimensions measuring approximately 170 feet by 90 feet. This impression is no longer visible in the 2005 aerial image, as a new barn structure was built between 2003 and 2005. The modern barn has a gable roof, four bays, and vertical seam metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 207). The impression visible in the 1998 aerial image would likely have been impacted by the construction of the modern barn, as clearing and grading was required during the

construction; Also visible on the 1998 aerial is a T-plan building that measured approximately 40 feet by 20 feet. A second barn is located approximately 320 feet from the southwest corner of the modern barn (Appendix B, Figure 208). This barn is one-story with gable roof, wood frame, and pier foundation. The barn features six bays along the eastern elevation and four bays along the northern elevation. The eastern bays are open and appear to house equipment. The northern bays feature overhead roll-up doors of different sizes. This barn appears to have been constructed ca. 1965, based on review of topographic maps and condition. Overall all buildings and structures present on the southwest portion of the property near the main house are in good to excellent condition.

The second dwelling on the tax parcel is located approximately 2,300 feet northeast of the main house. The dwelling is located approximately 600 feet southeast from Deerfield Valley Road. The secondary house includes a root cellar and an outbuilding (Appendix B, Figure 209). Built in ca. 1890, the dwelling is a two-story, wood-frame, vernacular I-house. The dwelling has three bays, a side-gabled, metal roof, a rubble stone exterior chimney on the northeast elevation, a central entrance covered with a gable portico, and six-over-six double-hung wood windows with exterior aluminum storm windows and decorative shutters. The house is in fair condition. The foundation is unknown. The secondary dwelling has root cellar, which is located east of the house. The root cellar is a front-gabled structure with an asphalt shingle roof and clapboard on the gable ends. The other outbuilding is a storage shed with a gable roof and wood frame construction. The outbuilding is located southeast from the rear of the house. The outbuilding is in poor condition.

NRHP Assessment: According to the V-CRIS form, 008-0011 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The Wilderness was evaluated at the local level of significance under Criterion A for the resource's association with agriculture and under Criterion C for the resource's demonstration of Georgian and vernacular architecture. The resource was found eligible with a period of significance of 1797-1966, beginning with construction of the main house and ending with the traditional 50-year cut-off for properties where significant activities have continued into the more recent past. This main house property has been recorded as an individual property in V-CRIS. However, the I-house found southeast of the main dwelling has not been recorded. It is unclear what association the I-house had with The Wilderness, but is presumed to have been constructed by Robert Glendy, who purchased the property in 1875 and may have desired a new "modern" house at a time when The Wilderness had fallen into disrepair. Further research is necessary to make a clear determination. The proposed NRHP boundary in relation to the Project is shown in Figure 10.

008-0126

Located at the apex of a hill on the north side of Route 678, 008-0126 overlooks the Cowpasture River, which lies to the southeast across Route 678 (Appendix A, Sheet 2). The proposed pipeline is approximately 1,495 feet to the south-southeast of the dwelling at 008-0126, and within the property's tax parcel. The area surrounding the resource is rural with rolling tree-covered hills and pastures. One other residence is visible from 008-0126, a ca. 1920 residence which falls outside the project APE.

Built in ca. 1887, the two-story, three-bay wood frame structure has Queen Anne details. Set on an ashlar block masonry foundation, the walls of the structure are clad in clapboard siding and the hipped roof features standing seam metal. The main block of the structure features external ashlar masonry chimneys with brick at and above the roofline on both the northeast and

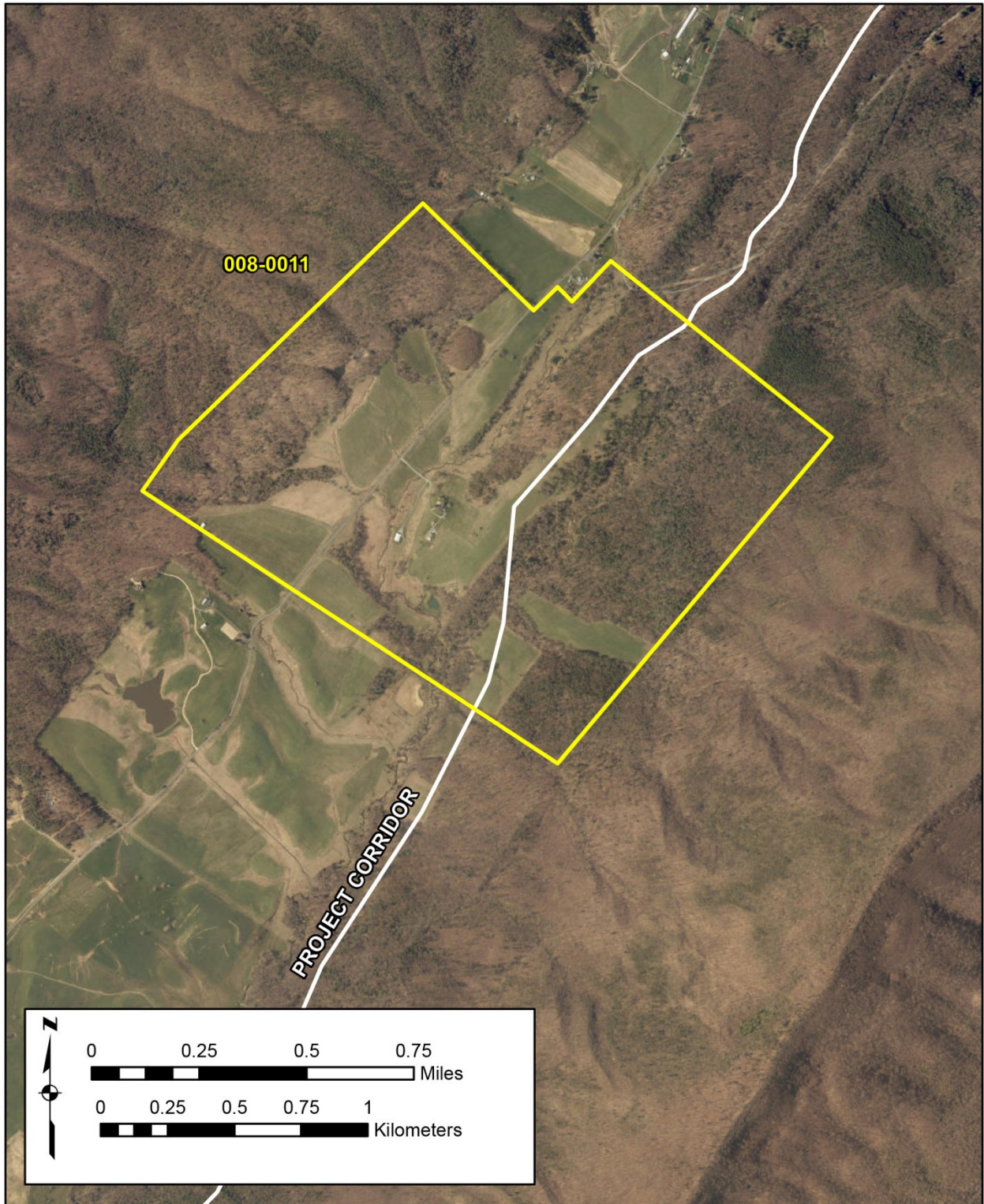


Figure 10. 008-0011, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

southwest elevations. Fenestration is symmetrical and includes two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story of the façade, and one-over-one double-hung replacement windows arranged as two bay windows on the first story; all feature decorative paneled shutters. The two canted bay windows on the first floor have hipped roofs and are clad in scalloped wood shingles. Decorative scallop siding also has been applied in the gable end of the two-story portico. The portico is supported by square wood columns on a wood deck with wood balustrades on both the first and second floors. The first floor is accessed by wood steps flanked by wood hand rails matching the balustrade. The primary entry is through a central 12-light replacement door with a three-light transom, and two-light sidelights. The door on the second floor of the portico is covered with a screened door and is flanked by sidelights matching those on the first floor (Appendix B, Figures 210–212). Property access restrictions allowed for limited access to the rear (northwest) of the residence. It appears that a two-story hipped roof has been added to the rear of the structure. To the hipped addition, on both the northeast and southwest, is a full-length shed roof. Portions of the northwest shed addition were visible at the time survey, and it appears to be a two-story porch with wood posts and balustrade. The entry was not visible.

In addition to the residence, there are three outbuildings associated with 008-0126. Constructed in ca. 1890 is a one-story, wood frame root cellar built on a replacement concrete block pier foundation. The walls are clad in clapboard and the roof is standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. Across the street from the structure, to the southeast, are two barns. The first barn has a sign: “Riverside est. 1898.” The barn is a one-and-a-half-story wood frame front-gable structure resting on a replacement concrete masonry unit foundation, and partially built into the hillside. Walls of the primary bay are clad in weatherboard, while the shed bay additions have both vertical and horizontal board siding. A hay loft hood resting on triangular brackets is integrated into the roof, which is covered in standing seam metal. Entry through the central bay is through a hinged vertical plank door, above which is a hay loft. Entry can also be gained through a hinged vertical plank door in the northwest shed addition. A shed roof addition on the rear of the structure is supported by posts (Appendix B, Figure 213). To the east of this barn, also built into the hillside, is a one-story front-gable barn. As with the first barn, the foundation is replacement concrete masonry units. The central bay has a steep-pitched standing seam metal roof, and the wings to the east and west have shed roofs. Wall cladding on the structure is horizontal board. The primary entry was not accessible at the time of survey. It appears that the ground level floor was traditionally used for livestock, or storage, while the upper level at the top of the embankment was for hay storage (Appendix B, Figure 214). A concrete masonry unit wall with concrete newel posts appears to be a retaining wall. It replaces an older fieldstone wall for which some evidence remains.

NRHP Assessment: Originally surveyed in 1980 by David Edwards, the historic name of the resource is the John Samuel Ervin House constructed in ca. 1887 (Edwards 1980). Ervin purchased the property from a special commissioner. The house is shown in Figure 11 on a 30-minute topographic map surveyed in 1886–1887 (USGS 1901), which may account for the proposed date. Currently known as Riverside, the house and outbuildings have been well-maintained and are well-preserved, uncommon examples of their type. ERM recommends 008-0126 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Historic research did not produce evidence that Ervin played a significant role in historical events. It is ERM’s recommendation that 006-0126 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Further, the historic research carried out for this project did not identify any significant events or personages associated with

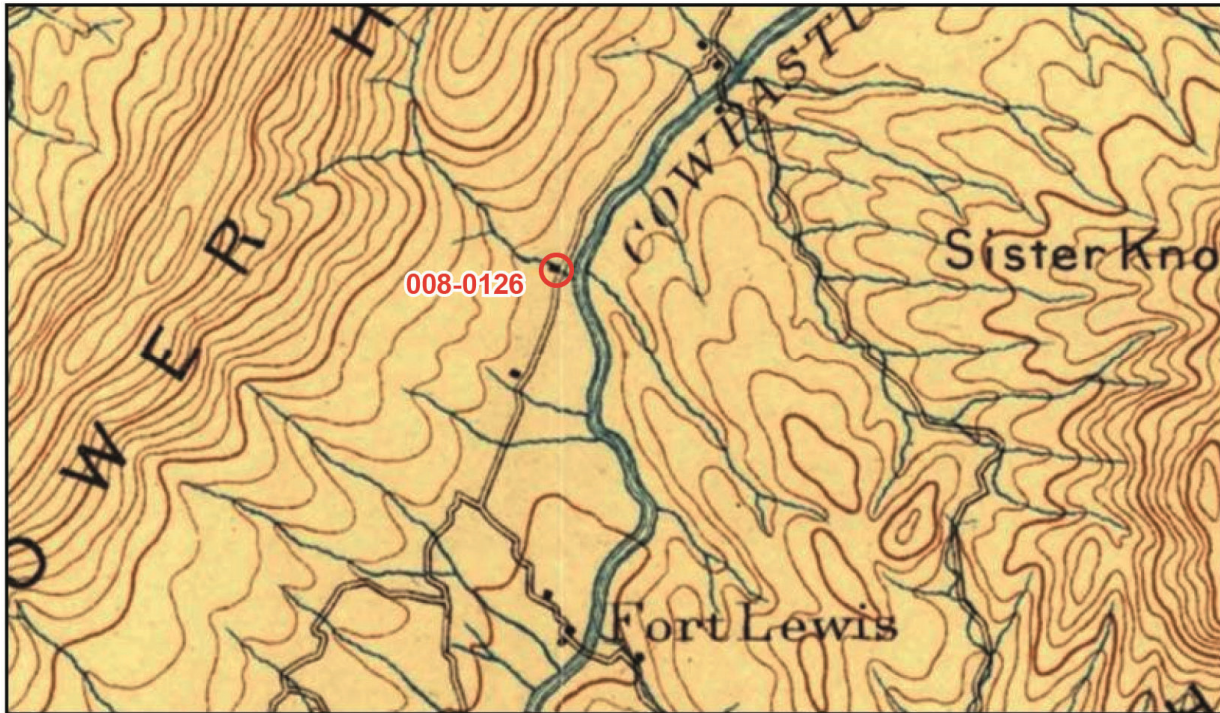


Figure 11. Topographic map surveyed in 1886–1887 showing location of 008-0126 (USGS 1901).

this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. The proposed NRHP boundary in relation to the Project is shown in Figure 12.

008-5008

Resource 008-5008 is located at 9760 Dry Run Road, 352 feet south of the proposed project in Burnsville (Appendix A, Sheet 2). The house sits on a hill overlooking the road, and is surrounded by woods. There are some houses visible along the roadway, although the area is rural, with wide expanses of undeveloped land.

The house at 008-5008 is a ca. 1950s one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled vernacular house (Appendix B, Figures 215 and 216). The main block is clad in Inselstone asphalt roll siding (displaying faux coursed ashlar) and the entire house has standing-seam metal roofing and a concrete masonry foundation. It has an on-peak, concrete masonry unit chimney that pierces the center ridge of the roof. The west façade includes a partial-width modern porch with a shed roof and wood deck supported by turned wood posts. The porch has a simple wood balustrade, a wood hand rail, and lattice panels covering the base of the deck. The porch provides access to the primary entrance, which consists of a replacement paneled door with four upper lights behind a modern storm door. The south elevation of the main block features a ca. 1970 side-gable addition with Bricktex siding. Windows on the original block and addition are original two-over-two double-hung aluminum sash. The east elevation also includes a rear porch addition with a shed roof. Property access restrictions prevented further details from being recorded. Adjacent to the house is a wood-frame, front-gabled barn that is not entirely visible from the road (Appendix B, Figure 217). It has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof.

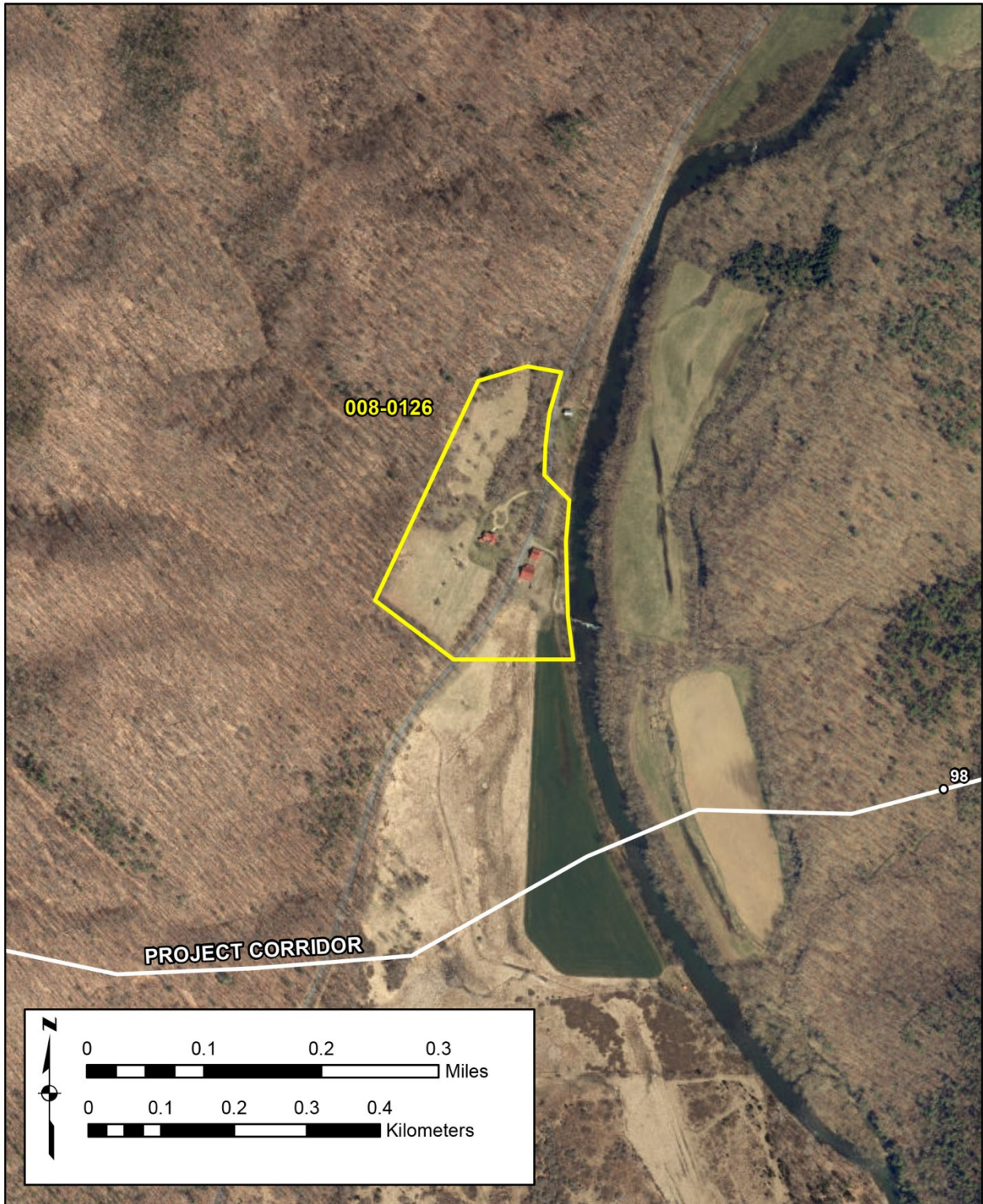


Figure 12. 008-0126, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 008-5008 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. The modern porch and side addition have impacted the resource's integrity of materials and design. 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 this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

008-5064

Located on a level lot at 10027 Dry Run Road, in Williamsville, VA, 008-5064 has minimal landscaping and is surrounded by rolling terrain that is either wooded or being used as pasture (Appendix A, Sheet 2). The rear (southeast) of the property slopes downward into cleared pasture, beyond which is Morris Run, which drains into Jackson River. The proposed Project is to the west of the resource, where it will traverse wooded areas within a valley that will likely not be visible from 008-5064. A proposed access road is directly across the street (west) from the resource. This access road is currently a narrow dirt drive and improvement will be needed.

Built in ca. 1950, the one-and-a-half-story front gable vernacular bungalow with a compositional asphalt roof and asbestos siding (Appendix B, Figures 218–220). There is a ridge-line brick chimney, and another on the west slope. The structure rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung aluminum frame windows with wood surrounds and sills. The primary entry on the north elevation is through a central wood panel door with three lights off a nearly full-width porch. The porch has a hipped gable roof supported by lumber posts on a wood deck resting on a concrete block foundation. A ca. 1960 hipped roof addition has been added to the rear (south). Materials are consistent with the main block. A secondary entrance with a wood panel door is off the addition and is accessed via a set of concrete steps and stoop with turned metal spindles and balustrade. In addition to the residence, there is a ca. 1960 one-story wood frame front-gable shed with a standing-seam metal roof. The central bay and west shed is covered in vertical board, and the east shed is covered in board and batten. Both shed roofs are composed of corrugated metal. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 008-5064 is a common example of its type, and the material and design changes have compromised its integrity. Furthermore, the outbuilding is a common, example of its 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 this resource, and it is also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

008-5065

Located on the east and west sides of Scotch Town Draft Road in Williamsville, VA, 008-5065 includes a modern residence and barn, and two historic barns (Appendix A, Sheet 3). The modern residence is located on a lightly sloping hill within a grassy yard near the road. Northeast of the residence is a modern barn. A historic barn is located on a hill top northwest of the residence. A second historic barn is located east across the street from the residence. Behind this barn is White Sulphur Spring. The terrain in the area is gently rolling wooded hills, with larger mountains beyond, notably to the west. No other residences are visible from this

resource. The Project is 993 feet to the west-southwest of the resource, and may be visible from the barn that is located on the hill.

The residence associated with this resource was constructed in ca. 2010, and the modern barn appears to have been constructed around the same time period. According to historic topographic map research, this house replaced an earlier residence that was on the property, slightly southwest of the current house. The barn across the street from the residence is a one-and-a-half story front-gable three-bay crib barn constructed in ca. 1950 (Appendix B, Figures 221 and 222). The roof is covered in corrugated metal, and features a gable hay hood supported by brackets. Walls are clad in clapboard, and the structure rests on a concrete slab foundation. The central bay is accessed through a plank door in the gable end, above which is a hay door. The north and south bays appear to be later additions or enclosures of open bays, with shed roofs configured as extensions of the gable. The north extension features a wood plank door and a window which has been covered. The south bay has a double hinged plank door. The ca. 1940 barn on the hill was inaccessible at the time of survey, and photos were taken from a distance (Appendix B, Figure 223). The wood frame barn has a standing seam metal gable roof, and the walls are clad in both horizontal and vertical board. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey.

NRHP Assessment: The historic residence at 008-5065 is no longer standing, and the two remaining outbuildings are unremarkable examples of their types. 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.

008-5066

Located at 10190 Deerfield Valley Road in Williamsville, approximately 1,185 feet north of the proposed Project, 008-5066 includes a residence, barn, root cellar, and four outbuildings (Appendix A, Sheet 3). The resource is located on a floodplain terrace above Stuart Run on a level fenced yard with minimal landscaping. The surrounding terrain is rolling hills that have been cleared for use as pasture. In the distance, to the north and west, are steeper tree-covered hills. The surrounding area is rural with large expanses of land that have no structures built upon them. Only one other residence is visible from the resource, a ca. 1980 residence, is to the east.

Constructed in ca. 1940, the one-and-a-half story wood frame bungalow has a side gable roof covered in compositional asphalt shingles (Appendix B, Figures 224–226). A front-gable dormer on the east slope also has a compositional asphalt shingle roof. Two internal brick chimneys are on the west slope. Entry is through a central one-light wood panel door within a full-width screened porch. The shed porch roof has been integrated into the gable and is supported by lumber posts with screening. Most of the structure is clad in wavy edge asbestos siding, though the dormer and the façade within the screened porch feature vinyl siding. The structure rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation. Fenestration is original paired and single two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with wood surrounds. A ca. 1960 shed-roof addition extends off the entire rear (west) elevation; materials are consistent with the main block. Several outbuildings are present on the property.

To the north of the residence is a ca. 1970 one-and-a-half story wood frame front-gable barn (Appendix B, Figure 227). The roof is composed of standing seam metal and walls are vertical

siding. The barn rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation. The north elevation has had a shed roof attached to it. Entry is gained through an off-center plank door in the gable end, or through a hinged modern double door in the shed wing. Close to the road is a ca. 1940 one-story wood frame side-gable outbuilding. The roof is composed of standing seam metal, and walls are board-and-batten. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey. Entry is through a hinged bay door on the east elevation. To the west of the residence are a series of three outbuildings and a root cellar all dating to ca. 1940 (Appendix B, Figure 228). The outbuildings include a one-story wood frame front-gable structure with a compositional asphalt shingle roof. The walls are clad in vertical board, and entry is through an off-center hinged door in the north gable end. A single four-paned fixed window was visible in the gable end. The foundation is a concrete slab. To the west of this structure is a shed roof structure which rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation. The roof is covered in compositional asphalt shingles, and the walls are composed of clapboard siding. There are two four-paned fixed windows visible. West of this structure is a one-story front-gable wood frame structure with a compositional asphalt roof. Walls are clad in clapboard, and the foundation is concrete masonry unit. Entry is through a plank door in the south gable end. The root cellar is built into the hillside, and composed of concrete masonry unit. The gable roof structure has a compositional asphalt roof. Entry is on the east gable end.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 008-5066 retains considerable integrity and serves as a good example of a farm dating to the 1940s. The dwelling displays only minor modifications in the form of the screened porch, vinyl siding on the façade, and the rear addition, and those changes do not appreciably detract from the historic feeling. The collection of outbuildings contributes to the historic setting of the resource. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although it is difficult to determine their exact location, two structures are shown on the southeast side of Deerfield Road in the vicinity of 008-5066 on a topographic map surveyed in 1886–1887 (USGS 1901), suggesting that a previous house was constructed on the site some time prior to that date (Figure 13). Only one structure, likely 008-5066, is located in the vicinity on a 1946 map (USGS 1946). The vegetation coverage indicates that there were cleared fields between Deerfield Road and Stuart Run across from the house, as well as to the west and southwest of the house (Figure 14). Residents of the house likely pursued a mixed agricultural regime that involved farming on fertile lands along the creek, stock raising on the hillsides, and timber products for home use and possibly for the market. No specific historical information on the property was located; however, the structure may be eligible under Criterion A. The historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant personages associated with this resource, so it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The proposed NRHP boundary in relation to the Project is shown in Figure 15.

008-5067

This unnamed family cemetery is located on a hill off Deerfield Valley Road. Located in the outskirts of Deerfield, the cemetery is approximately 3,820 feet to the southeast of the Project; however, a proposed access road is approximately 1,171 feet east of the cemetery (Appendix A, Sheet 4). Located on a hill overlooking a farm, and pastureland, the cemetery is well-defined with a painted fence going around the boundary. The surrounding terrain is rolling hills with mountains in the background. A farm house and ancillary buildings are to the north-northeast of the cemetery. Minimal landscaping is within the cemetery, including small ornamental plantings at some of the interments. The 18 headstones, representing 26 individuals, are in orderly rows, and materials consist of marble and granite with traditional obelisk and arched shapes. The

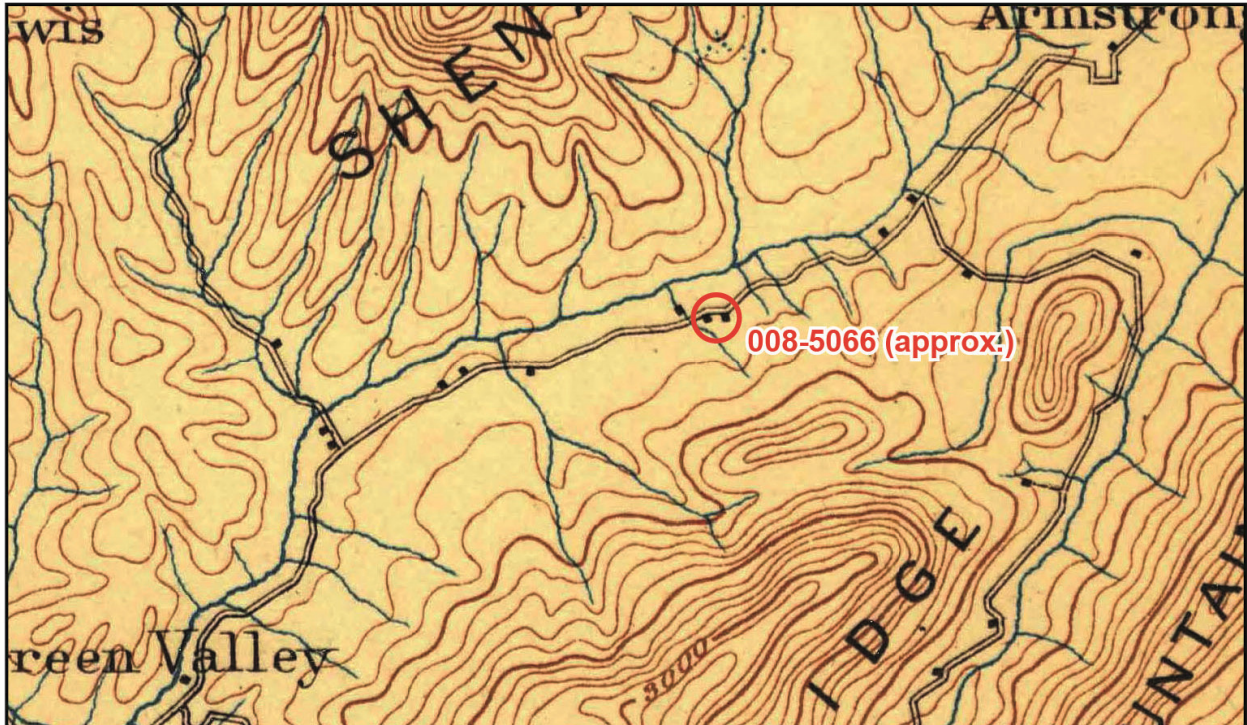


Figure 13. Topographic map surveyed in 1886–1887 showing location of 008-5066 (USGS 1901).

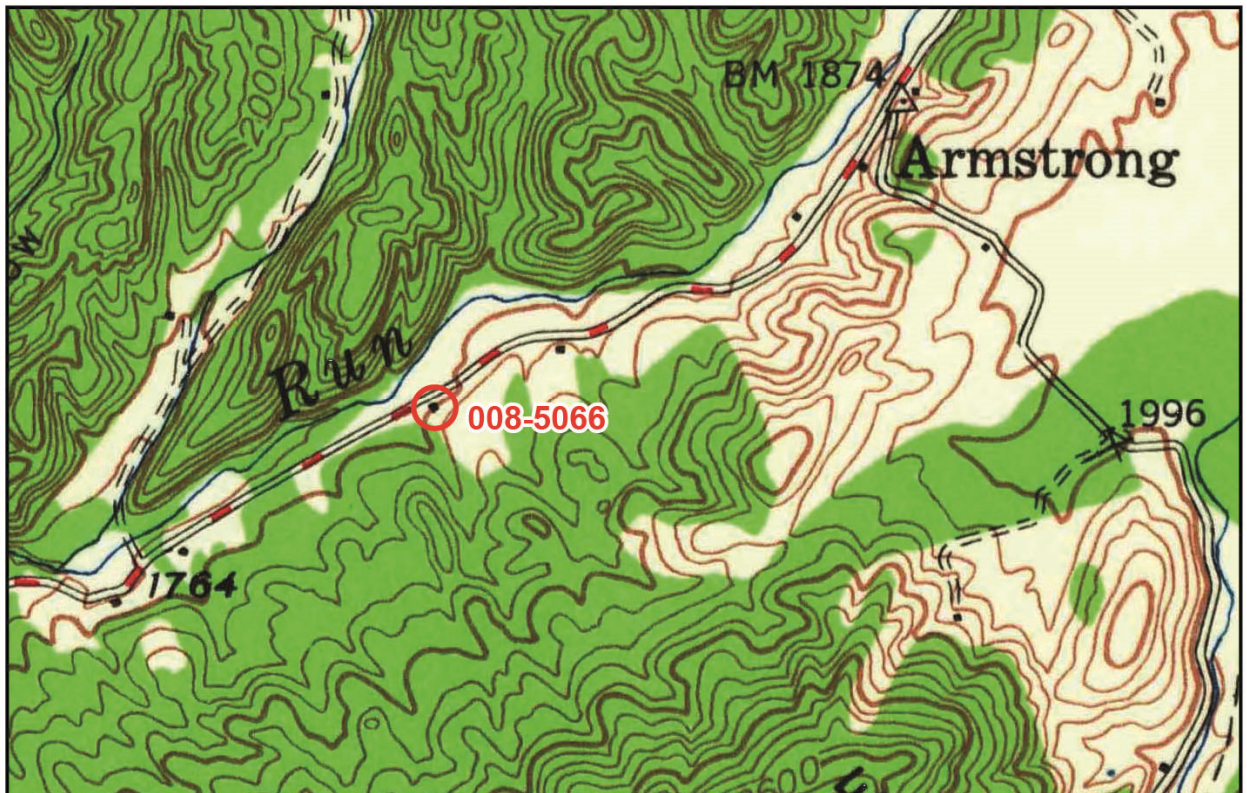


Figure 14. Topographic map showing location of 008-5066 in 1946 (USGS 1946).

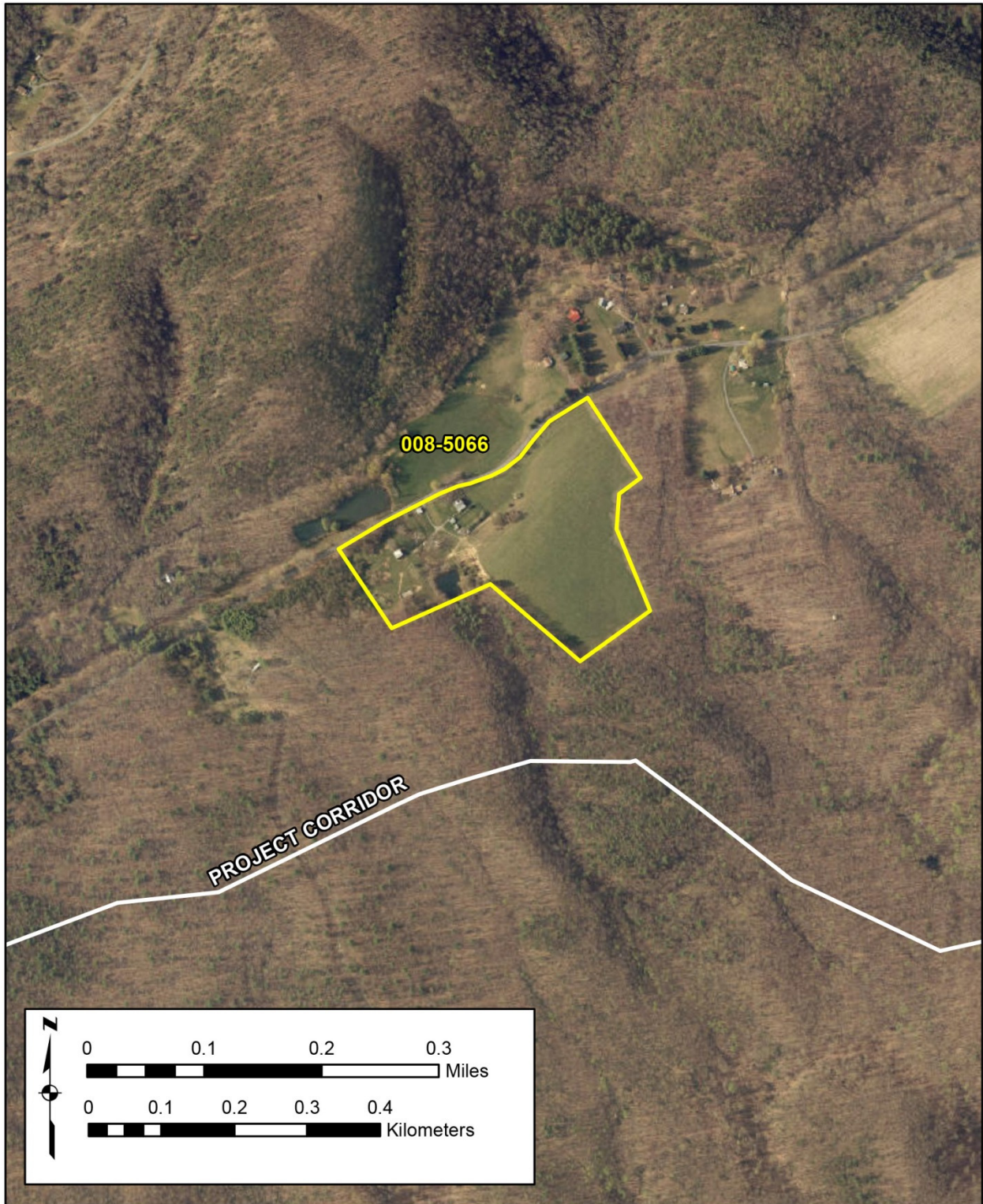


Figure 15. 008-5066, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

earliest burial dates to 1895 (although it is unclear if that is the death or birth date), and the most recent is from 2012. The majority of the death dates are from the twentieth century, with only two outliers, including the earliest, and two from the twenty-first century. The most common surname is Revercomb (Appendix B, Figures 229 and 230).

NRHP Assessment: Resource 008-5067 is not associated with significant events that contributed to the broad patterns of history, nor the lives of persons significant in the past, so it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. It also is not eligible under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Likewise, it does not meet Criteria Consideration D for Cemeteries. Therefore, it is ERM's recommendation that West Augusta Cemetery is not eligible for the National Register.

Buckingham County

Two newly recorded resources were recorded in Buckingham County. The two structures are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. No previously recorded resources were revisited in this county.

014-5085

Resource 014-5085 is located at 272 Alcoma Road in Alcoma. The residence is approximately 1,906 feet northeast of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 11). The house and its associated outbuildings are located in a large, manicured lot that is accessed via a long, gravel driveway through a wooded area. The terrain consists of rolling hills, predominantly cleared of trees. The house and its associated outbuildings are located on one such hill, and the elevation slopes down the most towards the west.

The resource is a ca. 1910s, two-story, wood-frame, vernacular gable-front-and-wing house set on a continuous concrete block foundation and clad in clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figures 231–234). Fenestration on the original block of the building is paired and single two-over-two, double-hung windows with wood surrounds throughout. There is an external, concrete-block chimney on its east elevation, and the roof is clad in standing-seam metal, with several patchwork repairs using concrete-block weights. The rear portion of the front-gable wing features two one-story gable additions. The first gable addition features clapboard siding, a concrete block foundation consistent with that found on the original block, and one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows; it likely dates ca. 1950-1970. The second smaller gable addition appears to be of relatively recent construction, and features vinyl siding, a poured concrete foundation, a new Masonite door with nine upper lights, and a two-over-two double-hung vinyl window that still bears the manufacturer's stickers. The residence features two porches: one each on the north façade and south elevation. The north porch appears to have historically been the primary entrance. It has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof and wraps around the ell created by the two original wings, extending nearly the full width of the both north-facing elevations. The front porch is currently set on a concrete-block foundation with a poured-concrete floor, and it has plain, painted lumber supports. Entry is through an original wood panel door with an aluminum storm door cover. The south porch on the rear of the house also is set on a poured-concrete foundation and wraps around the ell created by the two wings of the original block and extends across the east elevation of the first gable addition. The south porch features turned wood support posts and a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. Entry on this elevation is through a wood panel door with an aluminum storm door.

Associated with the house are eight outbuildings. The first structure is a small, ca. 1940s, concrete-block building located just west of the house. It has a wood-panel door on its east end that is off center to the north. On the other end is a wood-frame, two-over-four, double-hung window. The roof is gable-end and is clad in badly deteriorated, rolled-asphalt sheets. There is a concrete-block well next to the building with corrugated-metal covering (Appendix B, Figure 235). Further west, but still within the yard of the dwelling, there are two more outbuildings. One is a ca. 1930s, wood-frame building set on concrete-block foundation. It is clad in board-and-batten and has a side-gabled roof clad in standing-metal seam. A wood paneled door is located on the east elevation. The second outbuilding of this small grouping is a ca. 1930s, wood-frame shed set on concrete-block foundation. It is clad in clapboard siding and has a shed roof sloping downwards to the west and clad in standing-seam metal. It has an open bay facing south and a vertical-board door on the far north end of the east elevation (Appendix B, Figure 236).

Further away from the house to the southwest is a ca. 1930s, wood-frame shed set on brick piers with concrete-block infill. It has double doors constructed of vertical boards on the east elevation, a vertical-board door and wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows on the north elevation, and paired wood-frame, eight-light, fixed-pane windows on the west and south elevations. The roof is gable-end and clad in corrugated metal. The rafter ends are exposed (Appendix B, Figure 237).

To the south of the house, farther away than the other outbuildings described thus far, is a ca. 1920s, wood-frame barn (Appendix B, Figure 238). It is clad in vertical board and is set on a fieldstone pier foundation. The roof is gable-end and clad in standing-seam metal. The east elevation has a large central opening, which formerly had double-doors, along with two door openings, one with vertical-board door still attached. On the south elevation is a long opening five bays wide that is separated by log supports. The west elevation has a bay opening on its north end with missing double doors, and a door opening on its south end with missing door. On the north elevation is a single, vertical-plank door at center. There are two final ca. 1920s outbuildings, also positioned farther away from the house to the southwest, in the vicinity of the barn. The first is a wood-frame shed with vertical-board siding. It has a single open bay and a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. Adjacent to it is another shed. This shed is clad in vertical-board siding and set on concrete-block piers. It has a door opening that no longer has its door, a window opening at rear, and a shed-roof addition that is open air and supported by wood posts. The roof of the shed is gable-end and clad in standing-seam metal (Appendix B, Figure 239).

NRHP Assessment: Resource 014-5085 features buildings and structures that are common to twentieth-century farm complexes in the region. While there is a lot of original material in the existing outbuildings, most are in poor condition or have damaged components that negatively affect the integrity of the simple, vernacular designs. The residence has seen numerous material changes and additions which have affected the integrity of the resource. 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.

014-5086

This resource is located at 272 Alcoma Road in Alcoma. The residence is approximately 1,620 feet northeast of the Project (Appendix A, Sheet 11). The house is located in a large, manicured

lot that is accessed via a long, gravel driveway through a wooded area. The terrain consists of rolling hills, one of which the house is located on. The house is abandoned and has fallen into disrepair. Vegetation has started to overtake it. The structure is located up the same driveway as resource 014-5085, and located within a cleared pasture behind it.

The resource is a ca. 1930s, single-story, front-gable vernacular house clad in clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figures 240–242). The building features wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows, and it has a wood, paneled door entrance on its east façade that is off center to the south. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, which are badly deteriorated, and there are wood, rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The house has two interior, corbeled brick chimneys just north of the ridgeline, which are evenly spaced. The house also has a wood-frame, two-light, fixed window in the foundation on the south elevation, indicating the presence of a basement in the building.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 014-5086 is a relatively simple structure that is currently in poor condition. It is not an outstanding architectural form, and has lost integrity through deterioration of its fabric. 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.

Dinwiddie County

Two newly recorded resources were recorded in Dinwiddie County, consisting of a dwelling and a church and cemetery. The two resources are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No previously recorded resources were revisited in this county.

026-5256

Resource 026-5256 is located at 4609 Darvills Road in Darvills. The residence is approximately 1,658 feet west-northwest of the proposed pipeline, and approximately 80 feet west of a proposed access road (Appendix A, Sheet 12). It is located just off of the road, with a wooded area surrounding it and a church across the road to the north. The proposed access road for the Project is behind a line of trees to the southeast of the house, and it connects with Darvills Road. Along this portion of the road is a small grouping of residences, primarily to the southeast of the resource. Fort Pickett is in the general region, and is several miles west of the property.

The resource is a ca. 1960s single-story, wood-frame, asymmetrical-footprint, Minimal Traditional house set on a continuous concrete block foundation and clad in aluminum siding (Appendix B, Figures 243 and 244). The house features aluminum frame, two-over-two, double-hung windows, a low-pitched, cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and an internal, concrete-block chimney located just off the ridge of the roof to the east side of the house. The windows on the façade also have decorative novelty shutters with horse-drawn carriages details painted onto them. In the gable ends are rectangular, aluminum louvered vents. The house has a projected entrance addition on its north elevation at center, likely built onto what was originally a poured concrete stoop. The wood frame vinyl-clad entry addition is accessed via poured concrete steps leading to a vinyl storm-door. Inside is a wood panel door. A ca. 1970 shed-roof addition at the rear of the house has an aluminum-frame awning window featuring three vertical openings. It also has aluminum siding and asphalt shingles on the roof. There is one ca. 1960s aluminum shed at the rear of the building. It has corrugated metal siding and an arched roof.

Due to the location of the shed behind the house, minimal detail was visible with the property access restrictions (Appendix B, Figure 2245).

NRHP Assessment: Resource 026-5256 is an unremarkable example of mid twentieth century architecture, that has seen a number of changes which compromise the resource's integrity of design and materials. The façade featuring the vinyl-clad gable entry addition no longer conveys the feeling of the Minimal Traditional style. 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.

026-5257

Resource 026-5257 is located at 4610 Darvills Road in Darvills. The church, known as Shiloh Baptist Church, is approximately 1,473 feet southwest of the proposed pipeline and across the road from a proposed access route (Appendix A, Sheet 12). The church is set back from the road approximately 80 feet and a semi-circular gravel drive and parking lot lies between the church and the road. The elevation in this area is generally flat, and woods surround the cleared and manicured lawn where the church and its associated cemetery are found. While there are scattered trees around the church, the cemetery area is notably devoid of trees. Fort Pickett is several miles to the west of the area.

The resource is a ca. 1960s, two-story, front-gable vernacular church set on a brick foundation and clad in common-bond brick (Appendix B, Figures 246–248). It appears from historic map research that the current church has been in place since at least 1963 (NETR Online 2016). A large, two-story rear addition creates a T-plan. The south, or primary elevation of the original block faces the road, and features a gable vestibule with a large cross in its gable end, centered modern double-doors with a Classical Revival door surround in the broken pediment and finial style, and wood-frame, diamond-shaped, fixed-pane windows on either side of the entrance. All portions of the roof are clad in asphalt roll roofing. The vestibule features rectangular, stained-glass windows on its side elevations matching the ones on the sanctuary. To the rear of the front-gable sanctuary is a ca. 1980s-gabled addition that features vinyl-frame, one-over-one windows with mullion inserts, a small sliding window, and modern doors of different styles on the west, north, and east elevations. At the rear of the church is one modern outbuilding, a wood-frame, gabled picnic shelter set on a poured concrete foundation. It features round, wood posts and a gabled roof clad in corrugated metal and with clapboard siding in its gable-ends.

The cemetery associated with the church occupies a cleared area that surrounds the church to the north and east (Appendix B, Figure 249). The markers are primarily ledger style and granite headstones set on bases, and the markers face to the east. The ledger styles are curved, or curved on the edges, and composed primarily of concrete. There are also three obelisks in the cemetery as well. Military markers and plaques are also prevalent, likely due to the proximity to the Fort Picket Military Reserve. There are approximately 214 markers in total, and the vast majority are twentieth century markers, though the oldest stone dates to 1891. No family surnames stand out over others, though common names include Bland, Boswell, Cousins, Epperson, Gilliam, Jordan, Moore, Rhodes, and Tabon.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 007-5713 is a simple front gable rural church that features a large, not-of-age addition that detracts from the character of the older portion. The structure does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a

particular architectural style or building type. While the cemetery features a large number of ledger markers that are used regionally, the cemetery is vernacular and doesn't feature any stylistic characteristics that would be considered significant in design. The rear addition on the church is a prominent feature of the viewshed from the cemetery, diminishing the historic setting. 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.

Highland County

One newly recorded resource was surveyed in Highland County. The ca. 1930 dwelling house is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No previously recorded resources were revisited in this county.

045-5088

Resource 045-5088 is located at 15665 Jackson River Road in Williamson, and is approximately 677 feet north of the proposed pipeline, and approximately 95 feet southeast of a proposed access road associated with the Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). The property slopes down to the southeast, and the surrounding terrain is typified by large expanses of pastureland with mountains in the distance in every direction. Morris Run flows to the east, and drains into the Jackson River south of the property.

The property includes a house and a shed. The house is a one-and-a-half story ca. 1930 wood-frame vernacular structure (Appendix B, Figures 250 and 251). The front-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has an interior, on-peak, brick chimney, and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. The house is clad in wavy edge asbestos siding and rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. Fenestration on the building is replacement one-over-one aluminum framed windows and an original three-light wood panel door behind a modern storm door. Entry is gained through a partial-width porch that is mostly composed of replacement components. The hipped roof may be the only original feature. It is supported by wood posts on a wood deck which rests on concrete piers. The east side of the porch has had a wall added to it, with aluminum siding and a small, single fixed light window. A rear (south) elevation has a ca. 1960 hipped-roof addition. A secondary entry off the addition is through a wood panel door and storm door accessed via a poured concrete stoop with twisted metal hand rails and balustrade.

Adjacent to the house is a circa 1960 front-gabled shed (Appendix B, Figure 252). The structure is clad in board-and-batten with a standing-seam metal roof and an overhang supported by wooden braces. It has side shed wings to the northeast and northwest elevations with corrugated metal roofs.

NRHP Assessment: Resource 045-5088 is of vernacular design and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style or building type. It has had a number of updates that have compromised its integrity of materials and design. 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.

Nelson County

Two resources were surveyed in Nelson County, including the previously recorded Warminster Rural Historic District, which is recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. One newly recorded resource, 062-5223, is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

062-5160

The 3,665-acre Warminster Rural Historic District is located on the west bank of the James River in southern Nelson County (Appendix A, Sheet 10). An evaluation of potential Project effects in the Warminster Rural Historic District related to a slightly different previous route was included in the February 2016 Addendum 1 report for this Project (Staton 2016:25–29). Further field studies were conducted by ERM (Voisin George et al. 2016) to determine the proposed Project effects to the district as a whole. The current proposed alignment for the Project crosses portions of the Warminster Rural Historic District in a generally northwest-to-southeast direction, approximately 0.25 mile north of the previous proposed Project route. Since the previous July 2016 evaluation, the Warminster Rural Historic District was expanded on its south side, extending parallel to the northwest side of Route 626 for approximately 0.75 mile, and it encompasses the area to the western bank of the James River. Whereas the former proposed Project's route intersected with the Warminster Rural Historic District twice at its southern and western edges, the current proposed route also lies within the expanded portion of the district for a total of three crossings and a total length traversed of just less than a mile. The Warminster Rural Historic District boundary expansion; to include 14 additional properties; increases the length of the right-of-way that passes through the district to approximately 2.1 miles. The Warminster Rural Historic District's current setting is rural, with a series of low, wooded ridges descending to the river, and homes widely spaced along the few public roads in the area.

The district was formerly the location of five plantation homes, built in the late eighteenth century by members of the Cabell family, which was prominent in Nelson County and Virginia history. As Euro-American settlement pushed west beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, William Cabell and his cousin William Mayo served as surveyors, providing them with knowledge of the unsettled lands on the upper James River. Cabell acquired vast holdings along the river, as well as a large number of slaves, which provided support for his family for several generations. He built his home at Warminster in 1742. His main plantation was Swan Creek, near the mouth of the creek of the same name. Cabell bequeathed land around his plantation to his four sons, who established their own plantation houses around the town of Warminster and the family's mills, a tobacco inspection station and port, and other businesses oriented toward the James River & Kanawha Canal and later the rail line that succeeded it on the west bank of the river. Cabell's grandson, William H. Cabell, came into possession of Midway Plantation, consisting of 600 acres that had been a part of the original Swan Creek Plantation. He reportedly had Midway Mill built in 1787, but he did not reside at Midway until 1801. The mill was a massive 4½-story ashlar masonry structure reportedly built by Italian shipwrights from stone quarried nearby. It was a prominent landmark on the James River and Kanawha Canal and produced flour and meal that were transported by barge on the canal. William H. Cabell was elected to the Virginia Assembly in 1802 before serving as Governor from 1805–1808. He then served as a judge in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for more than four decades before passing away in 1853. Cabell appears to have spent much of his life in Richmond where he is buried, but he evidently maintained the 600-acre Midway Plantation in Nelson County (Barney 2008; Brock 1888; C. Smith 2015; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1973). The Simpson family

operated Midway Mill in the nineteenth century, and their house was located adjacent to the mill. The mill operated until the 1920s, when it could no longer compete with modern industrial mills. The mill building was demolished in 1998 (Bailey 2015; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1973).

The boundary expansion of the Warminster Rural Historic District was approved by the DHR Evaluation Committee in July, 2016 to include family cemeteries, additional dwellings, stores, a mill site, and the former Odd Fellows Hall, as well as properties owned by freedmen after the Civil War (Figure 16). ERM visited 14 resources associated with the boundary expansion, and determined that five of these may fall within the viewshed of the proposed Project (Table 2). All resources, with the exception of the Simpson Mausoleum, which was discussed in Stanyard et al. (2016) and Voisin George et al. (2016) as the Midway Mills Cemetery, were documented from the public right-of-way due to property access restrictions. Also, due to these restrictions, three of the resources—Scott Cemetery, Scott Cabin, and the Dillard House, which may fall within the Project's APE—were not visible at the time of survey, and could not be documented. The resource that potentially falls within the APE and was visible from the public right-of-way (Pauline White House) is described below.

Pauline White House

Located approximately 507 feet northeast of James River Road, the Pauline White house is set on the edge of a mature tree line with a meadow to its south. An aboveground transmission line traverses the field and only one other property is visible from the resource (Appendix A, Sheet 10).

Due to lack of access to the property, some aspects of the resource were difficult to observe. However, the Pauline White House is a vernacular one-story side-gable structure that appears to have been constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix B, Figure 253). It features a compositional asphalt roof, an internal concrete masonry ridge-line chimney, and an on-peak rotating roof vent. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, there is rectangular louvered vent in the gable end on the west elevation, and single and paired one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows were observed on the visible elevations. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey. Entry is through a central door on the south façade. It is accessed through a partial-width porch with a shed roof extension of the main roofline. The roof is supported by wood columns and there is a turned wood balustrade and hand rails, which appear to reflect a late twentieth century remodel. A modern deck, which wraps around to the west elevation has been attached to the porch. Aerial imagery indicates that an ell has been added to the west side of the north elevation.

NRHP Assessment: The Pauline White House is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. It represents an unremarkable mid twentieth century architectural form, for which many better preserved examples exist in the region. It has lost integrity of design, materials, and feeling through changes to the front porch, addition of a large deck to the façade and west elevation, a rear addition, and application of vinyl siding. It is unclear whether the Pauline White House is a contributing resource to the Warminster Rural Historic District. Additional detailed historical research would be needed to explore the resource's possible connection to the historical themes that form the basis for the district's significance. Likewise, additional research is needed to address potential NRHP eligibility under Criteria A and B, although initial research failed to uncover any information to suggest association with important events, developments, or persons.

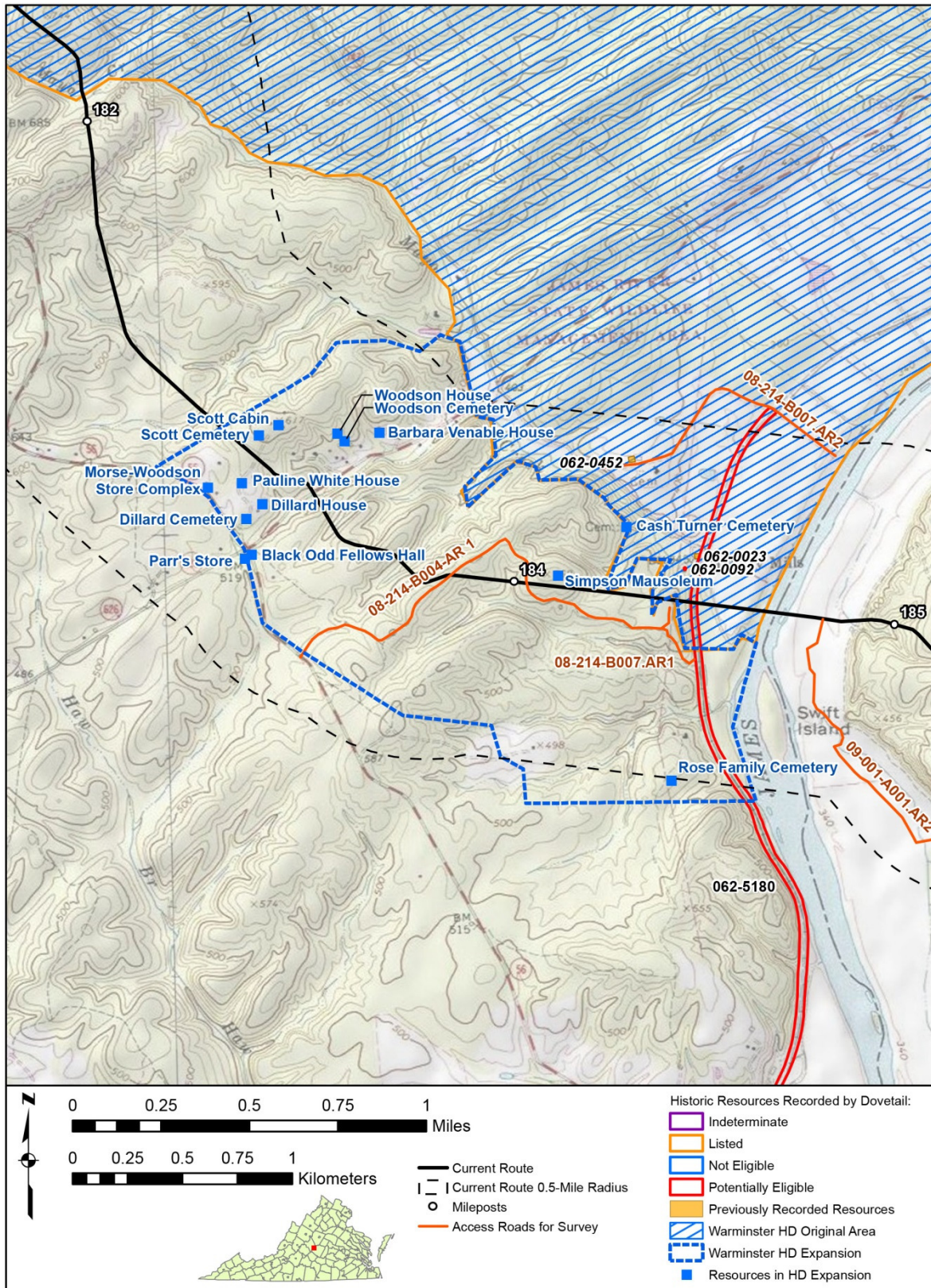


Figure 16. 062-5160, showing NRHP boundary expansion and relationship to the Project.

Table 2.		
Warminster Rural Historic District Boundary Expansion Resources		
Resource Name	Approximate Distance to Proposed Project	Within Project APE?
Scott Cabin	607 Feet south-southwest	Yes
Scott Cemetery	292 feet south-southwest	Yes
Pauline White House	450 feet northeast	Yes
Morse-Woodson Store complex	855 feet north-northeast	No
Barbara Venable House	1,315 feet northwest	No
Woodson House	1,126 feet south-southwest	No
Woodson Cemetery	964 feet south-southwest	No
Dillard House	676 feet north-northeast	Yes
Dillard Cemetery	937 feet north-northeast	No
Black Odd Fellows Hall	1,277 feet northeast	No
Parr's Store	1,386 feet north-northeast	No
Simpson Mausoleum	160 feet south	Yes
Cash-Turner Cemetery	1,006 feet south	No
Rose Family Cemetery	2,716 feet north	No

Note: shading indicates resources that were inaccessible at the time of survey.

The Warminster Rural Historic District has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its settlement and development patterns, and for its association with transportation development. Further, it is considered eligible under Criterion A for its contribution to Black Ethnic History, social history, and commerce in the mid twentieth century. It is also considered potentially eligible under Criterion B for its association with the Cabell family, one of the preeminent families of Virginia, serving in all branches of government and overseeing a business empire of agricultural, industrial, and trade interests. The district is also potentially eligible under Criterion C for the two extant Cabell homes, Edgewood (VDHR Resource 062-0004) and Bon Aire (VDHR 062-0089).

062-5223

Resource 063-5223 is located at 103 Dutch Creek Lane in Elma. The residence sits on the west side of the lane, and the outbuildings on the east side. They are located on a cleared area of a hill that slopes downwards to the south. There are scattered trees around the lot, and tree lines surrounding the cleared area. The structure is approximately 859 feet north-northwest of the proposed pipeline (Appendix A, Sheet 9). To the north of the house are railroad tracks, associated with the Southern Railroad just behind the tree line, and beyond that, Dutch Creek Lane leads into mountainous terrain.

The resource is a ca. 1960s single-story, wood-frame, modest Ranch style house set on a poured-concrete foundation and featuring brick veneer on the southeast façade only, set in common-bond; vinyl siding can be found on the other elevations (Appendix B, Figures 254 and 255). It features an off-center entrance with concrete and brick steps leading up to a vinyl door and glass storm door. Twisted metal rails and balustrade are present up the steps and on the stoop. To the southwest of the door are two, wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. Fenestration on the façade uniformly consists of vinyl replacements. To the northeast of the

entrance is a six-over-six, double-hung window flanked by two wood-frame, four-over-four, double-hung windows on either side. Two six-over-six, double-hung windows are found to the northeast of the entrance. There are wood decorative shutters on the primary façade. The roof is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles. It has an exterior, concrete-block chimney at the rear, or northwest elevation. A secondary entrance is through a vinyl, back door off an at-grade concrete patio. An asphalt driveway is to the northeast of the house, and a concrete sidewalk leads to the front door. The house appears to replace an older house that was on the property, as seen on older topographic maps.

There are several outbuildings on the property that pre-date the house. As the dwelling historically associated with the outbuildings is no longer extant, it is difficult to discern their date of construction; however all appear to pre date 1940. The outbuilding is a single-story, wood-frame, gable-end building set on a fieldstone and brick-pier foundation and clad in clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figure 256). It has a single, vertical-board door on its northwest elevation at center, beneath a gable-end roof which is clad in standing-seam metal. There is shed-roof addition on the northeast elevation with the same building material; however the clapboard siding is not uniform in size. The shed is a wood-frame structure clad in vertical board. It features large, vertical-board double-doors facing northwest, a gable-end roof clad in standing-seam metal, and an exterior, concrete-block chimney on the northeast elevation. The garage is a wood-frame structure clad in board-and-batten siding (Appendix B, Figure 257). It has large, vertical-plank, double-doors on the northwest elevation. The roof is gable-end and clad in standing-seam metal, with exposed rafter ends. On the southwest elevation are three, wood-frame, fixed-pane, six-light windows. At the rear, or southeast elevation, there is a shed-roof addition featuring the same materials as the main body of the garage. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey.

NRHP Assessment: The dwelling at 062-5223 is a common architectural form featuring some modifications. The original house that was associated with the outbuildings at their time of their construction is no longer extant. As a result the outbuildings have lost integrity as an example of an agricultural property. 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.

Southampton County

One newly identified resource was surveyed in Southampton County. The group of agricultural structures is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

087-5669

Resource 087-5669 is located at 13118 Hugo Road, in Branchville, Virginia. A portion of the property on which the buildings sit is located in Margarettsville, North Carolina. The structures are approximately 3,300 feet back from the road, and approximately 3,515 feet southeast of the Project (Appendix A, Sheet 13). The land is relatively flat in this area with various crop fields and trees. There are cotton fields surrounding the buildings to the north, east, and west.

There is a single barn, two sheds, and five silos on the property (Appendix B, Figures 258 and 259). Historic map and aerial photograph research indicates that the residence associated with this complex, which was depicted on historic topographic maps since at least 1920, was

demolished ca.1990. Furthermore, research indicates that there were once additional outbuildings associated with the complex. The barn associated with the property is a story and a half with a gable roof of standing seam metal. It appears to have been constructed around 1960. The east façade has a central flush door. On each side of the northeast corner are two fixed windows. The north façade has opened pens that stretch most of its width. The barn was likely designed to house hogs. To the barn's northwest there is a shed. This structure appears more recent, likely dating to either the 1980s or 1990s. The shed has a flat, standing seam metal roof with standing seam metal sides on the north and south. The other pens of the shed are open, covering machinery. The westernmost outbuilding may be a bunker silo. This structure is not likely historic. It is completely constructed out of standing seam metal. The shed has a flat roof with sloping walls, making the base wider than the top of the structure. The northwest façade of the bunker silo has an oversized door. There are four cylindrical metal silos with top cones to the north of the sheds and barn on 087-5669's property (Appendix B, Figure 260). They were constructed approximately 1980. They are of two different heights, but all of them are entirely constructed out corrugated steel.

NRHP Assessment: The vernacular agricultural structures that make up 087-5669 do not exhibit high artistic value of the work of a master, nor are they outstanding examples of a particular architectural styles or building types. In addition, the structures are no longer associated with their original dwelling, and many of the other historic outbuildings are no longer extant, which has resulted in a loss of integrity. ERM recommends 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 ERM also recommends it as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

City of Chesapeake

One previously identified resource was revisited in the City of Chesapeake. The Sunray Agricultural Historic District is listed on the NRHP and the VLR.

131-5325

The Sunray Agricultural Historic District (131-5325) encompasses 1,264 acres in Chesapeake (Appendix A, Sheet 16) and includes 281 contributing resources, consisting of dwelling houses, community buildings, agricultural landscape features, and an abandoned railroad track. The district represents an early twentieth century planned ethnic community settled by Polish immigrants brought to the site through the efforts of a real estate developer and New York shipping agents who assisted in settling recent arrivals in U.S. communities. The district was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2003 and on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.

The property on which the Sunray community was laid out was a tidal marsh that had been utilized by a timber company during the nineteenth century. It was acquired by the Southern Homestead Corporation in 1907 and platted into lots. Elevated roads lined by ditches were constructed to access the lots and drain the land for farming. This grid system was continued by the Polish immigrants, who began relocating to the settlement in the 1910s. By 1920 there were 200 people living in Sunray, and a Catholic church, school, and cemetery were established. The residents were primarily farmers who grew food crops for their families, as well as flowers, strawberries, potatoes, and other crops for market. The community still retains much of its early

Polish heritage, although many of the farms have been consolidated and descendants of the original settlers are more likely to work outside of the community (David 2006).

Two proposed access roads for the Project border or cross a portion of the NRHP boundary of the historic district (Appendix B, Figures 261 and 262). The proposed roads utilize existing rights-of-way and are located in a sparsely settled portion of the district (Appendix A, Sheet 16). The surrounding area is rural with expanses of open land that is either forested or being used for agricultural purposes. Four individual Historic District properties abut or are intersected by the proposed access roads and are within the Project APE (Figure 17). These properties are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3.				
Sunray Agricultural Historic District Individual Properties in Project APE				
Resource Number	Address	Resource Type,	Construction Date	Contributing Property?
131-5325-0063	4409 Peach Rd.	Single Dwelling	1950	No (demolished)
131-5325-0064	4416 Peach Rd.	Single Dwelling	1973	Not evaluated
131-5325-0066	4633 Peach Rd.	Single Dwelling	1970	Not evaluated
131-5325-0168	4705 Peach Rd.	Single Dwelling	1975	Not evaluated

NRHP Assessment: The Sunray Agricultural Historic District (131-5325) is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with agriculture, community planning and development, designed landscape, and ethnic heritage for the period 1908–1956. Although the district was not considered significant under Criterion D when it was listed in the NRHP (David 2006), the potential exists for subsurface deposits that could contribute information important to the understanding of the cultural history of the community. No known persons of historical significance are associated with the Sunray Agricultural Historic District, so it is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The boundary of the resource relative to the Project is depicted in Figure 17.

City of Suffolk

Four resources were surveyed in the City of Suffolk. All of the resources are dwellings. The two previously recorded resources revisited (133-0101 and 133-5443) are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The two newly recorded resources are recommended ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

133-0101

This resource is located at 4801 Pruden Boulevard in Suffolk, 1,410 feet west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 15). It is located on a level lot with agricultural fields surrounding it on all sides. Few other residences are visible, including a modern Ranch house to the southwest and a ca. 1940 house to the east. The agricultural fields are framed by trees to define the boundaries between the houses.

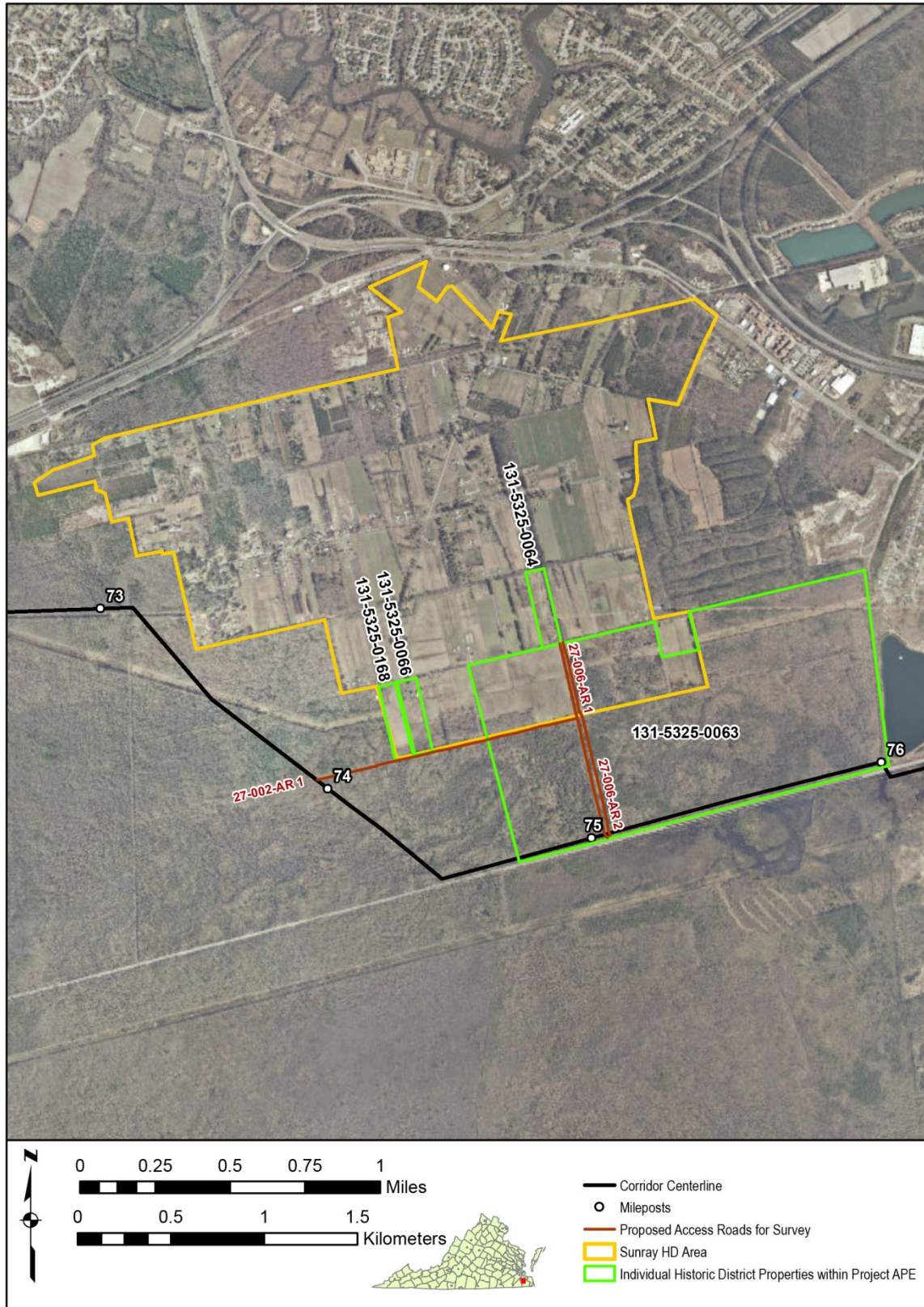


Figure 17. Sunray Agricultural Historic District NRHP boundary showing relationship to Project.

This resource was initially surveyed in 1988, and resurveyed as recently as 2015 prior to ERM's field visit in 2016. The V-CRIS form indicates that there were nine contributing resources; including: a house, smokehouse, potato house, log building/corn crib, barn, and remnants of other nineteenth-century structures, including a hog spit, well, barn, and possible slave quarters (Parker et al. 2015). When ERM surveyed the property in November 2016, six resources remained extant; the primary dwelling, smokehouse, log building/corn crib, barn, potato house, and greenhouse. According to the V-CRIS form, the smokehouse is the tall wooden outbuilding, and the potato house is the brick outbuilding. ERM agrees with the form's reference to the potato barn being used for other purposes. ERM speculates that the smokehouse was actually used to hang dry goods, while the potato house had been used as a smokehouse at some point in the past. For this report, the types of structures were kept with their original names. The house has had no changes since the last survey, and remains in good condition.

The house is a two-and-a-half story side-gabled, wood-framed Federal/Adamesque I-house with an American bond brick foundation and clapboard and vinyl siding (Appendix B, Figures 263 and 264). It was built in ca. 1865 and is three bays wide with a standing seam metal roof and a molded cornice. The house includes two exterior end, brick chimneys with corbeled tops and double-hung replacement windows of different configurations. The brick basement level has three-over-three wood sash, double-hung wood windows and decorative metal vents. The northeast elevation has brick steps that lead to an entry portico with a standing-seam gabled roof with exposed rafters supported by decorative, squared, wooden columns. The portico features simple wooden balustrade, and metal hand rails line the brick steps. The primary entrance is on the northeast façade and is filled with an original panel door that is flanked by three-paned sidelights and a four-paned transom light (Appendix B, Figure 265). The entry porch also includes pilasters on either side of the door. The window opening above the entry porch has been filled with a double-hung, six-over-six wood-framed window flanked by narrow, two-over-two sidelights. All other windows on the façade are wood-framed, six-over-six, double-hung windows. There are two-over-two, wood-framed attic windows on either side of the gable ends, and four-over-four windows on the first and second floors of the side elevations. The resource includes many additions. The one-story shed-roof rear bay appears to be original to the house, as the chimney and foundation are consistent with the side-gable main block (Appendix B, Figure 266). The southwest elevation also includes a ca. 1900 one-story, rear ell addition with a gable roof and a brick pier foundation with brick infill laid in running bond. This addition has replacement windows that are generally consistent with the main block along with one small fixed six-paned, wood-framed window. On the southeast elevation of this addition, is a shed roof extension with a porch that is supported by wooden posts, and featuring a balustrade and wooden floor constructed on a brick foundation (Appendix B, Figure 267). The porch leads to a paneled wooden door with six lights. The original block's southeast elevation also has a porch addition with a hipped, standing seam metal roof supported by carved wood columns with a wood floor and brick stairs. This side porch on the original block is constructed on a higher plane than the adjacent side porch to the rear. The house is in good condition.

To the south is a one-story potato house with five-course American bond brick construction and a front-gable standing-seam metal roof and exposed rafter tails (Appendix B, Figure 268). The previous survey provides a date of circa 1950 for the potato house, its design and materials could suggest earlier construction (Parker et al. 2015). It has clapboard siding on the gable ends and a small square gabled cupola. It has an on-peak, interior-end, brick chimney and vents at the bottom of the exterior, near the foundation. A wooden door with iron hardware is centered on the southeast elevation. The potato house has a decorative wood plaque of a horse and

carriage on the southeast elevation's gable end. Further south of the potato house is a ca. 1865 wood-framed smokehouse with a brick foundation and front gable, standing seam metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 269). It has no windows with clapboard siding and a wood plank door on the northwest gable end. Next to the smokehouse is a ca. 1990 domed greenhouse that is covered in plastic sheeting. To the southeast is a circa 1950-1960 front-gabled standing seam metal roofed barn with corrugated metal walls on the northwest, southwest and southeast elevations, and composite board on the northeast elevation with decorative pisters (Appendix B, Figure 270). It has one large bay opening on the northeast elevation. The southwest elevation has large, paned windows and vinyl that partially cover the façade. This elevation also has a multi-light, vinyl door. Further southeast is a ca. 1900 log corn-crib with saddle-notched corners and the remnants of a metal roof (Appendix B, Figure 271). A wood paneled door is located on the center of the northeast elevation. It has a brick pier foundation, is much deteriorated, and in poor condition.

The Samuel Eley house was constructed in 1826 by Thomas Godwin, Jr. Samuel Godwin purchased the property in 1833. The property included 385 acres in 1860. Godwin owned 14 slaves in that year, and slave quarters located about a quarter mile from the main house on a separate tract are believed to have existed, along with a brick icehouse. Eley was a successful farmer who dabbled in local politics. His eldest son became mayor of the City of Suffolk. Union soldiers burned the house during the Civil War, but it was not completely destroyed and was repaired/rebuilt by 1868. After his death, Eley's heirs sold a portion of the property containing the main house to Solomon J. Saunders in 1883. Most of the remainder of the estate was sold in 1890 to William N. Camp of the Union Camp Corporation. Between 1908 and 1924, the property was owned by P. L. and Sarah Hobbs. From 1924 until at least 2000, it has been owned by the Rountree family (Parker et al. 2015).

The property has been operated as a farm since the main house was originally constructed, although the main house and its associated outbuildings, now sits on just 2.15 acres of the original estate. Two of the outbuildings, a frame smokehouse and log corn crib, were constructed in the nineteenth century. The remains of other nineteenth century agricultural features remain, including landscape features, a hog pit, a well, and the foundations of an old barn (Parker et al. 2015).

NRHP Assessment: Resource 133-0101 was originally surveyed in 1988 and resurveyed several more times, with the most recent being in 2015. Known as the Samuel Eley House and the Hobbs Farm, in the 2015 survey, the resource was considered eligible for the NRHP and was nominated that year because it “retains integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and location and remains a good, intact example of one of the remaining early-nineteenth-century houses in the area” (Parker et al. 2015). The house is a good example of a Federal/Adamesque style from the nineteenth century that still retains original materials. While many of the outbuildings are no longer there, the ones that remain are historic. The door surrounds, windows, and overall exterior are good examples of the Federal/Adamesque style. Although the house has additions, they do not detract from the overall house, and do not face the main road, nor are they on the primary façade. Although the setting and association have been altered by development and location on a busy highway, there is still a rural aspect of the area surrounding the house and outbuildings. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historic research carried out for this Project show that the resource is also eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B because of its associations with the Civil War and Samuel Eley (Figure 18).

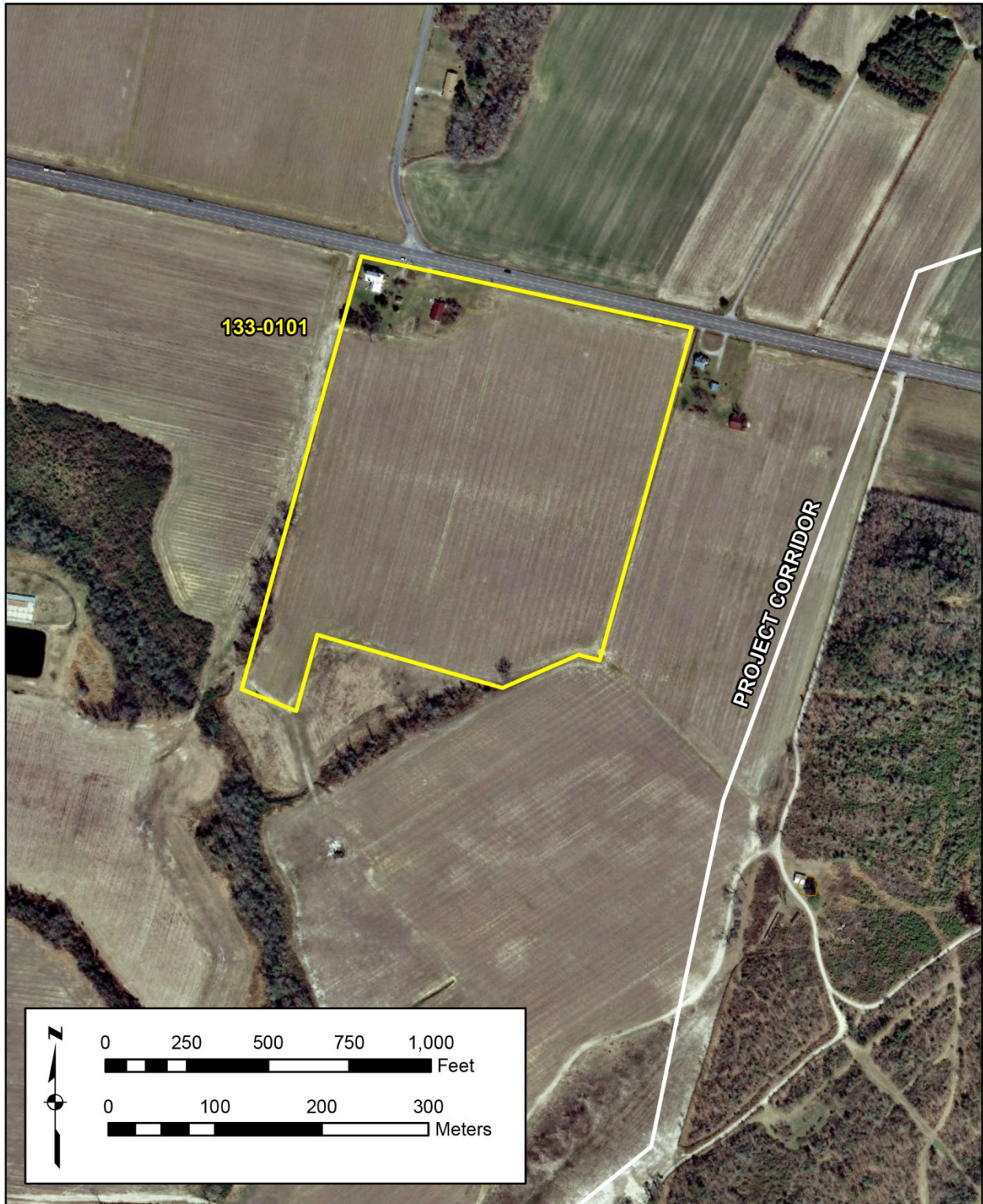


Figure 18. 133-0101, showing proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

133-5443

Located on a level lot at the edge of an agricultural field in Suffolk, the residence located at 4701 Pruden Boulevard is approximately 1,220 east-southeast of the proposed Project, which traverses an agricultural field (Appendix A, Sheet 15). The level landscaped yard contains associated outbuildings, including a barn, garage, chicken coop, and pump structure. To the north of the residence, across a busy two-lane road, are additional agricultural fields. West of the structure is 133-0101, which according to the landowner, is owned by the same family. Several outbuildings depicted on ca. 1960 maps, which were once near the still-standing barn, are no longer extant.

Built in ca. 1949, the one-and-a-half story vernacular Cape Cod residence has a side-gable compositional asphalt roof with gabled dormers, and a central on-peak brick chimney (Appendix B, Figures 272–275). The walls are clad in asbestos siding, and the residence sits on a continuous brick foundation. Entry is gained through a central wood panel door with three lights. The door is protected from the weather by a portico with a gable roof with an integrated pediment supported by square columns on a concrete stoop with concrete steps. Fenestration is paired and single eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows with wood surrounds. Replacement windows mimicking these are made of vinyl, and found throughout. A secondary entrance is off the ca. 1955 gable screened porch on the east elevation. The deck of the porch is composed of wood, which rests on a brick foundation. The south elevation has had a small ca. 1970 shed roof addition with a third entry. Fenestration is one-over one double hung aluminum windows. A ca. 1960 second floor shed dormer spans nearly the entire length of the southwest roof. It is composed of material consistent with the main block and has paired and single six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with wood surrounds.

The chicken coop has a standing-seam metal shed roof, and walls composed of vertical lumber. The door opening is on the southeast side. A pump or well structure is next to the garage. It is composed of concrete masonry units and has no roof. There is a ca. 1980 one-bay front-gable garage with a standing-seam metal roof. The walls are clad in vertical lumber and shingles. A shed addition composed of plywood walls has been added to the southeast elevation. The barn located on this property was constructed circa 1948 and is one-story. According to the owner, the barn was built shortly after World War II. The metal roof on the barn is front-gable and features overhanging eaves. The foundation of the barn is a mixture of concrete slab and concrete block, which also is used for portions of the lower walls. The barn has wood-frame construction with horizontal clapboard siding at the gable end. A small wood door is located at the gable end. The interior pens used for animals are constructed of wood. Exterior walls of the barn have been patched with corrugated metal panels, but sections of siding are missing due to the barn's advanced state of deterioration. Surrounding vegetation is overtaking the northeast elevation of the barn, obscuring the visibility of architectural elements (Appendix B, Figure 276).

NRHP Assessment: Resource 133-5443 is a relatively intact example of a Cape Cod dwelling. Other than the screened porch, added soon after the construction of the main block, the additions are restricted to the rear of the dwelling and do not detract from the historic feeling conveyed from the façade. Despite modest changes to its design and materials, it remains a good example of mid-century architecture in a less common style for the period. Although the outbuildings are common, and no longer in good repair, they contribute to the historic setting of the resource. It is ERM's recommendation that this resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. However, the historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any

significant events or personages associated with this resource, so it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B (Figure 19).

133-5580

The residence located at 4401 Deer Path Road is approximately 600 feet west of the proposed Project in Suffolk (Appendix A, Sheet 14). Located on cleared, level land, agricultural fields are to the south, east, and west of the residence. North of the property is Deer Path Road, on the far side of which is a lightly wooded area. East of the property, trees are also present framing the agricultural field. The parcel on which the property sits is bisected by the proposed pipeline which will cut across the agricultural field, causing negligible viewshed change.

Built in circa 1880, the resource is a two story I-house covered in vinyl and clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figures 277–279). The side-gable roof is composed of standing seam metal. Boxed eaves supported by scrolled brackets reflect a Folk Victorian influence. Resource 133-5580 rests on a brick pier foundation with some replacement concrete masonry unit piers. The main block has an external brick chimney on both the east and west end gables. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wood surrounds, some of which have been replaced by six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows also with wood surrounds. Entry is through a central wood panel replacement door off a partial-width porch on the north elevation. Although the door is a replacement, the four-light transom is original to the structure. The porch features a standing-seam metal hipped roof supported by lumber posts on a replacement wood floor, which rests on a CMU pier foundation. A ca. 1920 side-gable one-story addition has been added to the west end of the rear (south) of the main block. There is an internal brick chimney on the south end, and an external concrete masonry unit chimney on the west. Composed of materials consistent with the main block, the addition rests on brick and concrete masonry unit piers. Fenestration is six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows with wood surrounds. Entry to the addition can be gained through one of two wood panel doors off the partial-width integrated porch within the ell created by the addition. A small portion of the south end of the porch has been enclosed. The roof over the open portion of the porch is supported by lumber posts on a wood deck. A small ca. 2000 addition with a compositional asphalt front gable roof with boxed eaves has been added to the west of the ca. 1920 addition. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and it rests on a continuous, modern concrete masonry unit foundation. One small four-over-four double-hung vinyl window is in the gable end of the addition. The USGS topographic map for this location indicates that an outbuilding once stood near the residence. Likely a barn, field studies found no evidence of this structure.

NRHP Assessment: The dwelling house at 133-5580 is of a design common in the surrounding area, and its modifications and material changes have impacted its integrity. Furthermore, the property has suffered a loss of support structures. 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.

133-5581

Resource 133-5581 is located at 4456 Deer Path Road, approximately 1,500 feet west of the proposed Project in Suffolk (Appendix A, Sheet 14). It is located in a small clearing surrounded by woods; south and east of the property are agricultural lands. The portion of the residence's

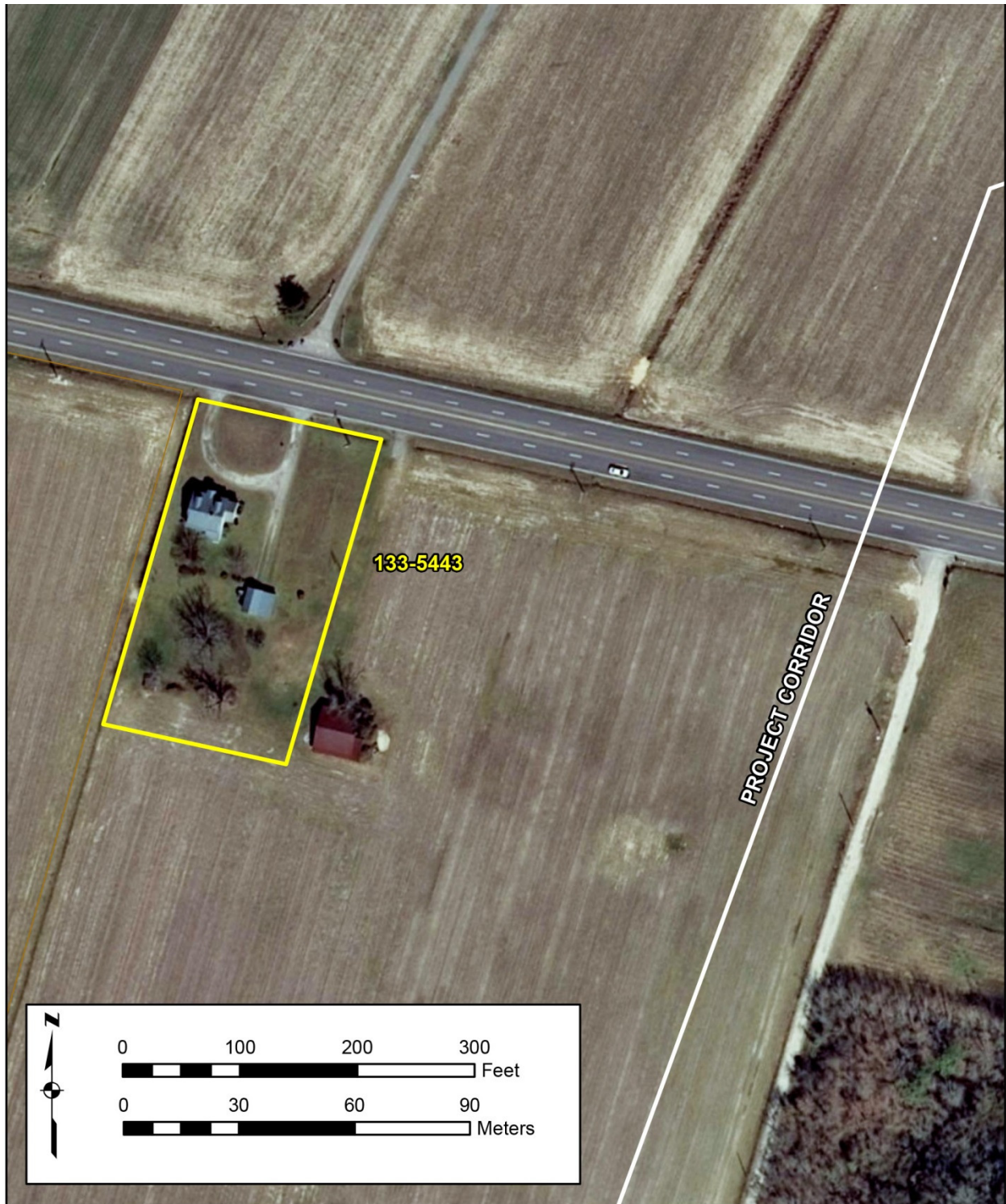


Figure 19. 133-5443, proposed NRHP boundary and relationship to the Project.

tax parcel intersected by the proposed Project is a deforested pasture and a lightly wooded area that will not be visible from the residence.

Built in circa 1950, the one-story single-pen gabled ell has a standing seam metal roof with boxed eaves and the walls are clad in clapboard siding (Appendix B, Figures 280–282). The central massing of the structure rests on a brick pier foundation. Fenestration on the structure consists of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wood surrounds. The main entry is through a wood panel accessed via a partial-width hipped gable roof porch supported by lumber posts on a modern wood deck. The porch rests on brick piers. A secondary entrance at the rear is through a wood panel door on the gable end of the rear ell. No porch is present, and the door is reached by three wood steps. There is an internal on-peak chimney on the rear ell. A ca. 1960 addition has been added to the ell. This one-story addition has a shed roof composed of standing seam metal. Materials, including windows, are consistent with the main block. The addition rests on concrete piers. Associated with the residence is a metal well pump with a concrete base, a modern metal front gable shed, and a plywood outhouse with a plywood door and a shed corrugated metal roof.

NRHP Assessment: The design of the house at 133-5581 is common in the surrounding area, and it has had a replacement porch and a small addition added to it. For these reasons, 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.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 65 resources were surveyed during the current field effort. Of these, ERM recommends that 51 are not eligible for the NRHP, 13 are eligible for the NRHP, and one is listed on the NRHP.