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ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED BEECH RIDGE WIND ENERGY FACILITY, GREENBRIER, NICHOLAS, AND POCAHONTAS COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

Invenergy LLC has contracted BHE Environmental, Inc. with to undertake a historic architectural survey for the proposed Beech Ridge Wind Energy Facility in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. BHE has requested though its subcontractors at Gray and Pape, Inc. that a historic architecture survey be conducted to inventory all above-ground cultural resources, including updating previously inventoried properties within the Area of Potential Effect. For the purpose of this investigation, the project's Area of Potential Effect is broadly defined as extending 5 miles around the locations of the proposed wind turbines (approximately 165,000 acres or 258 square miles). The project Area of Potential Effect encompasses areas within Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Pocahontas counties, West Virginia.

The wind turbine facility is proposed to be located along Beech Ridge in northern Greenbrier County, on land to be leased primarily from the MeadWestvaco Corporation. The project Area of Potential Effect was established in consultation with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. In accordance with the terms specified above, fieldwork conducted in the course of this survey was designed to provide the client with definitive information on the current condition of each resource. Identification of potentially significant cultural and historic landscapes and districts also were within the project's purview. The potential impact of the proposed project to the viewshed of the area will be discussed under a separate document.

Within the project Area of Potential Effect, four historic districts were identified and recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They are the Duo Historic District, Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, and Friars Hill Historic District. Three thematically grouped resource types were identified as historically significant: Rural Churches; Rural Cemeteries; and Rural Schools. A total of 9 rural churches was identified that may be individually eligible and grouped in a multiple property submission. These churches are Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042); Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150); Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043); Rock Camp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A); Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B); McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181); First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141); New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086); and Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186). Thirteen rural cemeteries were identified that are recommended eligible individually and as a thematic group. These resources are Field Site Numbers 00008; 00010; 00018; 00043; 00044; 00046; 00050 (GB-0038-0102A); 00351; 00367a; 00706a; 00755; 00775a; and 00793a. Four schoolhouses were recommended eligible individually and as a thematic group. They are the Boggs Run School (GB-0038-0071); a school located on a former farmstead (GB-0089-0115); Old Rock Camp School (GB-0038-0063A); and Old McMillion School (GB-0089-0075).

Field investigations identified 21 resources that are recommended as individually eligible. They include 8 farmsteads (GB-0038-0041; GB-0038-0062; GB-0089-0117; GB-0038-0184; GB-0040-0094; GB-0040-0087; GB-0040-0042; and GB-0040-0117), 11 dwellings (GB-0089-0125; GB-0038-0099; GB-0040-0056; GB-0040-0066; GB-0038-0183; GB-0040-0099; GB-0040-0097; GB-0040-0091; GB-0040-0118; GB-0040-0026; and GB-0040-0129), 1 commercial building (GB-0089-0046), and 1 gristmill (GB-0040-0138).

A portion of the Monongahela National Forest is within the project Area of Potential Effect. If the proposed project has the potential to impact the forest, then further study is recommended to determine, first, if the forest is eligible as a cultural landscape and, second, if the parcel in the Area of Potential Effect would be a contributing component to such a landscape.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

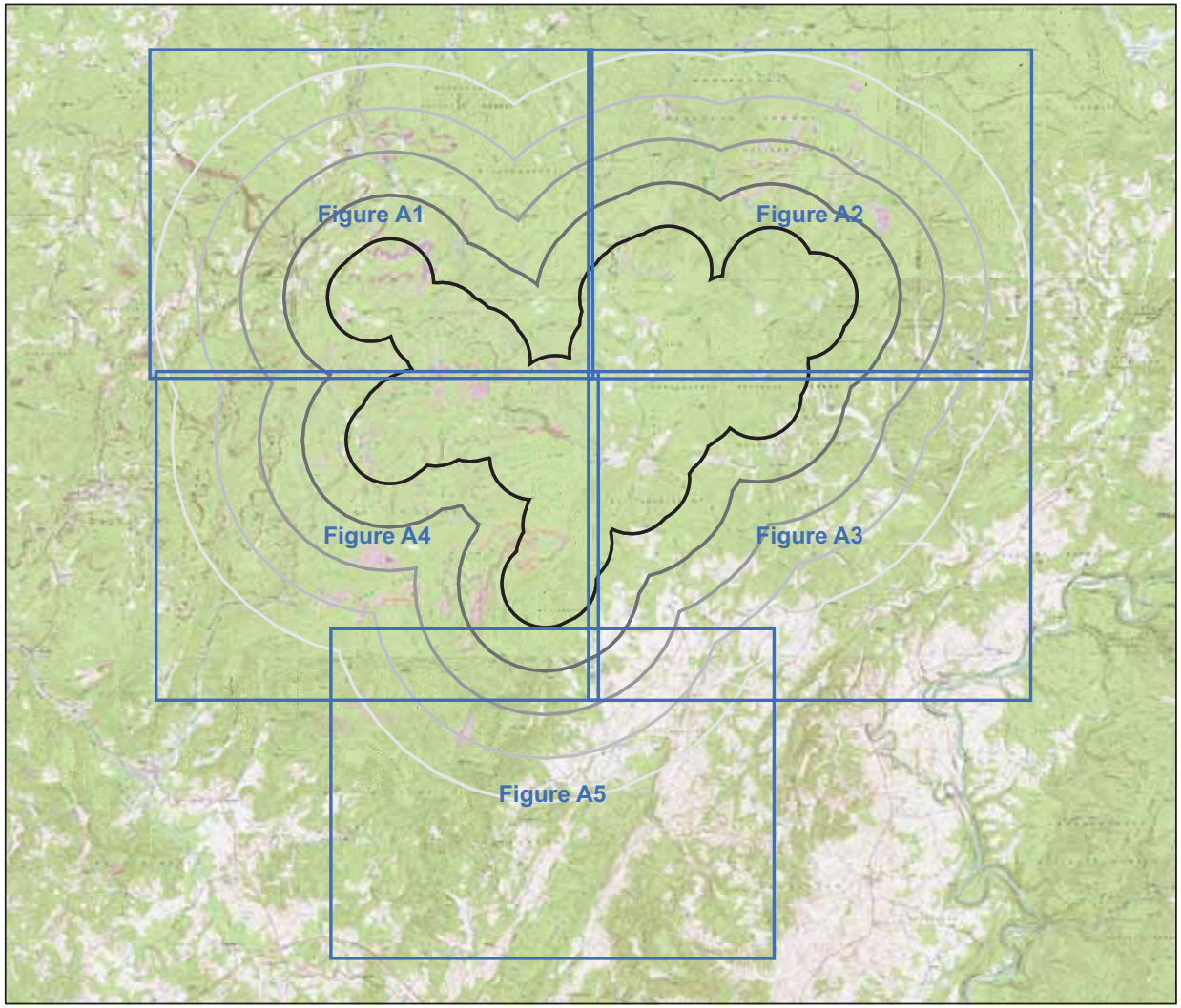
Invenergy LLC has contracted with BHE Environmental, Inc. to undertake a historic architectural survey for the proposed Beech Ridge Wind Energy Facility in Greenbrier County, West Virginia (Figure 1). BHE has requested from its subcontractors at Gray & Pape, Inc. that a reconnaissance-level historic architecture survey be conducted to inventory all above-ground cultural resources, including updates of previously inventoried properties within an Area of Potential Effect (APE). For the purpose of this investigation, the project's Area of Potential Effect is broadly defined as extending 5 miles around the locations of the proposed wind turbines (approximately 165,000 acres or 258 square miles). The project Area of Potential Effect encompasses areas within Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Pocahontas counties, West Virginia.

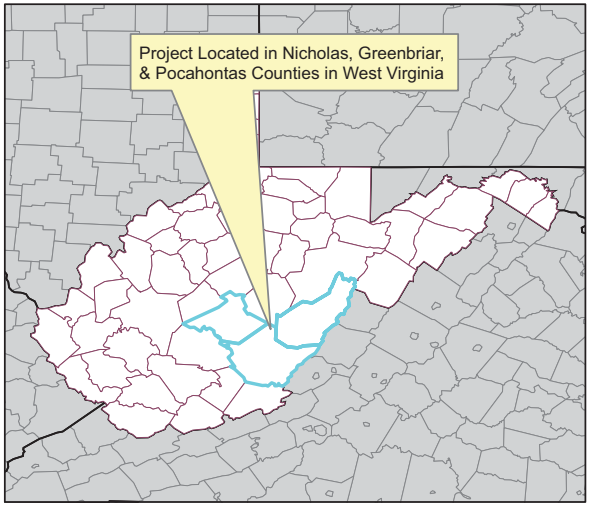
The reconnaissance survey was conducted with reference to the West Virginia *National Register and Architecture/History Survey Manual* (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 2005) and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (United States Department of the Interior [USDI] 1983). The preparation of this report and any recommendations concerning the potential eligibility of cultural resources identified during the survey were made with reference to *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties* (Advisory Council for Historic Preservation [ACHP] 1999, as amended); *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places;* the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation;* and National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

On behalf of Invenergy, BHE and its agents undertook the architectural reconnaissance-level survey of all above-ground historical architectural structures located within the APE of the proposed Beech Ridge Wind Energy Facility. The wind turbine facility is proposed to be located along Beech Ridge in northern Greenbrier County, on land to be leased primarily from the MeadWestvaco Corporation. The project APE was established in consultation with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History (WVDCH). In accordance with the terms specified above, architectural fieldwork conducted in the course of this survey was designed to provide Invenergy and WVDCH with definitive information on the current condition of each resource, including a narrative architectural description and digital photo-documentation. Identification of potentially significant cultural and historic landscapes and districts also were within the project's purview. The potential impact of the proposed project to the viewshed of the area will be discussed under a separate document. The report of the history/architecture investigation includes herein a general historic context for the resources, recordation using the WVDCH Historic Properties Inventory (HPI) form, and recommendations for eligibility of the resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for additional study, as warranted.

Figure 1. Location of Project Area within Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia





5-mile Project Area Buffer
(1-mile Increments)

Figure Key

N

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Location of Project Area is Nicholas, Greenbriar,
and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia

GRAY & PAPE INC.
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

Figure created in ArcView 9.1 for Gray & Pape Project No. 06-9220 - Draft: of 10-19-2006

1.2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The BHE architectural survey team would like to extend thanks to the residents of Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Pocahontas counties. Local community members very generously shared their knowledge of the project area's history and cultural resources, and provided information that was immensely helpful to the preparation of this report. We are deeply grateful for the patience and hospitality extended to us during our investigations in the project area.

Staff at the WVDCH provided valuable input during the early stages of the project. The organization devoted staff time and resources to assisting with the literature review at the WVDCH and offered their expertise on assessing the vernacular landscape of rural West Virginia. On 18 July 2006, 3 staff members attended an on-site meeting within the project area to review the preliminary findings of the architectural survey.

The architectural survey was performed in June 2006. Senior Principal Investigator Lena Sweeten supervised the architectural survey as well as the archival literature review and background research for the project. Principal Investigators Sylvia Cleveland and Brandon McCuin assisted with supervising the architectural survey and background research. The remainder of the survey team was comprised of Hannah Cole, Meghan Hesse, Mitchell Sipus, Kelly Timmerman, and Lauren Trice. Ms. Hesse and Mr. Sipus also assisted with preparation of the WVDCH HPI forms included in this report and Ms. Hesse prepared portions of the historic context. Ms. Sweeten oversaw the report preparation and Senior Manager Patrick O'Bannon supervised other technical aspects of the project. Madonna M. Ledford served as the report editor, and graphics were completed by Carly Meyer. Patrick Uphus prepared all of the GIS data and mapping for the report. The authors would like to thank the above staff for their contributions to the project. The overall project was managed by BHE Cultural Resources Director Robert Patton with the assistance of Gwendolyn Jones, Architectural Historian and technical reviewer.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized in 5 sections and 4 appendices. Section 1 provides the introductory material regarding the project. In Section 2, the project research design and methods are presented. Historic contexts are in Section 3. The contexts provide a general discussion of the history of the project APE, as well as narratives of communities within the APE and of general patterns and trends that are represented by extant architecturally and historically significant resources. Results of the project investigations are described in Section 4. Section 5 contains the project's conclusions and recommendations regarding further work and NRHP eligibility for individual resources, districts, and landscapes within the project APE.

Appendix A has the project area maps, which include the locations and inventory numbers for all historic properties that were identified during the course of the investigation as well as a photo key for digital photographs that were taken during fieldwork. The photographs are contained in Appendix B. These photos provide representative views of existing conditions of the landscape within the project APE. Appendix C lists in tabular format all previously identified architectural resources located within the project APE. In Appendix D, the findings of the current investigation are presented in tabular format, including NRHP eligibility recommendations for all inventoried resources. Appendix E contains a listing of previously

inventoried resources that were not resurveyed during the current project. Appendix F has copies of the WVDCH HPI forms that were prepared as part of this project. Appendix G conveys the WVDCH's required User Registration and Research Record Forms. In Appendix H, photo logs from the fieldwork that took place in June 2006 are provided.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS

The built environment yields immediate evidence of the character of the historic architectural properties that are located in a given area, as well as their relative integrity and ubiquity. A visual record of previous activities and periods of growth or change, therefore, can be discerned through study of the architectural resources in a given area. Yet historically significant patterns, trends, and events, and association with significant persons are not always immediately apparent through a visual survey alone. Historical research, including review of maps, local histories, and atlases also is necessary to develop a fuller understanding of the influences that shaped an area's development and change over time.

2.1 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Cultural resources investigations generally are undertaken with the purpose of identifying those archaeological and historic architectural properties that are or may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The following four criteria are outlined for evaluating cultural properties for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP.

- **A**. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

- **B**. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- **C**. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- **D**. Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Note that the application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory and that at least one of the other NRHP criteria is satisfied (USDI 1995:2).

The above stated criteria (A, B, C, and D) provide general guidance for evaluating historic properties. In addition, Federal law *36 CFR 60* provides several special criteria considerations that are used to clarify the general criteria in specific cases. These additional criteria considerations provide clarification regarding the integrity, representative character, and age of the properties. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, 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. Such properties will qualify, however, if they are integral parts of historic districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories.

- **A**. Religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- **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

- **C**. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

- **D**. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- **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

- **F**. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

- **G**. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (USDI 1995:2).

Applying any of the criteria involves two tests. First, a property must satisfy 1 or more of them and, second, the property must retain sufficient integrity to illustrate or convey its significance (USDI 1995:3). The aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For a historic architectural or archaeological property to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must retain many of these aspects.

With these ideas in mind, the research design used for the reconnaissance survey described in this report is typical of such investigations undertaken in West Virginia (USDI 1983; WVDCH 2005). Its purpose is to determine if any known historic architectural properties are located within or close to a project's APE, to record these resources with digital photographs and Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms, and to evaluate each resource for NRHP eligibility.

2.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW STRATEGY METHODS

Archival research was conducted in Charleston, West Virginia, at the West Virginia Archives and History Library and WVDCH on 10-12 May 2006, 17-18 May 2006, and 6-7 July 2006. The stated goal of the archival research was to enable evaluation of available documents at the 2 repositories and to determine the history of the project area, including settlement patterns, commerce, natural resources exploitation, agricultural practices, and other relevant historic trends. The research included consultation of previous cultural resources investigations conducted within the project area, county histories, historic maps, newspaper clipping files, pictorial histories, atlases, and other secondary sources.

Researchers retrieved copies of all official WVDCH HPI forms for previously identified resources within the project APE. Forms for 367 resources were gathered. In addition to this information, the WVDCH provided electronic databases with information concerning previously inventoried properties located within the project APE. Additionally, the

researchers reviewed the results of various research efforts conducted in 2005, including 2 CD-ROMs with scanned, undated copies of draft HPI forms prepared for properties located in Greenbrier County. This information was supplied by a local historian who had been involved in the preparation of the forms but it did not constitute the final versions of the HPI forms.

Local repositories, including the Greenbrier County Public Library, Greenbrier Historical Society, Williamsburg District Historical Foundation in Greenbrier County, the Summersville and Richwood public libraries in Nicholas County, and the Nicholas County Historical & Genealogical Society, were consulted during the course of the project. Archival research at the repositories in the project area vicinity was undertaken concurrently with the architectural survey and was based on the findings of the survey. The research was tailored to retrieve additional general historic context information concerning the project area. Equally important, research obtained pertinent information specific to the types of architectural resources identified during the course of the survey. Interviews with local informants also took place during this period. An ethnography or oral history of the project area, however, was not within the purview of the current project.

2.2.1 Intensive Archival Research

Additional, intensive archival research was conducted for a select number of historic resources for which the WVDCH requested additional information. Research of tax records was undertaken at the Greenbrier County Assessor's Office in Lewisburg, West Virginia, to determine estimated or precise dates of construction and alterations for 14 resources (GB-0038-0071; GB-0038-0183; GB-0038-0184; GB-0040-0056; GB-0040-0066; GB-0040-0087; GB-0040-0091; GB-0040-0099; GB-0089-0034; GB-0089-0046; GB-0089-0068; GB-0089-0096; GB-0089-0115; and GB-0089-0125). Furthermore, at the Greenbrier County Clerk's Office, deed research was completed to establish a chain of title for 6 resources (GB-0038-0183; GB-0038-0184; GB-0040-0056; GB-0040-0066; GB-0040-0087; and GB-0040-0099). Information gathered from these endeavors was included in this report and on HPI forms for the individual resources. This information also was used for evaluating each resource for NRHP eligibility.

2.3 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Four historic architectural surveys have been conducted in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties in the past 25 years. These survey efforts resulted in the identification of 367 historic architectural resources. A list of these properties is presented in tabular format in Appendix C of this report.

Presently, no resources formally listed in the NRHP are located within the project APE. This is not to suggest, however, that no NRHP-eligible resources exist in the APE. For the current project, the WVDCH bears final responsibility for determining NRHP eligibility of historic resources. To assure a thorough understanding of the extant architectural resources in the project APE, the architectural field survey identified all historic resources (i.e., those that are more than 50 years old) and potential districts and landscapes within the APE. Previously identified properties were resurveyed in order to generate an updated inventory form for each resource. Those resources identified during previous survey efforts as potentially NRHP eligible were resurveyed as well.

2.4 HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FIELD METHODS

The project's field survey team assembled in Lewisburg, West Virginia, on 11 June 2006 to review the project parameters, field maps and survey forms, photo-documentation requirements, landscape assessments, and all other aspects of the survey methods. The field survey commenced 12 June 2006 and concluded on 29 June 2006. Three survey teams of 2 persons each undertook the survey. The survey teams were composed of staff with training in American architectural history, architectural field survey techniques, and digital photography. A Principal Investigator supervised the team throughout the survey. The survey methods complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (USDI 1983)as well as the survey guidelines promulgated by the WVDCH (specifically Part 2, which discusses Review and Compliance surveys) (WVDCH 2005).

2.4.1 Field Methods

BHE's survey team performed a historic architectural survey of all properties 50 years or older located within the project APE according to the following parameters. The survey team members traversed all passable publicly owned roads located within the project APE. Some county-maintained roads were unpaved and were not fully passable, but these tended to be in remote, generally undeveloped areas of the project APE. Survey team members did not enter any privately owned driveways or roads. In all instances, historic architectural resources were observed and documented from the publicly owned right-of-way unless a property owner invited the team onto the site. Buildings that may be construed as public, such as churches, stores, and schools, also were approached more closely. Every effort was made to identify and record each resource over 50 years old within the project APE. Given the remote character of the landscape, access to all properties from publicly owned rights-of-way was not possible. For all properties, surveyors sought to respect the wishes of owners concerning access.

During the course of fieldwork, each historic-period resource with exterior views was digitally photo-documented. Resources were documented with 35-mm digital photography according to the guidelines set forth by the WVDCH for architectural survey (WVDCH 2005). All digital photography met the requirements of the National Park Service's March 2005 photo policy expansion. Field photo logs kept by each survey team were used to match photographs with survey forms. Locations of inventoried resources were marked on field maps with an identifying number. Surveyors checked the locational information provided by WVDCH as part of the field survey. Any corrections to these data are provided in the maps prepared for this report and on the HPI forms for each property.

Field observations and other information were collected and used to generate an architectural description of each historic-period resource. All information gathered was recorded on WVDCH HPI forms, as well as data pertaining to historic use, construction date, and current condition. This information, along with the aforementioned archival research, was used to develop a statement of significance for each resource. For previously recorded resources, the inventory form for each extant property was updated, including new digital photo documentation. As part of the fieldwork investigations, the WVDCH database for the area was reevaluated, including the results of the 1985 Spring Creek Watershed (Spring Creek Homeowners Association 1985) and 1990 Williamsburg District surveys (Greenbrier Cultural Foundation 1990). The results and recommendations of these previous investigations were

reassessed in light of changes in the physical condition and integrity of surveyed properties, as well as changes in eligibility evaluation criteria.

Field investigations also considered each resource within the context of rural historic districts and/or landscapes. The Pickaway Rural Historic District study (Sibold and Ripley 1998) available at WVDCH provided guidance for identifying similar property types within the current project APE. Locations of potential rural historic districts and/or landscapes were marked on field maps, as well as pertinent information concerning each potential district and/or landscape, such as the types of individual resources present, defining characteristics, and a preliminary determination of appropriate boundaries for each district and/or landscape. Photographs of potential districts and/or landscapes were keyed to field maps as well.

2.4.2 Interviews with Local Informants

Interviews with local informants were undertaken by the field team during the course of field investigations. Among the individuals who were interviewed were members of the Williamsburg Historical Foundation and the Greenbrier County Historical Society, staff at the public libraries in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties, staff at the Greenbrier County Assessor's Office and Clerk's Office, and some property owners. Local informants were asked about their knowledge of the general history of the area as well as specific events and activities, such as the Civil War, early settlement, establishment of churches, recreational hunting, and community histories. Residents also were helpful in locating some resources, especially cemeteries, which often were hidden from view by vegetation.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts assist in the interpretation of the cultural resources identified during this survey. This chapter provides an overview of the history of the project area vicinity. The historic context is not intended to be a comprehensive history of Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Pocahontas counties; rather, it is intended to provide a framework within which to associate historic architectural resources that were identified in the project area and to aid in recommendations of their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

3.1 PROJECT AREA LOCATION

The proposed Beech Ridge Wind Energy Facility is located within the Kentucky and Wilderness Magisterial Districts in Nicholas County; the extreme southwest corner of Pocahontas County; and the Meadow Bluff, Williamsburg, and Falling Springs Magisterial Districts in Greenbrier County (Figure 1). The project area is located in the Allegheny Mountains and the terrain is characterized by low mountains, ridges, and narrow valleys. Approximately 4,574 acres of the 1 million-acre Monongahela National Forest is located within the project APE, in northeastern Greenbrier and extreme southwestern Pocahontas counties. The forest also extends into Nicholas County, but that area of the forest is not within the project APE.

The setting of the project area is generally quite rural, with a number of small crossroads communities located in the valleys and floodplains. Widely dispersed farmsteads and residential development exist in the more mountainous areas as well. Historically, comparatively isolated mining camps, logging camps, and mills, also were located in the mountains, often alongside streams and rivers. In Nicholas County, the former mining and lumber boom town of Richwood stands approximately 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) north of the project APE's northernmost boundary line. In Greenbrier County, the nearest city of substantial size is Lewisburg, which is situated approximately 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) south of the project APE's southernmost boundary line. The nearest wind turbine will be approximately 17 miles (27.35 kilometers) from Lewisburg. Historical development patterns in the project area have been profoundly influenced by the wealth of natural resources found throughout West Virginia, including fertile floodplains and valleys, numerous rivers and streams, extensive coal and other mineral deposits, and dense forests.

3.2 NICHOLAS COUNTY

Settlers began arriving in present-day Nicholas County as early as 1775. Major William Morris and his slave, Peter Morris, ventured into the county while on a hunting trip. Morris claimed the land through which they passed and presented it to his son William, who, in turn, sold it to his brother, Henry (County Commissioners Association of West Virginia 2006). In 1791, Henry Morris, Conrad Young, and Edward McClung made the first settlements at Peters Creek and Cross Lanes (Comstock 1976b:3515).

Many of the first settlers were homesteaders who did not attempt to file legal claim to their land through surveys and transfer of title. Rather, they established their rights by clearing a portion, erecting a small dwelling, and raising a crop. The Virginia legislature attempted to codify this process in 1772 with the so-called Cornstalk Right. A person who cleared 3 acres of land, raised a crop, and established a home gained the right to 1,000 acres around his improvement. Surveying and marking of the land was required, however, and many of the

first settlers disregarded this requirement. After the Revolutionary War, many veterans were awarded allotments of 250 acres in payment for their wartime service. Virginia Land Office Treasury warrants also were issued around this time and these usually were acquired by land speculators rather than settlers. This haphazard fashion of settlement was not atypical in western Virginia, as evidenced by the voluminous litigation revolving around land claims that can be found in most county records from this period (Nicholas County Historical and Genealogical Society Book Committee 2000:1).

Nicholas County officially was formed in 1818 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, and Randolph counties. Encompassing 1,431 square miles, it was named in honor of William Cary Nicholas, who served as Governor of Virginia from 1814 to 1816. The Gauley and Elk rivers are the principal waterways in the county, and portions of the Meadow, Cherry, Williams, and Cranberry rivers also pass through its environs. By 1820, the county population stood at 1,853 and 10 years later, it had increased to 3,349. Communities established within the county included Birch River, Mountain Cove, Summersville (originally known as Nicholas Court House), and Suttonsville. The county seat was established at Summersville in 1820 (Comstock 1976b:3514).

Settlement patterns in Nicholas County appear to have been somewhat similar to those in Greenbrier County. The countryside, however, was more rugged and the land less suited to agriculture. Dense forests on steep hillsides and narrow river valleys combined to make farming a grueling endeavor until after the Civil War. During the early years of occupation, land was cleared with axes, and corn planted, on unplowed fields amidst tree stumps and log heaps. Although mechanization of farm machinery proliferated in much of the United States during the mid-nineteenth century, few of these innovations reached Nicholas County for decades (Brown 1954:395-8).

The remote character of Nicholas County was captured by the Reverend George Cleaton Wilding, whose *Memoirs of a Mountain Circuit* recalled his years as a Methodist circuit rider in the county during the early 1870s. His circuit included the congregations in the districts of Bethel, Gilboa, McKees Creek, Summersville, Muddelty, Persinger's Run, Kentucky, Glad Tidings, Wilderness, and Promised Land. Log houses remained the norm, many of the double-pen configuration with an exterior stone chimney at each end. Farming was the principal occupation, although most men practiced other trades, such as carpenter, stone mason, cobbler, tanner, and cooper. Blacksmith shops were few and far between, however, and farm equipment consisted of the bull tongue plow, scythe, sickle, cradle for wheat, and hoe for corn (Wilding 1993:34-6).

Although Nicholas County was somewhat removed from many aspects of nineteenth century American life, it did not escape the Civil War. As in Greenbrier County, loyalties were divided between the Northern and Southern causes. Two battles of note took place in the county. In mid-1861, three Confederate units entered western Virginia with the objective of securing control of the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad. Much of the force converged at Gauley Bridge under the commands of General Henry Wise and John Floyd. Meanwhile, Colonel E. B. Tyler and his Federal troops held Summersville. On 26 August 1861, the two sides met at Kesslers Cross Lanes, where the Confederates proved victorious. Floyd entrenched his command north of Carnifex Ferry and sent a regiment to occupy Summersville. Two weeks later, Union General William S. Rosecrans entered Nicholas County with reinforcements. The two sides met in battle on the Henry Patteson farm near Carnifex Ferry. The Confederates held off the Union offensive, but Floyd later chose to retreat rather than

risk allowing the Federals to maneuver around to take the footbridge across the Gauley River (Comstock 1976b:3517).

Nicholas County also claimed Nancy Hart, a Confederate spy of legendary renown in local history. After being captured by Union forces under Lt. Colonel William Starr in 1862, Hart's exploits reportedly included a daring escape on Starr's own horse, followed by a return to Summersville with 200 Confederate troops under the command of Major R. August Bailey. Starr and some of his troops were captured during the assault and sent to the notorious Libby Prison in Richmond (Comstock 1976b:3517-3518). Nancy Hart's grave is located in Greenbrier County (Field Number 00008) and is marked with a plaque placed in 1987 that commemorates her as a "Civil War heroine."

Following the Civil War, Nicholas County was slow to recover from the damage wrought during the conflict. Like Greenbrier County, however, Nicholas County experienced unprecedented industrial development in the closing decades of the nineteenth century based on extraction of the county's vast natural resources. Lumber was the first major industry established, when a branch line of the West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad opened to Richwood (beyond the project APE) in 1899. Two years later, the B&O Railroad completed a line. In 1900, the community's population numbered only 27. Within 4 years, that number had skyrocketed to 3,000 as workers were drawn to the newly established lumber mills. The first of these was the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, which acquired a large tract of forest in Nicholas, Greenbrier, Webster, and Pocahontas counties. Within a decade, the company's mills were cutting 300,000 board feet of spruce and hemlock lumber every day (Comstock 1976b:3518; Brown 1954:205-206).

Richwood prospered for almost 3 decades as a result of the lumber boom. Two banks, the Citizens Banking & Trust and the Cherry River National Bank, opened in 1902. An independent school system was established the following year. The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company opened a large department store under the name Richwood Store Company. Hotels, inns, and workers' housing were hastily constructed to house those who flocked to the community in search of work (Brown 1954:206). A paper mill, broom handle factory, tannery, clothespin factory, woodworking plant, and other industries based on lumber products were established in Richwood by the 1910s. Within 10 years, annual production included 30,000 tons of bleached and unbleached specialty papers, 100 railcars of broom handles and chair rounds, 7.5 million pounds of finished sole leather, 360 million clothespins, and 120 million wooden dishes (Comstock 1976b:3518). The additional industrial development brought the community's population to more than 7,000.

Smaller communities near Richwood, such as Carl, Nettie, Leivasy, Hominy Falls, and Fenwick, benefited from the lumber boom as well (Figure 2). Located along rail lines and in the midst of Nicholas County's vast forests, they acted as shipping centers and also filled the needs of workers residing in nearby lumber camps. At Hominy Falls, the Burl & Evans and Curtin Lumber companies operated saw mills. Farmers, too, enjoyed greater prosperity as company stores in the lumber towns purchased locally produced goods for resale to industrial workers. In many instances, farmers preferred to sell their products directly to the workers. Apples, potatoes, butter, eggs, chicken, pork, beef, and sorghum molasses were among the items that farmers offered (Brown 1954:218-220, 400-401; Nicholas County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. 1985:42).

The lumber boom, however, proved comparatively short-lived. The Great Depression wiped out many of the businesses that operated in southeastern Nicholas County. Additionally, by 1931, clear cutting of vast sections of the once-towering forests had destroyed much of the resource that supported those businesses (Comstock 1976b:3518).

Oil, natural gas, and coal also were available for exploitation in Nicholas County. The first leases for these resources were recorded in 1909. The Standard Oil Company operated a distributorship in Richwood for a time, and drilling for natural gas deposits took place during the 1920s. Coal mining, in particular, has been resilient in Nicholas County. No fewer than 17 seams of workable coal were identified in the county (Comstock 1976b:3516). In the early years, much of the coal was locally consumed. For example, the Saxman Coal & Coke Company supplied 100,000 tons of coal annually to the industries located at Richwood. During and after World War II, coal production increased dramatically. A recession in the industry took place through much of the 1950s and 1960s, but mining activity continued on a large scale. In 1983, more than 3.8 million tons of coal was produced in Nicholas County, with an average of nearly 20,000 tons mined each day. Thirty-one companies operated mines in the county, employing approximately 1,163 workers in 52 underground mines. Additionally, 61 surface mining sites produced 7,595 tons of coal each day (Nicholas County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. 1985:37-38, 98, 103).

3.3 THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

Both Greenbrier and Nicholas counties owed much of their economic success to exploitation of lumber and mineral resources. Poor management of those resources, however, resulted in catastrophic damage to the natural environment. Within a few years of the beginning of the lumber industry boom, rapid run-off and soil erosion led to increasing problems with floods, particularly after heavy rains and during quick melting of snow in the winter and spring seasons. In March 1907, a disastrous flood struck the Monongahela River basin, causing damages in excess of $100 million. Pittsburgh alone suffered $8 million in losses. An examination of the flood and its aftermath led engineers to conclude that it had been caused by the destruction of forests on the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The Congressional response to the disaster led to passage of the Weeks Law in 1911, and from that event, to the creation of the Monongahela National Forest (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District 1930:4).

The Weeks Law allowed the Federal government to purchase lands on the watersheds of navigable streams and to establish national forests for the purpose of regulating stream flow. Dr. I. C. White, former State Geologist of West Virginia, played an active role in lobbying for passage of the law. Within a few months of its enactment, the Federal government made the first acquisition of land in what would become the Monongahela National Forest. The original land purchase encompassed 260,000 acres. In 1927, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the addition of approximately 700,000 acres to the forest, located in parts of Grant, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph, and Tucker counties, as well as in Highland County, Virginia (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District 1930:2, 4-5).

Figure 2. 1921 Detail of Topographic Map of Nicholas County (West Virginia Geological Survey 1921).

06-9201

1921 Detail of Topographic Map of Nicholas County
(West Virginia Geological Survey 1921)

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Figure 2

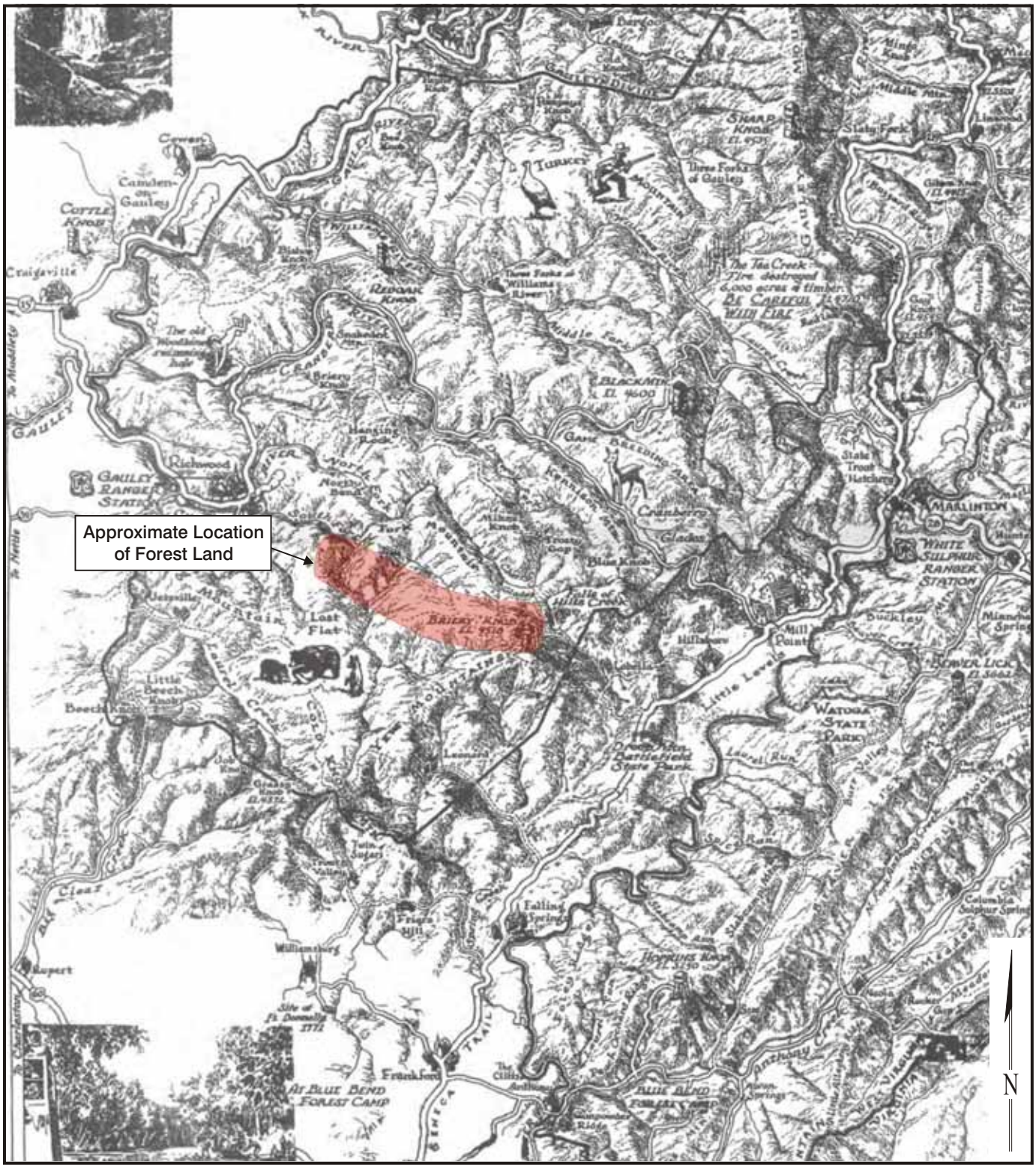
Created in CorelDRAW 9, 10-02-2006

From its beginning, the forest was established to meet a number of needs. The U.S. Forest Service actively managed the forest to maximize timber production. Construction of roads and trails facilitated access throughout the forest. By 1930, 201 miles of trails had been built in the forest, as well as 57 miles of dirt roads. Recreation also figured prominently in the forest. Public campgrounds were a mainstay of the forest from its earliest years, and fishing and hunting were encouraged by stocking streams with bass and trout and through the creation of game refuges (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District 1930:6-10).

During the Great Depression, the New Deal-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built campsites, fire watchtowers, roads, and trails in the Monongahela forest. The CCC was a public works program designed to provide employment to young men. But in addition to offering work, the CCC met a pressing public need. Public recreational use of the forest grew dramatically during the 1930s. Families in search of low-cost recreation flocked to the forest at the rate of 1.173 million visitors per year. Construction projects such as Stuart Memorial Drive and Stuart, Smokehole, and Blue Bend forest camps, and improvements at Bickle Knob, Bear Heaven, Alpena Gap, and Condon Run camps were designed to absorb some of this load. By 1935, there were 250 miles of forest roads and 600 miles of walking trails winding through the forest. On 9 October 1934, forest land was acquired as part of Tract 372 from the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, a portion of which is located within the project APE (Figure 3). A fire watchtower on Briery Knob and a road (present day Fire Road 223) were built during the 1930s; the watchtower is no longer extant but the road remains in use (Hight 2006; USDA Forest Service Eastern Region 1939).

The Monongahela National Forest ultimately grew to encompass more than 1 million acres, stretching a distance of 100 miles from north to south and 30 to 50 miles from east to west. It comprises almost 10% of West Virginia's entire area. The headwaters of the Monongahela, Kanawha, Potomac, Elk, Cheat, Greenbrier, Gauley, and James rivers are within the boundaries of the forest. Daily, upwards of 1.75 billion gallons of water are carried from the forest by these streams and rivers (Case 1985a:B1). Since its establishment, the Monongahela Forest has been directly associated with important trends in forestry, soil conservation, and the environmental movement. The forestry management practices employed by the U.S. Forest Service have evolved dramatically over the past century. Many of those techniques have been employed at the Monongahela, such as replanting with native hardwoods and softwoods, controlled burns, selective timber cutting, and designation of wildlife habitats and refuges. Recreational enthusiasts, conservationists, and environmentalists also have involved themselves in the forest's management over the years. Controversy erupted in 1972 over plans to increase logging in the forest and again in 1985 during a revision of the U.S. Forest's Service management plan for the Monongahela. In addition to its timber resources, the forest's economic impact came to be measured in the tourism dollars it brought to the region. The environmental value of clear streams, safe drinking water, and plant and animal species protection have figured prominently in treatment of the forest since the 1960s (Case 1985a; Case 1985b). Consequently, the confluence of economic, social, and cultural forces with regard to treatment of the Monongahela National Forest cause it to loom large in the local history of the project area.

Figure 3. Map of the Southern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, 1939, Showing Approximate Location of Forest Land within the Project APE (USDA Forest Service Eastern Region 1939)



Map of the Southern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, 1939, Showing Approximate Location of Forest Land within the Project APE (USDA Forest Service Eastern Region 1939)

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Figure 3

Created in CorelDRAW 9, 10-02-2006

Presently, the forest is among the natural resources promoted by the West Virginia Division of Tourism as the "Appalachian Forest Heritage Area" (AFHA). Partnering with a grassroots network, the organization works to explore the relationship between the Appalachian highland forests and the people who live within it. The program website bills it as "an effort to integrate central Appalachian forest history, culture, natural history, products, and forestry management into a heritage tourism initiative to promote rural community development" (AFHA 2006).

3.4 GREENBRIER COUNTY

The second largest county in West Virginia, Greenbrier County was formed in 1778 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties (Virginia). It is named for the principal river that drains the county. The original area encompassed by Greenbrier County was far greater than its current boundaries. Since 1778, 16 counties have been formed in whole or in part from Greenbrier County. Its present area is approximately 1,022.8 square miles (Comstock 1976a:2000).

White settlers began exploring parts of Greenbrier County as early as the 1740s. The historical record indicates that a few temporary settlements were made on Muddy Creek, Anthony's Creek, and in the gently rolling area known as the Big Levels. In 1749, the English colonial government at Williamsburg, Virginia, formed the Greenbrier Land Company to locate 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the Greenbrier River in order to promote further settlement of the region. Among the company's 12 stockholders were John Robinson, Colonel John Lewis, and his sons Charles and William. John Lewis made a camp at a place later dubbed Lewis's Spring while he undertook survey of the first 50,000 acres in the area (Graybill 1950:22; Comstock 1974:166). This rough camp later became the site of Lewisburg.

The outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 precluded additional explorations, and a clash with Shawnee Indians in 1763 resulted in the abandonment of these settlements. The war ended shortly thereafter, but 6 years passed before white settlers, including John Stuart, Robert McClanahan, and William Hamilton, built the first permanent settlement in the county. The location was near present-day Frankford, beyond the project APE (Comstock 1976a:2001; Comstock 1974:168).

From the 1750s through the 1780s, the Greenbrier region was entangled in a succession of larger conflicts. A brief period of peace followed the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. In 1771, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore and the colonial governor of Virginia, directed a series of campaigns against the Shawnee and other tribes in western Virginia. These engagements continued until the outbreak of the American Revolution in June 1775. The preceding October, Colonel Andrew Lewis had mustered a militia of approximately 1,100 men at Lewis's Spring and built a fort, which he called Fort Union. Lewis and his men then made their way to Point Pleasant with the intention of linking up with a force commanded by Dunmore. Cornstalk, the Shawnee war leader, attempted to intercept Lewis's army where the Kanawha River flows into the Ohio River. Lewis's force prevailed and the ultimate outcome of the battle forced Cornstalk to make peace with Dunmore at the Treaty of Camp Charlotte. The Shawnee subsequently relinquished land and hunting claims on all territory south of the Ohio River.

Within months of the Battle of Point Pleasant, the American Revolution began. As a frontier location, Greenbrier County was subject to attacks by various Indian tribes allied with the British (Graybill 1950:30). Fort Donnally, another frontier fortification in northern Greenbrier County, came under attack by Indians in May 1778. The fort was located several miles southeast of Williamsburg at the intersections of County Routes 60-28 and 17-2 (beyond the project APE). Another fort, locally known as Fort McCoy, was located on Muddy Creek about three miles from Fort Donnally. The fort structure is still extant within a barn at GB-0040-0042 (within the project APE). John McCoy came to the area sometime between 1769 and 1773, and he and James McCoy were taxed for land in the Big Levels and on Sinking Creek in 1774-1775. It is believed that the fort was located on their land and was named accordingly. A pension application by Jonathan Hughes documented that troops were sent to this fort in anticipation of another attack and that, when an attack did occur, it was successfully repulsed. Hughes served in a company commanded by Andrew Hamilton. Another pension applicant, Henry Peninger, also served under Hamilton, as well as a Captain Stuart and Colonel Samuel Lewis, both of whom were involved in defense of the area. Peninger's application specified only that the fort was located west of the Alleghany Mountain, but he is believed to have been referring to the same location as Hughes (McBride et al. 1996). The hard-fought battles resulted in the withdrawal of the Indians. Thereafter, comparatively minor skirmishes took place in Greenbrier County until the Revolutionary War ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783 (Comstock 1974:169-171).

The remaining decades of the eighteenth century passed more peacefully. Greenbrier County became a point of convergence, with early residents of European extraction consisting of English and Welsh, Scots-Irish, German, and French Huguenot. A variety of religious faiths also was represented, including Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist. Africans and African Americans, too, were among the first settlers in the area; some were enslaved and a small number were freemen (Graybill 1950:19).

In 1782, Lewisburg was designated the county seat. Located near the sites of Lewis's Spring and Fort Union (which later was renamed Fort Savannah), the town was named in honor of Andrew Lewis. Several courts, including the U.S. District Court, a western branch of the Court of Appeals, and Circuit Superior Courts, sat in Lewisburg to meet the needs of frontier residents (Comstock 1976a:2004-2005).

Comstock reprinted an 1835 account by Joseph Martin that described Greenbrier County as "a wilderness," with mountains "covered with a growth of large timber of various kinds. . . there is an abundance of deer, wild turkey, pheasants, wolves, wild cats, panthers, bears, and a variety of small game" (Comstock 1976a:2002). In 1820, the county's population numbered 7,340 and, in 1830, it had increased to 9,006. Other communities in the county at that time included Anthony's Creek, Blue Sulphur Spring, Clintonville, Frankford (or Frankfort), Hockman, Lick Creek, Maysville (later Sunlight), Sewell Mountain, Spring Creek, and White Sulphur Springs. Frankford was described as a community with about 50 houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 common schools, 2 mercantile stores, 22 taverns, 2 attorneys, a physician, a tanyard, a saddler, and various other shops. The population numbered 230 persons. The village also was noted for large annual livestock sales that took place in its vicinity (Comstock 1976a:2004).

Most early settlers engaged in subsistence farming, carving modest farmsteads for themselves from the dense forests. A market-based economy emerged by the early nineteenth century. Stock farming became a profitable endeavor, with horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs the most

commonly raised. In 1826, as many as 60,000 hogs passed through Greenbrier en route to markets in eastern and far western Virginia (Graybill 1950:31). Thousands of settlers also traveled through Greenbrier County, most on their way to newly opened lands further west. The construction of overland and water transportation routes such as the James River & Kanawha Turnpike opened the region to areas as far flung as Richmond, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. The mild climate in Greenbrier County also brought development, as spas and resorts were established for the benefit of wealthy Southerners seeking to escape oppressive summer heat.

From 1850 to 1860, economic growth slowed as agricultural markets entered a period of mild depression and other regions posed increasing competition. The increasing tension in the nation over slavery and states' rights hampered development as well. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 placed Greenbrier County squarely in the midst of the national crisis. Located in a border area that represented a commingling of Northern and Southern identity, Greenbrier and its neighboring counties found themselves literally at the crossroads of the war. At that time still a part of Virginia, which had seceded from the Union in April 1861, Greenbrier County ultimately was enfolded with 49 other mountain counties to form the new commonwealth of West Virginia in mid-1863. Rejoining the Union, however, proved to offer little protection against the war's exigencies. Confederate guerilla activity continued in the area long after Union forces ostensibly had occupied the state. Roads and bridges, in particular, were subject to considerable damage during the war. The local agricultural economy suffered as well, as did financial markets with the scarcity of bank credit. Human costs, too, were high, as many had been bitterly divided by the sectional crisis; West Virginia sent thousands of troops in support of both the Union and Confederate causes (Graybill 1950:32).

Within Greenbrier County, 3 clashes occurred in the vicinity of the project APE. The first of these was the battle of Lewisburg, which took place in May 1862. Union forces were commanded by Colonel George Crook, while the Confederates were under Brigadier General Henry Heth. Numbering approximately 1,400 troops, the Federal forces reached the town of 800 inhabitants on 21 May and took up an encampment on the western edge of town. Coming from Pearisburg through Monroe County, the Confederate troop of approximately 2,300 men reached Lewisburg during the early morning hours of 23 May. They formed a battle line on the east side of town and opened the battle with a bombardment of the Union camp. The Federals reacted with an assault on the Confederate artillery lines, advancing uphill against a superior position and soon overtaking a poorly trained militia battalion, thus exposing the Southern artillery positions to attack. Over the course of a little more than an hour, the Confederates were driven back. Under constant fire, they retreated across the Greenbrier River and burned the bridge behind them, while the Union forces continued to occupy Lewisburg, although they eventually left the city as well (Anonymous n.d.a).

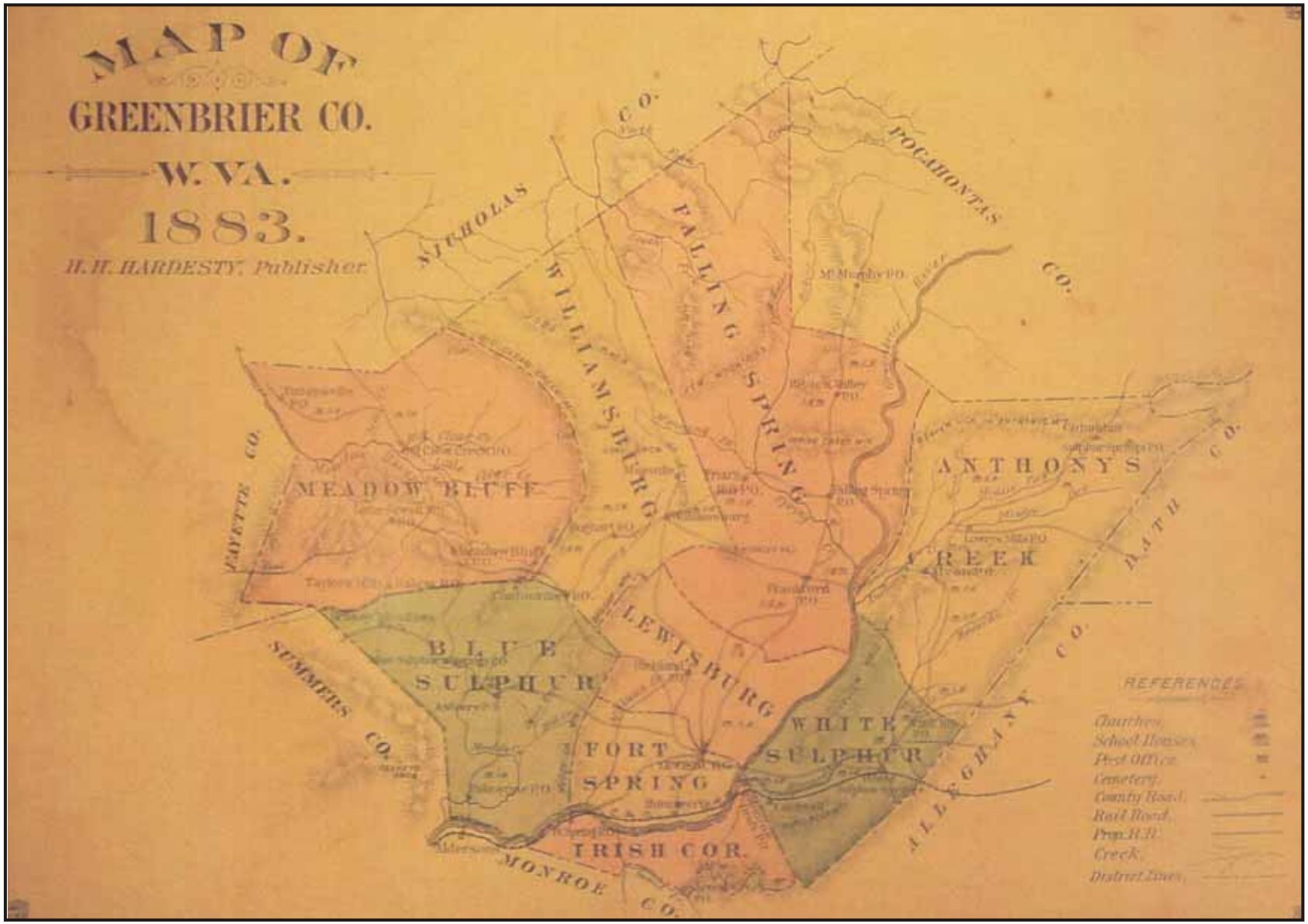
The Sinking Creek Raid took place in late November 1862. The incident was documented through eyewitness accounts and later oral traditions. Its specific location is not known, but the event took place somewhere in the vicinity of Cold Knob. A Confederate regiment made a campsite in the lowlands within view of the knob, while Union forces were sent to intercept them. As the Federals approached, a severe snow storm moved into the area. With visibility hampered and the men endangered by cold and treacherous conditions, the Confederates confined themselves to their campsite. Accounts vary as to the exact sequence of events that followed, but a small contingent of approximately 22 Union troops is believed to have come upon the campsite. At the urging of their commanding officer, Major (later General) William

Powell, the group undertook a daring raid to arrest the Confederates, who numbered as many as 275 (Alder 2006). In the confusion and general misery of the snowstorm, the Confederates surrendered to the Federals. Powell and his men immediately began attempting to round up these troops to march them back to Union-controlled territory. Given the number of men on the Confederate side, however, the Union troops were unable to keep many in custody and they are reported to have slipped away to seek shelter at the homes of local Southern sympathizers. Approximately 111 prisoners remained in custody when Powell and his men rejoined the main body of the Union troops (Anonymous 1928).

Almost exactly 1 year later, the battle at Droop Mountain occurred on 6 November 1863. The Federal army, under command of General William W. Averell, engaged Confederate troops under Brigadier General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson. Just prior to the battle, Echols was in Lewisburg with the main body of troops, while Jackson concentrated his forces at Mill Point but then fell back to Droop Mountain following a brief skirmish. From this vantage point, they could see the campfires of Averell's troops in the lowlands adjacent to the mountain. The following morning, November 6, at around 9 a.m., Echols arrived with his men at the summit. Coming from the lowlands below, Averell at once went on the offensive and sent a detachment of men to advance up the mountainside. The maneuver proved successful and the Confederates fell back with the intention of reaching Lewisburg and then the James River and Kanawha Pike. The Federals were slow to follow up on their victory at Droop Mountain and the Confederates were successful in their retreat south into Virginia (Cook 1928). Home guards of Union and of Confederate sympathizers also were present in the area during the Civil War. For the most part, these operated as militia units comprised of local residents. They were not part of the standing army for either side and were active only in their local districts. Members usually either were too young or too old for military service. By the end of the war as supplies of all types became scarce, the home guards appropriated materials from all residents, regardless of their sympathies (Alder 2006).

The decades following the Civil War witnessed changes of enormous depth and breadth in Greenbrier County (Figure 4-7). Railroads finally reached the county, enabling its wealth of natural resources to be exploited on an unprecedented scale as the Industrial Revolution transformed the American economy. Maps of the county from 1883, 1887, and 1936 illustrated the effects of these changes. During the 1880s, Greenbrier County remained largely undeveloped, with only a single community, that of Lewisburg, shown to be of substantial size (Figure 4). At the southern end of the county, Ronceverte and Alderson also were important trading centers by virtue of the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) rail line that passed through this portion of the county. The northern end of the county, however, including the section within the project APE, showed the presence of very few roads and only a handful of widely dispersed villages, including Williamsburg and Trout Valley (Figure 5). Locations of post offices, such as those at Friars Hill, Maysville, and Big Clear Creek, were noted as well, along with a very limited number of churches and schools.

Figure 4. 1883 Map of Greenbrier County (Hardesty 1883)



N

1883 Map of Greenbrier County
(Hardesty 1883)

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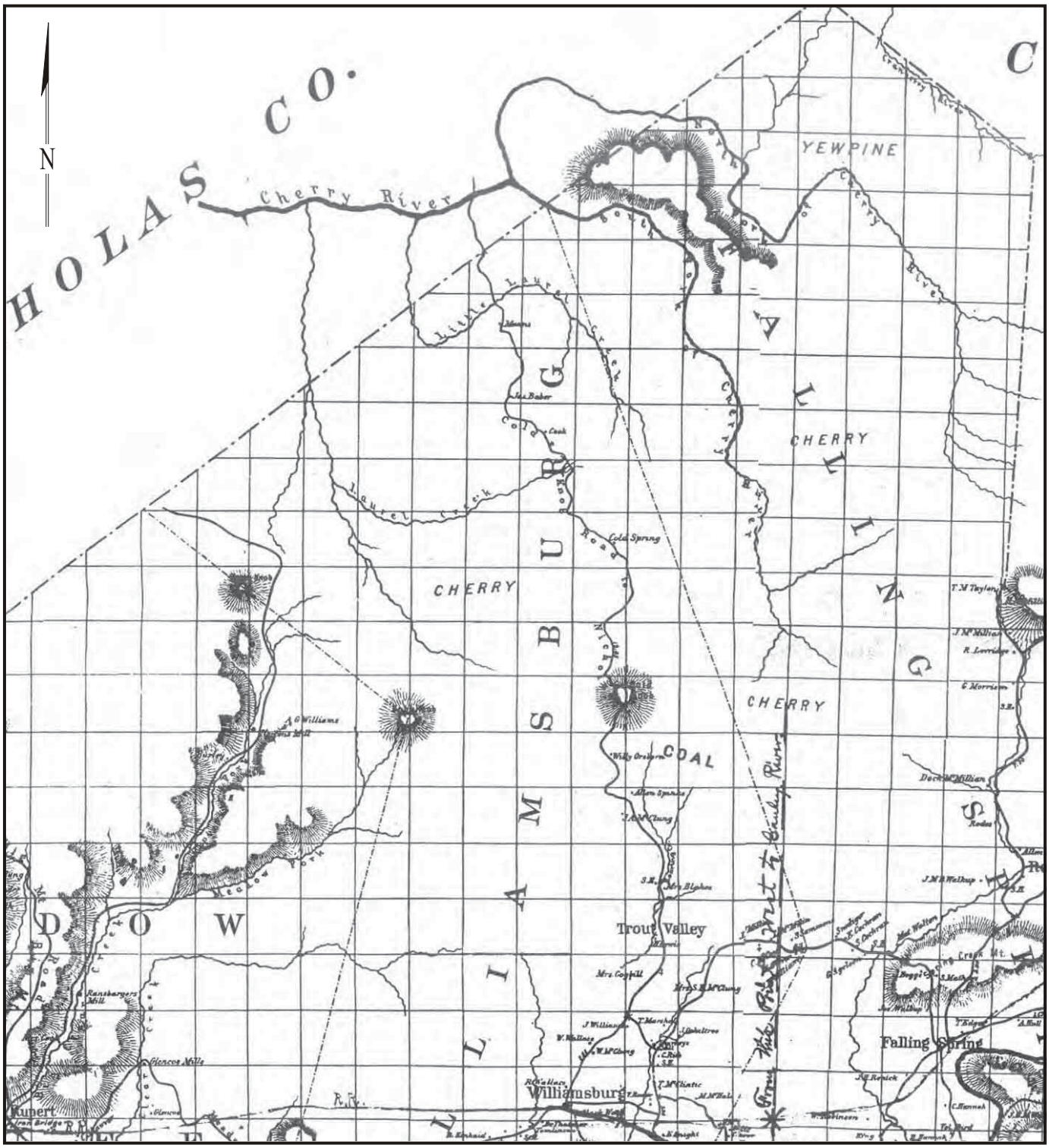
Figure 4

Figure 5. Detail of 1887 Map of Greenbrier County (Harrison and Handley 1887)



Detail of 1887 Map of Greenbrier County
(Harrison and Handley 1887)

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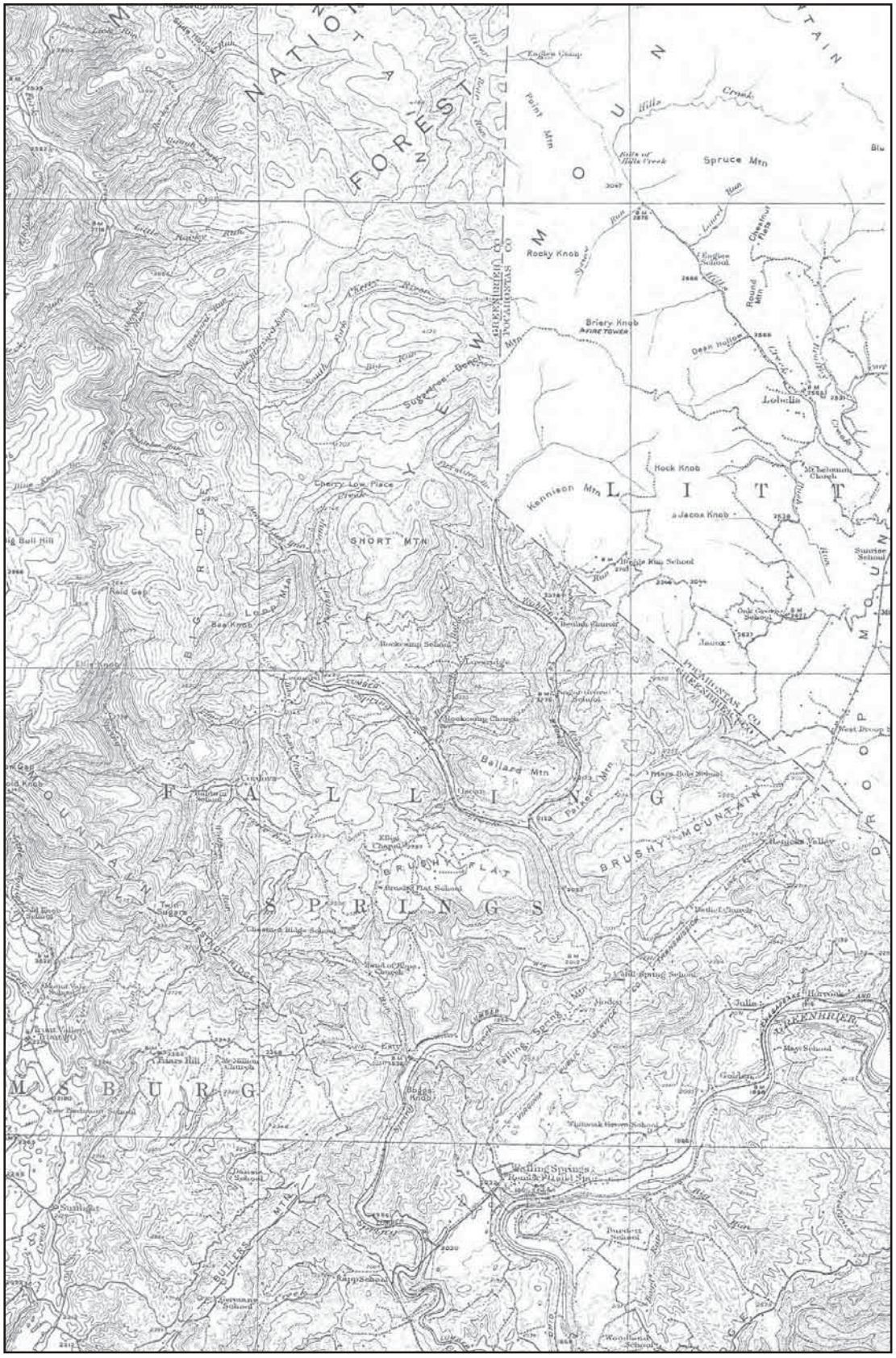
Figure 5

Created in CorelDRAW 9, 10-02-2006

Figure 6. Detail of 1936 Topographic Map of Greenbrier County Showing Eastern Portion of Project Area (WVGS 1936)



Detail of 1936 Topographic Map of Greenbrier County
Showing Eastern Portion of Project Area
(WVGS 1936)

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Figure 6

Figure 7. Detail of 1936 Topographic Map of Greenbrier County Showing Western Portion of Project Area (WCGS 1936)

Detail of 1936 Topographic Map of Greenbrier County
Showing Western Portion of Project Area
(WCGS 1936)

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Figure 7

From 1870 through 1930, lumber, limestone, and coal were extracted in vast quantities from the county. Many residents sought greater economic opportunity in the lumber camps, coal mines, and other industries that developed in the region (Graybill 1950:32-33). Some of the large companies operating in Greenbrier County during this period included the C&O Railroad, Meadow Creek Smokeless Coal Company, Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad, Imperial Smokeless Coal Company, Raine Lumber & Coal Company, H. Frazier & Company, Renick Stone Company, and Acme Limestone Company (Rice 1986:356-375). The effects of these changes could clearly be seen by the time a topographic map of Greenbrier County was prepared in 1936 (Figures 6-7). The coal mining camps at Anjean, Duo, and Clearco were extant, along with the rail line that connected the three towns to Rainelle. A more extensive network of surface roads also traversed the northern end of the county. Schools were more numerous as well.

Despite the tremendous industrial development, agriculture continued to be the leading economic activity in Greenbrier County. As late as 1898, 80% of the county's population engaged in agriculture and closely related pursuits. The gently rolling terrain of the county's Blue Grass area proved ideal for raising livestock, particularly beef and dairy cattle. In 1870, Greenbrier ranked among the top 10 of West Virginia counties in categories such as livestock value; number of milk cows, cattle, and sheep; pounds of wool produced; and pounds of butter produced. In 1874, farmers in Frankford and Falling Spring formed a Farmers' Club to facilitate scientific agriculture through an exchange of ideas and fostering of mutual improvements. County residents also became members of the Patrons of Husbandry (more commonly known as the Grange). The organization's monthly meetings provided a venue for educational as well as social discourse. Cooperative stores also were operated by Grange members. Although the Grange began to decline in the late 1870s, by this time the local agricultural economy had recovered from the ill effects of the Civil War. By the turn of the twentieth century, Greenbrier County was home to accomplished stockmen who kept registered herds of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Poultry and poultry products played an important role in the local economy as well, and crop production increased steadily from the late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. Interest continued in the social and scientific aspects of farming, leading to formation of 4-H Clubs, Agricultural Extension programs, and a county fair that eventually grew to become the State Fair of West Virginia (Rice 1986:378-93).

In 1950, agriculture continued to reign as one of Greenbrier County's leading industries. Roughly 278,453 acres (or 42.4%) of the county's area was farmland. The county's 2,474 farms averaged 112.6 acres in size, and total livestock value topped $3.9 million while crop harvests were valued at $1.85 million (Rice 1986:395-6).

3.5 COMMUNITIES

As previously noted, the environs within the project APE continue to be quite rural in character. Few communities are extant, but those that exist offer a window into the project area's history and changes that have taken place over the course of the twentieth century.

In Nicholas County, only the tiny community of Carl is located within the project APE. Information concerning Carl's history proved to be scant. The town is located just northwest of the Nicholas/Greenbrier county line and is home to the Green Valley Coal Company's works. A small array of light industrial and commercial enterprises also are present. These,

as well as the community's neighborhoods, generally are of recent vintage, although a small number of historic-period houses, dating from c. 1910 through c. 1945, is intermixed with the newer development. The 2-lane State Route 20 leads from Rainelle, passes through Carl, and continues north to Craigsville. Other highways branch off from State Route 20 and continue to Richwood and Summersville. The high volume of logging and coal trucks on the highway indicate that this is an important thoroughfare for local industries engaged in extractive commerce. The commercial establishments in Carl appear to provide services to local residents while the industrial concerns are focused more on either the coal or logging operations. None of these establishments includes architectural resources that are more than 50 years old. The Mountain Baptist Church (NI-0027-001) and 16 dwellings comprised the historic resources that were inventoried in Carl during field investigations.

In Greenbrier County, 6 communities were within the project APE. They are reflective of the county's combined coal mining and agricultural heritage. Three of these, Duo, Clearco, and Anjean, are former coal mining camps. Duo is the only community which retains architectural integrity. Clearco has been entirely destroyed, while only a few remnants of Anjean are extant. Trout, Friars Hill, and Williamsburg each historically functioned as an agricultural support and market center for nearby farmers. Of these, Williamsburg was the largest community and continues to be a nexus of activity for local residents, while Friars Hill is close to vanishing. Located at the point where the Williamsburg/Trout valley gives way to rolling hills, Trout also maintains its community identity. Each of these communities is discussed below in greater detail.

During the early twentieth century, coal mining emerged as a major industry in West Virginia. Heavy reserves of bituminous coal and the merger of the Greenbrier & Eastern railroad with the C&O and New York Central railroads catapulted the region as a major coal producer and stimulated the growth of coal towns. The success of the mines depended highly upon the maintenance of a large and loyal workforce. Many companies built towns with worker housing and services relatively close to the worksite "to increase productivity and profits by attracting labor, reducing job turnover, and establishing control over the labor supply" (Mulrooney 1991:130). Upwards of 20,000 company towns existed in the United States between the early 1900s and the late 1960s. With the formation of these towns, coal companies provided a stable living environment for their workers, as well as benefited from maintaining a permanent workforce. Establishment of company-owned stores provided a modest income stream as well, as the remote locations of many camps limited residents' options for purchasing the goods they needed. Although these once lively coal towns have become increasingly scarce, the histories of Duo, Clearco, and Anjean offer valuable insight into the coal mining heritage in the project APE.

3.5.1 Duo

Duo is located in northwestern Greenbrier County on Shellcamp Ridge near the headwaters of Big Clear Creek. This former coal mining town's origins can be traced back to the mid-nineteenth century when Albert Williams established a farmstead just slightly north of present- day Duo. It was during this time that the name of Duo originated due to two families, the Williamses and the Whites, who owned large tracts of land in the area. Although the farmhouse and its outbuildings are long vanished, the Williams family cemetery (Field Number 00755) is located on a hill above town approximately 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) from the house site.

During the early twentieth century, 2 Pennsylvanian brothers, John and Thomas Raine, came to Greenbrier County searching for new stands of lumber to cut. The Raine brothers purchased tracts of timber on the Meadow River and established Rainelle. Quickly becoming prosperous, the brothers looked to expand and purchased a large tract of the original Albert Williams farmstead. In 1921, the Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad was completed and extended from Rainelle to where it joined with Sewell Valley Railroad. This new line was undertaken by several coal operators who sought a connection between their properties and the C&O line. In 1927, the C&O and the New York Central railroads took over the rail lines and in 1928, the Big Clear Creek subdivision of the railroads was completed. This new line spurred growth and new mines were opened almost immediately, including Leckie Smokeless Coal Company at Anjean, the Raine Lumber and Coal Company at Duo, and the Clear Creek Coal Company at Clearco (Rice 1986:356-375). In 1931, Claude and Lily Gadde moved into the large Williams farmhouse due to Claude's employment with the Raine Coal and Lumber Company to help open the mines.

During the summer of 1933, the mine at Duo officially opened and was operated by the Raine Coal Company with Claude Gadde running the camp. The large scale surface mining and its tipple was located approximately 1 mile (1.6 kilometer) northwest of the town. Before the mine officially opened, construction of the coal camp began to provide living quarters for future Raine employees. The camp houses were constructed by Floyd Hanson. The larger 2-story houses were for the foremen and for larger families while the smaller 1-story dwellings were for laborers. The town was constructed in a rectilinear pattern with a series of roads lined by houses on both sides. The lots were generous with large backyards that served as firebreaks between the detached houses and allowed tenants to have gardens to supplement their food supply.

When the coal camp was built, a rail line was constructed through the middle of town to provide transportation to Rupert, the nearest town. The train provided service on the weekends and brought workers from the outside region. Workers who did not live in the camp often stayed in the boarding house owned by the company. This large 2-story house (GB-0089-0068) is located at the entrance of the camp. It was the closest building to the mines and provided refuge to many people during the harsh winter months.

Common amongst most coal mining towns, the buildings and houses emphasized functional concerns over architectural style, thus resulting in architecturally unadorned and basic standardized structures. The buildings in Duo are no exception. Located at the north end of Duo Road was the company store. The 2-story, 5 bay concrete block building held the post office, store, and company office, with apartments on the second floor. Although this building is no longer extant, the foundation is still present. Other community structures built by the company were the Duo Community Church (GB-0089-0049) located within town and the now-demolished schoolhouse located approximately .25 mile (0.4 kilometer) west of town. The schoolhouse was a 1-room, 1-story clapboard building with a gable-front roof covered with standing-seam metal and a central brick chimney.

The company's coal production peaked at 163,334 tons in 1947 and gradually decreased tonnage until Raine Coal Company closed the mines in 1958. Later that same year, however, Claude Gadde and former Raine employees formed the Duo Coals, Inc., and continued to mine until 1967 when the mines permanently closed. The train tracks that ran through Duo were removed in the early 1950s when the local road network was improved. The population of Duo has dropped considerably since the peak years of mining activity, but the town continues

to be home to a handful of families, and the community church has a small congregation to the present day.

3.5.2 Clearco

Clearco was founded by the Clear Creek Coal Company in 1929. The former mining camp was located in the Williamsburg District in northern Greenbrier County. Situated northeast of the Duo mining camp, Clearco was served by the Big Clear Creek subdivision of the C&O and New York Central rail lines. Unusually for coal mining towns, the houses built for workers were constructed of brick (DellaMea 2006). Frame construction with clapboard or board-and-batten siding typically was used for worker housing in West Virginia company towns. Clearco also was distinguished as being the highest elevation mine in eastern West Virginia. Workers in Clearco were employed at the Brooke No. 1 and No. 2 mines, both of which were in the Sewell seam. The Demasi Coal Company and Bryant Coal Company also operated out of Clearco for a time (DellaMea 2006).

In December 2005, the Bluefield Daily Telegraph published local residents' recollections of earlier days. Lashmeet resident Carla Brown described her memories of Clearco. She alluded to the fact that the mining camp had a store, houses, and a playground, all of which were company owned. Community events were commonplace, such as Christmas plays that took place in a large room over the company store. The same space served as a 1-room school for miners' children, and functioned as a church on Sundays. A highlight of the Christmas play came when Santa Claus entered the room with bags of fruit, candy, and nuts for everyone. Christmas, according to Brown, was the only time of the year that the community residents had oranges. The coal company hired a Santa to go from house to house to deliver toys (purchased in advance by parents at the company store) and bags of candy that were donated by the company. The company also provided a Christmas turkey or ham to each family (Perry 2005).

Information concerning the operations of Clear Creek Coal Company is scant. A complaint filed against the company in 1980 in Tennessee was the most recent indication that it remained in operation. It is not known exactly when the mines at Clearco were shut down, or when the Demasi and Bryant coal companies undertook operations there. The mining town has been entirely demolished and the rail line once operated by the Big Clear Creek subdivision of the C&O and New York Central companies has been abandoned. A large pile of gravel has been placed on the tracks, rendering them inoperable. Very little remains at the site to indicate that a coal camp once existed here.

3.5.3 Anjean

Located near the Greenbrier/Nicholas county line, Anjean was established as a coal mining town in 1926 by Colonel William S. Leckie and Andrew F. Leckie. According to a historical account, it was named after Anna Leckie, wife of William, and Jean Leckie, daughter of Andrew. The same name was used to designate a coal mine operated by the Leckie Smokeless Coal Company. Both the post office and the railroad stop that historically served the community carried the name Anjean as well (Odor 2003:66).

Worker housing, a rail line and sidings, a mine tram road, coal tipple, and shops were built while the mines were being opened. The C&O and New York Central railroads operated the rail line through the newly created mining town. Mines were opened in the Sewell and Fire

Creek seams and, over the years, both deep and surface mining methods were used to extract the coal. The first car of coal from the Anjean mine ran on 26 June 1928. The mine quickly proved to be successful, and additional housing was added to the town (Odor 2003:66; DellaMea 2006). Ultimately, approximately 100 houses were constructed in the camp valley. Coal mining was the town's sole industry and most of the local population worked in the mine. A few people were employed as managers and clerks in the company store and office, as postmaster and clerks in the post office, and as construction workers and engineers. Teachers, principals, and a physician also often resided in the community. For the most part, residents were of Scots-Irish, English, and Pennsylvania Dutch descent, with a small number of African Americans as well. In later years, Italian, French, Hungarian, and Spanish immigrants also worked in the nearby coal mines (Odor 2003:66-67).

A school was established in one of the houses near a section of the creek called Big Pines. The Leckie Company supplemented the teacher salaries during the early years of its operation. The mining company also constructed a 4-room school and rented it to the Greenbrier County Board of Education. The school taught grades 1 through 8, while high school students traveled to a Rainelle school via a motorcar run by the C&O Railroad. In 1932, seventh and eighth grade students began attending school in Rupert, and the high school students also transferred to the newly built Rupert High School. During World War II, a new 3-room school building was constructed. Enrollment later declined and only 2 rooms were in use. The schools were segregated by race (Odor 2003:66).

For the first 30 years of its existence, Anjean was quite isolated in the hills of northwestern Greenbrier County. During the 1950s, a paved road was completed from Anjean to join US Route 60 at Rupert, allowing the community residents much easier access to nearby towns of Lewisburg, Rupert, Rainelle, and Ronceverte. The author of a 1954 historical account about Anjean commented that, with the hard-surfaced road, residents could attend athletic events, churches, movies, and political meetings in other parts of the county (Odor 2003:67). An indication of living conditions during the mid-1950s is the litany of modern conveniences that are listed in each home. Most had radios, electric irons, and refrigerators; approximately 20 also had deep-freeze units, and 25 had television sets. As many as two-thirds of the families had a car, station wagon, or truck. Company-operated buses transported the coal miners to the mines, and the Board of Education furnished buses to transport the high school students to Rupert and Lewisburg. The Anjean school acquired its first projector and filmstrips during the 1951-1952 school year. One cultural amenity that was lacking in the community was a church. The residents adhered to a variety of denominations and none were represented in a number substantial enough to support a church (Odor 2003:67). Typical recreational activities for local residents included the town's baseball team, fishing and hunting, and car trips to places such as Florida, Washington, D.C., Ohio, Tennessee, and other states (Odor 2003:68).

Workers at the Anjean coal mine were unionized, although exactly when a collective bargaining unit was formed is not known. The coal mines at Anjean closed for a time in 1954, virtually eliminating all local employment opportunities. The author of the 1954 account stated that some families already had moved away in search of work, while others stayed in the company houses in hopes that the mine would soon re-open. During the 1960s, the Anjean community was almost entirely destroyed by a series of floods. A local resident stated that the Federal Emergency Management Agency bought out the remaining families and tore down all of the flood-damaged buildings. A company store once owned by the Leckie Coal

Company (GB-0089-0046), ruins of 2 historic-period frame houses (GB-0089-0047), and a few house trailers are all that remain in the community.

Mining continued in the Anjean mines through the 1990s. The Leckie Smokeless Coal Company went bankrupt in 1993. Afterward, Royal Scot Minerals operated the mine until 1999, when this firm, too, was bankrupted and the mines at Anjean closed permanently (DellaMea 2006). A West Virginia Environmental Protection Agency (WVEPA) land restoration project was started here in March 2006.

3.5.4 Williamsburg

The community of Williamsburg lies in the northwestern part of Greenbrier County between Falling Spring and Meadow Bluff districts, with the Big Clear Creek Mountains rising to the southwest. Located 16 miles (25.75 kilometers) northwest of Lewisburg and 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Cold Knob, Williamsburg is ideally situated in the agriculturally rich rolling plains of the Williamsburg/Trout valley.

In 1769, the area's first Euroamerican settler, John Thomas Williams, established a homestead 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) south of present-day Williamsburg. Shortly afterward, he was killed in a skirmish with Indians. His children were taken as captives and his log house was destroyed by fire. That same year, William McCoy built a cabin near the Williams home, and William Hughart established a homestead 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) southwest of the present town. Settlers were attracted to the area's rich grazing and gently rolling topography, but their increasing number led to an escalation of tensions with local Indians. In 1771, Andrew Donnally constructed a fort 7 miles (11.3 kilometers) south of Williamsburg in Radars Valley (beyond the project APE) to safeguard settlers against Indian attacks. By 1790, the scattered settlement was growing fast although, due to repeated Indian attacks, many settled more than once.

By the early nineteenth century, the area's various Indian tribes had ceded claims to the region. An influx of white settlers followed immediately. Settlers soon cleared the land for agriculture, sheep, and cattle. In 1800, the first grist mill was constructed by James Wooden 5 miles (8 kilometers) south of Williamsburg on the Roaring Creek. The grist mill was generated by water and had a tub wheel that ran on stones. Farmers from around the region brought their wheat and other agricultural products to be ground and either sold or stored. The first saw mill also was constructed around this time by Cornelius Van Ansdale and was rebuilt in 1830 by John Burr.

In 1833, the hamlet of Williamsburg was laid out by Moses McCoy and named in honor of Thomas Williams, the first settler. Williamsburg was established at the crossroads of 4 highly traveled roads, which quickly made it a trading center. The Rader's Valley Road from the south met the Trout Road (present-day County Road 9) from the north, while the Frankford road (present day County Road 17) from the east crossed into Shoe String Trail going southwest. These frequently traveled roads were used by area farmers to travel to places like Richwood to sell agricultural products and cattle for rail shipments to Morgantown and beyond.

Throughout the nineteenth century, Williamsburg evolved as a farming community that focused on small-scale commercial farming and cattle raising. As the town developed and grew, businesses were established to provide amenities to the surrounding community. At its

heyday, Williamsburg had 3 general mercantile stores, 1 harness and saddle shop, 1 gunsmith, several banks, a general store, and a doctor's office.

As the town grew, religion became an integral part of the community. The first Methodist church in the vicinity of Williamsburg was the Old Salem Church near Maysville (now Sunlight). This congregation disintegrated during the 1850s as a result of conflicting opinions during the years leading up to the Civil War. A new church, known as McMillion Methodist Episcopal (GB-0038-0181), was constructed in 1850 near the community of Friars Hill northeast of Williamsburg. Five years later, the first church within Williamsburg proper was erected, reportedly by Andrew McCoy, for whom the church was named. The 1855 church was destroyed by fire in 1898. The current church was completed c. 1904 by John Toothman, William Wyatt, and Emory Judy (GB-0040-0214). These individuals also constructed the Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186) in Williamsburg in 1888.

Williamsburg's location at a crossroads proved to be important to its early success. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, rail lines had become the preferred method for shipping goods. Williamsburg hoped to achieve a place amongst progressive successful communities and began preparations to attract a rail line. These efforts failed, however, and without the economic impact of a railroad, Williamsburg's growth prospects had become limited by the early twentieth century. While the community continued to serve the needs of local residents, its status as a shipping center declined steadily.

Since the early twentieth century, growth in Williamsburg has consisted largely of some new residential construction, such as Bungalow (GB-0040-0224), pyramidal (GB-0040-0124), and Cape Cod (GB-0040-0172) house types. A limited amount of commercial development took place as well, with the construction of a combined storefront and Odd Fellows Hall (GB-0040-0158), a bank (GB-0040-0160) and 2 small 1-story stores (GB-0040-0163; GB-0040-0165). In more recent years, additional development, such as a health clinic and a fire department, have taken place on the south side of town. Although many of the commercial concerns in the historic downtown are now vacant, the community continues to function as a social gathering place for area residents, as well as providing important services. Its current population is slightly below 600 residents.

3.5.5 Trout

Located in the northwestern part of Greenbrier County, Trout is a small community located 6 miles (9.65 kilometers) north of Williamsburg, between Roaring Creek and Chestnut Ridge. It is situated at the convergence of the gently rolling topography of the Williamsburg/Trout valley and the more steeply pitched topography characterized by Chestnut Ridge, Daniels Ridge, Cold Knob Mountain, and Big Ridge. The origins of the name come from the excellent stock of trout fish that once populated the Roaring Creek.

In 1769, John Williams settled in the Williamsburg area and owned most of the land in which Trout presently exists. During the early to mid-nineteenth century, heavy clearing of trees for agriculture was widespread throughout the county. As a result of the heavy clearing, bluegrass began to appear and the introduction of cattle in the region soon followed. Similar to agricultural development elsewhere in Greenbrier County, residents in the vicinity of Trout engaged in cattle raising and small scale commercial and domestic farming. To meet the needs of local farmers, in 1833, George Williams built a grist mill, blacksmith shop, and a dwelling in the center of Trout (Gee and Hume nd). With area farmers traveling here to use

the mill, Trout soon boasted a church, a doctor's office, a general store, a hotel, and several residences.

Another factor contributing to Trout's early development was its location on a turnpike that connected the James River and Kanawha Turnpike across Cold Knob to Carnifex Ferry. The turnpike was built to facilitate shipments of passengers and freight by water between the western reaches of the James River and the eastern reaches of the Kanawha River. Trout also was located on the main land route from Williamsburg to Richwood (present-day County Road 10-1). During the 1880s, when the commercial timber industry proliferated in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties, the number of men passing through Trout to reach Richwood was such that a hotel was constructed. The Trout Hotel could accommodate up to 20 men and was located on the fringes of Trout; this building is no longer extant.

By the early twentieth century, lumbering in southern Nicholas County began to decline, thus beginning a slow downturn in economic activity within Trout. As the twentieth century progressed, agriculture comprised a smaller portion of the local economy as well. Although livestock raising continued to be a prominent endeavor in the Williamsburg/Trout valley, most farmers no longer engaged in agriculture on a full-time basis. Improvements in the local road network and economic development in outlying communities such as Lewisburg allowed valley residents to turn to service and industrial jobs. The community retains an active congregation at the First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141). A few architectural resources, such as a former general store (GB-0040-0136), former post office (GB-0040-0144), and grist mill (GB-0040-0138), are lingering reminders of the community's heritage, but none appears to be in use today. Some new construction, including replacement of older housing stock with mobile homes, has taken place in recent years.

3.5.6 Friars Hill

The community now known as Friars Hill began with the arrival of John McMillion from Fauquier County, Virginia, around 1788 (Alder 2006; Hanna 2006). He purchased land grants on the headwaters of Culverson's (also known as Culbertson's) Creek and with his wife Martha, moved to a homestead near the present-day McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181). The couple raised 12 children, many of whom remained in the area for generations thereafter (Hanna 2006). By the mid-nineteenth century, a small community grew up around the McMillion property. A post office, named for a man who lived in the vicinity, was operated in conjunction with a general store. The first postmaster was Margaret McMillion Ayres and the first storekeeper was Alpheus McMillion. This post office remained in operation until August 1990. The combination post office and store building (GB-0038-0186) is extant, although its condition is deteriorated.

Alpheus McMillion also was associated with the Old Annie McMillion Farm (GB-0038-0183), which remained in the McMillion family through the twentieth century. The McMillion Methodist Church was established in 1850 following a split of the congregation in the nearby Old Salem Church over slavery. Organizing members were Joseph McMillion, Andrew McMillion, David McMillion, and their wives. Nathan McMillion donated the land for the church. The first church was built of logs and dedicated during the summer of 1850. John McClure served as the first minister. This church continues to have an active congregation today (Greenbrier Historical Society 1996:207). The McMillion school (GB-0089-0075) opened during the early twentieth century and closed by the mid-1940s, after which the school was converted to a single-family dwelling. Local students were sent to the nearby Hinkle and

Dancy schools. The Williamsburg Firehouse #2 is located within the district. Built in the 1960s, this concrete-block building is the only operational public service resource in the community.

3.6 CHURCHES IN GREENBRIER AND NICHOLAS COUNTIES

Three major Protestant Christian religious denominations have been active in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties since the late eighteenth century. The Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations each founded a number of churches, many of which are extant today and still host small congregations.

3.6.1 Baptist Denomination

Adherents to the Baptist denomination arrived in Greenbrier County by 1775, when Reverend John Alderson made three missionary visits over the course of 2 years. In early 1777, he and his family moved permanently to the county, settling on the bank of the Greenbrier River. A community later grew up around the farmstead and was named Alderson in his honor. At that time, Greenbrier County remained on the frontier of western settlement, and Alderson traveled from fort to fort to preach. He soon claimed 12 members, including himself and his wife, and the Greenbrier Baptist Church officially was organized in November 1781. The congregants lived as much as 20 miles apart, a great distance at a time when roads were scarce and poorly maintained. In Alderson, ground was broken for a church in May 1784 and upon its completion it reportedly was the first church building erected in Southwestern Virginia (Comstock 1974:175-176; McMillion 1978:35). At the time of its organization in 1781, the congregation considered itself a part of the Lynville Church in Rockingham County. A year later, it joined the Ketokton Association. In 1801, sufficient numbers had been achieved to allow creation of the Greenbrier Association and Alderson's congregation became a part of this church body (McMillion 1978:35). Within the project APE, the First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141), Mt. Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church (GB-0040-0093), Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B), Duo Community Baptist Church (GB-0089-0049), and Mountain Baptist Church (NI-0027-0001) all are historically associated with the Baptist denomination.

3.6.2 Presbyterian Denomination

Presbyterianism reached West Virginia during the late 1770s. A Presbyterian minister reportedly was at Camp Union (later Lewisburg) when Fort Donnally was attacked in 1778. Early Presbyterian settlers in Greenbrier County came from eastern Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, and Pennsylvania. Many were of Scots-Irish extraction and a small percentage were French Huguenots (Wright 1961:np). Working on behalf of the Virginia Hanover Presbytery in 1782, Reverend John McCue conducted home missionary activity and, the following year, 3 congregations were organized at Lewisburg, Spring Creek, and Good Hope. In 1794, Reverend Benjamin Grigsby arrived and stayed for a few years. The Old Stone Church in Lewisburg was erected in 1796 and continues to stand today. Following Grigsby's departure, the Greenbrier area was without a Presbyterian minister until John McElhenney arrived in 1808 (McMillion 1978:52). McElhenney served as the sole Presbyterian minister in Greenbrier County and the surrounding region until 1818, when 4 more pastors arrived to assist with meeting the needs of the area's rapidly growing communities (Wright 1961:np). McElhenney's own tenure lasted until his death in 1871. To assist the aging McElhenney, Lyle Lacy, a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, and a Virginia native, arrived in Greenbrier County in 1869, serving first as a co-pastor at Old Stone Church. In 1882, he resigned the

position due to ill health and became principal of Lewisburg Female Institute (later Greenbrier College). He began preaching at Williamsburg in 1885 and organized the Lacy Presbyterian Church a year later. From 1888 until 1902, he was pastor at Union and Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian churches in Monroe County. He died in 1912 (Wright 1961:np; Comstock 1974:175). Within the project APE, the Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186) was the only historic church identified that is historically associated with Presbyterianism.

The Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186) was organized in 1886. The Reverend Lacy served as the first pastor of the church. Among the charter members and first trustees were Alexander Griffin Handley, Oliver Shirkey, Wallace S. Rader, J. G. Kesler, and R. S. Baker. By 1891, the membership had increased from 13 members to 30, the majority of whom were women. The trustees purchased the land for the church from Dr. C. A. and Sarah Catherine Thacher for the sum of $40. Joe Knapp of Richlands acted as the contractor for construction. Local carpenters, William Wyatt, Emory Judy, and John Toothman, assisted with building the church. These 3 carpenters also helped to build the Andrew Chapel Methodist Church (GB-0040-0214) in Williamsburg.

Construction of Lacy Presbyterian Church was completed in 1888, with the dedication taking place November 11. The church was constructed of knotless yellow poplar lumber donated by Silas Bransford and milled at a nearby water-powered sawmill operated by John Thommasson. Within the church's cornerstone were placed a Bible, the roll of the 13 charter members, and some American coins. William Pollock, a local stonemason, laid the cornerstone. On the interior, a segregated balcony section at the rear of the church was designated for African Americans. For more than 60 years, coal oil lamps were used to light the interior. The original chandelier was wired during the 1950s so electric light bulbs could be used instead. A parsonage was not ever erected to accompany the church (Greenbrier County West Virginia Family Heritage 1996:191-192; Wright 1961:np). A congregation continues to meet at the church today.

3.6.3 Methodist Denomination

Methodism arrived in the Greenbrier region when a Methodist Society was organized in 1784 near Keenan in Monroe County. Two years later, the Old Rehoboth Church, a modest log structure, stood as the first Methodist church west of the Allegheny Mountains. Edward Keenan provided the land on which it was built, while Reverend William Phoebus served as the first pastor. Gilboa Methodist Church was established about 1.5 miles east of Frankford in Greenbrier County by 1791, followed by a church in Sunlight around 1796; in Lewisburg in 1800; and in Frankford itself in 1820. Beginning in 1844, the Methodist denomination began to suffer schisms as congregants disagreed over the issues of slavery and abolition (McMillion 1978:49). The Old Salem Methodist Church in Greenbrier County ranked among the casualties of this division, as the congregation broke into 3 separate groups that established the McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181), Andrew Chapel Methodist Church (GB-0040-0214), and what became the New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086). Other Methodist churches located in the project APE are Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043) and Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150).

A Methodist congregation known as Salem Church was organized by the early nineteenth century. It was located within the project APE near the community of Maysville (now Sunlight) on land owned by William Riffe. The first deed concerning the church was recorded 1 June 1819, to the trustees of Salem Meeting House by David and Rebeckah Williams. The

trustees included Charles Hide, Joseph McMillion, John McMillion, Richard Jones, and Andrew McCoy (Bransford and Riffe n.d.). The congregation broke up as a result of conflict that arose among members during the years leading up to the Civil War. Southern sympathizer Andrew McCoy moved to a church in Williamsburg, while the McMillions chose to build a church at Friars Hill. The Nunley family went to Pembroke west of Trout. In 1888, Reverend W. D. Dearing began serving as pastor and Sunday school superintendent for a Methodist congregation that met at the Pembroke schoolhouse, and it appears that what became the New Salem Church was organized by him. In 1913, the congregation acquired land next to the schoolhouse to use for a new church building. The current edifice (GB-0040-0086) was erected shortly thereafter. The pulpit, timbers, pews, and a small table were taken from Old Salem to New Salem Church. Congregants Mary May Nunley and Minnie McClung raised money to buy an organ, while Eliza McClung Hill donated adjacent land for a cemetery (Graybill 1993: 197). The congregation continues to meet today. The c.1890 former schoolhouse (GB-0040-0085) next to the church is now a private dwelling.

The first Methodist church built to house the McMillion Methodist church congregation was constructed in 1850. John McClure served as the first minister. Organizing members were Joseph McMillion, Andrew McMillion, David McMillion, and their wives. Nathan McMillion donated the land for the church. The first church was built of logs and dedicated during the summer of 1850. In 1889, this church was torn down and the present building (GB-0038-0181) was erected. The original floor of the church was retained and extended on all sides to enlarge it (Greenbrier County Historical Society 1996:207). John, Jason, Alpha, and J. M. McMillion built the church. The 44-foot by 32-foot structure reportedly was "modeled after the plan of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsburg." The dedication of the new church took place in August 1889 (Graybill 1993:196).

Prior to the church's construction, the McMillion family hosted church meetings in their homes. Jack and Joseph McMillion both made their houses available for the purpose. McMillion family membership in local Methodist churches extended as far back as 1786, when Daniel McMillion (or McMullen as the name also was recorded) was a member of the Old Rehoboth Church (Garner n.d.).

The first Methodist church in Williamsburg was erected in 1855, reportedly by Andrew McCoy, for whom the church was named. A Southern sympathizer, McCoy had left the Old Salem Church near Maysville (now Sunlight) as a result of conflict within the congregation during the years leading to the Civil War. The 1855 church was destroyed by fire in 1898. The current church (GB-0040-0214) was completed in c. 1904 by John Toothman, William Wyatt, and Emory Judy, who also built the nearby Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186). Construction was hampered by a violent storm that damaged the structure before it had been completed. While the church was under construction, the congregation met at the Lacy Presbyterian Church. George Richardson served as the first pastor in the new building. Bollar and Elizabeth McClung deeded the land where the church stands to the church trustees for the sum of $1. Land for the cemetery had been acquired for the same sum in 1890, with the deed specifying its purpose was to serve as a "burial ground of white dead." In 1925, the cemetery was expanded by the purchase of additional land for $20 (Graybill 1997:188).

The church originally consisted of a single large sanctuary with a cathedral ceiling, plastered walls, and frosted-glass sash. Three tiers of pews were divided by 2 aisles. No Sunday school rooms were included in the original church. The seating capacity was approximately 200 people. Oil lamps provided the interior lighting and 2 large stoves on either side of the

sanctuary furnished heat. During the mid-twentieth century, the plaster walls were covered with paneling, and electric lights were installed. Work on a basement began, with the work carried out by local residents. Although the space was never finished, enough room existed to install a furnace. A plumbing system was planned as well, but not installed. During the 1970s, a major remodeling campaign took place. New wall paneling, flooring, and carpeting were put in place. A tier of pews was removed, a choir loft added, and the ceiling lowered (Anonymous n.d.b). A side-gabled wing that includes classrooms and meeting rooms was added to the east side of the church as well, and all of the exterior walls were covered with vinyl siding.

3.7 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

The earliest schools in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties were privately supported "field schools." These were organized on an ad-hoc basis in frontier communities. Parents of school-age children paid tuition for students to attend the schools. Teachers were paid in room and board, as well as a very small salary. Few standards existed regarding the content of the curriculum or the length of the school year. Limited family resources often meant that only boys were sent to school. Racial segregation of schools was the norm as well, and in many places it was illegal to teach African American children to read and write (McMillion 1978:42; Wright 1961:np). In 1793, 15 young men were organized into a class in the Meadow Bluff District. The first schoolhouse in the district was erected by 1800. In the Williamsburg District, William Cavendish taught at a field school in 1796 (McMillion 1978:42).

No formal provisions existed for the establishment of a free public education school system in West Virginia until after the Civil War. During the early to mid-nineteenth century, the Virginia Literary Fund worked to assist poor children with school expenses. With the aid of this organization, 1,300 primary schools operated in western Virginia by 1850 (Anonymous 2006). Many families found the acceptance of such aids to be embarrassing and chose not to utilize the program (McMillion 1978:42; Brown 1954:228-229). In 1830 in Nicholas County, of the 150 poor children identified as school-age, 99 attended the county's 18 schools. Average attendance for each child was approximately 52 days (Brown 1954:228).

The Virginia legislature passed the Free School Act of 1846, which provided that each county should be divided into precincts. The precincts could be further subdivided into as many districts as were required to meet the needs of the school-age population. A board of commissioners was to be elected to serve as a school board in each county. This board, in turn, appointed 3 trustees for each school district. The trustees were responsible for selecting the sites of schools and overseeing construction and maintenance of buildings. The school board also was responsible for hiring teachers. Financing for the system was provided by the Virginia Literary Fund and by taxes collected at the county level. Each county, however, had to agree to participate in the system by a two-thirds vote of the local population, and most chose not to do so (Brown 1954:228).

Although the 1846 law proved to be unpopular at the time of its passage, it provided the framework for the free public school system that was adopted in West Virginia following the Civil War. A more standardized curriculum also was set, with approved textbooks covering the subjects of reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. Funding to support the schools came from personal and property taxes, as well as an invested school fund and proceeds from forfeitures, confiscations, and fines. This broad-based public support removed

the stigma of the antebellum system that had given tuition assistance only to poor children (Brown 1954:229, 231; McMillion 1978:42).

By 1881, Greenbrier County had 4,657 students enrolled in public primary schools. The first public high school opened in the county in 1896 at Ronceverte. Racial segregation was the norm in the county's schools through the late 1950s. Enumerations of student enrollment were broken down along racial lines, providing a glimpse into the relative progress of each population's education. For example, in 1900, Greenbrier County has 4,880 white children enrolled and 500 African American children. For white children, there were 2 high schools and 163 grade schools in the county, while African American children had 1 high school and 12 common schools. The average length of the school year was 127 days (Rice 1986:412).

By the 1920s, Williamsburg, Renick, Alderson, White Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg also had high schools. The Ronceverte High School added a normal training program in 1919, graduating a class of 3 persons. There were 190 1-room schools in operation throughout the county. These included the former schools within the project APE near Loveridge (GB-0038-0063A), Boggs Run (GB-0038-0071), Cordova (GB-0038-0095), Pembroke (GB-0040-0085), and Friars Hill (GB-0089-0075). After World War II, Greenbrier County conformed with national trends to consolidate small schools into larger, more centrally located facilities. Schools also were racially desegregated during this period. A consolidated school opened in Williamsburg during the 1960s. This school building is extant and has most recently served as an elementary school. The school is scheduled to be closed, however, as a result of further consolidation within the county school system.

The locations of schools in Nicholas County were included on a 1921 topographic map (Figure 2). Among those listed were the Bamboo School near present-day Carl; Trout Valley School near Hominy Falls; McClung School at Colt Ridge; White Buck School southeast of White Buck Knob; and Eureka School just west of Laurel Creek. No historic-period school buildings, however, were identified in Nicholas County within the project APE.

3.8 AGRICULTURE

Arriving in 1768, Greenbrier County's first Euroamerican settlers were hunters and fishermen. The area's topography, limestone outcroppings, and vast timberlands, coupled with the agricultural methods of the time, severely limited the agricultural productivity of the region. Beginning in the nineteenth century, as families migrated into the area, clearing timber from the lowlands allowed bluegrass to proliferate. The bluegrass provided excellent feed for cattle and horses and the unsurpassed pasturelands soon assured Greenbrier County an important place in the beef and dairy cattle industries. Shorthorn cattle were introduced into the county in 1783 to capitalize on the abundance of bluegrass (McMillion 1978:26). Along with cattle raising, sheep herding also proved to be an important economic activity for production of wool and mutton.

Completion of the C&O Railway in 1873 gave new impetus to cattle production in the county. The railroad opened markets beyond the local trade networks. During the 1890s, about 4,000 cattle were exported annually from Greenbrier County to markets as far away as New York and Baltimore (Rice 1986:390). Along with the completion of railroads and the prominence of animal husbandry, the Patrons of Husbandry, popularly known as the Grange, was formed in 1874. The Grange focused on issues that concerned the economic hardships facing farmers, especially the regulation of railroad transportation costs. The Grange was highly successful

within the county and worked with the state and local governments to protect their investments through the passing of laws and taxes (Rice 1986:386).

Greenbrier County stood at or near the top of West Virginia counties in agricultural productivity in the mid-1890s (Rice 1986:390). Beef cattle remained the principal livestock for many farmers, but dairy cattle also were raised, especially in the 1880s and 1890s. As a result, many creameries were established at Frankford, Lewisburg, and other places around the county. Poultry and poultry products also became important agricultural industries and were mostly used for domestic consumption. Among other crops, the largest acreages were planted in corn, wheat, and oats. Yellow corn was grown for livestock consumption and white corn was grown for making cornmeal. In addition, rye, hay, potatoes, buckwheat, and other vegetables were cultivated. Most farms had at least a small orchard, and fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, and cherries, were grown mostly for home consumption. Maple trees also were planted to provide a source for making maple sugar and syrup (Rice 1986:392; Alder 2006). During the early twentieth century, it was common practice to leave cattle and sheep to roam and graze on mountaintops. Farmers reportedly preferred the mountain grasses, believing them to be more nutritious. At the end of the season, farmers would round up their herds and drive them through the valleys to railroad towns for shipping to markets. Roads throughout the county once had numerous gates for containing livestock. Travelers were expected to open and close each one (Alder 2006; Hanna 2006).

At the turn of the twentieth century, estimates showed that nearly 80% of Greenbrier County residents were engaged in agriculture or other closely related fields. This remained the status quo until after World War II. Improving road networks and expanded industrial and retail activities resulted in a more diverse job market that provided residents with employment options beyond agriculture and coal mining. From 1950 to 2002, the number of farms in the county declined by 32.7%. Agriculture, however, remains an important industry in Greenbrier County, with active farming evident within the project APE, particularly in the Williamsburg/Trout valley and in the vicinity of Boggs Run and Robins Fork roads. Raosomg beef cattle currently are the predominant agricultural activity, especially in the Williamsburg/Trout area (Alder 2006). Numerous historic-period farmsteads and agriculture-related architectural resources are extant. These include former mills in Williamsburg and Trout (GB-0040-0169 and GB-0040-0138, respectively); farmsteads such as GB-0089-0107, GB-0038-0062, GB-0040-0081, GB-0040-0042, and GB-0040-0035; and isolated outbuildings such as barns (GB-0089-0126 and GB-0089-0094).

3.9 LOGGING

Virgin timber covered much of the landscape in Greenbrier County when Euroamerican settlement began during the late eighteenth century. Many believed the timber was a limitless resource and of little value. Enormous stands were often destroyed in the process of clearing land for cultivation (West Virginia Geological Survey 1939:644). Much of the lumber was wasted, although a small amount was used for construction of structures and fences, and for fuel purposes.

During the initial decades of settlement, Greenbrier County depended on an agricultural economy. By the mid-nineteenth century, small-scale commercial lumbering began to develop as water-powered sawmills and portable steam sawmills were built throughout the county. With the expansion of the C&O Railroad farther into the county, access to distant markets was greatly improved and large-scale logging became more feasible. Capitalizing on

the railroad's emerging presence within the county, many sawmills were built along the rail lines. The primary shipping points for lumber were White Sulphur Springs, Caldwell, and Ronceverte.

Simultaneous to increased access to distant markets, technological advancements allowed for increased lumber production. The first band-saw operation in the county was that of the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company that came to Ronceverte in 1882. In 1884, a double band mill replaced the band saw and continued to operate until 1910, when the pine supply began to decrease. During its 24 years of operation, the mill cut 433,000,000 feet of white pine from Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Improvements also occurred in rail technology. During the 1870s, railroads had only rod locomotives available. These required a well-graded track that could not be too steep or have extremely sharp curves. As a result, the first logging rail lines were costly and developed slowly. Animal power was usually more economical than this type of railroading in the mountainous areas of Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. By using reducing gears instead of side rods, the Shay locomotive overcame the topographical challenges in the area. This engine helped to catapult the region into a leading role in the logging industry.

With the spread of the railways into once unreachable, remote areas, entrepreneurs and companies soon opened operations in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. In 1907, the Raine-Andrews firm purchased several large tracts along the Meadow River in Greenbrier County. Further purchases acquired more than 75,000 acres, including locations near Anjean, Duo, Clearco, and Cold Knob. Access routes to transport the lumber out of the area were limited so, in 1907, the Sewell Valley Railroad was incorporated. The company built 20 miles of standard gauge track from the C&O line at Meadow Creek. After the completion of this line, the Meadow River Lumber Company formed in 1910. Located north of Sewell Creek, the company set out strictly to harvest hardwoods. As business prospered, extensive rail lines were constructed throughout the northwestern part of Greenbrier County to connect with the C&O lines.

Formed in 1888, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (later Westvaco) was formed in northwestern West Virginia. The company expanded to a point that, during the early twentieth century, it began purchasing large tracts of land in northern Greenbrier County. Operations in the county continued throughout the twentieth century. In 2002, the Mead Company of Dayton, Ohio, and Westvaco merged to form Mead Westvaco. The company continues to have a large presence within the county.

Ronceverte Lumber Company, Spring Creek Lumber Company, Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, Meadow River Lumber Company, and Wilderness Lumber Company were among the other companies who had a presence in the area during the twentieth century. Meadow River is remembered as the company that supplied oak and hemlock lumber that was used on the Titanic (Alder 2006). Poor management of forest resources resulted in exhaustion of available raw materials and recurring fires ravaged what remained. As previously noted, denuding the hilly terrain of its forest cover also led to disastrous floods throughout the Monongahela River Basin and resulted in establishment of the Monongahela National Forest. Adoption of professional forestry practices allowed the lumber industry to survive in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. It remains an important industry in the area.

3.10 COAL MINING

Although well aware of the extensive coal deposits in present-day West Virginia, early settlers primarily used coal for local business and domestic consumption. The hilly terrain, the agrarian society, and the lack of sufficient infrastructure to transport the coal out of the region prevented large scale extraction of mineral resources. Shipment of coal to distant markets took place only along navigable rivers, which limited development options.

As a result, throughout most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, minimal efforts were made to develop the coal fields in Greenbrier County. In 1870, the Elkins and Davis families acquired vast tracts of land in fee and mineral rights in the county in connection with their timber purchases. In conjunction with opening coal fields, Henry Davis proposed to construct a railway from Randolph County to connect with the C&O line, but the plan never materialized (Conley 1960:267).

In 1883, the completion of the major rail lines elsewhere in West Virginia caused coal production to skyrocket to nearly 3 million tons. In Greenbrier and Nicholas counties within the project APE, however, the development of rail lines lagged and hindered development of the coal industry. Finally, in 1906, the first commercial coal mine was opened by Elk Lick Coal Company and produced 37,898 tons of coal the first year of operation. Within the next few years, the company had 2 more mines at Spruce Knob and Lost Flat. In 1917, the Raine brothers, who already had experience great success with lumbering, also opened the Meadow River Smokeless Coal Company in Rainelle (Conley 1960:268).

Although much of the early rail network in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties was constructed to serve the lumber industry, these lines soon came to serve coal mines as well. In 1921, the Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad was completed and extended from Rainelle to join with Sewell Valley Railroad into the low volatile or smokeless coal fields. This new line was undertaken by several coal operators who sought a connection between their properties and the C&O system. Along this line, newly opened mines included the Frances Coal Company and the Margarette Coal Company at Marfrance, the Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Company at Belburn, the Meadow Creek Company at Crichton, and the Nelson Fuel Company with 2 mines at Leslie (Conley 1960:268). In 1927, the C&O and the New York Central railroads took over the Greenbrier & Eastern and, in 1928, the Big Clear Creek subdivision was completed. This new line quickly spurred additional mining activity and new mines included Leckie Smokeless Coal Company at Anjean, Raine Lumber and Coal Company at Duo, and Clear Creek Coal Company at Clearco (Rice 1986:360). More aggressive mining practices also allowed coal production to increase while reducing the number of workers needed. Those employed in machine mining overwhelmed the number of men using hand tools in many of the area's mines.

Throughout the coal camps of Appalachia, miners were paid in company-issued scrip that could be used only at company stores, and they lived in company-owned housing. Workers were paid according to the volume of their production. Union organizing efforts began during the 1920s when workers began to protest dangerous working conditions. Violent clashes occasionally took place. The Baldwin Associates was especially remembered for bringing in armed security forces who shot at striking miners. Ultimately, however, the unions were successful in organizing workers, and the union locals continue to be active today (Alder 2006).

In 1932, there were 10 companies operating in the Sewell seam, while the Meadow River Fuel Company in East Rainelle and the Midland Smokeless Coal Company at Charmco mined in the Fire Creek seam (Conley 1960:269). The other companies mining in the Sewell seam included the Clear Creek Coal Company with 2 mines at Clearco, the Frances Coal Company at Marfrance, the Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Company at Bellburn, the Imperial Company at Quinwood, the Johnston Coal and Coke Company at Crichton, the Leckie Smokeless Coal Company at Anjean, the Margarette Company at Marfrance, and the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company at Leslie (Conley 1960:268).

The production of these coal mines closely followed the trends of the state, dropping during the Great Depression and beginning an upward climb by the late 1930s. Production reached 2,227,896 tons in 1942. Rail expansion during the 1930s and 1940s helped to stimulate the sagging coal industry but the coal tonnage peaked during the mid- to late 1940s (Rice 1986:362). Faced with declining reserves of coal and rising costs, the remaining mines resorted to automation for deep mines and to surface mining. As previously noted, a recession in the industry took place through much of the 1950s and 1960s, but mining activity continued on a large scale. In 1983, more than 3.8 million tons of coal was produced in Nicholas County, with an average of nearly 20,000 tons mined each day. Thirty-one companies operated mines in the county, employing approximately 1,163 workers in 52 underground mines. Additionally, 61 surface mining sites produced 7,595 tons of coal each day (Nicholas County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. 1985:37-38, 98, 103). Coal production remained steady through the 1980s but, by the mid-1990s, the remaining mines closed due to depleted resources. Within the project APE, reclamation of previously surface mined areas is ongoing. Since 2000, the level of mining activity in the area appears to have increased again, including the opening of several mines around Anjean. Additionally, a proposed power plant in Rainelle would utilize materials extracted at Little Clear Creek Mountain.

3.11 TRANSPORTATION

Through the mid-nineteenth century, buffalo trails, Indian paths, and the many rivers in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties offered the only means of access for early residents (McMillion 1978:27). These narrow paths through the dense forested area of the county severely limited the economic growth of the region.

The first improved road into the Greenbrier Valley was constructed in 1782 and was an extension of the state road from Warm Springs to Lewisburg. In 1790, this road was extended westward to join to the head of the navigable waters of the Kanawha River. The road followed the Old Kanawha Trail, which was originally an old buffalo path (McMillion 1978:27). In 1809, the Virginia Assembly authorized toll gates on the primary east-west route in the southern portion of the county. This road was later known as the James River and Kanawha Turnpike when it opened in 1824 for through travel. The turnpike was built to facilitate portage of passengers and freight by water between the western reaches of the James River via the James River and Kanawha Canal and the eastern reaches of the Kanawha River. The turnpike was used well into the twentieth century and was only supplanted in 1988 with the completion of I-64. Meanwhile, the Seneca Trail, an old Indian trail, extended south through the Greenbrier Valley into the New River territory and also served the early settlements with a passable north-south track through the county (McMillion 1978:27).

During the mid-nineteenth century the Covington & Ohio Railway began construction through Greenbrier County but was halted with the advent of the Civil War. It was not until 1873 that the railroad was finally completed under the new name Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (McMillion 1978:33). The railway quickly became the catalyst for the timber and coal industries that developed within the county. Shortly after its completion, numerous feeder lines were constructed into the rugged topography of Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. These feeders were constructed by various entrepreneurs who sought a connection between their properties and the C&O. In 1921, the Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad was completed and extended from Rainelle to join with Sewell Valley Railroad into the low volatile (or smokeless) coal fields. These rail lines brought development into the region and spurred the growth of many towns and settlements along their routes.

Industrial innovation coupled with the proliferation of the automobile during the early twentieth century led to development of the first comprehensive network of improved roads in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. The West Virginia legislature began attempting to codify and streamline its road-building process in 1907 with the creation of the office of state highway inspector. Shortly after, legislation was passed calling for joint state-county funding of road building. In 1913, the State Road Bureau was established, followed four years later by creation of a two-member state road commission and classification of 4,600 miles of existing roads as Class A, making them eligible for state funding of improvements. The U.S. Congress also stepped in to encourage road building by appropriating $200 million for the purpose; this amount was to be divided among the states according to a formula based on population, area, and postal service road mileage. By 1921, West Virginia had received more than $2.9 million in funds through this program (Rice 1986:369-373). A small number of road-related features that date from this period were identified within the project APE. They include a bridge built by the Luten Company (GB-0089-0026) along County Road 1 and a similar bridge (GB-0089-0090) along Route 9. Construction and improvement of major highways received the most emphasis through much of the twentieth century. Within the project APE, most of the primary county roads were not paved until the 1960s and many secondary roads continue to be gravel surfaced.

Improvements to the highway network and cessation of large-scale coal mining and lumbering activity in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties resulted in abandonment of much of the area's secondary and feeder rail lines. By October 2001, CSX Transportation, the successor firm to the New York Central, applied for an exemption to abandon the 13.6-mile line of railroad that ran from Rupert through Anjean, Duo, and Clearco. At that time, traffic had not moved over the line for more than 2 years (Federal Register Environmental Documents [Federal Register] 2001). Approval of the line abandonment took place in October 2003, however, the owner of the line recently has indicated plans to reactivate the route between Rupert and Anjean (Surface Transportation Board 2003). The only extant rail-related resource that was identified within the project APE was a bridge (GB-0089-0118). It is located north of Anjean alongside County Road 1.

3.12 RECREATIONAL HUNTING

Recreational hunting has been and continues to be a popular activity within the project APE. Dozens of local sportsmen's clubs are active and many lease hunting rights from corporate-owned land that is used for logging and mining. Seasonal hunting cabins have been built in many areas. Some have been used for decades, while others are of much more recent construction.

Hunting for sport began to gain popularity during the late nineteenth century. Several explanations have been put forth for the phenomenon. Improvements in firearms technology allowed weapons to become increasingly precise and simple to use. Access to remote areas where game still flourished increased as a result of transportation enhancements. Most importantly, however, during the mid-nineteenth century, the social and therapeutic benefits of hunting began to be promulgated. Outdoor activities, such as sport hunting, promoted physical fitness and served as an antidote to what, during the nineteenth century, was widely seen as the "feminization" of American culture. Proponents, such as Theodore Roosevelt, are perhaps most representative of this ideology (Miner 2001:42).

Private hunting and fishing clubs began to be established by successful businessmen. These organizations conferred social status upon their members as well as encouraged participation in outdoor sports. Just as hunting and fishing gained in popularity as recreational pursuits, however, fish and game populations plummeted as a result of lumbering, coal mining, and agricultural practices that obliterated much of their natural habitat. Newly minted sportsmen responded by lobbying for the establishment of conservation programs at the state and national levels. Their efforts were in part responsible for the establishment of many state and national parks during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Miner 2001:42).

Residents of rural areas, such as Greenbrier and Nicholas counties, often looked askance upon the urban recreational sportsman. Particularly during the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, hunting often was vital to providing sufficiently for a family and insuring variety in diet. These types of socioeconomic and cultural differences distinguished rural hunters from their urban counterparts. Management of game refuges, especially in the form of restrictions on hunting certain species, limiting hunting to certain seasons, and issuing licenses to hunt, were not welcomed by rural hunters. Yet the management approach was perfectly in keeping with other Progressive Era programs, such as good roads, public hygiene, and parks for passive recreation, all of which sought to enhance quality of life and thereby produce "better citizenry" (Miner 2001:44).

The sportsmen's movement prevailed, however, more as a result of simple economics and a quickly proven record of success. The social and economic status of the upper-class sportsmen assured that they had the means to influence public policy. Just as important, the rapid rebound of game populations in designated refuges demonstrated that management principles could benefit everyone, not just an elite few (Miner 2001:44-45). By the late twentieth century, sportsmen's clubs of all stripes and in all parts of the country adhered to wildlife management principles. This is demonstrated in Greenbrier County at the "tin shanties" hunting cabin community along County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road (including GB-0089-0030, GB-0089-0036, GB-0089-0040, GB-0089-0098, GB-0089-0099, GB-0089-0101, and GB-0089-0109). In addition to more than a dozen seasonal hunting cabins, a sign posted by the Quinwood Rod & Gun Club asks hunters to leave deer jawbones in a collection receptacle. These are used to record weights and measurements of deer in order to gain a better understanding of changes in the local deer population over time.

Another result of the sportsmen's movement has been the development of hunting leases. These have become an important source of revenue for forest and farm owners across the United States. Some of the earliest use of hunting leases took place in Texas during the 1930s. Texas ranchers capitalized on offering hunters the right to hunt on their ranch properties in exchange for fees. The arrangement allowed ranchers to gain additional cash

income with very little outlay on their own part, while the hunting required no alteration to ranching operations and resulted in no damage to ranch assets (Yarrow 1998).

According to Yarrow, a hunting lease is an agreement between the landowner and sportsmen granting sportsmen access rights for hunting game animals (and other specified activities) on the landowner's property. The arrangement usually specifies a time period for the sportsmen's access and a rate of compensation for the landowner. Compensation typically is an agreed upon dollar amount per acre or per hunter, or the landowner may require sportsmen to perform some service for the landowner in exchange for hunting access. Both short- and long-term leases are used. Long-term leases include seasonal leases for specific game animals, annual leases, or multi-year leases. In addition to hunting, sportsmen also may reserve rights for pre-season scouting, fishing, and camping. The advantage of long-term leases for landowners include a guaranteed income stream for several years, and a willingness by many sportsmen to make some improvements to the land in exchange for their guaranteed access.

Many state fish, game, and wildlife agencies have facilitated hunting leases between sportsmen and landowners by providing educational information with regard to their rights and obligations under such agreements, as well as the financial, environmental, and recreational benefits that can accrue. Private businesses also have sprung up to connect interested sportsmen with willing landowners. Demand for such leases is increasing, especially in areas where game is plentiful. For timber landowners, the revenue from hunting leases can match, or even outpace, income from selling timber (Nix 2007). In the project APE, a large swath of forestland in northern Greenbrier County is owned by the Meadwestvaco Corporation, which manages the forests for lumber production and coal mining. This area has been used for such purposes for more than a century. In March 1903, the Gauley Coal Land Company acquired title to the property from individual trustees H. H. Fay, R. H. Crogen, and Charles Catlett (DB 61/583). Title to the land subsequently shifted to the Westvaco Corporation in December 1970 (DB 260/18) and then to that firm's successor corporation, Meadwestvaco Corporation, in December 2002 (DB 488/56).

Like many timber landowners, Meadwestvaco has entered into a series of hunting leases to generate additional revenue. The Quinwood Rod & Gun Club, a local hunting club, is engaged in a current hunting lease with Meadwestvaco. Similar hunting lease agreements are common elsewhere in the project APE, as evidenced by the numerous signs that were posted indicating the names of local gun clubs with hunting rights on a particular parcel.

Several generations of local hunters have participated in seasonal hunting in this area. Preferred game include deer, bear, turkeys, raccoons, and game birds such as grouse (Hunter 2007). Both bow and rifle hunting are popular, and hunting dogs are essential to the endeavor, with blue tick and red tick hounds ranking among the favorite types of dogs. As a recreational activity, hunting in Greenbrier County continues to be multigenerational, with fathers and sons, brothers, and uncles and nephews, often belonging to the same clubs. Women also participate in hunting, although to a lesser degree (Hunter 2007; Brown 2007). Hunting leases have been in effect on Meadwestvaco land for over 50 years, as evidenced by the "tin shanties" hunting cabins. More than a half-dozen of these structures are at least 50 years old. Of astylistic utilitarian construction, most been extensively altered over the years. Their presence, however, along with a variety of much newer cabins, is tangible evidence of the enduring popularity of recreational hunting within the project APE.

3.13 ARCHITECTURE

Within the project APE, the built environment includes resources that were constructed from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. A variety of vernacular architectural resource types is extant, including the I-house, gable-front, hall and parlor, gabled-ell, folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival. Constructed at different periods in the history of settlement and development in the project APE, these types were designed to meet different needs over time. They also share continuity in many ways. For example, most were constructed of locally available building materials, including timber, stone, and brick, by area residents who utilized traditional and vernacular building techniques. Lack of convenient transportation prevented the import of mass-produced building materials until the late nineteenth centuries. After the turn of the twentieth century, however, use of machine-milled materials became increasingly common, and many such treatments were applied both to newly erected and to older buildings. As a result of these forces, in many places in the project APE, the built environment demonstrates an overall cohesion that is illustrative of the area's historical patterns of development and technological change over time. Specific examples of the vernacular resource types are discussed in greater detail below.

3.13.1 I-House

The immense popularity and versatility of the I-house has made it among the most enduring and recognizable of any American house type. Commonly used from the eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries, the I-house exemplifies the utilitarian approach to domestic architecture that was prevalent throughout Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Characteristics of the I-house include side-facing gables, exterior end chimneys, full-length or full-façade porches, 1-room depth by 2-room width, and 2 full stories. The houses generally featured minimal stylistic embellishments, and were especially suited for farmsteads. The simple form of the house allowed relatively easy construction, and additional wings could be added to provide additional space. Readily available lumber provided the building materials, with the houses generally constructed with timber framing surfaced with horizontal clapboards. Representative examples of the I-house form within the project APE include GB-0038-0183 and GB-0040-0127, both of which were constructed on rural farmsteads.

3.13.2 Gable-Front

The gable-front shape emerged with styled houses of the early twentieth century, especially those associated with the Arts and Crafts movement. Representative examples in Nicholas County include NI-0042-0012 and NI-0027-0050. Partly following housing trends, coal camps around Greenbrier County also used the gable-front house form. This type allowed the camp owner to construct dwellings on narrow lots, which placed workers in close proximity to the mines and maintained a compact setting. Largely lacking in stylistic detailing, these modest folk houses were usually one- or two-story, double-width forms with low-pitched roofs, a full-façade porch and exposed rafter ends. Interior plans usually ranged anywhere from four to six rooms and generally did not allow for additional rooms to be added. These houses were easy to build and inexpensive for the camp owners to construct, making them popular in coal camps throughout Greenbrier County. The coal town of Duo includes numerous examples of this type, such as GB-0089-0050 and GB-0089-0051.

3.13.3 3.13.3 Hall and Parlor

The simple side-gabled, hall-and-parlor house is a traditional British folk form that has shown relatively little change since the colonial period. Particularly in Greenbrier County, these houses gained popularity with the advent of the railways in the late nineteenth century. The rail lines provided remote sections of the county with vast supplies of sawn lumber for building materials that were readily suited to construction. The form of the hall-and-parlor house remained popular well into the mid-twentieth century due to its simple, utilitarian floor plan, which kept construction costs down yet also allowed for building rear additions to increase living space. These dwellings are typically one story in height, two rooms wide and one room deep with a central passage, and feature a full-façade or shed-roofed porch. The houses generally have very simple stylistic detailing that often is confined to window and door moldings and porch columns. Representative examples include GB-0089-0086 and GB-0089-0022.

3.13.4 Gabled-Ell

Derived from high-style Greek Revival houses, the gabled-ell house became common in rural areas during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Many times, the form evolved from gable-front houses that were expanded with an ell addition to accommodate growing families. The result was an L-shaped structure with a dominant gable-front block and a slightly less substantial side-gabled wing. Character-defining features of the gabled-ell house are regularly spaced window openings, a shed-roofed porch placed within the L made by the 2 wings, and a main entry sheltered by the porch. The form of the gabled-ell is simple with minimal ornamentation. During the first half of the twentieth century, the gabled-ell was modified to suit 1-story dwellings. The gabled-ell houses constructed during this period are more modest in scale and massing. A typical representative example of the 2-story configuration is the Hanna farmstead's dwelling, GB-0038-0184, while the one-story form can be seen with GB-0040-0123.

3.13.5 Folk Victorian

During the period from 1870 to 1910, Victorian-inspired architectural styles dominated residential architecture in the United States. A catalyst for the popularity of the Victorian style was the proliferation of railway networks, which made it possible to transport heavy woodworking machinery to local trade centers. As a result, mass production of decorative details could be readily acquired and installed on any house. High Victorian-style houses provided the inspiration for folk Victorian treatments, although the latter generally were much simpler. Period decorative detailing was commonly located on the porch and at the cornice line. Porch supports were typically either Queen Anne-type turned spindles, or square posts with beveled corners. Spindled friezes and scrolled brackets also often were featured. The cornice line might be defined with a simple fascia board, or accented with scrolled modillions. Cutaway bay windows and a variety of porches such as the wrap-around porch or a full-façade porch also were prevalent on many of the houses. Representative examples of this house type are GB-0040-0042, GB 0040-0043, and GB-0040-0115.

3.13.6 Gothic Revival

Characterized by strong association with religion and nature, Gothic Revival style was predominantly found on churches within Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Gothic Revival

style was introduced during the mid-nineteenth century and remained in use through the early twentieth century. The churches are characterized with pointed-arch windows, steep-gabled roofs, and projecting bays on the rear. The projecting bay mimics the oriel window commonly found on Gothic Revival homes and buildings in more affluent urbanized settings. The churches often are timber framed and clad with vertical clapboard siding. Excellent examples of this type are the New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086) and the McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181), both of which feature variations on these character-defining elements.

The Gothic Revival style also was applied to residential buildings. Located throughout the county, these Gothic Revival houses are generally I-houses that have a centered gable on the front roof slope. This configuration imitates the romantic Gothic cottages found in pattern books and standardized plans that proliferated during the late nineteenth century. Most of these center gables were added to earlier I-houses or were incorporated as features of houses built during the last half of the nineteenth century. An example of this phenomenon is the dwelling associated with GB-0038-0062.

3.13.7 Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style is referred to as the first national style due to its ubiquitous presence throughout the nation. The style was strongly associated with classical traditions and interpretations of democracy that became prevalent during the early nineteenth century. It further was popularized through the mid-nineteenth century by publication of carpenter guides and pattern books. Typical characteristics are a gable roof with a cornice line defined by wide, simple molding and returned eaves, a centered 2-tiered entry porch with prominent square columns, and symmetrical composition. The houses usually are timber-framed construction with clapboard-sheathed walls. Given the widespread popularity of the Greek Revival style, there are comparatively few extant examples within the project APE, but representative examples include GB-0089-0004 and GB-0040-0129.

3.13.8 Farmsteads

Many of the extant farmsteads within the project APE were established during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In order to have a high level of architectural integrity, the farmstead must retain an historic-period dwelling as well as at least 1 or 2 major outbuildings, such as a barn, that are more than 50 years old. An excellent example of an intact farmstead is GB-0089-0117. This property features a c. 1880 I-house farmhouse as well as a collection of outbuildings that includes a barn and equipment shed. The layout of the buildings is representative of the spatial organization found with late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads, and the variety and types of outbuildings provide insight into the agricultural practices that were employed over the years. An equally illustrative farmstead is GB-0038-0062, which features a c. 1890 dwelling, a root cellar, a chicken coop, and several small barns. The property is located in a narrow valley surrounded by steep hills and bisected by a creek. Such settings are typical of historic period farmsteads in the project APE, as they are located on relatively flat land that was much more easily farmed than the adjacent hills.

As previously noted, log construction remained common throughout the project APE until the turn of the twentieth century. A few outbuildings are extant in which log construction is visible. A typical example is the abandoned farmstead GB-0089-0115, which is located on

County Road 5. Constructed during the late nineteenth century, the property includes a side-drive crib barn, which is a common resource type that was built throughout West Virginia. The barn has saddle- notched horizontal logs forming the bottom half of the walls, while vertical boards sheathe the top half. Another example is at GB-0089-0116, which has an early twentieth century Bungalow dwelling paired with an older log barn. Consisting of a front-gabled central section flanked by shed-roofed wings, the barn's middle block is built of horizontal logs with dovetail notching, while the wings have vertical board siding. On Chestnut Ridge, GB-0089-0085 features a collection of log barns and sheds that have been moved here from various other locations. In addition to 2 c. 1870 log houses with dovetail notched walls, the property has a c. 1880 blacksmith shop with saddle notching and a c. 1860 barn built with dovetail notching.

Among the typical outbuildings that local residents recalled was a combination shed that included a granary or corn crib to store feed for chickens and a wood shed. A pump house usually was located near the house to provide a water supply, and a cistern also typically was present for gathering rainwater (Alder 2006; Perkins 2006). Spring houses and root cellars also often were built on farmsteads. The spring houses were erected at sources of water to ensure the protection of the spring and to provide a cool environment for dairy and other perishable foodstuffs. These buildings typically have a stone foundation with clapboard siding, and are generally built into hillsides in order to capture the flow of water. With the advent of indoor plumbing and electricity, spring houses and root cellars were rendered obsolete and most have been abandoned. Typical examples include GB-0089-0119 and GB-0089-0120 near Loveridge.

4.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations consisted of a reconnaissance-level architectural survey including literature review, background research, and survey of all historic architectural resources within the project area, followed by more intensive archival research of select properties as required to established eligibility recommendations. The project area encompasses an approximately 165,000-acre area located within 5 miles around the proposed location of the wind energy facility.

4.1 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Previous Investigations

Four historic architectural surveys have been conducted in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties in the past 25 years. These survey efforts resulted in the identification of 367 historic architectural resources. A list of these properties is presented in tabular format in Appendix C of this report.

The Nicholas County Historic Landmarks Commission has commissioned 2 historic architectural surveys that included areas located within the project APE. The Nicholas County Magisterial Districts Survey was completed by Michael Goulis in 1986-1987. A magisterial district is an administrative unit within a county. A total of 170 properties was identified during the course of the survey. Of these, 8 were located in the Kentucky District and 27 were in the Wilderness District. These 35 resources are within the APE of the current project and are included in tabular format in Appendix C.

The Kentucky-Wilderness Districts/Phase II Intensive and Reconnaissance Historic Resource Survey was completed by Michael Goulis in 2004. In addition to updating the 1986-7 survey, this report consisted of a comprehensive survey of 88.9 square miles in the Wilderness District and a reconnaissance survey of 118 square miles in the Kentucky District. A total of 95 historic properties was included in the survey effort. Thirty-eight of these were located in the Wilderness District, while the remainder in the Kentucky District. Five resources also were identified as potentially NRHP eligible (NI-0027-0016, NI-0027-0017, NI-0027-0022, NI-0027-0042, and NI-0027-0053). The Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042) is the only one of these that is within the APE of the current project, and it is listed in the WVDCH database as eligible for the NRHP.

In Greenbrier County, the Survey of the Spring Creek Watershed was undertaken in 1985 by the Spring Creek Homeowner's Association. A total of 218 properties was inventoried. The survey area began at the town of Renick, extended north along US 219 to a point known as the old Brownstone Road and then west to Friar's Hill. According to the report, historic resources from 3 distinct periods were identified. These included pioneer-era subsistence farms with log and frame houses dating from 1800 to 1830; larger, market-oriented farmsteads built after the 1830s; and the 1900-1930 logging industry boom development in the community of Renick. Churches and cemeteries also were documented during the survey. Two properties, the Renick House and the Caraway/Lee Jenkins House, were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Neither of these resources, however, is listed as eligible in the WVDCH database of inventoried resources.

In 1990, the Williamsburg District Survey was completed by the Greenbrier Cultural Foundation. A total of 223 inventory forms was completed for properties in the Williamsburg vicinity. This project's parameters included resources that were 35 years or older at the time of survey. All of these resources now are at least 50 years of age or older. The survey area began at Friar's Hill, where the previous Spring Creek Watershed survey had terminated. It extended southwest to the community of Cornstalk. The Williamsburg area was settled as early as 1769, but experienced its greatest period of growth between the 1830s and the Civil War. Local researchers identified pioneer settlement and the Civil War as two of the most significant historical events in the area. Two resources identified during the survey, the Rem Knight Place (GB-0040-0117) and its associated Slave House (GB-0040-0118), were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Each is located within the APE of the current project. Both are listed in the WVDCH database of inventoried resources as eligible.

Additional potentially historic resources within the APE have been identified by local residents and historians, but most of these had not been formally inventoried or evaluated prior to the current investigation. These resources included the community of Duo in Greenbrier County, which was documented in a short independent film by B. J. Gudmundsson and Doug Chadwick of Patchwork Films, and the Skirmish at Lewis' Mill on Sinking Creek Site, which has been identified by Michael Woelful for its historical association with a Civil War battle. Local historians also sought to assure that the findings of the previous surveys in the Spring Creek Watershed and the Williamsburg District would receive consideration in the current project.

4.1.2 Current Investigation

The goal of the current investigation was to identify previously recorded historic architectural properties, and to document all previously unrecorded historic architectural properties, within the project APE. Each resource was evaluated for its eligibility for individual listing in the NRHP. Properties also were evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to historic districts and/or Multiple Property Submissions that are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Findings of the investigation are presented in tabular format in Appendix D of this report. An HPI form has been prepared for each of these resources. The forms are included in Appendix F of this report.

The findings of the current survey project were inconclusive in some instances. First, field teams were sometimes unable to determine if some of the previously inventoried resources are extant because they may not have been visible from the publicly owned right-of-way. Second, the locations of some previously inventoried resources were identified, but the buildings were visually confirmed as not extant. Third, the UTM coordinates provided for some resources appear to be incorrect, as no structures were identified at the locations indicated by the coordinates. From time to time, a site plan provided on a previous inventory form could be used to affirm that the UTM coordinates were correct, which allowed investigators to determine that the resource is no longer extant or is not accessible from the publicly owned right-of-way. When a site plan on a previous form was not available or was inconclusive, results indicate that the resource either is not extant or has incorrect UTM coordinates. This approach is preferred to stating categorically that a resource is no longer extant, given the aforementioned limitation of the project for the survey team to remain within the publicly owned right-of-way. Fourth, some resources were assigned inventory numbers and are included in the WVDCH's GIS data, but HPI forms for these resources were not extant in the agency's files. From the available information, it was not possible to

identify any of these resources during fieldwork as there were no photographs available and no means to confirm the accuracy of the locational information in the GIS database. For all previously inventoried resources that fall into these four categories, the table in Appendix E lists the assigned inventory number and its status; however, given the lack of substantive data, an HPI form was not prepared for any of these resources.

4.2 LANDSCAPES AND RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

BHE has assessed and documented the existing landscape within the project APE with digital photographs, presented in Appendix B of this report. The key to photographs is included in Figures A1-A5, which are provided in Appendix A. This documentation was undertaken in order to identify any potentially significant historic and/or cultural landscapes within the project APE. The photographs and the following discussion begin with Nicholas County in the northwest portion of the project APE, continue to the Monongahela National Forest and Pocahontas County in the northeast portion of the project APE, and then focus on all of the area within the APE that is in Greenbrier County. For each portion of the APE, the images and narrative description are presented in order as they appear on the figures depicting that area. The discussion moves generally in a north to south direction through the project APE.

On the northwestern side of the project APE, a small portion of southeastern Nicholas County is included (Figure A1; Plates B1-B15). This area is within the Kentucky and Wilderness districts of the county. The terrain is generally quite rugged and the overall character of the landscape is rural. The nearest community of substantial size is Richwood, a lumber boom town that is close to the Nicholas, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas county lines in eastern Nicholas County. Within the project APE, Laurel Creek is a principal waterway (Plate B1). According to historic topographic maps, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad once maintained a rail line that paralleled the creek and extended north into Nicholas County. No historic resources associated with the rail line were identified during fieldwork. The community of Jetsville is indicated on USGS quadrangle maps, however, the village itself appears to have vanished. Only a single, post-1960 concrete block warehouse was identified in the vicinity during field investigations.

A short distance to the west, the Grassy Creek valley generally is hilly and heavily wooded (Plate B2). Buildings are widely dispersed and are an assortment of types, including a variety of resources ranging from mobile homes to concrete block warehouses. The NRHP-eligible Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042) is located in the Grassy Creek valley along County Road 32. Situated on a relatively isolated parcel, its rural setting appears to have changed little over the years.

Coal mining historically has been of tremendous economic significance in Nicholas County. The legacy of strip mining continues to be apparent on the landscape, as seen in views of an abandoned strip mine near Beech and Laurel knobs (Plates B3-B5). This former strip mine is typical of those that have been abandoned for lengthy periods. The principal distinguishing characteristics of such sites appear to be their flatness and an absence of woodlands in the midst of what is typically a hilly, heavily forested landscape.

A lack of mature forest, however, is not always indicative of a strip-mined area. Livestock farming occurs on a limited basis in the portion of Nicholas County that is within the project APE. The vicinity of White Buck Knob is an example where the hillsides largely have been cleared of trees and given over to pastureland (Plates B6-B9). With its unpaved road and

small farmsteads clustered in bottomlands, the rural character of this area is readily apparent.

Given the irregular topography and the affect of vegetation, views can change dramatically in a short distance. An example is the view from the front of the Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150), a resource that is recommended NRHP-eligible as part of a Multiple Property Submission of rural churches in the project area. From directly in front of the church, there are numerous trees (Plate B10). On the gravel drive that leads up to the church from the adjacent County Road 44-4, the land drops away to reveal a series of rolling, forested hills bisected by an electric transmission corridor (Plate B11).

Overall, the landscape in Nicholas County that is within the project APE is pastoral, rural, and scenic. Views along County Road 44 between the communities of Lile and Carl, and from the cemetery at Mountain Baptist Church (NI-0027-0001) in Carl are typical of the area (Plates B12-B14). Carl itself is somewhat of an exception, as the bustling little community hosts a small array of industry and commercial enterprises, and its neighborhoods include a broad variety of newer houses mixed in with some historic-period housing stock. The Green Valley Coal Company's works offer a vivid illustration of the continuing importance of coal mining in the town (Plate B15). The 2-lane State Route 20 passes through Carl and carries a much higher traffic volume than is found on the narrow, winding gravel roads that extend into other portions of the project APE.

The northeastern part of the project APE encompasses approximately 4,574 acres of the one-million-acre Monongahela National Forest (Figure A2; Plates B16-B23). This part is within the Falls of Hills Creek Scenic Area and is somewhat removed from the main body of the forest, as it is south of State Route 39/55. The highway is a principal thoroughfare through the extreme southern end of the forest and is beyond the project APE. The portion of the forest that is within the project APE is accessible primarily via Fire Road 223, which leads south from State Route 39/55. The unpaved County Road 29-4 from the tiny crossroads town of Lobelia in Pocahontas County also leads into the forest and eventually joins with Fire Road 223. Investigators discovered, however, that this dirt road is very poorly maintained and is passable only with a 4-wheel drive vehicle. A few very isolated farms were observed just beyond the APE's east boundary. The national forest boundary is located just west of here and no farming activity nor buildings were observed. The terrain is rugged and densely wooded.

The area of the forest within the project APE has been managed by the U.S. Forest Service since the 1930s. Logging takes place within its environs but on a much more limited basis than on privately owned land in the vicinity. Consequently, the forest is considerably more mature, with a denser canopy and a diversity of tree species that includes hardwoods and softwoods. Of particular note is the presence of red spruce trees, which are native to West Virginia and are protected from logging within the national forest boundaries. According to Forest Service personnel, these trees grow only at higher elevations and provide important habitat for a variety of wildlife. As a result of the Forest Service's management practices for more than 70 years, as a landscape, the national forest has a character and feeling that is distinct and easily distinguished from nearby privately owned parcels where hardwood trees are grown and logged on a cyclical basis and where few, if any, softwood species are present.

Views along Fire Road 223 show the character of the national forest that is within the project APE (Plates B16-B17). The Forest Service is responsible for maintaining the fire road. The

vegetative cover is dense and unbroken. Where Fire Road 223 goes on to skirt the southern boundary of this section of the national forest, however, the land drops off to provide an extensive view of the South Fork of the Cherry River valley (Plates B18-B19). The area encompassed by this viewshed is almost entirely owned by private corporations and the forests thereon are managed for logging purposes. The proposed locations for wind turbines on Big and Beech ridges are visible in the background of these views. Other viewsheds from within the national forest toward the proposed turbine locations are much more limited. An old road to a strip mine near Sugartree Beach Mountain is wooded on both sides (Plates B20-B21). Similarly, although the top of Briery Knob has been flattened and cleared to allow installation of a radio tower and some utility equipment (Plates B22-B23).

South of the Monongahela National Forest's boundary, a very small portion of Pocahontas County also is within the project APE (Figure A2) (Plates B24-B26). The area is rural, with only a small number of widely dispersed buildings present. These generally are located along the unpaved County Road 26. The resources include an abandoned one-room schoolhouse (GB-0038-0071) and one of the oldest dwellings in the vicinity (GB-0089-0104). The area around the schoolhouse is heavily wooded (Plates B24-B25), while slightly further west, the land opens up somewhat, although its rolling topography continues (Plate B26). The more open character of the terrain is due to raising livestock that continues to occur in the area. Active logging also is taking place, and field team members observed several logging trucks in an area being clearcut.

The remainder of the project APE is located within Greenbrier County in the Meadow Bluff, Williamsburg, and Falling Spring districts (Figures A1-A5; Plates B27-B195). All of this area continues to be predominately rural. The terrain is generally gently to steeply rolling and much of the land is densely forested, particularly in the northern sections of the project APE. Large parcels are owned by private corporations, such as Westvaco, where the forests are managed for logging purposes and strip-mining activity continues to a limited degree. The southern portion of the APE, especially in the Willliamsburg/Trout valley, is more gently rolling and much of the terrain is given over to agriculture. The farms generally are family owned and operated; no evidence of large-scale industrial farming was noted in the project APE. Open pastures and fields proliferate where farming continues. Very little recent commercial, industrial, or residential development was observed throughout the project APE in Greenbrier County.

From Richwood in Nicholas County, County Road 39-11 enters the project APE in northwestern Greenbrier County just south of Little Laurel Creek (Figure A1). A historic cemetery (Field Number 00010), one historic-period dwelling (GB-0089-0100), and five new houses are located just north of Mann Knob. Trees have been cleared from around these new house sites, providing a vantage point that offers an extensive view toward Big Mountain and Kerless Knob (Plates B27-B28). Clear cut logging, meanwhile, is taking place on the ridge to the east of the road, in the direction of Sugar and Sugarcamp knobs. County Road 39-11 continues south, becoming County Road 10-1, also known as Cold Knob Road. Logging roads split off to penetrate largely uninhabited areas west of the road around the Manning Branch and Bear Run creeks (Plates B29-B30). Southeast of this location is the Nancy Hart gravesite (Field Number 00008), which occupies an isolated hilltop crowned with trees. In the immediate vicinity, only one building is present and it is on the east side of County Road 10-1, situated behind a rise that obscures it from view. The road is in extremely poor condition at this point and likely is impassable after heavy rains.

Further west, near the Nicholas/Greenbrier county line, the landscape is hilly and wooded (Plates B31-B32). Excepting a mobile home, little remains of the small community. Further south, at the intersections of County Road 44-3 and County Road 1-1, there are trailers, a newer 2-story house, and several sheds, as well as a small, vacant commercial building (GB-0089-0042) and a front-gabled historic-period dwelling (GB-0089-0044). From Lile, County Road 1-1 continues northeast, generally paralleling the county line to the west and McMillion Creek to the east. Low-density residential development exists along this road, primarily dating from the 1970s through the 1990s. At the point that McMillion Creek drains into Laurel Creek, County Road 1-1 turns northwest to leave Greenbrier County. At this location, Namo Chapel once stood, but according to a local resident, it was demolished 40 years ago. Its site now is occupied by a mobile home.

Southwest of Lile, large sections of the project APE were not accessible due to a lack of roads. All of this area is under private landownership. The USGS topographic maps indicate that strip mining has taken place in the vicinity. The extent of current mining and logging activity is not known.

Southeast of Lile, County Road 1-1 extends along Beech Ridge. A small amount of widely dispersed residential development exists along the road. Dating from the 1970s through the 1990s, these dwellings generally are log kit houses, ranches, and mobile homes. One historic-period resource is a 2-story side-gabled house (GB-0089-0041). From this location, Little Beech Knob is clearly visible to the southeast (Plate B33) and to the northeast toward Hogcamp Run there are reclaimed strip-mined areas (Plates B34-B35). According to a sign posted along the unpaved roadway, the land northeast of Little Beech Knob has been subject to forest regeneration efforts since 1991. USGS maps indicate that two large strip mines once existed in this vicinity. Nearby, a wind measuring device is located on a cleared area of Beech Ridge. Views from its base show the extent of the reforestation (Plates B36-B39).

As County Road 1-1 continues southeast from Little Beech Knob, it enters corporate-owned land that is managed for logging and mining purposes. Extensive forested areas are present, but scars from strip mining and clearcutting are visible beneath the vegetation, as well as possible locations of old mining and timbering roads (Plates B40-41). Below this vantage point, a working farm occupies the valley and a gravel road winds along the valley floor. No buildings or other development are visible. West of this location, a view depicts the typical character of the forested area (Plate B42). Meanwhile, to the northeast of County Road 1-1 there are a couple of private roads that penetrate the area around Hogcamp Run, Jackson Run, Cold Spring Branch, and other creeks. These roads were gated and posted with no trespassing signs, so the investigators made no attempt to enter the areas.

Moving to the northeast portion of Greenbrier County, the areas around Little Blizzard Run, South Fork of the Cherry River, and Big Ridge are heavily forested as well, with narrow logging roads winding through the terrain (Figure A2; Plates B43-B44). No buildings of any kind were noted in this vicinity. Active strip mining is taking place, as indicated by posted signs, and cleared areas show where logging has taken place. The character of the forest here is quite different from the nearby Monongahela National Forest. All of it is newer growth and there are more deadfalls, few softwoods, and more undergrowth than within the national forest. Further east, abandoned strip mines exist along County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road, southeast of Manning Knob (Plates B45-47).

A collection of hunting cabins, locally known as the "tin shanties," is located just south of Blue Knob (Plate B48). This area appears to have been use for decades as a gathering place for recreational hunting. A total of 15 seasonal cabins is strung along the southeast side of the road. Many are of very recent vintage, although seven appeared to be at least 50 years old and were documented with HPI forms (GB-0089-0030, GB-0089-0036, GB-0089-0040, GB-0089-0099, GB-0089-0101, and GB-0089-0109). The environs around the cabins are densely wooded with changing grade elevations. Further southeast, at Big Bull Hill, the terrain is more level toward Blue Knob Branch and Cold Knob Fork (Plates B49-B50), but along the west side of County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road, there are woods and a rising elevation (Plate B51).

Closer to the Greenbrier/Pocahontas county line, there are bottomlands and less mature forested areas (Plate B52). The gravel road, with trees to either side, is typical of the landscape through this area. Further east, several creeks, including Boggs Run and Robins Fork, drain a long narrow valley, leading to creation of level, fertile floodplains (Figures A2-A3; Plates B53-B63). County Road 5-2/Robins Fork, County Road 5-4/Boggs Run, and County Road 5-2/Fitzwater Branch roads also intersect on the valley floor. Active farming is taking place here, primarily cattle raising. The valley floor generally is maintained as pastureland for cattle. In addition to beef cattle, some of the farmers raise small flocks of chickens. The Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District within the valley is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The resources are related by use and by proximity in the valley. In addition to farmsteads, a church and cemetery are present, indicating that there were social and cultural ties among the properties as well. Contributing elements to the setting include the rustic road, fences made of wood posts and wire, and the open pastures and fields that are maintained in the bottomland, while the adjacent hillsides are covered with dense woods. Farther south of the proposed district, the valley becomes extremely narrow and the bottom is more overgrown, with no apparent farming taking place.

East of the proposed historic district, County Road 5-1 is the easternmost road within the project APE (Figure A3). It traverses a narrow valley that is largely overgrown. No evidence of active farming was observed in the vicinity, although recent logging has taken place. Private roads leading from the county road are posted with no trespassing signs. Although several historic resources previously had been inventoried in this area, none were resurveyed during the current fieldwork effort because they either were not accessible or visible from the public right-of-way or were not extant. As a result of the remote character of the landscape, wildlife such as black bears are not uncommon (Plate B64).

West of the proposed Robins Fork/Boggs Run district, the Rockcamp Run valley is accessed via County Road 5-3. The narrow, winding gravel road parallels the creek and passes through the tiny community of Loveridge. The ridges in this area are not as high as in many other parts of the project APE. The woods appear to be recently grown. A former schoolhouse (GB-0038-0063A) has been converted to a dwelling. A nearby farmstead (GB-0038-0062) is operated by the Dolan family, who also own a considerable amount of land in the valley. As an intact example of a still-active early twentieth century farmstead, the property is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The Dolans continue to raise livestock, primarily beef cattle, which are brought to the valley during the winter. A narrow creek separates the farmstead from the adjacent road (Plates B65-B66). Farther south, in Loveridge, there are several new mobile homes and modular houses, along with a variegated collection of older outbuildings, including root cellars and sheds (Plate B67). Residents of the community said that a barn and several historic houses had been destroyed by floods and fires in the past 45 years.

South of Loveridge, the Rockcamp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A) is located on the east side of County Road 5-3. An unnamed creek runs along the rear of the property, while Rockcamp Run parallels the west side of the road. The church is a resource that is recommended NRHP-eligible as part of a Multiple Property Submission of rural churches in the project area. No modern intrusions are present, and the property's historic setting, feeling, and association are intact (Plate B68).

South of the intersection of County Road 5-3 and County Road 5, another resource recommended NRHP-eligible is located. This historic farmstead (GB-0089-0117) is situated in a narrow bottomland. A creek runs along the south side of the property, while the road is at a considerably higher grade along the north side (Plates B69-B70). Surrounded on all sides by ridges, the farmstead's location is typical of historic approaches to farming amongst such steep terrain. Southeast of this property, a small number of widely dispersed architectural resources are located. They include modular houses and mobile homes. One historic-period resource (GB-0089-0116) is located south of the intersection of County Road 5 and County Road 5-2. The fields around it are mown, probably to raise hay, and a nineteenth century log barn is included with the property.

County Road 5 continues west toward the community of Leonard. Two historic-period resources (GB-0089-0124; GB-0089-0125) are located along the north side of the road in an area with few other resources immediately present (Plates B71-B72). In Leonard, architectural resources include a historic-period, abandoned dwelling and several barns. No active farming appears to be taking place. Modern intrusions along County Road 5 west of Leonard are comparatively few. The character of the landscape is generally rural and scenic (Plates B73-B76). Close to the western terminus of County Road 5, views from a historic-period log house (GB-0038-0101) and a cemetery (GB-0038-0102A) are more extensive (Plates B77-B79). Cold Knob is visible, as are some proposed turbine locations. Although very few modern intrusions are present in this area, the landscape and built environment lack a sense of cohesion or historical association that is suggestive of a historic district. The historic-period resources that are extant often are lacking in architectural integrity.

Moving farther west to County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road, the road traverses a vast swath of land that is owned by corporations. From north of Ellis Knob and Laurel Creek to southeast of Daniels Ridge, there are no buildings along this stretch of the road. The forest in this area is managed for logging, as evidenced by recent clearcutting (Plates B80-B81). The road itself is unpaved and flanked on both sides by woodland (Plate B82). A gravel track circles the crest of Cold Knob, which is a former strip mine area. From this point, managed forests comprise much of the vegetation; these are areas that still are being actively logged (Plates B83-B85). Although it is privately owned, Cold Knob itself is a spot used by many local residents for informal recreational purposes.

Further south, near Daniels Ridge, views along County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road provide a sense of the remote character of the landscape (Plates B86-B87). As the road winds it way down toward the Williamsburg/Trout valley, it leaves corporate-owned areas that are used for logging and mining. Woodlands continue to prevail, although around some residential sites, areas have been cleared (Plates B88-B89). More typically, the presence of dense vegetation and changing elevation levels hems in the views (Plates B90-B92).

At the intersection of County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road and County Road 9-3, there are mobile homes and a handful of modest historic-period buildings (GB-0040-0069; GB-0089-

0034; and GB-0040-0072). Additional historic architectural resources were inventoried in previous surveys, but these buildings are no longer extant. East of this intersection, the terrain remains quite hilly, although open fields are interspersed along the way as well. A number of historic-period farmsteads exist in the vicinity, but the irregular character of the landscape and various modern intrusions, such as a 1960s church and newer houses, detract from a sense of historic feeling. Where fields remain clear for farming, the landscape includes historic-period farmhouses surrounded by rolling green hills (Plate B93).

Further east, near Chestnut Ridge, is another area with high scenic values (Plates B94-B97). These photographs are taken from GB-0089-0085 and GB-0089-0089. The former property includes several eighteenth and early nineteenth century log buildings that were moved to the site by the property owner, while the latter is a c. 1870 log house. The scenic character of the landscape also is evident farther south, along County Road 9, within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District (Plates B98-B100). From McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181), which is among the rural churches recommended NRHP-eligible as a Multiple Property Submission, and a former one-room schoolhouse (GB-0089-0075), there are nearby trees while blue hills rise in the background. Rolling hills and farmhouses set back from the roads, with fields outlined by white fences, also are typical elements. The overall lower elevation of the land, combined with a higher level of agricultural activity and fewer densely wooded areas, combine to create a flatter topography than is present in other parts of the project APE.

An area with an equally cohesive quality is the Williamsburg/Trout valley (Plates B101-B120; B144-B195). An historic district encompassing much of the valley has been recommended eligible for the NRHP (Figures A3 and A5). The recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District includes the communities of Trout, Sunlight, and Williamsburg. The predominant land use is agriculture. Gently rolling pastures and fields are character-defining features. Surrounding the valley on all sides are the heavily wooded hills and ridges that typify the remainder of the project APE. Modern intrusions within the valley's built environment are comparatively few. Outside of Trout and Williamsburg, architectural resources are widely dispersed as many of the extant farms encompass hundreds of acres. The consistent and distinct character of the valley's landscape, as well as the continuing emphasis on farming, are conducive to a historic sense of time, place, and feeling.

At the north end of the recommended district boundary, Trout is located at the intersection of County Road 10/Trout Road, County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road, and County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road (Figure A3; Plates B101-B106). A gristmill, general store, church, and a handful of dwellings are extant within the village and are illustrative of its history as an agricultural support center for farmers in the valley. The flatness of the surrounding terrain is very different in character from the steeply rolling terrain that exists farther north on County Road 10-1/Cold Knob Road.

Southeast of Trout, at the intersection of County Road 10/Trout Road and County Road 9 are vistas that encompass many of the character-defining features of the valley (Plates B107-B114). In addition to being scenic, the fertile green hills, largely cleared of trees, fences that outline farm fields, the narrow roads that hug the topography, and working farmsteads perched across the rolling landscape contribute to the district's historic sense of time and place. Farther south along County Road 10/Trout Road, the qualities seen in the landscape are further illustrative of these traits (Plates B115-B118). Views from GB-0040-0129 and GB-0040-0130, both of which are contributing resources to the proposed district, provide an indication of the vicinity's rural character (Plates B119-B120).

To the west of the proposed district boundaries, the landscape along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road is similar in some ways to the Williamsburg/Trout valley. This area is separated from the valley by a series of hills that extend along the eastern side of the road, thus creating a substantial visual barrier between the 2 areas. Another line of hills rises to the west and is part of the much more rugged terrain that exists in the central section of the project APE. Within the low-lying areas between these two ranges of hills, the terrain is more gently rolling and agricultural activities are evident (Plates B121-B124).

Tucked back into hollows and beyond view from the publicly owned right-of-way, there are several previously inventoried properties along the west side of the road, but none of these were resurveyed due to lack of visibility. Closer to the road, the resources include the Mt. Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church (GB-0040-0093), historic-period single dwellings (GB-0089-0070 and GB-0089-0071) and several farmsteads (GB-0040-0094; GB-0089-0017; and GB-0040-0091). The church has been substantially altered with artificial siding and replacement doors, and it is not among the rural churches within the project APE that are recommended as NRHP-eligible under a Multiple Property Submission. With the exception of GB-0040-0094, the dwellings and farmsteads also have impaired architectural integrity that erode the sense of historic feeling, setting, and association of the vicinity, thereby precluding the existence of an historic district. The farmstead at GB-0040-0094, however, is a very good, intact example of an early twentieth century farmstead and is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP.

Moving west and north within the project APE, the topography changes dramatically (Figure A4). This mountainous area is similar in character to the landscape around Carl and Lile, which are located to the north and west. Around Grassy Knob, Rockcamp Ridge and Job Knob, the land is corporate-owned and managed for logging and mining operations. Unnamed roads penetrate the area, but no architectural resources are extant.

Farther west, County Road 1 leads to the former mining town of Clearco, which has been completely abandoned. No architectural resources are extant and a gate blocks the road, cutting off access to the territory that lies to the north. To the south, there is only a large gravel-surfaced area (Plates B125-B126), from which Shellcamp Ridge is visible as the dominant landscape feature. Paralleling the road, a C&O Railroad line historically served the community. Although the tracks are still extant, the line is abandoned and has been blocked with a pile of gravel (Plate B127). Maps also indicate the presence of another community, Cobb, to the southwest, but no evidence of this community was discovered during field investigations. The terrain in this vicinity is rugged, and the forest is much younger growth than exists in many parts of the project APE. There is evidence of very recent logging activity as well, including cleared areas and tree remnants.

Farther southwest, Shellcamp Ridge is one of the highest points. The ridge has been strip mined in the past, and the cleared areas offer vantage points that overlook the surrounding, lower-lying terrain (Plates B128-B135). All these areas bear evidence of past logging and strip- mining activities along their flanks. Just west of Shellcamp Ridge, the mountaintop mining town of Duo is extant and is an excellent example of a coal company town. Perched in the midst of an extensive strip-mined area, the community retains a church, worker and manager housing, and a former boarding house. According to a local resident, approximately 25 people now live in the town. The built environment of Duo remains remarkably intact, with few alterations to the housing stock. Size, scale, massing, form, and materials are consistent throughout the community. Houses located on the west side of the westernmost

street in the community were built for coal company managers, while the remaining dwellings were constructed for workers. The company store building was lost to a fire, but the foundation walls are extant. The community's schoolhouse also has been demolished, with the playground now used as a camp meeting ground by local residents. Deferred maintenance is beginning to take a toll on the architectural integrity of some resources within Duo, but its overall historic sense of feeling, setting, and association are intact, and the community is recommended as an NRHP-eligible historic district. Wind turbines are proposed to be constructed on the adjacent ridge, which is visible from many vantage points within the community (Plates B136-B137).

The road leading to Duo from County Road 1 is narrow and winding. Woods are present along both sides of the road. On the southern side, a sign has been posted by the West Virginia Mining and Reclamation Association, and it appears that a large strip mine area shown on USGS maps south of Duo has been reforested. West of County Road 1, a large section of the project APE is inaccessible, including Sam Ridge, Huggins Ridge, Pollock Mountain, Bush Place Knob, and Big Clear Creek Mountain. No roads enter the area. USGS topographic maps indicate that strip mining has taken place throughout these environs but the current level of activity is unknown.

Along County Road 1, southwest of Duo, very little development has taken place. Big Clear Creek and the abandoned C&O railroad tracks parallel the road, which traverses a narrow bottomland that winds through the surrounding ridges (Plates B138-B139). The railroad tracks are rusty and somewhat overgrown, indicating they have not been in use for some time. An early twentieth century railroad bridge (GB-0089-0118) that crosses the creek appears to be in good condition. The surrounding land is wooded with less mature growth than exists in many other parts of the project APE. Along the west side of the road, some very recent strip mining or logging scars are visible, with all trees removed and bare earth exposed. A WVEPA project is taking place here. The only other community in the vicinity is Anjean, which was almost entirely destroyed by floods during the 1960s. A former company store (GB-0089-0046), ruins of two historic-period company houses (GB-0089-0047), and a few house trailers are the only remnants of the town.

East of County Road 1 at Anjean, another land restoration project by the WVEPA was started in March 2006, according to a nearby sign (Plates B140-B141). Access to the land that lies east of Anjean is blocked by a gate and no other passable roads were identified to gain access to a large portion of the project APE, including the vicinities of Little Clear Creek Mountain, Kuhn Ridge, Lafayette Bottom, Point Mountain, Kuhn Glades, Middle Mountain, and Nunly Mountain. According to USGS topographic maps, much of this area has been subjected to strip mining. No previously inventoried historic architectural resources are located in the area.

The southwesternmost part of the project APE near Buffalo Mountain and Huggins Knob was similarly inaccessible due to a lack of passable roads (Figure A5). No previously inventoried historic architectural resources are located here. To the east, the remainder of the project APE is almost entirely within the aforementioned Williamsburg/Trout valley, which is markedly different in character and topography.

As the land begins to transition from the steeply rolling topography that characterizes the west side of the project APE, there are several historic-period architectural resources. They include several small farmsteads, such as GB-0040-0089 and the New Salem Methodist Church

(GB-0040-0086), which is recommended NRHP-eligible as part of a Multiple Property Submission for rural churches in the project APE. From the church cemetery, both the low-lying terrain in the valley as well as the high ridges farther north can be seen (Plates B142-B143).

The recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District occupies much of the remainder of the project APE (Plates B144-B195). Working historic-period farmsteads are numerous in this area. Development generally is low density, except within the community of Williamsburg, which historically has functioned as an agricultural support center for local farmers. County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road are the principal thoroughfares through the valley. On the east side of the proposed district, the view toward Cold Knob is almost entirely unobstructed from a 1915 dwelling (GB-0040-0128) that is a contributing resource within the district (Plate B144). Along County Road 10/Trout Road, the tiny community of Sunlight is located close to the proposed district's east boundary, where the terrain again becomes hilly (Plate B145).

At the southeastern corner of the recommended district, the Rem Knight House and associated Slave House (GB-0040-0117 and GB-0040-0118) are situated in the midst of rolling terrain that continues to be used for agriculture (Plates B146-B149). Both resources have been determined eligible for the NRHP by the WVDCH. Southeast, near the intersection of County Road 10/Trout Road and County Road 10-3, the pastoral quality of the landscape is equally apparent (Plates B150-B151).

Similar characteristics are apparent along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road near the west boundary of the district (Plates B152-B159). Contributing elements to the setting include the narrow road that hugs the topography, ponds, fenced fields, and agricultural outbuildings that continue to be in use. County Road 9 passes through the heart of the valley, where all of the character-defining features of the recommended historic district are apparent (Plates B160-B173). Farmsteads that are contributing resources within the district are widely dispersed along both sides of the road; these include GB-0040-0035, GB-0089-0002, GB-0040-0041, and GB-0040-0149.

Within the recommended district, modern intrusions on the landscape generally are relatively few and widely dispersed. In Williamsburg, recent construction and alterations to the historic-period housing stock has somewhat diminished the historic sense of time and place, but the community's role as a local market and social center remains evident. Four roads intersect in Williamsburg: County Road 9, County Road 12-3, County Road 17, and County Road 60-28. Streetscape views along these roads are illustrative of the built environment in the community (Plates B174-B180). No sidewalks are present, and setbacks vary from a few feet (1 meter) to as much as 20 or 30 feet (6 or 9 meters). None of the roads carries a high volume of traffic.

South of town, the Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186) is located along the eastern side of County Road 12-3 (Plate B181). In addition to being a contributing resource within the Williamsburg/Trout recommended district, it also is recommended eligible for the NRHP as part of a rural churches Multiple Property Submission for vernacular churches within the project APE. Farther southwest on the same road, rugged ridges that lie north and west of the valley are visible (Plates B182-B183). In the same location, however, vegetation and rolling topography are nearby to the southwest and southeast (Plates B184-B185). Still

further southwest changing vegetation and rolling topography present another aspect of the area (Plates B186-B187).

East of Williamsburg, County Road 17 maintains the rural appearance of the landscape (Plates B188-B190). Raising beef cattle is taking place and the historic-period resources include modest single dwellings, a cemetery, and working farmsteads. County Road 17 continues east to intersect with County Road 10/Trout Road near the Rem Knight House and associated Slave House (GB-0040-0117 and GB-0040-0118).

The community school is located on the western side of Williamsburg. It remains in use, but plans are underway to close the facility as part of a school consolidation process with other nearby communities. A view from adjacent to the school's sports fields shows the extent of the viewshed south and west of the school (Plate B191). The hills in the distance mark the beginning of another area of very hilly terrain that encircles the southern and eastern sides of the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District.

West and southwest of Williamsburg, County Road 9 passes through generally flat topography that continues to be actively farmed (Plates B192-B195). Widely dispersed historic-period farmsteads are located along both sides of the road, including GB-0040-0020, GB-0089-0008, GB-0040-0022, GB-0040-0026, and GB-0040-0023, all of which are contributing resources to the recommended historic district. Additionally, GB-0040-0026 is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP as a particularly fine example of a nineteenth century I-house. The proposed district's southwestern boundary terminates near the southern end of the project APE. The boundary delineation is dictated by the changing topography rather than the APE's extent. South of this location, the terrain becomes hillier and more rugged, a landscape that is markedly different in character from the Williamsburg/Trout valley. Generally speaking, the eastern, western, and northern boundaries of the district also are shaped by the changes in terrain that occur beyond the valley floor. The valley landscape is unified by gently rolling farm fields, widely dispersed farmsteads, narrow roads that conform to the topography, and extensive viewsheds. All of these features combine to create an historic sense of feeling, setting, and association that is distinctly identifiable and different in character from the surrounding hills and ridges.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic architectural resources often are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and/or C because they typically are best associated with historic events, people, and/or significant architectural style or architects. Listing under Criterion D is less usual for architectural resources but may be done for resources that can provide important historical data related to an important scientific research question. Such research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region.

Historic architectural resources must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context; meaning, the researcher must be able to address how the information contained within the resource is likely to affect current understanding of cultural patterns within a particular time period and region (USDI 1981:II-26, 1991:21). Following federal guidelines for preservation planning (USDI 1983), the WVDCH (2005) recommends that an historic context be developed for the project APE and any resources identified within it. The development of the historic context allows for the association of the site with current regional, temporal, and thematic research domains. This enables the researcher to evaluate a resource's research potential in reference to important questions that have been developed for the region, time period, and theme with which the resource is associated.

For any cultural resource to be considered significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must retain integrity. The aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain one or more of these aspects. Historic architectural resources that have undergone extensive modifications over time may have lost the characteristics that convey integrity, thereby rendering the properties ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Based on the archival research and fieldwork investigations that were undertaken as part of this project, three categories of historic resources have been identified that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. These are historic districts; resources that are individually eligible as part of a multiple property submission; and individual resources (Plates 1-98). The resources within each of these categories are discussed below.

5.1 HISTORIC DISTRICTS RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

According to the U. S. Department of the Interior, an historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (USDI 1995:15). An historic district generally is comprised of resources that are relatively equal in importance, such as a residential neighborhood. Districts derive their importance from being a unified entity, even when composed of a wide variety of resources.

Plate 1. View of GB-0089-0068 within recommended Duo Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 2. View of GB-0089-0060 within recommended Duo Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 3. View of GB-0089-0062 within recommended Duo Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 4. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing east

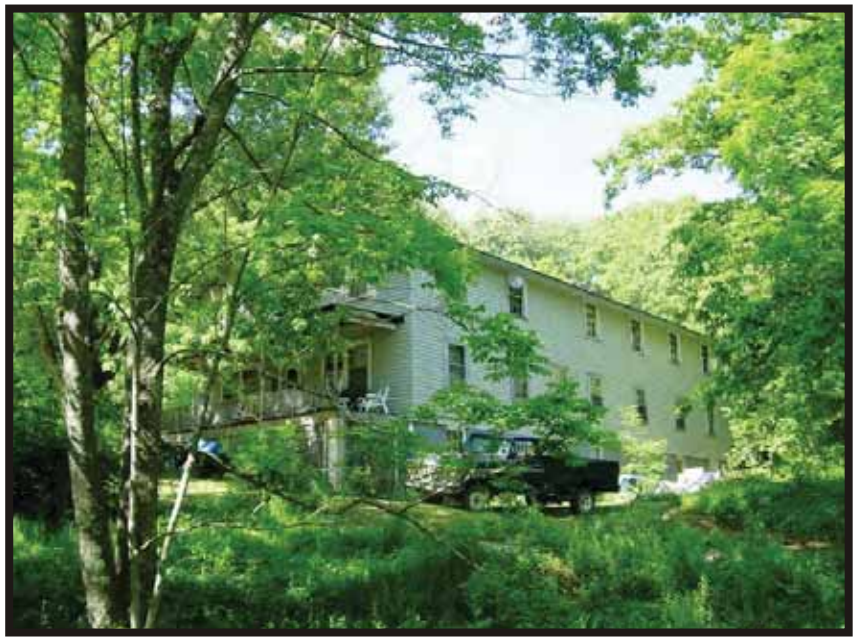

Plate 1. View of GB-0089-0068 within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 2. View of GB-0089-0060 within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 3. View of GB-0089-0062 within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 4. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing east.

Plate 5. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing west

Plate 6. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing north

Plate 7. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing southwest

Plate 8. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 5. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing west.

Plate 6. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing north.

Plate 7. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate 8. Streetscape view within recommended Duo Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 9. View of Duo Community Baptist Church (GB-0089-0049) within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing southwest

Plate 10. View of Duo camp meeting grounds on site of former schoolhouse within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing west

Plate 11. View of GB-0089-0107 within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east

Plate 12. View of farm fields and barn associated with GB-0089-0107 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing southwest

Plate 9. View of Duo Community Baptist Church (GB-0089-0049) within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate 10. View of Duo camp meeting grounds on site of former schoolhouse within the recommended Duo Historic District, facing west.

Plate 11. View of GB-0089-0107 within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east.

Plate 12. View of farm fields and barn associated with GB-0089-0107 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate 13. View along Robbins Run Creek within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east

Plate 14. View of GB-0089-0108 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 15. Streetscape view within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing west

Plate 16. View toward GB-0038-0075B and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 13. View along Robbins Run Creek within the recommended Robins Fork/ Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east.

Plate 14. View of GB-0089-0108 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 15. Streetscape view within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing west.

Plate 16. View toward GB-0038-0075B and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 17. Streetscape view within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east/northeast

Plate 18. View of GB-0089-0113 within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing southwest

Plate 19. View of GB-0040-0136 within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 20. Streetscape view within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 17. Streetscape view within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing east/northeast.

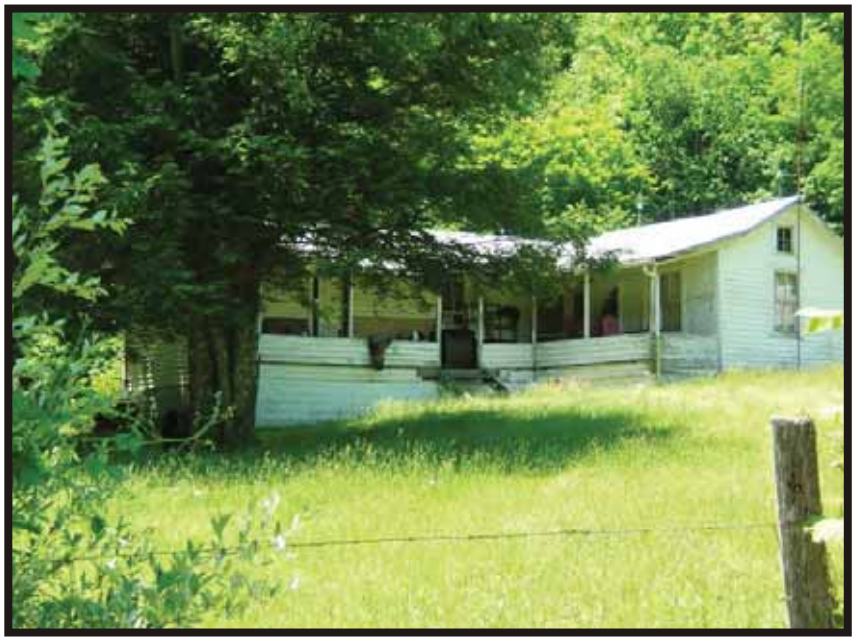

Plate 18. View of GB-0089-0113 within the recommended Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate 19. View of GB-0040-0136 within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 20. Streetscape view within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 21. View of GB-0040-0142 within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 22. View of GB-0040-0131 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 23. View of GB-0040-0035 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 24. View of GB-0040-0041 within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 21. View of GB-0040-0142 within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 22. View of GB-0040-0131 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 23. View of GB-0040-0035 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 24. View of GB-0040-0041 within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 25. View of GB-0089-0026 within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 26. View of GB-0040-0114 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing north

Plate 27. Streetscape view within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing south

Plate 28. View of GB-0089-0027 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 25. View of GB-0089-0026 within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 26. View of GB-0040-0014 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing north.

Plate 27. Streetscape view within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing south.

Plate 28. View of GB-0089-0027 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 29. View of GB-0040-0218 within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing southwest

Plate 30. View of GB-0040-0126 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest

Plate 31. View of typical farmstead outbuildings within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 32. Streetscape view along County Route 9-4/Sunlight Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 29. View of GB-0040-0218 within the recommended Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate 30. View of GB-0040-0126 and showing representative landscape characteristics within the recommended Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate 31. View of typical farmstead outbuildings within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 32. Streetscape view along County Route 9-4/Sunlight Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 33. View from Williamsburg #2 Firehouse toward rolling topography within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 34. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road west of Laurel Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing east/northeast

Plate 35. Streetscape view at intersection of County Route 9/Friars Hill Road and Laurell Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast

Plate 36. View from Laurel Hill Road looking toward farmsteads within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing southeast

Plate 33. View from Williamsburg #2 Firehouse toward rolling topography within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 34. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road west of Laurel Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing east/northeast.

Plate 35. Streetscape view at intersection of County Route 9/Friars Hill Road and Laurell Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing northeast.

Plate 36. View from Laurel Hill Road looking toward farmsteads within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate 37. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road looking toward intersection with Laurel Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west

Plate 38. View toward GB-0038-0183 from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing east/southeast

Plate 39. View toward GB-0038-0184 from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west/northwest

Plate 40. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road just west of McMillion Church Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west

Plate 37. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road looking toward intersection with Laurel Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west.

Plate 38. View toward GB-0038-0183 from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing east/southeast.

Plate 39. View toward GB-0038-0184 from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west/northwest.

Plate 40. Streetscape view along County Route 9/Friars Hill Road just west of McMillion Church Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west.

Plate 41. View toward farmstead from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing north

Plate 42. View toward GB-0038-0177C from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west

Plate 43. View of Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 44. View of Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing north

Plate 41. View toward farmstead from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing north.

Plate 42. View toward GB-0038-0177C from County Route 9/Friars Hill Road within the recommended Friars Hill Historic District, facing west.

Plate 43. View of Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 44. View of Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing north.

Plate 45. View of Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing north/northeast

Plate 46. View of Rock Camp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast

Plate 47. View of Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing east

Plate 48. View of McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing east

Plate 45. View of Beaulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing north/northeast.

Plate 46. View of Rock Camp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast.

Plate 47. View of Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing east.

Plate 48. View of McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing east.

Plate 49. View of First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing southwest

Plate 50. View of New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 51. View of Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing west

Plate 52. View of Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00706a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast

Plate 49. View of First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing southwest.

Plate 50. View of New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

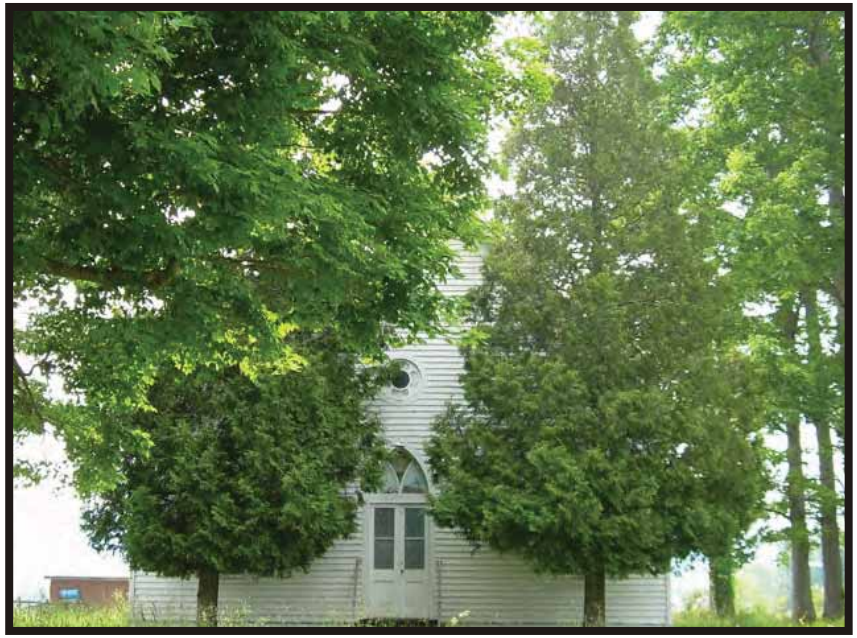

Plate 51. View of Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186), part of the recommended Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission, facing west.

Plate 52. View of Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00706a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast.

Plate 53. View of Baber Cemetery (Field Number 00010), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 54. View of Nancy Hart Grave (Field Number 00008), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 55. View of Beulah Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00018), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing south

Plate 56. View of Lewis Cemetery (Field Number 00043), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 53. View of Baber Cemetery (Field Number 00010), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 54. View of Nancy Hart Grave (Field Number 00008), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 55. View of Beulah Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00018), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing south.

Plate 56. View of Lewis Cemetery (Field Number 00043), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 57. View of cemetery (Field Number 00044), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing west

Plate 58. View of cemetery (Field Number 00046), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing west

Plate 59. View of Baldwin Cemetery (Field Number 00050/GB-0038-0102A), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north

Plate 60. View of New Ellis Chapel Cemetery (Field Number 00793a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 57. View of cemetery (Field Number 00044), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing west.

Plate 58. View of cemetery (Field Number 00046), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing west.

Plate 59. View of Baldwin Cemetery (Field Number 00050/GB-0038-0102A), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north.

Plate 60. View of New Ellis Chapel Cemetery (Field Number 00793a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 61. View of McMillion Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 0775a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast

Plate 62. View of Williams Cemetery (Field Number 00755), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north

Plate 63. View of New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00351), facing south

Plate 64. View of Andrew Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00367a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north

Plate 61. View of McMillion Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 0775a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing southeast.

Plate 62. View of Williams Cemetery (Field Number 00755), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north.

Plate 63. View of New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00351), facing south.

Plate 64. View of Andrew Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00367a), part of the recommended Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission, facing north.

Plate 65. View of Boggs Run School (GB-0038-0071), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northeast

Plate 66. View of Old Rock Camp School (GB-0038-0063A), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 67. View of former schoolhouse associated with GB-0089-0115, part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing north

Plate 68. View of barn associated with GB-0089-0115, part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing south

Plate 65. View of Boggs Run School (GB-0038-0071), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northeast.

Plate 66. View of Old Rock Camp School (GB-0038-0063A), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

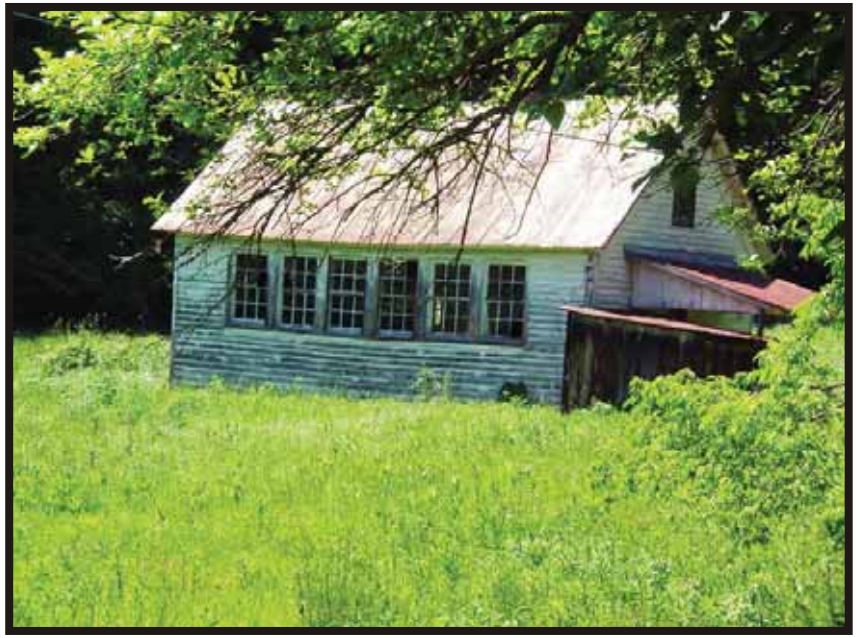

Plate 67. View of former schoolhouse associated with GB-0089-0115, part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing north.

Plate 68. View of barn associated with GB-0089-0115, part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing south.

Plate 69. View of Old McMillion School (GB-0089-0075), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest

Plate 70. View of GB-0038-0041, facing west

Plate 71. View of dwelling associated with GB-0089-0125, facing north

Plate 72. View of outbuilding associated with GB-0089-0125, facing northwest

Plate 69. View of Old McMillion School (GB-0089-0075), part of the recommended Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission, facing northwest.

Plate 70. View of GB-0038-0041, facing west.

Plate 71. View of dwelling associated with GB-0089-0125, facing north.

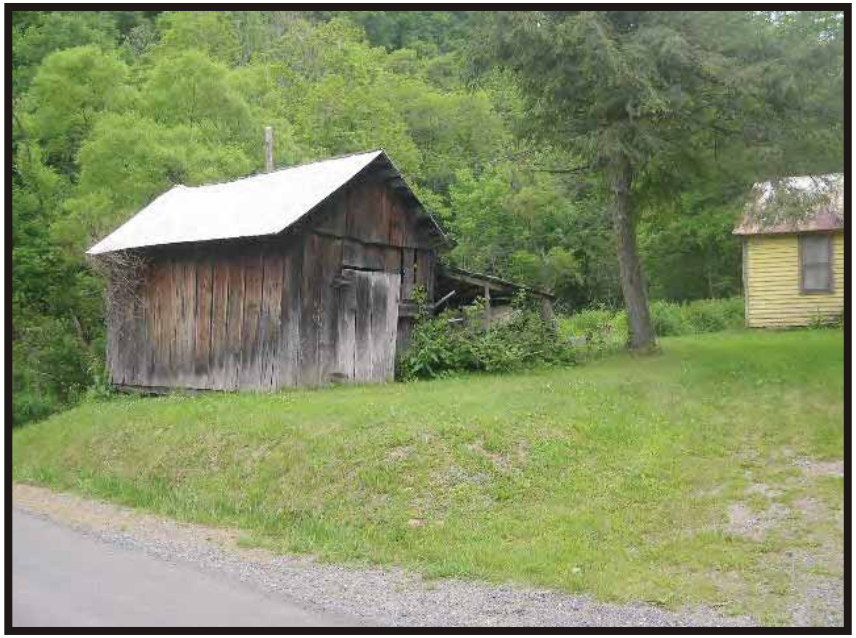

Plate 72. View of outbuilding associated with GB-0089-0125, facing northwest.

Plate 73. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0062, facing northeast

Plate 74. View of dwelling, outbuildings, and topography associated with GB-0038-0062, facing northeast

Plate 75. View of dwelling associated with GB-0089-0117, facing west

Plate 76. View of dwelling, outbuildings, and topography associated with GB-0089-0117, facing west

Plate 73. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0062, facing northeast.

Plate 74. View of dwelling, outbuildings, and topography associated with GB-0038-0062, facing northeast.

Plate 75. View of dwelling associated with GB-0089-0117, facing west.

Plate 76. View of dwelling, outbuildings, and topography associated with GB-0089-0117, facing west.

Plate 77. View of GB-0038-0099 showing original log house section, facing north

Plate 78. View of GB-0038-0099 showing addition to log house section, facing south

Plate 79. View of GB-0040-0056, facing north

Plate 80. View of GB-0040-0066, facing east

Plate 77. View of GB-0038-0099 showing original log house section, facing north.

Plate 78. View of GB-0038-0099 showing addition to log house section, facing south.

Plate 79. View of GB-0040-0056, facing north.

Plate 80. View of GB-0040-0066, facing east.

Plate 81. View of dwelling associated with GB-0040-0087, facing south

Plate 82. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0184, facing east

Plate 83. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0038-0184, facing northwest

Plate 84. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0183, facing southeast

Plate 81. View of GB-0040-0067, facing north/northwest.

Plate 82. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0184, facing east.

Plate 83. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0038-0184, facing northwest.

Plate 84. View of dwelling associated with GB-0038-0183, facing southeast.

Plate 85. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0038-0183, facing south

Plate 86. View of GB-0040-0099, facing south

Plate 87. View of GB-0040-0097, facing northwest

Plate 88. View of GB-0040-0091, facing west

Plate 85. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0038-0183, facing south.

Plate 86. View of GB-0040-0099, facing south.

Plate 87. View of GB-0040-0097, facing northwest.

Plate 88. View of GB-0040-0091, facing west.

Plate 89. View of dwelling associated with GB-0040-0094, facing southwest

Plate 90. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0094, facing northeast

Plate 91. View of GB-0040-0138, facing west/northwest

Plate 92. View of dwelling associated with GB-0040-0129, facing southeast

Plate 89. View of dwelling associated with GB-0040-0094, facing southwest.

Plate 90. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0094, facing northeast.

Plate 91. View of GB-0040-0138, facing west/northwest.

Plate 92. View of dwelling associated with GB-0040-0129, facing southeast.

Plate 93. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0129, facing west

Plate 94. View of GB-0089-0046, facing southeast

Plate 95. View of dwelling and outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0042, facing northwest

Plate 96. View of GB-0040-0117 and GB-0040-0118, facing southwest

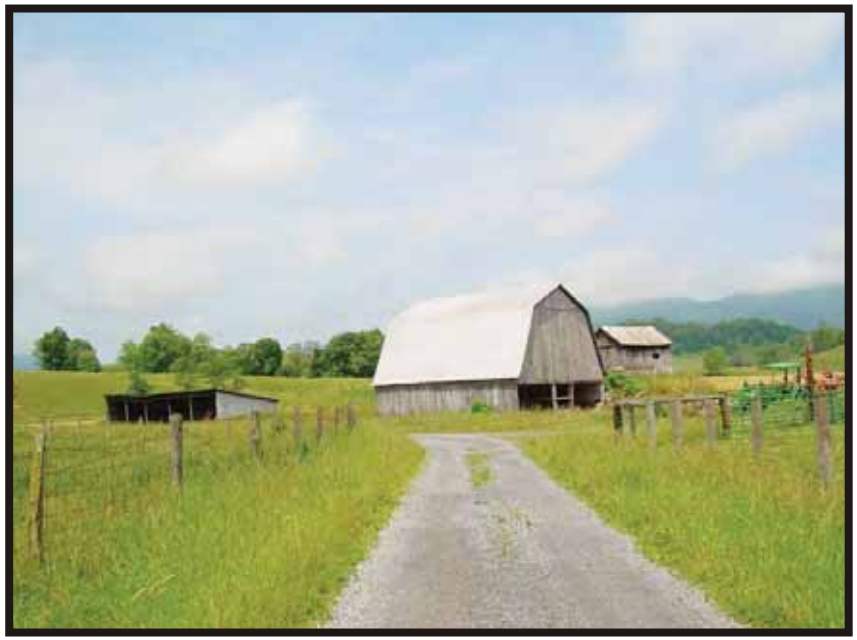

Plate 93. View of outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0129, facing west.

Plate 94. View of GB-0089-0046, facing southeast.

Plate 95. View of dwelling and outbuildings associated with GB-0040-0042, facing northwest.

Plate 96. View of GB-0040-0117 and GB-0040-0118, facing southwest.

Plate 97. View of GB-0040-0026, facing west

Plate 98. Representative view of Monongahela National Forest within project APE, facing south

Plate 97. View of GB-0040-0026, facing west.

Plate 98. Representative view of Monongahela National Forest within project APE, facing south.

The built environment, including the integrity of historic-period structure and the scale and quantity of architectural resources that are beyond the district's period of significance, must convey a sense of historic time and place that reflects the district's period of significance. An historic district can be comprised of resources that lack individual distinction, so long as the grouping as a whole achieves significance within its historic context (USDI 1995:5). Furthermore, in rural areas, geographic and topographical features such as valleys, viewsheds, mountains, and bodies of water can be important elements that contribute to the district's cohesiveness and comprise important aspects of the visual and natural characteristics illustrative of its historical significance. Fields, roads, fences, bridges, and vegetation are crucial as well to defining the qualities of a rural historic district. The historic appearance and current condition of natural features, including vegetation, principal plant materials, open space, cultivated fields, and forests, are factors to be weighed in assessing the district's integrity.

Architectural resources within an historic district are classified as either contributing or non-contributing. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, architectural qualities, and/or archaeological values of a district for at least 1 of 2 reasons. First, the resource was extant during the district's period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the district, and has historic and architectural integrity sufficient to convey those associations. Second, the resource contributes to an historic district if it independently meets NRHP criteria for eligibility. A resource is categorized as non-contributing if it does not add to the historic associations, architectural qualities, or archaeological values of the district. A property may be noncontributing for several reasons. First, it was not extant during the district's period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the district. Second, the resource may have alterations, disturbance, additions, or other changes that have eroded its integrity. Third, the property does not independently meet NRHP criteria for eligibility (USDI 1991:16).

Within the project APE, 4 historic districts have been identified and recommended as eligible for the NRHP. They are the Duo Historic District, Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District, Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, and Friars Hill Historic District. Each is discussed in greater detail below.

5.1.1 Duo Historic District

As previously noted, the former coal mining town of Duo is located in northwestern Greenbrier County on Shellcamp Ridge near the headwaters of Big Clear Creek (Figure A4; Plates 1-10). Duo was built by the Raine Lumber and Coal Company during the early 1930s. Like many coal company towns, Duo had a company store, post office, church, school, boarding house, and worker housing. A rail line connected the community to other coal camps in the area. The company's coal production peaked at 163,334 tons in 1947 and gradually decreased tonnage until Raine Coal Company closed the mines in 1958. However, in late 1958, Claude Gadde and former Raine employees formed the Duo Coals, Inc., and continued to mine until 1967 when the mines permanently closed.

As stated previously, the built environment of Duo remains remarkably intact, with few alterations to the housing stock. Size, scale, massing, form, and materials are consistent throughout the community. Houses located on the west side of the westernmost street in the community were built for coal company managers, while the remaining dwellings were

constructed for workers. Overall, the architectural integrity and cohesion of the built environment in Duo is quite good. No modern intrusions exist within the community. A few resources have been lost over time. These include the train tracks that ran through Duo, which were removed in the early 1950s when the local road network was improved. The company store building was lost to a fire, but the foundation walls are extant. The community's schoolhouse also has been demolished, with the playground now used as a camp meeting ground by local residents. Deferred maintenance is beginning to take a toll on the architectural integrity of some resources within Duo, but its overall historic sense of feeling, setting, and association are intact. The community church continues to be occupied by an active congregation.

As an historic district, Duo is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association with significant historical patterns of development. The period of significance is recommended to begin with founding of the community during the 1930s and extend through 1957. As one of the only extant coal mining towns in southeastern West Virginia, the town is representative of the area's coal heritage. Its organization, buildings, and patterns of land use are classic examples of a company town. The community also has a direct association with the Raine Lumber and Coal Company, an industrial enterprise of historic significance in southern West Virginia. A total of 20 historic architectural resources was identified in Duo. These are listed in tabular format in Appendix D of this report. Of these, 17 resources are recommended as contributing elements. Three resources (GB-0089-0064, GB-0089-0066, and GB-0089-0067) are recommended as non-contributing due to extensive alterations that have greatly eroded their integrity.

5.1.2 Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District

This recommended historic district is located in a narrow valley in the vicinity of the Robbins and Boggs Run creeks, and Robins Fork and Fitzwater Branch roads (Figures A2-A3; Plates 11-18). The valley is surrounded by hills, a topography that is typical of northern Greenbrier County. The rich floodplain on the valley floor is well suited to agriculture, and there are still working farms in the area. Most are engaged in raising beef cattle. The extant architectural resources are related by use and by proximity in the valley. In addition to farmsteads, a church and cemetery are present, indicating that there were social and cultural ties among the properties as well. No modern intrusions exist within the valley. Contributing elements to the setting include the rustic road, fences made of wood posts and wire, and the open pastures and fields that are maintained in the bottomland, while the adjacent hillsides are covered with dense woods.

The historic architecture and the continued agricultural practices create a distinct sense of historic time and place. Although minor alterations have been undertaken in recent years, the overall integrity of the built environment is quite good. The Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association with significant historical patterns of development and under Criterion C, for representing distinctive characteristics of design and construction. The period of significance is recommended to extend from the early nineteenth century through 1957. A total of 10 architectural resources was identified within the recommended district. These are listed in tabular format in Appendix D of this report. All are recommended as contributing to the district.

5.1.3 Williamsburg/Trout Historic District

This historic district is located within the Williamsburg/Trout valley in northern Greenbrier County (Figures A3, A5; Plates 19-30). Williamsburg and Trout are the principal communities in the immediate vicinity. Lewisburg is located approximately 10 miles southeast of the valley. Historically, the area was renowned for the quality of its agriculture, with rich soil and a gently rolling topography that was ideally suited to farming and raising livestock, such as cattle and sheep. The villages of Williamsburg and Trout each functioned as agricultural support centers, featuring commercial concerns such as grist mills, dry goods stores, general stores, and banks, as well as having schools and churches to serve the needs of the local population. First settled during the 1760s, the valley has retained its rural character to the present day. Agriculture continues to be an important component of the local economy. Residents also commute to jobs located elsewhere in the region.

The Williamsburg/Trout Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The period of significance is recommended to extend from the late eighteenth century through 1957. The valley's settlement during the early nineteenth century and its ongoing agricultural tradition are associated with historically significant historical trends and patterns of development. Contributing to the district's integrity are the rural setting and ongoing agricultural activity. The overall built environment conveys an historic sense of time and place, with many architecturally significant resources. A total of 114 historic architectural properties was identified in the recommended Williamsburg/Trout historic district. These are listed in tabular format in Appendix D of this report. Of these, 97 resources are recommended as contributing elements. A total of 17 are recommended as non-contributing either because they were built beyond the district's recommended period of significance or due to extensive alterations that have greatly eroded their integrity.

5.1.4 Friars Hill Historic District

This historic district is located in eastern Greenbrier County (Figure A3; Plates 31-42). The community of Friars Hill is essentially a crossroads community located at the confluence of County Route 9/Friars Hill Road, County Route 9-3/Laurel Hill Road, and County Route 9-4/Sunlight Road. The surrounding topography is very rolling and more rugged than that of the nearby Williamsburg/Trout valley. Much of the land is cleared, however, and utilized as pastureland for livestock and for raising crops. Farming continues to be an important aspect of the local economy.

As previously noted, the community now known as Friars Hill traces its origins to the arrival of John McMillion from Fauquier County, Virginia, around 1788. He purchased land grants on the headwaters of Culverson's (also known as Culbertson's) Creek and he and his wife, Martha, moved to a homestead near the present-day McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181). The couple raised 12 children, many of whom remained in the area for generations thereafter. Indeed, the McMillion family was among the most prolific in northern and eastern Greenbrier County and their descendants are associated with many historic resources in the county, such as the recommended NRHP-eligible farmstead now known as the Hanna Farm (GB-0038-0184). The community's first postmaster was Margaret McMillion Ayres and the first storekeeper was Alpheus McMillion. This post office remained in operation until August 1990. The combination post office and store building (GB-0038-0186) is extant, although its condition is deteriorated. Alpheus McMillion also was among the family members associated with the Old Annie McMillion Farm (GB-0038-0183), which remained in the McMillion family through the

twentieth century. The McMillion Methodist Church was established in 1850, with many of its founding members belonging to the McMillion family, and it continues to have an active congregation. The McMillion school (GB-0089-0075) opened during the early twentieth century and closed by the mid-1940s, after which the school was converted to a single-family dwelling. The Williamsburg Firehouse #2 is located within the district. Built in the 1960s, this concrete-block building is the only operational public service resource in the community.

The Friars Hill Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The period of significance is recommended to extend from 1787 through 1957. The community's settlement during the early nineteenth century and its ongoing agricultural tradition are associated with historically significant historical trends and patterns of development. The McMillion family includes many locally significant individuals who played important roles in the early settlement of the county as well as its ongoing development. Contributing to the district's integrity are the rural setting, rolling topography, and ongoing agricultural activity. In addition, the overall built environment conveys an historic sense of time and place, with a number of resources that retain architectural integrity necessary to convey their historical association. A total of 16 historic architectural properties were identified in the recommended Friars Hill historic district. These are listed in tabular format in Appendix D of this report. With the exception of GB-0038-0174, all of these are recommended as contributing elements. The dwelling at GB-0038-0174 is so extensively altered that its historical associations are no longer apparent. Also within the district, there are 13 resources that are recommended as non-contributing to the historic district because they were built beyond the district's recommended period of significance. In addition to the Williamsburg Firehouse #2, these non-contributing resources include ranch houses, modular houses, and mobile homes. Their presence, however, does not detract from the historical associations and aspects of integrity that make the district eligible for the NRHP.

5.2 MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

Resources that are recommended eligible as part of a multiple property submission are thematically related in 1 or more ways. Each resource must be individually significant and eligible for the NRHP in its own right. Grouping such properties in a thematic context, however, contributes to greater understanding of the historic context of the resource type and can provide an organizing framework for later identification of additional properties that also may be eligible for the NRHP. Within the project APE, three historically significant resource types were identified in the area's rural churches, cemeteries and schools, which are discussed in greater detail below.

5.2.1 Rural Churches

The rural church resource type proliferated in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as many communities in the area erected small churches to meet local residents' needs. Such buildings often functioned as a nexus of social and community activity, particularly prior to development of modern transportation networks. Character defining features of this resource type include the rectangular, 1-room plan; white-painted clapboard siding; front-gabled roof; and symmetrical fenestration, with the entry on the front gable end wall, 3 window openings on each longitudinal wall, and a projecting bay centered on the rear gable end wall. Vernacular Gothic Revival motifs are common as well, including pointed-arch windows with multiple-light sash and an ocular window above the front entry. Built by local carpenters, these edifices are a tangible, intact

example of vernacular building traditions from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

A total of 9 churches was identified that may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and thematically grouped as a Multiple Property Submission (Figures A1-A3, A5; Plates 43-51). These churches are Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042); Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150); Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043); Rockcamp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A); Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B); McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181); First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141); New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086); and Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186).

The 9 churches included with the Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission retain all 7 aspects of integrity required by NRHP eligibility. The location, design, setting, feeling, and association are intact. Few alterations have been undertaken to the buildings, thereby preserving the materials and workmanship. As a result, each is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Furthermore, a Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission is recommended. Informal observations of areas in rural West Virginia beyond the project APE suggest that many significant examples of rural vernacular churches are extant and may be classified as eligible for the NRHP. A Rural Churches Multiple Property Submission can provide other researchers with an organizational and thematic framework within which to assess such resources.

Properties owned by religious institutions ordinarily are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Such properties qualify, however, if they fall within Criteria Consideration A which specifies that a religious property must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance (USDI 1995:2). The churches recommended herein meet this standard as each is recommended eligible for its association with significant trends in the historical development of Greenbrier and Nicholas counties and for its architectural workmanship and design. Each church is described in greater detail below.

5.2.1.1 Eureka Church (NI-0027-0042)

An excellent example of a rural vernacular church building, Eureka Church was constructed in 1937 (Figure A1; Plate 43). The 1-story, front-gabled church is built on a concrete block foundation and clad with painted white clapboards. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with single-hung 2-over-2 wooden sash. Double wooden doors are centered on the south façade. A centered, modified hip-roofed canopy supported by knee braces and square posts projects from the entry. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. On the main block, the gable end on the façade has a Gothic arch window. A projecting bay is located on the north façade with a Gothic arch window in the center. The roof has asphalt shingles, and a steeple with hexagon windows is located on the south facade. An exterior painted white concrete block chimney is located on the east wall.

5.2.1.2 Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150)

This early twentieth century, 1-story, 3-bay front-gabled church with a metal roof is built on a concrete-block foundation (Figure A1; Plate 44). The walls are clad with painted white clapboards. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with tall, narrow, 4-over-4, single-hung wooden sash. The south façade has a central, projecting square entrance tower with a spire and 3-over-1, single-hung sash, a diamond shaped window and a bell. The roofs of the

entrance tower and spire are covered with asphalt shingles. On the east wall is an exterior concrete block chimney. The church has a few decorative details, such as scrolled corner brackets, a partial return cornice, and pointed-arch openings on the bell tower.

5.2.1.3 Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043)

This c. 1882 1-story, 2-bay, front-gabled Gothic Revival church (Figure A2; Plate 45). Constructed on a fieldstone pier foundation, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. Two entries are symmetrically spaced on the northwest façade. The east entry has a 4-panel wood door, while the west entry has an aluminum-framed storm door and replacement steel door. The northeast and southwest longitudinal walls each are punctuated by 3 widely spaced Gothic-arched windows with 2-over-2 wood sash topped by 4-light transoms. On the southeast (rear) gable end wall, a centered projecting bay with a shed roof has tall, narrow Gothic-arched windows with the same style of sash. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. An interior concrete block chimney rises from the northeast and southwest slopes.

5.2.1.4 Rockcamp Community Church (GB-0038-0047A)

This church has a stone pier foundation that has been covered with vertical wood siding (Figure A3; Plate 46). The walls are sheathed with painted clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. A gable-roofed porch is centered on the west façade and has square wood post supports. A wheelchair ramp built of pressure treated lumber accessed the north side of the porch, while concrete steps remain on the front. The centered entry has a 6-panel wood door. To the left is a painted wood sign that reads “Rock Camp Community Church Established May 8 1915.” The north and south longitudinal walls each are punctuated with three small windows with single-hung wood sash that have a light pattern of 6-over-6. Located on the east gable end wall is a projecting shed-roofed bay. Windows on its east and west sides have 1-over-1, wood sash.

5.2.1.5 Olive Baptist Church (GB-0038-0107B)

This 1-story, 1 bay, gable-front church was constructed in 1893 (Figure A3; Plate 47). The foundation is not visible due to the vertical board siding adorning the bottom half of the structure. The façade is symmetrical and is clad with clapboard siding. Windows are wood framed, 6-over-6, single-hung sash. The entrance on the front façade has a 1-bay replacement porch supported by wooden posts and a wooden balustrade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a central slope stovepipe. Located at the rear of the church are 2 shed-roofed outhouses covered with corrugated metal. Located to the south of the church is a wood-framed shed with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal shed roof with exposed rafter ends.

5.2.1.6 McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181)

This 1889 Gothic Revival church is constructed on a stone pier foundation that has been recently covered with plastic lattice (Figure A3; Plate 48). The church was originally clad in clapboard siding, but now has vinyl siding. The fenestration is symmetrical with pointed lancet arched windows on the west and east longitudinal walls. A shed-roofed bay on the south (rear) gable end wall features pointed arched windows with stained glass. Two single entries with wood doors and triangle-shaped transoms are located on the north façade and centered above the 2 doors is a diamond window. A bell tower rises from the ridge line on

the north facade. The tower features bell-cast eaves and rectangular openings on each side. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east wall. The church has a steeply pitched roof that is covered with standing-seam metal.

5.2.1.7 First Baptist Church of Trout (GB-0040-0141)

Located on Sunlight Road in Trout, this c. 1875 front-gabled church is built on a stone foundation, with portions covered by concrete block (Figure A3; Plate 49). The walls are clad in white aluminum siding. Standing-seam metal covers the steeply pitched roof. A small square wood cupola with metal vents is located on the northeast end of the ridgeline, while a small concrete block flue rises from the southwest slope. A gabled entry porch is centered on the northeast façade. It has a poured concrete floor and front steps, and replacement vinyl columns support the roof. A wheelchair ramp built of pressure treated lumber accesses the porch. Sheltered by the porch, the centered entry features a pair of 6-panel doors. Each of the longitudinal walls is punctuated with a series of 3 rectangular window openings. The windows feature original 2-over-2 wood sash with original obscure glass in blue, yellow, and green. A shed-roofed addition spans a portion of the southwest (rear) gable end wall and appears to be a utility space.

5.2.1.8 New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086)

The New Salem Methodist Church is a front-gabled Carpenter Gothic building constructed in c. 1900 (Figure A4; Plate 50). Situated on top of a hill on Flynn's Creek Road, the building faces east, with a small cemetery located on its adjacent southern side. The foundation retains its original stone, although it has recently been covered with aluminum flashing. The walls are sheathed with horizontal clapboard siding. The roof is constructed of standing-seam metal and the cornice line is defined by a wide, simple fascia board. A gabled entry bay projects from the east façade. Accessed by a flight of poured concrete steps, the entry has a pair of replacement 6-panel doors that are topped with a lancet transom. Each longitudinal wall is punctuated with a series of 3 lancet windows. The windows have original wood sash featuring wood Gothic tracery and also are accented with a drip-mold window crown. An exterior, concrete-block chimney is off centered on the north longitudinal wall.

5.2.1.9 Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186)

This Carpenter Gothic church was constructed c. 1900 and is located on Hinkle Road, facing east (Figure A5; Plate 51). Rising from a stone foundation, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers the front-gabled roof. On the east façade, the centered entry is accessed by a short flight of wood steps with metal tube rails. The entry features a pair of original wood, single-panel doors with 2 lights of pebbled glass. A lancet transom with obscure colored glass and wood tracery highlights the entry, while an ocular window is centered above it. Each of the longitudinal walls has a series of tall, narrow lancet windows. The windows feature wood Gothic tracery and the 4-over-4 sash retain opaque colored glass.

5.2.2 Rural Cemeteries

A total of 13 rural cemeteries was identified within the project APE that may meet NRHP eligibility requirements both individually and as contributing elements in a Multiple Property Submission (Figures A1-A5; Plates 52-64). These resources are Field Site Numbers 00008; 00010; 00018; 00043; 00044; 00046; 00050 (GB-0038-0102A); 00351; 00367a; 00706a; 00755;

00775a; and 00793a. Cemeteries and gravesites typically are not considered for inclusion in the NRHP unless they meet special requirements. To qualify for listing under Criterion A, B, or C, a cemetery or grave must meet the eligibility requirement for at least one of those criteria as well as those of Criteria Considerations C or D, which relate specifically to graves and cemeteries.

For the rural cemeteries within the project APE, Criteria Considerations C and D may be applied. Criteria Consideration C provides that a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance may be eligible for the NRHP if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with the individual's productive life. Criteria Consideration D states that the cemetery must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Archival research and fieldwork suggests that the rural cemeteries in the project APE are associated with early settlement in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties ranging from the early through the mid-nineteenth century. Later features are present as well, particularly from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries, which may shed additional light on historical development patterns in the county at that time.

The names of some early settlers or their families were noted on many grave markers. These include the McMillion, McClung, Boggs, and Williams families, all of whom were noted in local histories as being among the first settlers in the area. In some instances, these cemeteries may be the last tangible link to the early settlement period in the project APE. Additionally, there are gravesites that are associated with locally significant individuals. These include the Williams cemetery (Field Number 00755; Plate 64) near the community of Duo. John Williams and his wife, who were the first settlers to reach the Duo area, are buried here. The Nancy Hart Grave (Field Number 00008; Plate 56) is associated with a legendary local figure, Nancy Hart, who is credited with being a Confederate spy. Finally, some cemeteries, such as the Baber Cemetery (Field Number 00010; Plate 55) and the former Beulah Methodist Church cemetery (Field Number 00018; Plate 57) feature elements such as headstones and fences that may be significant examples of rural funerary design practices. Vernacular funerary traditions also may be discerned in the intentional location of cemeteries on hilltops or hillsides, plantings within the cemeteries, and the arrangement of graves.

The 13 cemeteries included with the Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission retain all 7 aspects of integrity required by NRHP eligibility. The location, design, setting, feeling, and association are intact. Few alterations have been undertaken, thereby preserving the materials and workmanship. As a result, each cemetery is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and according to the requirements of Criteria Considerations C and D. Furthermore, a Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission is recommended. Numerous rural cemeteries have been documented by local genealogists. Many are family cemeteries that are in remote locations, or they are associated with rural churches. In some instances, their locations are known only to local residents. It is likely that many of these resources meet NRHP-eligibility criteria, particularly for their historical associations with significant patterns of development and with locally significant individuals. Vernacular funerary practices also may be present. A Rural Cemeteries Multiple Property Submission can provide other researchers with an organizational and thematic framework within which to assess such resources.

5.2.2.1 Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00706a)

This cemetery (Figure A1; Plate 52) is associated with the Mountain Baptist Church (NI-0027-0001) in the community of Carl, which is near the southeast boundary of Nicholas County. The extant church was constructed in 1952. It is situated at the intersection of County Route 44-5 and State Route 20 on a hill that slopes toward Route 20. The cemetery is located at the rear of the church. Within the cemetery, graves dating from as early as 1907 were identified, indicating that the extant church probably replaced an older structure. The congregation continues to be active today.

5.2.2.2 Baber Cemetery (Field Number 00010)

This cemetery (Figure A1; Plate 53) is located just south of Mann Knob along County Route 10-1/Cold Knob Road in northern Greenbrier County. It occupies the east and south sides of a hillside and its setting is quite remote. A historic period house (GB-0089-0100) is located across the road. There also are several houses south of the cemetery, all of which appear to have been constructed within the last 5 to 10 years. The cemetery does not appear to have been associated with a church. Within the cemetery, there are some plantings, such as mountain laurel, that may have local significance for their symbolic association. A small wooden sign bearing the name, "Baber Cemetery" is positioned alongside a narrow gravel drive that leads into the cemetery.

This resource was included in a countywide inventory of cemeteries, Greenbrier County Cemeteries, volumes of which were published for each county district by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, in 1963. At that time, 89 individuals were buried here. The interment dates ranged from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth century, with most burials dating from the mid- to late twentieth century. A brief descriptive blurb about the cemetery indicates that the land was donated by Mrs. J. C. Baber and Mr. A. B. and Jr. Mullins.

5.2.2.3 Nancy Hart Grave (Field Number 00008)

This cemetery (Figure A2; Plate 54) includes the grave of Nancy Hart, as well as a handful of other burials. It is located on the west side of Manning Knob and is along County Route 10-1/Cold Knob Road in northern Greenbrier County. The location is very rural and there are no nearby communities, churches, or other resources with which the cemetery is associated.

Nancy Hart, a Confederate spy of legendary renown in local history. After being captured by Union forces under Lt. Colonel William Starr in 1862, Hart's exploits reportedly included a daring escape on Starr's own horse, followed by a return to Summersville, Nicholas County, with 200 Confederate troops under the command of Major R. August Bailey. Starr and some of his troops were captured during the assault and sent to the notorious Libby Prison in Richmond (Comstock 1976b:3517-3518). Nancy Hart's grave is marked with a plaque placed in 1987 that commemorates her as a "Civil War heroine."

The Hart gravesite is enclosed by a wood rail fence with a hinged gate. There appear to be 2 or 3 other graves alongside Hart's, but these are unmarked. South of the fenced enclosure, a grave for an individual named Hunter is located.

5.2.2.4 Beulah Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00018)

This cemetery (Figure A2; Plate 55) is associated with the Beulah Methodist Church (GB-0038-0043) in Greenbrier County. The cemetery occupies a hilltop that stands southeast of the church. It continues to be maintained by volunteers. Many of the headstones date from the mid- to late nineteenth century and were clearly handmade with considerable skill. The church has been converted to a private residence. It is not known if the congregation merged with another nearby group or if its members disbanded. The church and cemetery are located roughly at the center of the Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, which was recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The district is located in a narrow valley in the vicinity of the Robbins and Boggs Run creeks, and Robins Fork and Fitzwater Branch roads. The valley is surrounded by hills, a topography that is typical of northern Greenbrier County. The rich floodplain on the valley floor is well suited to agriculture, and there are still working farms in the area. Most are engaged in raising beef cattle.

According to the countywide inventory of cemeteries, Greenbrier County Cemeteries, 83 individuals were buried here by 1963. Interments ranged in date from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, with most dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Families buried here include Boggs (16 graves); Brown (5); Cutlip (4); Holmes (9); McMillion (20); Morrison (3); and Tharp (3).

5.2.2.5 Lewis Cemetery (Field Number 00043)

This cemetery (Figure A2; Plate 56) is located on the east side of Rock Camp Creek in a quite rural and remote part of Greenbrier County. The nearest community, Loveridge, is located south of the cemetery. Although the community dates back to at least the late nineteenth century, many of the oldest buildings have been destroyed by floods. There now are several new mobile homes and modular houses in the community, along with a variegated collection of older outbuildings, including root cellars and sheds. A former schoolhouse (GB-0038-0063A) has been converted to a dwelling. A nearby farmstead (GB-0038-0062) is operated by the Dolan family, who used to maintain a post office from their residence. The family also owns a considerable amount of land in the valley.

The cemetery was included in a countywide inventory of cemeteries, Greenbrier County Cemeteries, volumes of which were published for each county district by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, in 1963. At that time, there were 5 individuals buried here, including Clutter (1 grave); Lewis (3); and Rose (1). No dates for the interments were included with the inventory.

5.2.2.6 Cemetery (Field Number 00044)

This cemetery (Figure A2; Plate 57) is located on the west side of Rock Camp Creek and is not far from the Lewis Cemetery (Field Number 00043). The rural setting for this cemetery is the same. The cemetery itself is situated at the top of a hill and is surrounded by overgrown trees and grasses. The remnants of a fence are extant as well. There are a number of graves marked with fieldstones, but the markers bear no legible writing. Of the approximately 50 graves at the cemetery, only 10 retain legible headstones. These date from around 1912 to as late as 1953. The family names of Lewis, Clutter, and Holms were among the legibly marked graves.

5.2.2.7 Cemetery (Field Number 00046)

This cemetery (Figure A3; Plate 58) is located slightly northwest of the community of Leonard, which is at the intersection of County Route 5 and Panther Creek Road in northern Greenbrier County. Very little evidence of the Leonard community remains. There are a few barns and an abandoned dwelling, but few other signs of occupation in the immediate vicinity. The cemetery's location is not marked with signage.

The cemetery is west of Panther Creek Road. Situated on a hillside and is almost entirely hidden from view by vegetation. A deteriorating wire fence with wood posts encloses the gravesites, and the graves themselves are becoming overgrown. There are as many as 21 gravesites in the cemetery. Those with markers bear the names Brown, Hamrick, Christianson, McCarty, and Lewis. Most date from the early to mid-twentieth century.

5.2.2.8 Baldwin Cemetery (Field Number 00050/GB-0038-0102A)

This cemetery (Figure A3; Plate 59) is located northwest of the tiny community of Cordova, which is at the intersection of County Route 5 and County Route 5-7. Cordova itself consists of only a handful of buildings, including a dwelling (GB-0089-0093) and the Olive Baptist Church (GB-00308-0107B). The cemetery is located on land that is associated with a log house (GB-0038-0101) that was built during the mid-nineteenth century. It likely was a family cemetery that belonged to the original occupants of the log house, or to their descendants. Situated on a hilltop and overlooking cultivated gardens, the cemetery is enclosed with rows of trees along each side. The setting is very rural and scenic. Many of the graves are hidden by tall grasses, but the property is generally well maintained.

The cemetery has approximately 25 burials. Markers are made of hand hewn fieldstone, sandstone, and polished granite. Many of them are no longer legible, but some family names are still visible, including Baldwin, Stacy, Hamon, and Stanley.

5.2.2.9 New Ellis Chapel Cemetery (Field Number 00793a)

This cemetery (Figure A3; Plate 60) is associated with the New Ellis Chapel (GB-0089-0087). The church is located off County Route 5-6 in a rural part of eastern Greenbrier County. It occupies high, flat ground on a land formation labeled as Brushy Flat on USGS topographic maps. The church was built in 1954 and is of concrete block construction. Both church and cemetery are enclosed by a wire fence. The extant church likely replaced an earlier structure, as there are graves in the cemetery that date to the late nineteenth century. The congregation continues to be active and both the church and cemetery are very well maintained.

Located at the rear of the church, the cemetery has approximately 160 graves. The earliest grave that was noted had a date of 1885, while the most recent was 2004. Among the family names that are included are Roberts, McMillion, Dixon, Blake, Lewis, Boyce, Faulkner, and Hammons. The cemetery does not feature any traditional plantings, but many of the graves had recent floral decorations and flags.

5.2.2.10 McMillion Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00775a)

This cemetery (Figure A3; Plate 61) is associated with the McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181) in Friars Hill, Greenbrier County. The church occupies a hilltop location and the cemetery is situated at its rear. A chain link fence encloses the cemetery.

The first Methodist church built to house the McMillion Methodist church congregation was constructed in 1850. John McClure served as the first minister. Organizing members were Joseph McMillion, Andrew McMillion, David McMillion, and their wives. McMillion family membership in local Methodist churches extended as far back as 1786, when Daniel McMillion (or McMullen as the name also was recorded) was a member of the Old Rehoboth Church. Nathan McMillion donated the land for the church. The first church was built of logs and dedicated during the summer of 1850. In 1889, this church was torn down and the present building (GB-0038-0181) was erected.

There are approximately 300 graves in the cemetery, dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. The congregation in the church is still active and the cemetery is very well maintained. In addition to McMillion, among the family names recorded are Ayres, Cooper, Hanna, and Snedgar.

5.2.2.11 Williams Cemetery (Field Number 00755)

This cemetery (Figure A4; Plate 62) is located in the mining town of Duo and is a contributing resource to the recommended eligible Duo Historic District. The cemetery occupies a hilltop and is a short distance away from the community itself. The terrain is very hilly and dense woods surround the gravesites.

The cemetery has only three graves. Only 1 of the markers is legible, but the graves are reported by local residents to be those of the Williams family, who were among the earliest settlers in the area. Albert Williams established a farmstead just slightly north of present-day Duo. It was during this time that the name of Duo originated due to 2 families, the Williamses and the Whites, who owned large tracts of land in the area. The farmhouse and its outbuildings are long vanished, leaving this small cemetery the only direct link to the Williams family.

5.2.2.12 New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00351)

This cemetery (Figure A5; Plate 63) is associated with the New Salem Methodist Church (GB-0040-0086) in Greenbrier County. A Methodist congregation known as Salem Church was organized in the county by the early nineteenth century. It was located near the community of Maysville (now Sunlight) on land owned by William Riffe. The first deed concerning the church was recorded 1 June 1819, to the trustees of Salem Meeting House by David and Rebeckah Williams. The trustees included Charles Hide, Joseph McMillion, John McMillion, Richard Jones, and Andrew McCoy. The congregation broke up as a result of conflict that arose among members during the years leading up to the Civil War. Southern sympathizer Andrew McCoy moved to a church (B-0040-0214) in Williamsburg, while the McMillions chose to build a church (GB-0038-0181) at Friars Hill, and the Nunley family went to Pembroke west of Trout. In 1888, Reverend W. D. Dearing began serving as pastor and Sunday school superintendent for a Methodist congregation that met at the Pembroke schoolhouse, and it appears that what became the New Salem Church was organized by him. In 1913, the

congregation acquired land next to the schoolhouse to use for a new church building. The current edifice (GB-0040-0086) was erected shortly thereafter. The pulpit, timbers, pews, and a small table were taken from Old Salem to New Salem Church. Congregants Mary May Nunley and Minnie McClung raised money to buy an organ, while Eliza McClung Hill donated adjacent land for a cemetery. The congregation continues to meet today. The c.1890 former schoolhouse (GB-0040-0085) next to the church is now a private dwelling.

The cemetery was included in Greenbrier County Cemeteries, published in 1963. At that time, there were 52 individuals buried here. Interments ranged in date from the late nineteenth to late twentieth century, with most burials dating the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Families buried here include Faulkner (4 graves); Judy (4); Lemasters (3); McClintic (6); McMillion (11); Nicely (7); Nunley (7); and Williams (14).

5.2.2.13 Andrew Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery (Field Number 00367a)

This cemetery (Figure A5; Plate 64) is associated with the Andrew Chapel United Methodist Church (GB-0040-0214) in Williamsburg, Greenbrier County. This was the first Methodist church in Williamsburg. It was erected in 1855, reportedly by Andrew McCoy, for whom the church was named. A Southern sympathizer, McCoy had left the Old Salem Church near Maysville (now Sunlight) as a result of conflict within the congregation during the years leading to the Civil War. The 1855 church was destroyed by fire in 1898. The current church (GB-0040-0214) was completed in c. 1904 by John Toothman, William Wyatt, and Emory Judy, who also built the nearby Lacy Presbyterian Church (GB-0040-0186). George Richardson served as the first pastor in the new building. Bollar and Elizabeth McClung deeded the land where the church stands to the church trustees for the sum of $1. Land for the cemetery had been acquired for the same sum in 1890, with the deed specifying its purpose was to serve as a “burial ground of white dead.” In 1925, the cemetery was expanded by the purchase of additional land for $20.

The cemetery was included in a countywide inventory of cemeteries, Greenbrier County Cemeteries, volumes of which were published for each county district by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, in 1963. At that time, 643 individuals were buried in the cemetery. Interments ranged in date from late nineteenth to late twentieth century; the earliest was 1859 (George Knight), and the greatest concentration of dates were from the early to mid-twentieth century. Families represented in the cemetery include Anderson (9 graves); Blake (12); Bobbit (6); Bransford (12); Burr (15); Collins (9); Graybeal (16); Hardesty (11); Hinkle (22); Hume (13); Judy (28); Knight (14); Lemaster (2); Mauzy (9); McClintic (11); McClung (29); McMillion (7); Miller (8); Rader (8); Riffe (7); Shockly (7); Simmons (11); Suttle (11); Tyree (11); Wickline (10); Williams (11); and Wyatt (24).

5.2.3 Rural Schools

As previously noted, public education in Greenbrier County began during the mid-nineteenth century. Its progress, however, was hampered by the funding mechanism that was utilized, as a social stigma was attached to its disbursement of funds to students who were considered to be poor. A publicly funded education system was established by the new state constitution following the Civil War, leading to rapid growth in educational opportunities across the state. A more standardized curriculum also was set, with approved textbooks covering the subjects of reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. Funding to support the schools

came from personal and property taxes, as well as an invested school fund and proceeds from forfeitures, confiscations, and fines (Brown 1954:229, 231; McMillion 1978:42).

By 1881, Greenbrier County had 4,657 students enrolled in public primary schools. The first public high school opened in the county in 1896 at Ronceverte. By the 1920s, Williamsburg, Renick, Alderson, White Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg also had high schools. There were 190 1-room schools in operation throughout the county. These included the former schools within the project APE near Boggs Run (GB-0038-0071), Loveridge (GB-0038-0063A), Parker Mountain (GB-0089-0115), Friars Hill (GB-0089-0075), Pembroke (GB-0040-0085) and Cordova (GB-0038-0095). After World War II, Greenbrier County conformed with national trends to consolidate small schools into larger, more centrally located facilities. A consolidated school opened in Williamsburg during the 1960s. As a result, many of the 1-room schools were closed and the buildings were converted to other uses.

As a resource type, the 1-room schools of Greenbrier County display some variety in terms of their form, massing, and architectural detail. The most common type within the project APE is a frame, front-gabled building with a shed-roofed porch spanning the primary, gable-end façade. The Loveridge (GB-0038-0063A), Parker Mountain (GB-0089-0115), and Friars Hill (GB-0089-0075) schools are all examples of this form. The former Pembroke school (GB-0040-0085) also likely conformed to the same design tenets, but its fenestration and exterior massing were somewhat altered when it was converted to a residence. Similarly, the Baldwin School (GB-0038-0095) at Cordova is so extensively altered that its original form is almost completely obscured. A notable exception is the Boggs Run School (GB-0038-0071), which features a hip roof that is punctuated with a centered dormer (Plate 65). Although vacant, this former school is virtually unaltered from its original appearance.

The schools at Boggs Run (GB-0038-0071), Loveridge (GB-0038-0063A), Parker Mountain (GB-0089-0115), and Friars Hill (GB-0089-0075) all are assessed to retain a sufficient level of architectural integrity to convey their historical association with early to mid-twentieth century public education in Greenbrier County. As a result, each is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Furthermore, a Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission is recommended. Informal observations of areas in rural West Virginia beyond the project APE suggest that many significant examples of rural vernacular schools are extant and may be classified as eligible for the NRHP. A Rural Schools Multiple Property Submission can provide other researchers with an organizational and thematic framework within which to assess such resources.

5.2.3.1 Boggs Run School (GB-0038-0071)

Constructed c. 1940, this 1-room, 1-story, 3-bay schoolhouse retains its original form and materials (Figure A2; Plate 65). Rising from a concrete block foundation, the exteriors walls are clad with clapboard siding. A wide fascia board extends along the tops of the walls, along the eaves. The hip roof is covered with standing seam metal. A hip-roofed dormer with a louvered metal vent is centered on the north side, while an interior brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof. A hip-roofed porch is centered on the north façade. Built on stone piers, it has a wood floor, square wood columns connected by T-shaped railings, and a wide, unadorned frieze. Sheltered by the porch is a centered entry with a 5-paneled wood door. Square profile wood casing frames the entry. To either side are tall, rectangular wood windows with historic-period, single-hung 4-over-4 wood sash. The east wall is devoid of fenestration, while the west wall is punctuated by 3 windows closely spaced together across

the south half of the wall. These windows also retain single-hung four-over-four wood sash. All of the window openings feature a very simple, square-profile facing. This building appears to be unoccupied.

5.2.3.2 Old Rock Camp School (GB-0038-0063A)

This 1914 1-story, 1-bay, front-gabled building is a former 1-room schoolhouse that has been converted to a dwelling (Figure A3; Plate 66). Constructed on a stone pier foundation, the exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. On the south façade is a shed-roofed porch with a wood floor, square post supports, and a square balustrade. Sheltered by the porch, the centered entry has a replacement storm door and entry door. Located above the porch in the gable apex is a hexagon shaped vent. The east and west longitudinal walls have single windows with replacement vinyl sash with a light pattern of 6-over-6. A window at the north end of the east wall has been converted to a door, and opens onto a new wood deck that spans the elevation.

5.2.3.3 GB-0089-0115

This 2-story, 1-bay, front-gabled schoolhouse was constructed c. 1900 (Figure A3; Plate 67-68). An historic name for the school was not identified, but it is located along County Route 5-1 and is northeast of Parker Mountain. The building has the form and massing of a 1-room schoolhouse, although it appears to have been used most recently as a dwelling. The foundation is not visible. The walls are clad with clapboard siding and standing seam metal covers the roof. A brick interior chimney rises from the ridgeline. On the northeast façade is a centered shed-roofed porch with square posts. The centered entry is not visible. Above the porch, a small window is located in the apex of the gable. At the southeast corner of the porch is a shed-roofed addition with vertical board siding and a standing seam metal roof. The northwest longitudinal wall is pierced by 2 widely spaced windows, the eastern which of has a wood sash with 2-over-2 horizontal lights, while the western sash has 6-over-6 lights. On the southeast façade are 6 windows, all of which have 6-over-6 sash.

Located to the north of the house is a frame barn with vertical board siding, asymmetrical gable roof, and a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter ends. The lower portion of the walls are built of saddle-notched round logs. Nearby is a small shed with vertical board siding, open front, and a shed roof with exposed rafter ends.

5.2.3.4 Old McMillion School (GB-0089-0075)

This c. 1920 1-story, 3-bay, front-gabled house is a former schoolhouse (Figure A3; Plate 69). Constructed on a stone foundation, it has a symmetrical composition. The exterior walls are clad with painted clapboard siding. The southeast façade has a full porch with wood lattice underneath the porch, an open railing with square balusters, and simple square support posts. The centered entry has an aluminum storm door and a 3-light paneled wood door. Flanking the entry are 2 windows with horizontal-light 2-over-2 sash. The northeast and southwest walls have regularly spaced windows with 2-over-2 sash. The asphalt-shingled roof has an interior ridge concrete block chimney. Wide fascia boards at the eaves lend the front of the building a pedimented appearance that reflects a slight Greek Revival influence.

5.3 INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

In order to be individually eligible for the NRHP, a resource must have historic significance and integrity. Significance may be under 1 or more of the 4 criteria for NRHP eligibility. These are Criterion A, association with historic events or activities; Criterion B, association with important persons; Criterion C, distinctive design or physical characteristics, and Criterion D, potential to provide important information about prehistory or history. A resource that is individually eligible for the NRHP also must possess at least 1 of the 7 criteria for integrity, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (USDI 1991:1). Sites, buildings, structures, and objects may qualify as individually eligible for the NRHP.

Field investigations identified 21 resources that are recommended as individually eligible. They include 11 dwellings, 8 farmsteads, 1 commercial building, and 1 gristmill. In addition to retaining a high level of architectural integrity, each property is associated with an historically significant activity or event, such as agriculture, historically significant individual, and/or is architecturally significant in terms of design or workmanship. Each of these is discussed in greater detail below.

5.3.1 GB-0038-0041

This farmstead is reported to include one of the oldest dwellings in the vicinity, as well as several outbuildings (Figure A2; Plate 70). The house consists of 2 distinct, 1-and-1/2-story, side-gabled sections that are connected by a covered breezeway. The c. 1840 northeast section is built of log on a stone pier foundation. The log walls feature square notching. A shed-roofed porch spans the southeast façade. It has a wood floor and slender wood post supports. Sheltered by the porch, the wood-framed windows have single-hung sash with a light pattern of 2-over-2. An exterior chimney built of coursed fieldstone is centered on the northeastern gable end wall. A frame, gable-roofed addition extends from the northwestern wall of the c. 1840 section. Its foundation is not visible. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, and corrugated metal covers the roof. The visible windows have paired, single-light sliding sash. The c. 1890 southwest section is a 3-bay, side-gabled house, also constructed on a stone pier foundation. The walls are clad with clapboard siding. The symmetrical southeast façade has a centered entry with a paneled wood door, flanked by rectangular windows with 6-over-6, wood sash. The gable end walls are devoid of fenestration. An interior brick chimney is located at the northeast end of the roof. All of the roof levels are covered with corrugated metal.

Located northeast of the dwelling is a side-gabled shed constructed of fieldstone. Built into the sloping grade of the land, the structure appears to be a root cellar and/or milk house. Corrugated metal covers the roof, and small square windows are visible on the southwest gable end wall. A shed-roofed, frame shed stands southwest of the dwelling. Directly south of it is a front-gabled shed with clapboard siding and a metal roof. A swinging wood door is centered on the northeast gable end wall. Attached to the southeast end wall is a shed-roofed frame shed with vertical board siding and 2 large, sliding doors on the southeast façade. A shed-roofed structure with horizontal board siding is directly adjacent to the southeast wall of the shed. A small barn is situated a short distance to the southwest. The front-gabled building has vertical board siding, a haymow, and a standing-seam metal roof.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early settlement in the area. Dating from c. 1840, the dwelling is among the earliest tangible links to this period in Greenbrier County's history. Change to the property over time is evident in the dwelling's accretion and is typical of rural vernacular architecture in this region. Both the original block's log construction and the c. 1890 frame addition are legacies of traditional building methods that were used by area residents in an era that predated mass production. Consequently, the property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its workmanship.

5.3.2 GB-0089-0125

This property is a small farmstead that dates from at least the early twentieth (Figure A3; Plates 71-72). The dwelling is a 1-story, 5 bay, cross-gabled hall and parlor house that was constructed c. 1915, according to the Greenbrier County Assessor's office. The overall massing is symmetrical and the detailing has a slight Greek Revival influence. The foundation is not visible. The walls are clad with clapboard siding that is painted yellow. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. The southwest façade has a centered gable-roofed porch with slender, turned columns. The railing is enclosed with clapboard siding that matches the house's walls. The primary is centered beneath the porch and has a paneled, half-glass wood door. Flanking the entry are 2 rectangular windows. Two more windows are widely spaced to either side of the entry porch. An entry also is centered on the southeast gable end wall. All of these windows have 2-over-2 wood framed sash. On the northwest gable end wall, there is an exterior brick chimney. An interior concrete block chimney rises from the northeast (rear) wall. Adjacent to the chimney is a gabled wing with a shed-roofed porch spanning its south façade.

Northwest of the house, there is a small, gable-front barn with exposed rafter ends. It is clad with vertical board siding and has a lean-to addition on the east façade. Northeast of the house is a small, shed roofed privy/shed with exposed rafter ends and vertical board siding. Located southeast of the house is a gable-front cellar built into the hillside. The cellar has a concrete foundation, vertical board siding on the upper half and a centrally located wooden door on the first story. Located southwest of the house is a small shed, with a shed roof and clad with vertical board siding.

This property is recommended for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. As an intact example of an early twentieth century farmstead, the resource conveys its historical association with agriculture. Vernacular building traditions are evident in the simple, yet symmetrically proportioned dwelling, as well as the form, massing, and materials of the outbuildings.

5.3.3 GB-0038-0062

This farmstead includes a c. 1890 dwelling and 9 outbuildings that appear to have been constructed between c. 1890 and 1940 (Figure A3; Plates 73-74). The farmhouse is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-gabled residence. The overall composition and massing are symmetrical. The foundation is not visible, and the walls are clad with clapboard siding. The west façade features a centered, projecting bay with cutaway corners and is supported by slender turned posts. Beneath the bay, the centered entry has single-light sidelights and a replacement storm door. The projecting bay has 3 window openings with 1-over-1 sash and a smaller window with a 2-light sash at the apex of the gable. To either side of the projecting porch and bay are windows with 1-over-1 replacement sash. The north and south gable end walls

are devoid of fenestration. On the east (rear) wall, is a centered 2-story wing. The fenestration includes 1 window with paired, 1-over-1 sash and 1 with a single, 1-over-1 sash on the first story of the north wall, and windows with 2-over-2 horizontal light sash on the second story. The roof is completely covered with standing-seam metal and has an exterior concrete block chimney that is centered on the north and east gable end walls.

A root cellar is located to the northeast (rear) of the house. The foundation is not visible. The upper story walls appear to be brick, and the front-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A small frame structure that appears to be a privy is located south of the root cellar and east of the house. Alongside it is a shed-roofed shed with vertical board siding and a standing- seam metal roof.

North of the house is a shed-roofed frame structure that may have historically been used as a chicken coop. It is oriented to the east, facing away from the adjacent road. Constructed on a sill foundation, the vertical board walls are covered with brick-patterned asphalt siding, and standing-seam metal sheathes the roof. A small window with a 2-light sash is centered on the west (rear) wall.

South of the house, a front-gabled frame shed with a shed-roofed addition has been converted for use as a garage. It is oriented parallel to the road, with the façade on the north wall. The walls are clad with vertical boards. The north façade consists entirely of open bays. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. East of the garage is a front-gabled barn. It is oriented west toward the road and has a large, shed-roofed extension that spans the south longitudinal wall, as well as a shed-roofed addition on the north wall. All sections have vertical board siding, and standing-seam metal covers all of the roof levels. Doors of various sizes punctuate the east façade. Standing northeast of the garage and southwest of the barn is a shed-roofed frame shed. This structure also is clad with vertical board siding and has a standing-seam metal roof. A door is centered on the north façade. A shed of similar size, scale, and materials is located near the barn's northeast (rear) corner. Between this latter shed and the possible privy is a front-gabled shed with vertical board siding. It is oriented toward the road, and the west façade has a pair of off-centered swinging doors. Standing-seam metal covers the roof.

This property is an excellent example of an intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmstead. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with agriculture. According to a local resident, the property has been owned by the same family for more than 80 years. The owners continue to engage in raising beef cattle. The farmstead stands north of the tiny community of Loveridge, and it once housed the local post office as well. The property is further recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The farmhouse is an outstanding example of a vernacular I-house with Folk Victorian decorative treatments. As a whole, the farmstead complex retains a high level of architectural integrity that is illustrative of its historic use.

5.3.4 GB-0089-0117

This farmstead includes a c. 1880 dwelling and a varied collection of outbuildings (Figure A3; Plates 75-76). The 2-story, 3-bay, double pile I-house consists of a side-gabled main block with a 1-and-1/2 story rear gabled wing. The overall composition and massing are symmetrical. The foundation is not visible. The walls are clad with clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers all of the roof levels. An exterior gable end concrete block

chimney is centered on the main block's southwestern gable end wall, and an interior concrete block chimney rises from the one-story wing's ridgeline. A lightning rod system extends along both ridgelines. A shed-roofed porch spans the southeast façade. It has a wood floor and square post supports; a ramp built of pressure-treated lumber fronts the porch. Sheltered by the porch is a centered entry with sidelights, and flanking it are rectangular windows with wood, horizontal 2-over-2 sash. The second story has 3 regularly spaced window opening, each of which has horizontal 2-over-2 sash. On the northeast gable end wall, a window is right of center on the first and second stories; each has a horizontal 2-over-2 sash. The gable-roofed rear wing is centered on the northwest side of the main block. It features a shed-roofed porch on the northeast longitudinal wall. The porch has square support columns that are painted white. Covered by the porch are a window with a pair of 1-over-1 sash and an entry with a paneled, multiple-light wood door.

A c. 1880 barn stands southwest of the dwelling. It has a narrow, front-gabled central core that is flanked by expansive, shed-roofed extension on its southwestern and northeastern longitudinal walls. The foundation appears to be covered with concrete. Vertical board siding covers the walls, and the roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A pair of swinging wood doors is centered on the southeastern gable end wall, with another pair of swinging doors to the right. Northeast of the barn is a small c. 1880 shed with a projecting, front-gabled roof. The walls are of log construction with half-dovetail notching. A door is left-of-center on the northeast gable end wall. A shed-roofed frame shed is located to the west of the dwelling. The walls are covered with vertical board siding and a door is centered on the northeast façade. Standing-seam metal sheathes the roof. A front-gabled metal shed is situated near the northwestern corner of the dwelling. A door and small square window punctuate the south gable end wall. Standing-seam metal covers the roof.

Situated in a narrow valley alongside Spring Creek in northern Greenbrier County, this property is an excellent example of an intact late nineteenth century farmstead. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with agriculture. Farming was the primary economic activity for most Greenbrier County residents from the time of settlement during the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Greenbrier County farmers were especially known for raising pedigreed livestock, a tradition that continues to the present day. The property is further recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The farmhouse is an outstanding example of a vernacular I-house and includes many of the character-defining elements for this resource type, such as side facing gables, an exterior end chimney, full-façade front porch, 1-room depth by 2-room width, and 2 full stories. Like many houses of its type, the subject dwelling features minimal stylistic embellishments, but its symmetrical composition, massing, and fenestration, as well as wide fascia boards at the eaves and 2-over-2 wood sash are suggestive of a vernacular interpretation of classically derived architectural traditions. Additionally, as a whole, the farmstead complex retains a high level of architectural integrity that is illustrative of its historic use.

5.3.5 GB-0038-0099

This 1-and-1/2-story, 2 bay, side-gabled log house was constructed c. 1820 and has a large ca. 1970 addition (Figure A3; Plates 77-78). The original cabin has hand-hewn logs that are square notched at the corners. It sits on a stacked stone foundation and has 1-over-1 replacement windows. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal. An exterior gable end chimney is centered on the west wall. The façade features a full-length

porch with a shed roof and concrete block foundation. The 1970s 1-story, 4 bay, rear addition has a concrete block foundation, vertical board siding, and a gable-front roof with asphalt shingles. A 1-story frame shed is located behind the rear addition. It has vertical board siding and a front-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal.

As one of the oldest documented architectural resources in the project APE, this log house is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early settlement in northern Greenbrier County. Additionally, it is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its workmanship and design. With its stacked stone foundation and hand-hewn walls, the dwelling is an excellent example of early nineteenth century vernacular building techniques. Although an addition spans the rear wall, the dwelling retains the architectural integrity required to convey an historic sense of time and place.

5.3.6 GB-0040-0056

Known as the Taft Cochran House, this is a c. 1915 2-story, 3-bay, side-gabled dwelling with Neoclassical attributes (Figure A3; Plate 79). Built on a stone pier foundation, the house's overall massing and composition are symmetrical. Clapboard siding covers the walls, while the gabled roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Returned eaves are visible at the gable end walls. The south façade features a centered, 2-story portico has accented with square columns, a simple square balustrade and a wood floor. On each level, an entry is centered and has a screen door and a single-light wood door. To either side of the entries, a single rectangular window with 2-over-2 wood sash is located. The windows on the gable ends are placed right-of-center and also have 2-over-2 wood sash. A lean-to addition is located on the north (rear) elevation. The windows on the addition have a light pattern of 1-over-1. An enclosed porch is located on the north wall of the addition.

Over the years, this property has been associated with the Cochran, Hume, Lewis, McMillion, and Snedegar families, among others. All of these families have been in Greenbrier County for multiple generations. Deed research was undertaken to gain a better understanding of the property's history. According to the Greenbrier County assessor's office, 3 tracts have been combined to form the present property. Tract 1 is 62 acres, tract 2 is 36,000 square feet, and tract 3 is 22 acres. The chain of title for each property was traced as far back as was available in recorded deeds. The first deed concerning tract 1 was recorded 28 September 1934. Ev. H. Snedegar conveyed the land to R. T. Clowser. Clowser and his wife, Vesta, transferred title the following year to Maymie Frances Snedegar for a price of $5.00 (DB125/524). The minimal sale price mentioned for this and other transactions is assumed to indicate that these conveyances occurred among family members. Maymie Snedegar maintained ownership through March 1944, when the land was conveyed to J. C. Lewis for $10.00 (DB146/200). Lewis and his wife, Elizabeth, owned the property for only a year, selling it for $1,400 to Dane E. and Thressie Rudd (DB149/81). In April 1952, the Rudds conveyed the property to Taft and Nanna Cochran for $5.00 (DB180/509). In 1979, the Cochrans' heirs sold the land to Helge Hinrich Kahler (sic), again for a price of $10.00 (DB326/719). Three years later, the parcel was conveyed from Helge and Abigail Kaehler (sic) and Keike Fay to Helge Kaehler, Keike Fay, and Joshua Lipton, once again for $10.00 (DB351/6). These individuals are the owners of record today.

The first deed record for tract 2 was made on 3 August 1938 (DB132/156). At this time, the parcel encompassed 61 acres and was described as lot no. 2 in the partition of the James Madison McMillion estate. K. D. McMillion, a widower, sold the tract to Mary B. and B. P.

Hume for $1,500. In November 1957, the Humes conveyed a parcel of only 36,000 square feet to Taft Cochran for a price of $10.00 (DB201/378). Cochran's heirs later combined this property with tract 1 in their sale to Helge Hinrich Kahler [sic] in 1979 (DB326/719).

The earliest deed for tract 3 was made on 15 October 1945, with B. P. and Mary Hume selling 91.5 acres to Oakley J. Crookshanks for a price of $2,500 (DB151/168). Crookshanks and his wife, Dessie, sold the land to Edgar Suttle in November 1949 for a price of $5.00 (DB171/558). Suttle also was associated for a time with another nearby property, GB-0040-0066 (see below). Two years later, the Suttles conveyed the property to G. C. and Macel M. Barkley for $2,500 (DB176/41). On 29 May 1970, the Barkleys conveyed ownership to Charles W. and Gwendolyn Lieble for a price of $10.00 (DB256/274). Within 2 years, the Liebles conveyed ownership to John C. and Teiksma Varga, Robert Miller, and Rosemary Cox for $10.00 (DB271/692). In April 1974, Rosemary Cox acquired sole title to the property, again for $10.00 (DB289/428). Two years later, she conveyed 22 acres to Heike Fay for $10.00 (DB306/129). Tract 3 was combined with tracts 1 and 2 in July 1982, when Helge and Abigail Kaehler [sic] and Heike Fay transferred ownership of the three parcels to Helge Kaehler [sic], Heike Fay, and Joshua Lipton (DB351/6). These individuals are the owners of record today.

Of the three tracts discussed herein, the property description for tract 3 is the only 1 that mentions buildings, and it is possible that the extant dwelling was located on this land. That deeds for the other 2 tracts, however, do not mention buildings in the property descriptions does not indicate that no buildings were present. The descriptions focused almost entirely on defining property boundaries with no mention of any types of improvements or land usages.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and C. Located northwest of Friars Hill, the property is associated with several leading families from that community. As previously noted, the McMillions were among the earliest settlers in the area. These family names also were recorded as being associated with the McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181). Additionally, the extant dwelling is a fine example of a vernacular interpretation of the Neoclassical style, and it has a high level of architectural integrity and workmanship, thereby satisfying NRHP eligibility requirements under Criterion C.

5.3.7 GB-0040-0066

This c. 1900, 2-story, 3-bay, side-gabled house is constructed on a stone foundation (Figure A3; Plate 80). The walls are clad with clapboard siding. The south façade's fenestration pattern is somewhat asymmetrical. The façade has a centered hip-roofed entry porch decorated with slender, turned columns, a turned balustrade, and matching frieze. Left-of-center, the entry has a full-light storm door and a flush panel wood door with a small light. At each end of the façade is a large window with paired, wood, 6-over-6 sash. On the second story, there are 2 windows with paired, 6-over-6 sash that are situated closer to the porch. The roof of the porch and main body are both covered with standing-seam metal. An exterior concrete-block chimney is located on the western gable end wall. To the rear is a 1-story wing off-centered toward the northwestern corner of the northern wall.

Archival research was conducted to shed light on this property's history, ownership, and use over time and to place it within a broader historical context. The earliest recorded deed was for 80 acres made in October 1899 between Samuel Faulkner and Edward Rufus Williams (DB55/156). Edward Rufus Williams was the grandson and heir of Samuel Faulkner, and likely a relation of Hezekiah Lewis, the previous owner of the property. Indicative of the active

lumber industry in the area during the late nineteenth century, Faulkner conveyed the property to his grandson with certain specifications listed in the deed. Faulkner reserved all of the soft wood timber, except chestnut, while all of the hardwood on the lands were conveyed. Faulkner apparently had sold the soft wood timber to John J. Riffe, who at that time was a justice in the county. Faulkner also reserved the right to pass through and over the land for the purpose of hauling the timber to any saw mill. Finally, Faulkner was to continue to have right to use and control the land until his grandson, Edward Rufus Williams, reached 21 years of age.

The property remained in the Williams family until May 1963, when Williams's heirs conveyed the 80 acres to Edgar D. Suttle (DB221/555). Suttle also briefly owned a portion of the land associated with GB-0040-0056 (see above). On 18 August 1988, Edgar and Betty Suttle sold the property to Joseph M. and Linda M. Vincent for $6,000 (DB312/445). The Vincents continue to be the owners of record today.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. As previously noted in this report, the timber industry was ubiquitous in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many properties likely were associated with the industry. The subject property's association, however, is documented in the chain of title, with specifications that indicate the economic importance of the industry to local residents. As a result, this resource is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with this significant trend in local history. Furthermore, the dwelling is a fine example of a vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The scale of the dwelling, its setting, and its workmanship contribute to its architectural significance under Criterion C.

5.3.8 GB-0040-0087

This farmstead includes a c. 1890 dwelling, a barn, and 2 sheds (Figure A5; Plate 81). It is located in a narrow valley alongside Sinking Creek and is northwest of Williamsburg, which is the nearest community. The house is oriented to the southwest. Clapboard siding sheathes the walls, while standing seam metal covers the roof. The southwest façade has a 1-story, shed-roofed porch enclosed with screens. Slender, square wood posts support the roof, which is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and the closed railings are sided with clapboards. Extending from the northeast wall of the main block is a 2-story wing featuring a 2-story porch on its southeast elevation. Square wood columns and a square balustrade on the second tier accent the porch. An entry on the porch's first floor has a replacement, multiple panel wood door with a fanlight, while on the second floor a screen door provides entry to the porch. An exterior concrete block chimney is located on the wing's northeast (rear) gable end wall. On the front block, a chimney is centered on the southeast gable end wall. The lower portion is built of coursed stones, while the remainder is concrete block. The visible windows have one-over-one replacement sash.

A large, frame, front-gabled barn is located east of the house. The walls are sheathed with vertical board siding and standing seam metal covers the roof. A haymow extends from the south gable end. A shed-roofed extends runs along the east longitudinal wall with bays that appear to be used for equipment storage. A pasture enclosed with a wood and wire fence is adjacent to the east side of the barn. There are 2 concrete block sheds located northeast of the house. Each has a gable roof covered with standing seam metal.

Deed research was undertaken to gain a fuller understanding of the history of this resource. The ownership history is somewhat complex, as the current property is composed of several tracts, each of which has its own chain of title. The full chain of title for each tract has been included with the HPI form for the resource. To summarize, the property was owned by the Lemasters and Nicely families from the time the earliest deed was recorded in June 1890 until October 1971 (DB43/58; DB58/222; DB75/244; DB82/275; DB192/393; DB266/308). In 1971, Melvin Nicely, a widower, sold the property to John H. and Addie M. Childs for $10,000. Totaling 140 acres, the property continues to be owned by the Childs family. Information provided in the deeds indicates that the farm was used for raising livestock. A brief mention also was made to timber rights in a deed in 1911, which fell within a period of large scale logging activity in Greenbrier County.

This well-maintained property is an excellent example of a small farmstead in rural Greenbrier County. It appears to continue to be farmed to the present day. Although it has replacement sash, the dwelling embodies many of the character-defining elements of the I-house resource type. Like many houses of its type, the subject dwelling features minimal stylistic embellishments, but its symmetrical composition, massing, and fenestration, as well as its wide fascia boards at the eaves are suggestive of a vernacular interpretation of classically derived architectural traditions. The property's barn is a fine example of an Appalachian hay barn and is in very good condition. The rural setting, with post-and-wire and sawn rail fences and cultivated fields, are contributing elements to the property's integrity. For its association with local agriculture and its architectural character, the property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

5.3.9 GB-0038-0184

This property is a farmstead that includes a dwelling and numerous barns and outbuildings (Figure A3; Plates 82-83). It is located on a gently sloping parcel of land. An unpaved driveway leads from the adjacent road and forks to the right to lead to the dwelling and six nearby outbuildings. The left fork continues to the northeast to access the barns and outbuildings that stand farther up the hill. The c.1910 two-story, gabled-ell farmhouse is constructed on a coursed ashlar foundation. The exterior walls are clad with painted clapboard siding. A small, shed-roofed addition is located on the northwestern wall of the house's front-gabled section. On the southwestern facade, an enclosed front porch is located within the L formed by the gable and wing. Vinyl siding covers the enclosed porch's walls and tall, narrow, closely spaced windows with single-light sash punctuate the porch walls. The porch entry has a new storm door. Sheltered within the porch is the original main entry, which retains original 3-light sidelights and a narrow four-light transom, and has a replacement flush-panel wood door with three square lights. The asymmetrical fenestration includes a rectangular multiple light, tripartite picture window on the first story of the façade's gable end wall. The remaining windows generally are single openings with either replacement 1-over-1 sash or historic-period wood 2-over-2 sash. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and the eaves have been enclosed with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney rises from the ell's ridgeline and a concrete block chimney is located on the one-story, shed-roofed addition on the west elevation.

A collection of 6 outbuildings is situated close to the house. They include a frame, front-gabled shed built on piers and an adjacent, shed-roofed structure, both of which have vertical board siding and metal roofs. A larger front-gabled garage and a small frame shed are farther southwest. The garage has vinyl siding, a metal roof, and a cupola rising from the center of

the ridgeline. Northeast of the house is a newer gambrel-roofed garden shed. Further up a hill there are 4 large barns, a granary, and a chicken coop. All of these buildings are of frame construction with vertical board siding and front-gabled metal roofs. Given their materials and astylistic utilitarian appearance, the outbuildings appear to have been constructed over the course of several decades from the early through the late twentieth century.

This property is now known as the Hanna Farm. In 1976, it was recognized as a National Bicentennial Farm and continues to be a working farmstead today. According to the Greenbrier County Assessor's Office, the extant dwelling was constructed c. 1910. The property originally was established by John McMillion, a locally prominent resident of the Friars Hill area in Greenbrier County. McMillion and his wife, Martha, founded the community around 1787, although the exact location of their first homestead is not known. They also were founding members of the Old Salem Methodist Church. During the 1850s, several of their descendants were among those who established the McMillion Methodist Church (GB-0038-0181) after the Old Salem congregation split over slavery and states' rights issues. The earliest deed for this property was recorded in November 1858. Levi and Mary J. McMillion sold a parcel that was described as being a part of a tract known as the "mountain tract" to Beverly W. McMillion for $10.00 (DB22/500). In November 1879, Beverly McMillion deeded a 31-acre parcel to her daughter Margaret J. Ayres and son-in-law William D. Ayres (DB31/496). The Ayres' heirs, J.M. and Lucy L. Ayres and T. W. and Maude S. Ayres next sold the property on 9 January 1928 to Kate McMillion for the sum of $1,000 (DB111/246). In 1998, the 30-acre farmstead was acquired by Michael Woody Hanna at al. at a sale price of $150,000 (DB452/711).

Although the dwelling has been subjected to a number of alterations, the overall integrity of the farmstead is such that it conveys an historic sense of time and place. The McMillion family included locally significant individuals who played an important role in the early settlement and development of Greenbrier County. The property has been recognized for being actively farmed for more than 200 years and continues to be farmed to the present day. As a result, this property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

5.3.10 GB-0038-0183

This dwelling consists of a c. 1870 log portion and a 1941 addition (Figure A3; Plates 84-85). The log section has been sheathed with clapboard siding and is located on the northern (rear) side of the house. The 1941 addition is a 2-story, 4-room addition built on a concrete-block foundation. Spanning the façade is a shed-roofed front porch with spindled balusters and square, wood supports. Two entries are centered on the façade. Each has an aluminum-framed storm door. To either side of the entries are rectangular windows with one-over-one sash. The remaining symmetrically arranged fenestration consists of single windows with one1-over-1 sash. All of the roof levels are covered with standing-seam metal. A brick, interior chimney rises from the 1941 section's central ridgeline and a stovepipe pierces the roof of a small lean-to addition off the c. 1860 log section. A gable-roofed patio is visible at the rear of the house.

A barn and shed also are associated with this property. The side-gabled barn has vertical board siding and a metal roof. The shed-roofed shed has similar construction materials. Both resources appear to date from the early to mid-twentieth century.

According to the Greenbrier County Assessor's Office, the house was constructed c. 1870 and remodeled c. 1940. As is true with several farmsteads in the Friars Hill vicinity, this property was owned by the McMillion family for many years. The earliest recorded deed was made in June 1913 when A. W. McMillion conveyed an 87-acre parcel to Elza W. McMillion (DB85/116). The property description in this deed states that the land was part of the Alpheus McMillion, John Morrison, and Charles McCoy lands, but no previous deeds are mentioned. In 1920, a 3.25 acre tract was separated from the parcel and conveyed to W. R. and M. J. Snedegar by E. W. and A. J. McMillion (DB97/595). In August 1923, a 1/4 acre tract was conveyed by E. W. and A. J. McMillion to the Greenbrier County Board of Education, Williamsburg District (DB102/555). This latter parcel is assumed to be the location of the extant Old McMillion School (GB-0089-0075). In August 1965, Elza McMillion's will was recorded at the Greenbrier County clerk's office. He bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Annie McMillion, to be retained by her until her death, after which the property was to go to their children (WB21/376). In 1991, the McMillion heirs sold the property to Michael Woody Hanna and his mother, Virginia C. Hanna for $10.00 (DB405/573). The Hannas continue to own and operate the farmstead today.

The subject property has been farmed continuously for more than a century and it has a lengthy associated with the McMillion, who were locally significant to the history of the area. As a result, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. Furthermore, this property embodies changes in vernacular building practices over time as occurred through the project APE from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Many log houses continued to be extant in Greenbrier County well into the twentieth century. The exact number that remain is not known, as most have been sheathed with later siding materials such as clapboard, asbestos shingle, aluminum, or vinyl. The extant dwelling has a high level of architectural integrity and has seen few changes since the 1940s. As a result, the property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

5.3.11 GB-0040-0099

This c. 1860 1-story, 3-bay, gable-front and wing log house is constructed on a coursed fieldstone foundation (Figure A3; Plate 86). The exterior walls are built of saddle notched hewn logs. The upper portions of the gable ends have patterned wood shingles. A shed-roofed porch is placed within the L made by the 2 wings. It has a coursed fieldstone foundation, simple square wood posts, and what appears to be a stone floor. The dwelling's overall composition is symmetrical and evenly massed. The windows have paired six-light casement sash. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and has a stone chimney on the north gable end and a concrete-block chimney rising from the east slope.

Deed research was undertaken in an attempt to shed further light on the history of the property. It has been in the Owens family for more than 50 years and, prior to that, was owned by the Cochran family. It is comprised of 4 tracts that are now deeded together. Tract 1 is a 65-acre parcel. The earliest deed recorded for this land was made in November 1929, when Isaac and Rosa Cochran sold it to L. T. Cochran (DB116/458). The property description specifically excluded the Mount Pleasant Church (GB-0040-0093), located southeast of the log house, and the Viers School (location unknown) from the transaction. Tract 2 is a 32.25 acre parcel with the earliest deed recorded in January 1921. At that time, Pleasant and Ethel Viers sold the land to Larkin Cochran for $650 (DB97/503). Tract 3 consists of 16 acres and was first recorded in November 1912 when Lizzie Lee, Prudie Lee, Amanda Lee Jackson, and Foreman Jackson conveyed the land to Larkin Cochran (DB84/82). A

previous deed was not referenced, although the land was described as being part of a tract conveyed to F. W. McClung by Jas. McClung. Tract 4 is a 4-acre tract first recorded in December 1910 (DB83/533). It was a part of the A. J. H. Crawford estate and was sold to W. D. Slaven for nonpayment of taxes at a sum of $1.25. Slaven was an assignee of L. T. Cochran. The property description indicates that this was land sold to Crawford by Joseph Lee in January 1898 but an earlier deed was not identified. In October 1947, these four tracts were combined by Larkin T. and Lucy E. Cochran into a single property that was conveyed to L D. Owens and Delbert L. Owens for the sum of $7,000 (DB162/521). Delbert Owens died in August 1990. His widow, Allyne F. Owens conveyed the entire tract to their sons, Doyle L. Owens and William T. Owens, for $10.00 (DB485/244). The Owens family continues to own the property today.

This property is 1 of a small number of log houses within the project APE that have not been altered with addition of later siding materials. A new roof has been installed, but few other exterior changes to the property are apparent. The property's construction techniques, design, materials, and workmanship meet NRHP eligibility requirements under Criterion C. Furthermore, the resource had a lengthy association with the Cochran family, who were locally significant in Greenbrier County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This family also is associated with a dwelling (GB-0040-0056) northwest of Friars Hill that is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

5.3.12 GB-0040-0097

Located on Pembroke Road, this southeast facing 2-story I-house was constructed c. 1900 (Figure A3; Plate 87). A 1-story gabled wing extends from the rear longitudinal wall. Rising from a concrete block foundation, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers the side-gabled roof. A shed-roofed porch is located on the southeast façade. Built on a concrete-block foundation, it features poured-concrete steps, a square balustrade, and slender square columns. Beneath the porch, the centered entry is highlighted with 4-light sidelights and has a wood screen door as well as a 4-panel wood door. The symmetrically ordered windows have original wood 6-over-6 sash. A wide, simple fascia board defines the cornice on the 2-story block. An interior brick chimney is located near the ridgeline. To the rear of the house, there are two c. 1930 frame sheds with vertical board siding and gabled roofs covered with standing-seam metal.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The farmhouse is an outstanding example of a vernacular I-house and includes many of the character-defining elements for this resource type, such as side-facing gables, full-façade front porch, 1-room depth by 2-room width, 2 full stories, and a smaller-scale rear addition. Like many houses of its type, the subject dwelling features minimal stylistic embellishments, but its symmetrical composition, massing, and fenestration, wide fascia boards at the eaves, and six-over-six wood sash are suggestive of a vernacular interpretation of classically derived architectural traditions.

5.3.13 GB-0040-0091

This farmstead is located on the west side of County Route 10-2/Pembroke Road and is southwest of the community of Trout (Figure A3; Plate 88). The farmstead includes a c. 1890 dwelling and two c. 1930 sheds. The buildings are situated in a flat valley floor that is below the existing grade of the adjacent road. Daniel Ridge and Buffalo Mountain rise along the

north side of the property. The south-facing dwelling is a 2-story I-house. Rising from a fieldstone foundation, the walls are clad with weatherboard siding. A hip-roofed, one-story porch is centered on the south façade. It has a wood floor and 4 square wood columns. The porch shelters a centered entry that is accented with a single-light transom and sidelights. Windows flank the porch on the first story, and the second story has 3 symmetrically spaced windows. There are no window openings on the east gable end wall. The west gable end wall has a single window opening that is right of center on the first floor. The roofs of both the porch and main block of the house are covered with standing seam metal. Exterior fieldstone chimneys are centered on the east and west gable end walls. Visible windows have 3-over-1 wood-framed sash. A shed-roofed, 1-story, frame addition with clapboard siding spans the north (rear) elevation.

The house is flanked by 2 c. 1930 sheds, each of which has a wood post foundation, vertical board siding, and a front-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal.

This farmstead has been in the Nolan family for more than 50 years. It was recorded in Will Book 40, page 653 as being bequeathed to J. I. Nolan et al. In 1945, ownership of the property was conveyed to J. I. Nolan for the sum of $5,000 (DB151/123). Nolan continues to be the owner of record. The source of the I. C. Hume name is not known.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with agriculture in the Williamsburg/Trout area of Greenbrier County. Furthermore, the dwelling is an excellent example of a vernacular I-house. Although it has minimal stylistic embellishments, it includes many of the character-defining elements for the I-house resource type, such as side-facing gables, 1-room depth by 2-room width, 2 full stories, and a smaller-scale rear addition. Like many houses of its type, the subject dwelling features minimal stylistic embellishments, but its symmetrical composition, massing, and fenestration are suggestive of a vernacular interpretation of classically derived architectural traditions. The fieldstone chimneys demonstrate a high degree of workmanship as well. Consequently, the property is recommended eligible under Criterion C as well.

5.3.14 GB-0040-0094

This farmstead includes a c. 1920 two-story, 6-bay, side-gabled Craftsman Bungalow and several outbuildings (Figure A3; Plates 89-90). The dwelling demonstrates the classic low-slung massing and centered shed-roofed dormer that characterize the Bungalow house type. Rising from an uncoursed stone foundation, the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal and has an interior-slope, concrete-block chimney. Overall, the dwelling's massing and composition are symmetrical. A full length porch spans the eastern façade and has square wood columns. Sheltered by the porch is a centered entry flanked by large windows with paired sash. Throughout, the windows retain original wood sash that have a variety of light patterns, such as a 3-over-1 configuration on the east façade and 6-over-1 primarily located on the north and south elevations.

There are several sheds and outbuildings associated with this farmstead. A wood-framed root cellar is located south of the dwelling. It has a poured concrete foundation, frame walls with clapboard siding, a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and small, square, 4-light windows. North of the house, there are a side-gabled frame shed that is partly hidden by vegetation and a small metal garden shed. Beyond these, and north and west of the dwelling, are 3 more outbuildings. The first is a frame, front-gabled shed with vertical board siding.

Further north is a front-gabled barn with a haymow, vertical board siding, and a corrugated-metal roof. A shed-roofed addition extends along the barn's eastern longitudinal wall. To the north (rear) of the barn, there is a shed-roofed equipment shed that is oriented parallel to the frontage road. It also has vertical board siding and metal-covered roof.

This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with agriculture in Greenbrier County. As previously noted, farming was the primary economic activity for most Greenbrier County residents from the time of settlement during the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Greenbrier County farmers were especially known for raising pedigreed livestock, a tradition that continues to the present day. The subject property continues to be a working farmstead, making it a direct, tangible link to the county's agricultural heritage.

5.3.15 GB-0040-0138

Located in Trout approximately 100 yards west of the intersection of Pembroke and Trout roads, this is a c. 1895 gristmill (Figure A3; Plate 91). It is a side-gabled, wood-framed structure with a large front porch. The porch posts were recently replaced with square pressured treated lumber. The window openings have been boarded over. The foundation consists of stacked stone and earth-fast pillars. Horizontal weatherboard siding clads the walls, while the porch is partially enclosed with vertical boards. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. On the interior, the mill retains all its original components as well as original hardware and building materials.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with agriculture and commerce in the Williamsburg/Trout valley. The mill served the needs of local farmers well into the twentieth century, and it helped to establish Trout as a local trade center. Through the 1940s, agriculture was the principal agricultural endeavor for most area residents, including raising livestock and crops such as grains and corn. Especially prior to the development of an efficient road transportation network, a gristmill was critical to farmers for processing their harvests and obtaining feed for livestock. The property is further recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. As one of only a few documented mills known to retain its original workings, this resource has a high level of architectural integrity and significance for its design, materials, and workmanship.

5.3.16 GB-0040-0129

The oldest section of this house was built during the 1780s and was a 2-story, 1-bay, single-pile log house (Figure A3; Plates 92-93). During the 1830s, a 2-story, 6-bay addition with a gable end chimney was constructed on the northern gable end wall of the 1780s section. Located adjacent to the 1830s addition is a smaller 2-story, single-pile 1850s addition that is set back approximately 2 feet from the eastern façade of the 1830s section.

The foundation is not visible, and clapboard siding sheathes the exterior walls. On the south gable end wall of the 1780s section, a single window with a 6-over-6 sash is located left of center. A massive portico is right-of-center on the east façade of the 1830s section. With a poured-concrete deck that extends to either side across the façade, the portico features two heavy square columns resting on stone bases and a pedimented, front-gabled roof accented with denticulated molding. The entry has a newer storm door. Remaining fenestration on the façade is symmetrically arranged and consists of single, rectangular windows with 6-over-

6 wood sash. Standing-seam metal covers all of the roofs, and a wide frieze with denticulated molding highlights the eaves. A large, rectangular stone interior chimney rises from the ridgeline of the main block, indicating the location where the 1780s and 1830s sections join. On the 1830s section's northern gable end wall, the 1850s 2-story, side-gable addition is smaller in scale. It has a projecting, shed-roofed bay at its south end. The addition's regularly spaced windows have 6-over-6 wood sash. A massive stone chimney is centered on its northern gable end wall. A shed-roofed, screened porch spans much of the western (rear) elevation. The visible windows on this wall also have 6-over-6 sash. An entry to the porch is located on the southern wall, which is partly clad with unpainted clapboard siding.

Also associated with this property are a barn, equipment shed, and granary. The c. 1890 gambrel-roofed barn has vertical board siding and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The northeastern wall has three large openings along the first story. The equipment shed is a shed-roofed frame structure with vertical board siding and five open bays along its southeastern wall. Standing west of the barn, the granary is a front-gabled structure with vertical board siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and a pair of swinging doors centered on the southeastern gable end wall.

Known as the Cedars, this property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early settlement in Greenbrier County. Built during the late nineteenth century, it ranks as one of the oldest documented historic resources in the area. The dwelling's evolution over time is typical of modifications made to frontier-era buildings as settlers became more established and later generations experienced greater economic success. This resource also is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The dwelling's log construction methods offer an opportunity for greater understanding of the area's building traditions from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The design and workmanship of the 1830s and 1850s additions also are reflective of changing vernacular rural architecture. The property displays a decided Greek Revival influence in its architectural detailing, fenestration pattern, and symmetrical composition. The Greek Revival style had become nationally popular by the 1850s, and this residence is a fine example of a vernacular interpretation of the style.

5.3.17 GB-0089-0046

Now colloquially known as the Anjean Company Store, this c. 1940 2-story, 8-bay commercial building is a remnant of the once-prosperous coal mining town of Anjean (Figure A4; Plate 94). It consists of a large, rectangular section with a low parapet roof that conceals the roof from southeast view and a side-gabled wing. The building is constructed on a concrete block foundation and the exterior is sided with both brick and wood. The north façade is broken into 3 symmetrical bays, with the middle section slightly protruding and standing taller than the 2 flanking sections. There are 6 display windows with wood trim on the façade and wood panels above the windows. Decorative brick detailing adorns the display windows and extends along the roof lines. A recessed entry is centered within the middle bay. Extending from the east elevation is a 2-story, 4-bay, side-gabled wing. Its first story is faced with brick and the second is clad with asbestos siding. The second story slightly overhangs the first and the wood-framed windows have a light pattern of 1-over-1 and 6-over-1. The wing's off-centered entry is covered by an awning. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building occupies Lot 62 in Anjean. Much of the community was destroyed by floods during the 1950s and 1960s, after which the various lots were consolidated into a single parcel. The Leckie Smokeless Coal Company acquired the consolidated parcel for the sum of $5.00 (DB198/632). In 1997, the entire property was conveyed to Royal Scot Minerals, Inc., for a price of $690,530 (DB446/802). This company continues to own the building today.

The Anjean Company Store is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the coal mining industry in Greenbrier County. It is one of the last tangible resources associated with the history of Anjean and it is a fine example of a vernacular, mid-twentieth century coal company store.

5.3.18 GB-0040-0042

Positioned at the intersection of Pembroke and Williamsburg roads, this farmstead includes a c. 1880 dwelling and several agricultural outbuildings (Figure A5; Plate 95). The farmhouse is a 2-story Folk Victorian dwelling with a T-plan configuration consisting of a front-gabled primary wing intersected by a side-gabled rear wing. The foundation is not visible. The walls are sheathed with clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers all of the roof levels. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline, and a second chimney is located on the southeastern side of the building. The east façade is accented by a 1-story wraparound porch with slender wood columns and a turned balustrade and frieze. The windows are rectangular and most have 1-over-1 replacement sash. Centered beneath the front-gabled eave on the eastern façade, the windows have small windows with single-light wood sash. Vegetation obscured the remainder of the building from view.

South and west of the dwelling, the farmstead includes several outbuildings. The largest is an Appalachian hay barn with vertical board siding and a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. A haymow projects from the east gable end wall, and a small frame cupola is centered on the ridgeline. Although its condition is somewhat dilapidated, the barn is noteworthy because it was built around a small late eighteenth century structure that, according to local residents, served as a fort for some settlers. A pair of frame chicken coops stands southwest of the barn. Northeast of the barn, there is a frame, front-gabled shed with clapboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and a pair of cross-braced doors on the east gable end wall.

This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early settlement in the Williamsburg/Trout valley and with agriculture during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The presence of the frontier-era structure in the barn indicates this property has a direct link to the earliest period of settlement in the area. According to a local history, the fortification was known as McCoy's Fort. The fort's presence was documented in at least one pension application and was described as being located on Muddy Creek approximately three miles from Fort Donnally (which was near Culbertson's Creek). The farmstead also appears to have been quite prosperous by the late nineteenth century, as the dwelling displays a level of high style influence that is not common in the project APE. While its condition is poor, the barn is a representative example of an Appalachian hay barn, which is a character-defining resource type in the rural setting of Greenbrier County. This property also is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Further examination of the frontier-era structure in the barn may yield important insight into late eighteenth century workmanship, design, and construction methods. Both the dwelling and the barn also are architecturally significant elements of the farmstead.

5.3.19 GB-0040-0117

Known as both the Rem Knight House and the Williams House, this property includes a Georgian house and several outbuildings (Figure A5; Plate 96). It also is associated with GB-0040-0118, which is located on the property but was separately inventoried (see below). The dwelling is a 3-story brick edifice that was constructed in 1837 by John Williams. It displays the formal symmetry and classically derived detailing that are characteristic of the Georgian style. The walls are load-bearing masonry construction, featuring Flemish bond brickwork on the façade and American stretcher bond on the side and rear walls. The rectangular windows have 6-over-6 double-hung sash. The hip roof is covered with standing-seam metal and brick interior chimneys are symmetrically located on the northern and southern sides. A 2-story porch is centered on the eastern façade. According to a previous survey of the property, the extant porch replaced a 2-story portico. Additionally, shed-roofed wings once flanked the main block of the house, but these are not extant.

An 1859 barn stands south of the house. It has a stone pier foundation, vertical board siding, and a corrugated-metal roof. Nearby is a c. 1880 corn crib with a stone pier foundation, vertical board siding and a standing-seam metal roof with a projecting front gable. Adjacent to the corn crib is a square, frame shed with vertical board siding and a gabled roof with standing-seam metal. Southwest of the house is a c.1900 chicken coop with clapboard and tarpaper siding and a standing-seam metal roof. Southeast of the house is a c. 1950 garage with a concrete-block foundation and walls and a standing-seam metal roof. Northeast of the house are 2 c. 1880 barns with wood siding and standing-seam metal roofs.

This resource previously was determined eligible for the NRHP by the WVDCH. Our investigations indicate that the property continues to have a high level of architectural integrity as required to convey an historic sense of time and place.

5.3.20 GB-0040-0118

Colloquially known as the Slave House, this resource is adjacent to the Rem-Knight House (Figure A5; Plate 96). Built by John Williams c. 1820, this 1-and-1/2 story house predates the dwelling at GB-0040-0117. Of load-bearing masonry construction, the structure is an example of Pennsylvania-Dutch vernacular building traditions. It has a rectangular plan, which was expanded with an addition bay on the west side of the original block, and has a small-scale addition on the eastern side as well as a rear addition. All of these date from the historic period. Exterior brick chimneys are centered on each gable end wall of the main block. A single- story frame porch of frame construction and with a brick foundation spans the north façade. The symmetrically arranged windows have 6-over-6 wood sash. Standing-seam metal covers all the roof levels.

This resource previously was determined eligible for the NRHP by the WVDCH. Our investigations indicate that the property continues to have a high level of architectural integrity as required to convey an historic sense of time and place.

5.3.21 GB-0040-0026

This northeast facing 2-story I-house was constructed c. 1900 (Figure A5; Plate 97). Rising from a stone foundation, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers all the roof levels. A shed-roofed addition spans the southwestern (rear) wall, imbuing

the dwelling with a saltbox configuration. A projecting, 1-story shed-roofed bay projects from the southeast wall of the addition. The gable end walls and the cornice line are defined by wide, unadorned fascia boards, which lend the house a Greek Revival stylistic influence. A 2-story, shed-roofed porch spans the northeastern façade. With a stone pier foundation, the porch features a square balustrade and columns. It shelters a centered entry with an aluminum storm door and paneled wood door. The remaining fenestration is symmetrically ordered, consisting of tall rectangular windows with 2-over-2, wood, double-hung sash. The window openings are accented with wide, unadorned wood casing. On the projecting bay on the southeastern wall, the right-of-center entry has a 3-panel, 6-light wood door, while a small window opening has a 2-light sash. A c. 1940 frame 1-bay by 1-bay shed is located at the rear of the house. It has weatherboard siding and a metal roof.

This property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The dwelling is an outstanding example of a vernacular I-house and includes many of the character-defining elements for this resource type, such as side facing gables, full façade front porch, 1-room depth by 2-room width, 2 full stories, and a smaller scale rear addition. Like many houses of its type, the subject dwelling features minimal stylistic embellishments, but its symmetrical composition, massing, and fenestration, as well as wide fascia boards at the eaves and 2-over-2 wood sash are suggestive of a vernacular interpretation of classically derived architectural traditions.

5.4 ADDITIONAL STUDY

5.4.1 Cultural Landscapes

In addition to documenting individual historic architectural resources and historic districts, BHE was tasked with identifying potentially significant historic and/or cultural landscapes within the project APE. With National Register Bulletin 30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, the U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) provides guidelines for identifying and assessing the historical significance of rural landscapes (McClelland et al. n.d.). The Department of Interior further prepared a guide for inventorying cultural landscapes (Goetcheus 2001). These 2 reference works were used to assess the landscapes within the project APE and to determine if any potentially significant cultural landscapes exist therein.

According to the guidelines promulgated by the USDI, landscapes that are set aside for conservation may be historically significant. A conservation landscape is defined as one that is used for “the preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources” (Goetcheus 2001:61). Such landscapes should be “the subject of an important stage, event, or development in the conservation of natural or cultural resources” (McClelland et al. n.d.:21). The Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in Vermont is an example of a NRHP-eligible resource that includes a conservation landscape, as is Mount Rainier National Park in Oregon.

As previously noted, a portion of the Monongahela National Forest is located on the northeastern side of the project APE (Figure A2; Plate 98). The Monongahela National Forest ranks as one of the first national forests east of the Mississippi River. It was first made possible by passage of the Weeks Law in 1911. A major acquisition in 1927 increased the size of the forest to more than 700,000 acres. The portion of the forest that is within the project APE was added in 1934. The forest was created for the express purposes of soil conservation

and forestry management to reduce flooding in the Monongahela River basin. It also quickly assumed an important recreational role for vacationing families.

The forest has been managed by the U.S. Forest Service for decades. Limited logging takes place within its environs, resulting in a forest with a dense canopy and a diversity of tree species that includes hardwoods and softwoods. Of particular importance are red spruce trees, which are native to West Virginia and are protected from logging within the national forest boundaries. According to Forest Service personnel, these trees grow only at higher elevations and provide important habitat for a variety of wildlife. As a result of the Forest Service's management practices for more than 70 years, as a landscape, the national forest has a character and feeling that is distinct and easily distinguished from nearby privately owned parcels where hardwood trees are grown and logged on a cyclical basis and where few, if any, softwood species are present.

Consequently, since its establishment, the Monongahela Forest has been directly associated with important trends in forestry, soil conservation, and the environmental movement. The forestry management practices employed by the U.S. Forest Service have evolved dramatically over the past century. Many of those techniques have been employed at the Monongahela, such as replanting with native hardwoods and softwoods, controlled burns, selective timber cutting, and designation of wildlife habitats and refuges.

Given these considerations and the guidelines set forth by the USDI, the Monongahela National Forest may qualify as an historically significant cultural landscape. Only 4,574 acres, however, out of the forest's total 1 million acres is within the project APE. Assessment of the forest's environs beyond the APE was not within the purview of the current investigation. It it doubtful that the proposed wind turbine facility will have an impact on the small segment of the forest that is within the APE. If, However, it is determined that the proposed wind turbine facility will have an impact on the forest segment within the APE, then additional study is recommended to assess the forest's eligibility for the NRHP as a cultural landscape and to determine if the portion of the forest within the project APE is a contributing component to the cultural landscape. Archival research may yield evidence concerning the exact historical sequence of events that brought the 4,574-acre forest parcel within the APE under Forest Service control, as well as management practices utilized thereon since that time. Previous studies of the forest and its historic and natural resources have been conducted by the Forest Service and consultation of these also could provide important information in assessing the forest as a cultural landscape. Aerial photographs, both historic and current, and interviews with past and present Forest Service personnel may provide pertinent data as well.

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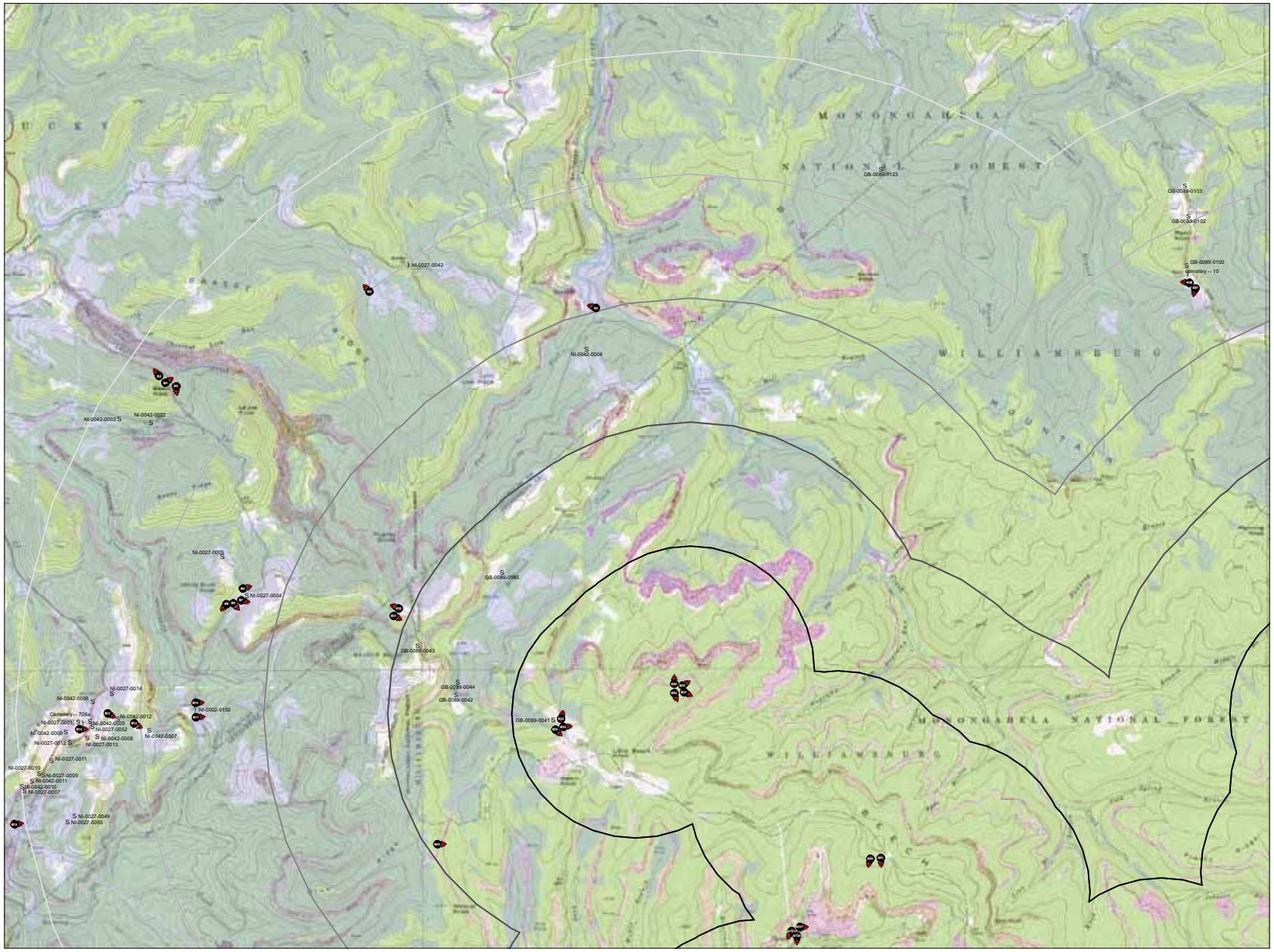
APPENDIX A – Location Maps for Architectural Resources Documented within the Area of Potential Effects

(CD Attached to the back of the report)



GRAY & PAPE, INC.

FIGURE A1

LEGEND

- 5-mile Project Area Buffer (1-mile Increments)
- No Turbines Visible (Topo Only)
- Proposed Historc District
- Photo Location

Architectural Resources

- S Recommended Not Eligible
-) Recommended Individually Eligible, Part of Rural Churches MPS, or Rural Cemeteries MPS
-) Contributing to a Historic District
-) Non-contributing

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

K

Figure created in ArcView 3.3for Gray & Pape Project No. 05-5239 - Draft of 3-2-2007

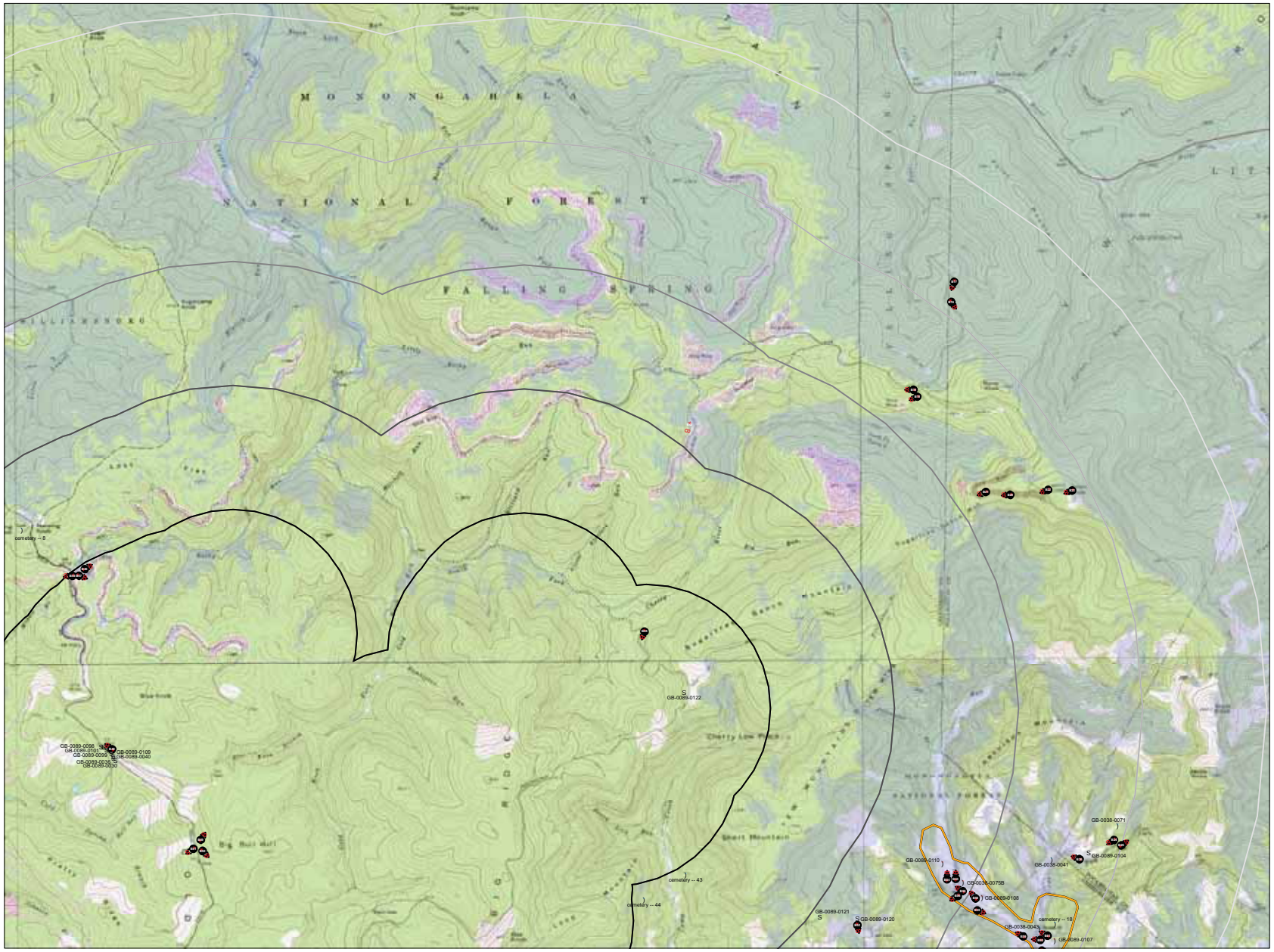


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FIGURE A2

LEGEND

5-mile Project Area Buffer (1-mile Increments)

No Turbines Visible (Topo Only)

Proposed Historic District

Photo Location

Architectural Resources

S Recommended Not Eligible

) Recommended Individually Eligible, Part of Rural Churches MPS, or Rural Cemeteries MPS

) Contributing to a Historic District

) Non-contributing

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

K

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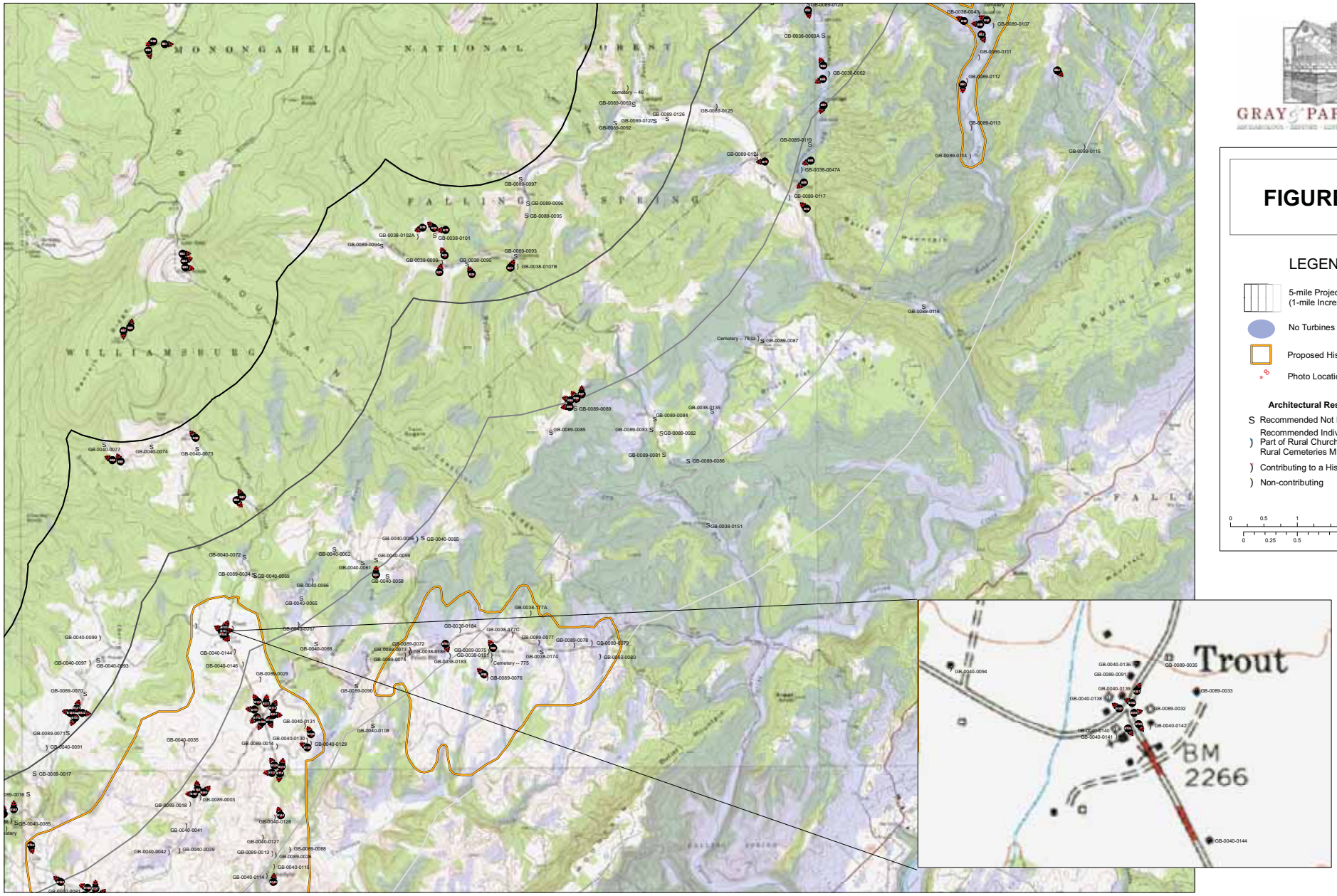

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FIGURE A3

LEGEND

- 5-mile Project Area Buffer (1-mile Increments)
- No Turbines Visible (Topo Only)
- Proposed Historic District
- Photo Location

Architectural Resources

- S Recommended Not Eligible
-) Recommended Individually Eligible, Part of Rural Churches MPS, or Rural Cemeteries MPS
-) Contributing to a Historic District
-) Non-contributing

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

K

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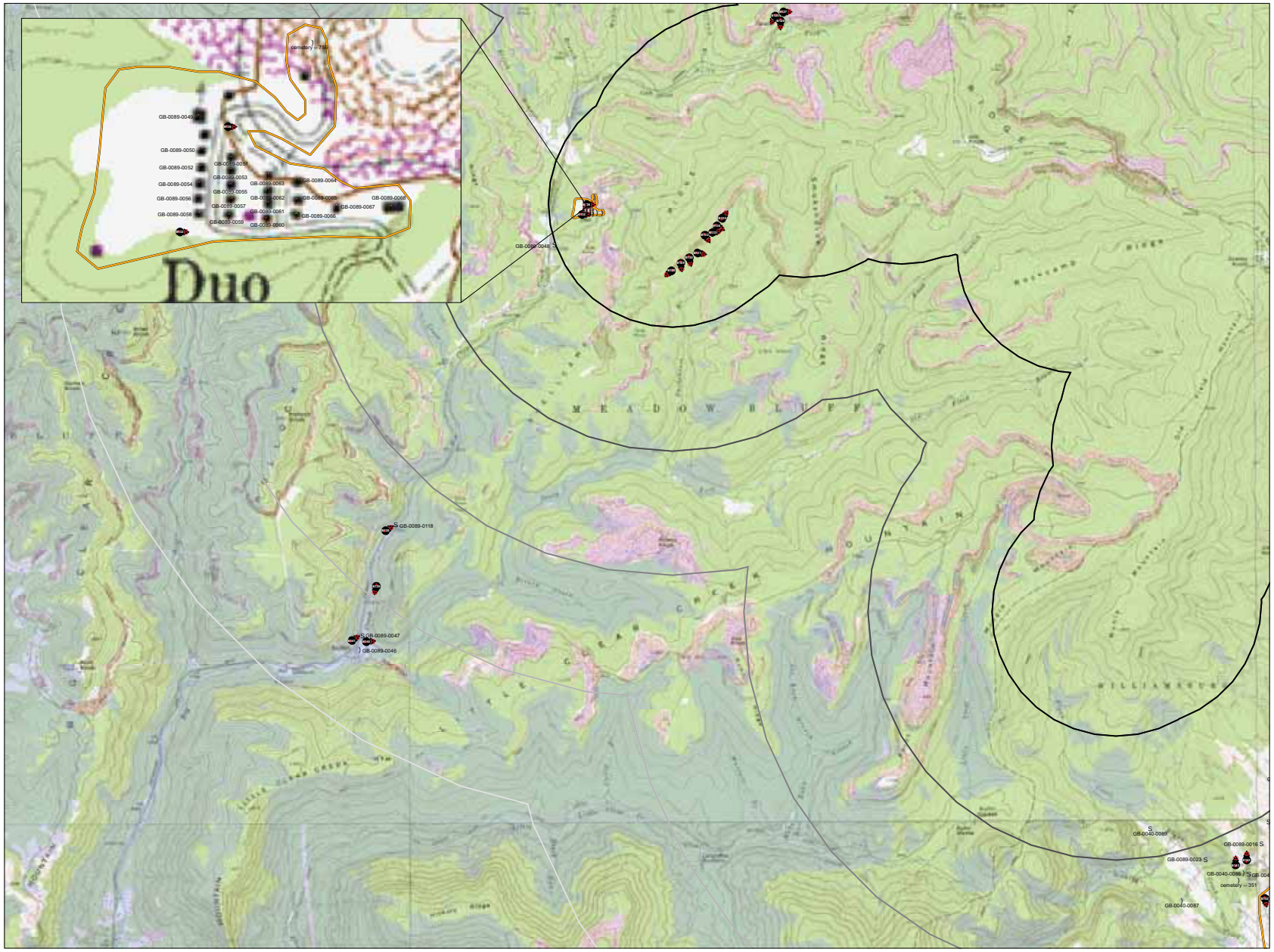

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FIGURE A4

LEGEND

- 5-mile Project Area Buffer (1-mile Increments)
- No Turbines Visible (Topo Only)
- Proposed Historic District
- Photo Location

Architectural Resources

- S Recommended Not Eligible
-) Recommended Individually Eligible, Part of Rural Churches MPS, or Rural Cemeteries MPS
-) Contributing to a Historic District
-) Non-contributing

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

K

Figure created in ArcView 3.3for Gray & Pape Project No. 05-5239 - Draft of 3-5-2007

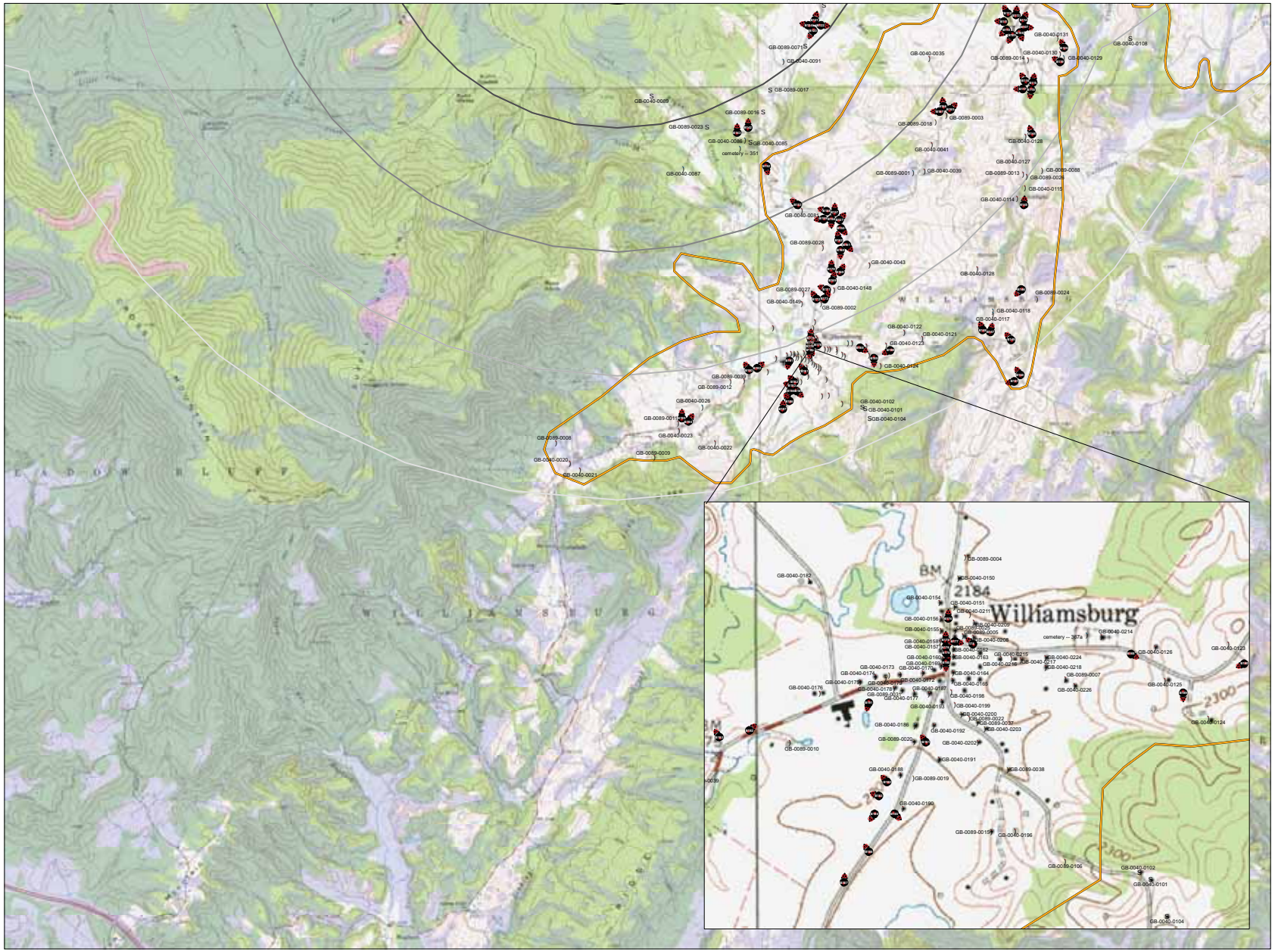

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FIGURE A5

LEGEND

- 5-mile Project Area Buffer (1-mile Increments)
- No Turbines Visible (Topo Only)
- Proposed Historic District
- Photo Location

Architectural Resources

- S Recommended Not Eligible
-) Recommended Individually Eligible, Part of Rural Churches MPS, or Rural Cemeteries MPS
-) Contributing to a Historic District
-) Non-contributing

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

K

Figure created in ArcView 9.3 for Gray & Pape Project No. 08-5239 - Draft of 3-5-2007

APPENDIX B – Representative Landscape Photos

Plate B1. View of Laurel Creek, Nicholas County, facing northwest.

Plate B2. View of Grassy Creek Valley, Nicholas County, facing northwest.

Plate B3. View of abandoned strip mine area, Nicholas County, facing northwest.

Plate B4. View of abandoned strip mine area, Nicholas County, facing northeast.

Plate B5. View of abandoned strip mine area, Nicholas County, facing southeast.

Plate B6. View along County Road 44-4 from adjacent to White Buck Knob, Nicholas County, facing northeast.

Plate B7. View in the direction of proposed turbine locations from adjacent to White Buck Knob, Nicholas County, facing east.

Plate B8. View in the direction of proposed turbine locations from adjacent to White Buck Knob, Nicholas County, facing southeast.

Plate B9. View along County Road 44-4 from adjacent to White Buck Knob, Nicholas County, facing southwest.

Plate B10. View (obstructed by vegetation) from Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150) toward proposed turbine locations, Nicholas County, facing west.

Plate B11. View from drive to Liberty Methodist Church (NI-0002-0150) toward proposed turbine locations, Nicholas County, facing east.

Plate B12. View along County Road 44 between Lile and Carl, Nicholas County, facing southeast.

Plate B13. View along County Road 44 between Lile and Carl, Nicholas County, facing southeast.

Plate B14. View from Mountain Baptist Church (NI-0027-0001) toward proposed turbine locations, Nicholas County, facing east.

Plate B15. View of Green Valley Coal Company in Carl, Nicholas County, facing northeast.

Plate B16. View along Fire Road 223 in Monongahela National Forest, facing southeast.

Plate B17. View along Fire Road 223 in Monongahela National Forest, facing south.

Plate B18. View from southwestern boundary of Monongahela National Forest toward proposed turbine locations, facing west.

Plate B19. View from southwestern boundary of Monongahela National Forest toward proposed turbine locations, facing southwest.

Plate B20. View along abandoned road to strip mine, Monongahela National Forest, facing west.

Plate B21. View from abandoned road to strip mine toward proposed turbine locations, Monongahela National Forest, facing west.

Plate B22. View along road to Briery Knob in Monongahela National Forest toward proposed turbine locations, facing southwest.

Plate B23. View from Briery Knob in Monongahela National Forest toward proposed turbine locations, facing southwest.

Plate B24. View along County Road 26, Pocahontas County, facing southwest.

Plate B25. View along County Road 26, Pocahontas County, facing northeast.

Plate B26. View along County Road 26, Pocahontas County, facing northwest.

Plate B27. View from south of Mann Knob toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B28. View from south of Mann Knob toward Kerless Knob, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B29. View along unnamed logging road adjacent to Manning Branch Creek, facing southwest.

Plate B30. View along unnamed logging road toward Manning Knob, facing northeast.

Plate B31. View along County Road 44-3, facing southeast.

Plate B32. View along County Road 44-3, facing northwest.

Plate B33. View from County Road 1-1 toward Little Beech Knob, facing southeast.

Plate B34. View from County Road 1-1 toward Hogcamp Run, facing east.

Plate B35. View from County Road 1-1 toward reclaimed strip mines, facing northeast.

Plate B36. View from Beech Ridge, facing south/southeast.

Plate B37. View from Beech Ridge, facing southeast.

Plate B38. View from Beech Ridge, facing northeast.

Plate B39. View from Beech Ridge, facing north/northeast.

Plate B40. View from unnamed road adjacent to Beech Ridge, facing southwest.

Plate B41. View from unnamed road adjacent to Beech Ridge, facing south.

Plate B42. View from abandoned strip mine adjacent to Blue Ridge toward proposed turbine locations, facing northeast.

Plate B43. View from abandoned strip mine road north of Little Blizzard Run toward proposed turbine locations, facing southwest.

Plate B44. View (obstructed by vegetation) along unnamed road south of South Fork Cherry River toward proposed turbine locations, facing southwest.

Plate B45. View from abandoned strip mine area adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing southwest.

Plate B46. View of abandoned strip mine area adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing northeast.

Plate B47. View of abandoned strip mine area adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing southeast.

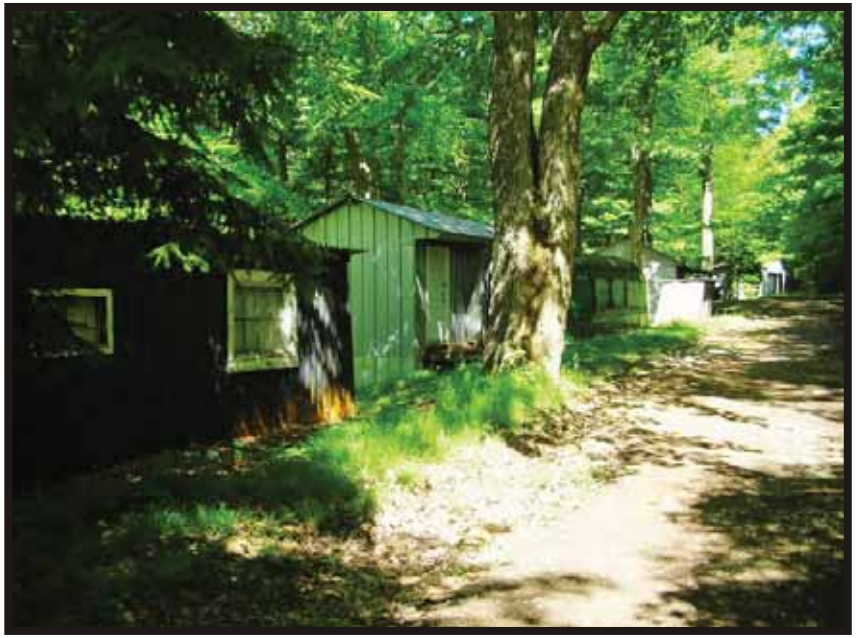

Plate B48. Streetscape view along Cold Knob Road of hunting cabins, facing northwest.

Plate B49. View from Big Bull Hill adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing northeast.

Plate B50. View from Big Bull Hill adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing southeast.

Plate B51. View from Big Bull Hill adjacent to Cold Knob Road, facing southwest.

Plate B52. View along County Road 5-3 north of Loveridge, facing south.

Plate B53. View toward northwestern end of recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing north.

Plate B54. View toward northwestern end of recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate B55. View toward western boundary (demarcated by ridge) of recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate B56. View toward western boundary (demarcated by ridge) of recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing southwest.

Plate B57. View of farm fields within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/ Boggs Run Historic District, facing north.

Plate B58. View of Robins Fork Creek within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate B59. View along Fitzwater Branch Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate B60. View toward intersection of Robins Fork and Fitzwater Branch roads within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate B61. View from Beulah Church (GB-0038-0043) toward northern boundary (delineated by vegetation) of recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing northwest.

Plate B62. View along Robins Fork Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing southeast.

Plate B63. View along Robins Fork Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Robins Fork/Boggs Run Historic District, facing south.

Plate B64. View of black bear (representative of wildlife in project area) along County Road 5-1, facing southeast.

Plate B65. View along County Road 5-3 north of Loveridge toward proposed turbine locations, facing north/northwest.

Plate B66. View from NRHP recommended eligible resource GB-0038-0062 (obstructed by vegetation) toward proposed turbine locations, facing west.

Plate B67. View along County Road 5-3 (Rock Camp Road) in Loveridge, facing southwest.

Plate B68. View (obstructed by vegetation) from recommended NRHP-eligible resource GB-0038-0047A toward proposed turbine locations, facing west.

Plate B69. View along County Road 5-3 (Rock Camp Road), facing southwest.

Plate B70. View along County Road 5, facing northwest.

Plate B71. View from County Road 5 toward proposed turbine locations, facing west.

Plate B72. View along County Road 5 toward proposed turbine locations, facing northwest.

Plate B73. View along County Road 5 at Cordova toward Spring Creek, facing north.

Plate B74. View from County Road 5 west of Cordova toward proposed turbine locations, facing north.

Plate B75. View (obscured by vegetation) from County Road 5 adjacent to Spring Creek toward proposed turbine locations, facing north.

Plate B76. View (obscured by vegetation) from County Road 5 adjacent to Spring Creek toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B77. View toward Cold Knob and proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B78. View toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B79. View toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B80. View of logged area east of Cold Knob Road, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B81. View of logged area east of Cold Knob Road, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B82. View along Cold Knob Road north of Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B83. View from atop Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B84. View from atop Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B85. View from atop Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B86. View along Cold Knob Road south of Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B87. View along Cold Knob Road south of Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B88. View toward Daniels Ridge and toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B89. View toward Daniels Ridge and toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B90. View along Cold Knob Road south of Cold Knob and toward Daniels Ridge (obscured by vegetation and topography), Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B91. View along Cold Knob Road south of Cold Knob and toward Roaring Creek, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B92. View of fenced fields adjacent to Cold Knob Road south of Cold Knob, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B93. View from County Road 9-3 toward Twin Sugars Knob and toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B94. View from Chestnut Ridge showing rolling topography, looking toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B95. View from Chestnut Ridge showing rolling topography, lookingtoward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B96. View from Chestnut Ridge showing rolling topography, looking toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B97. View from Chestnut Ridge showing rolling topography and toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B98. View from McMillion Church (GB-0038-0181) toward Chestnut Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B99. View from County Road 9-2 toward former schoolhouse (GB-0089-0075), with vegetation partially blocking view toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B100. View from County Road 9 showing rural setting of GB-0038-0183, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B101. View along northern side of County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B102. View from intersection of County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road and Country Road 10/Trout Road in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B103. View along Country Road 10-1 in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B104. View from intersection of County Road 10-1 and County Road 10 in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B105. View along eastern side of County Road 10/Trout Road in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B106. View along western side of County Road 10/Trout Road in Trout community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B107. View of eastern quadrant of intersection of County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B108. View toward County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B109. View of southern quadrant of intersection of County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B110. View of western quadrant of intersection of County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B111. View of western quadrant of intersection of County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B112. View along County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B113. View of northern quadrant of intersection of County Road 9 and County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B114. View along County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B115. View along County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B116. View of level topography along western side of County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B117. View of level topography along western side of County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B118. View of level topography along western side of County Road 10/Trout Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B119. View across Williamsburg/Trout valley toward Charley Knob and toward proposed turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B120. View across Williamsburg/Trout valley toward Roaring Creek and toward proposed turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B121. View along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road southwest of Trout, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B122. View of rolling topography east of County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road southwest of Trout, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B123. View along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road southwest of Trout, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B124. View of rolling topography west of County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road southwest of Trout, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B125. View toward Shellcamp Ridge from abandoned community of Clearco, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B126. View toward Shellcamp Ridge from abandoned community of Clearco, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B127. View along blocked railroad tracks at abandoned community of Clearco, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B128. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B129. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B130. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B131. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B132. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing southeast

Plate B133. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B134. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B135. View from Shellcamp Ridge, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B136. View toward Shellcamp Ridge and toward proposed turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Duo Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B137. View toward Shellcamp Ridge and toward proposed turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Duo Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B138. View along County Road 1 toward GB-0089-0118 just north of Anjean, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B139. View showing Big Clear Creek, County Road 1, and railroad tracks just north of Anjean, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B140. View toward WVEPA land reclamation area near Anjean, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B141. View toward Shellcamp Ridge and Briery Knob from Anjean, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B142. View from New Salem Church (GB-0040-0086) toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B143. View from New Salem Church (GB-0040-0086) toward proposed turbine locations, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B144. View toward Cold Knob and proposed turbine locations from GB-0040-0128 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B145. View along County Road 10/Trout Road in Sunlight community within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B146. View of Williamsburg/Trout valley, and recommended individually NRHP-eligible GB-0040-0117 (left) and GB-0040-0118 (right) within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B147. View toward recommended individually NRHP-eligible GB-0040-0117 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B148. View of Williamsburg/Trout valley west of GB-0040-0118 and GB-0040-0118 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B149. View of Williamsburg/Trout valley, recommended individually NRHP-eligible GB-0040-0117, and proposed turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B150. View from intersection of County Road 10/Trout Road and County Road 10-3 toward Williamsburg/Trout valley within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B151. View of Williamsburg Trout valley within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B152. View along eastern side of County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B153. View along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B154. View of agricultural fields along western side of County Road 10-2/ Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B155. View along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B156. View of agricultural fields along east side of County Road 10-2/ Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B157. View of agricultural fields along eastern side of County Road 10-2/ Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B158. View along County Road 10-2/Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B159. View of agricultural fields along west side of County Road 10-2/ Pembroke Road within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing west.

Plate B160. View of pastures in Williamsburg/Trout valley on southeastern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B161. View of pastures in Williamsburg/Trout valley on southeastern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B162. View of pastures in Williamsburg/Trout valley on northwestern side of County Road 9 and toward turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B163. View of pastures in Williamsburg/Trout valley on northwestern side of County Road 9 and toward turbine locations from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B164. View along County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B165. View along County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B166. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northwestern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B167. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northwestern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing west/southwest.

Plate B168. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the southeastern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B169. View along County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B170. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northwestern side of County Road 9 with proposed turbine locations in the far background, from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B171. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northwestern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B172. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northwestern side of County Road 9 with proposed turbine locations in the far background, from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north/northwest.

Plate B173. View along County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B174. Streetscape view along County Road 9 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B175. Streetscape view at intersection of County Roads 9 and 17 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north.

Plate B176. Streetscape view at intersection of County Roads 9 and 17 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B177. Streetscape view along County Road 17 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B178. Streetscape view along County Road 17 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B179. Streetscape view along County Road 9 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B180. Streetscape view along County Road 9 in Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B181. Streetscape view along County Road 12-3 south of Williamsburg community, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B182. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north/northwest.

Plate B183. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B184. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B185. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southeast.

Plate B186. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northwest.

Plate B187. View of Williamsburg/Trout south of Williamsburg community on County Road 12-3, within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B188. View along County Road 17 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing east.

Plate B189. View of agricultural fields along southern side of County Road 17 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing south.

Plate B190. View of agricultural fields along southern side of County Road 17 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B191. View of Williamsburg/Trout valley along southern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing southwest.

Plate B192. View of Williamsburg/Trout valley along northern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B193. View of the Williamsburg/Trout valley on the northern side of County Road 9 with proposed turbine locations in the far background, from within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north/northwest.

Plate B194. View of rolling topography within the Williamsburg/Trout valley along northern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing northeast.

Plate B195. View of rolling topography within the Williamsburg/Trout valley along northern side of County Road 9 within recommended NRHP-eligible Williamsburg/ Trout Historic District, Greenbrier County, facing north

APPENDIX C – Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources in Nicholas and Greenbrier Counties

Appendix C. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources in Nicholas (NI) and Greenbrier (GB) Counties.

NI-0002-0076	GB-0038-0057	GB-0038-0105	GB-0038-0167
NI-0002-0150	GB-0038-0058	GB-0038-0107	GB-0038-0168
NI-0027-0001	GB-0038-0059	GB-0038-0107A	GB-0038-0169
NI-0027-0002	GB-0038-0060A	GB-0038-0107B	GB-0038-0170
NI-0027-0003	GB-0038-0061	GB-0038-0109	GB-0038-0171
NI-0027-0004	GB-0038-0062	GB-0038-0113A	GB-0038-0172
NI-0027-0005	GB-0038-0063A	GB-0038-0113B	GB-0038-0173
NI-0027-0007	GB-0038-0064	GB-0038-0114	GB-0038-0174
NI-0027-0009	GB-0038-0065	GB-0038-0115	GB-0038-0175
NI-0027-0010	GB-0038-0066	GB-0038-0116	GB-0038-0176
NI-0027-0011	GB-0038-0067	GB-0038-0117	GB-0038-0177A
NI-0027-0012	GB-0038-0068	GB-0038-0118	GB-0038-0177B
NI-0027-0013	GB-0038-0069	GB-0038-0119	GB-0038-0177C
NI-0027-0014	GB-0038-0069A	GB-0038-0120B	GB-0038-0178
NI-0027-0042	GB-0038-0069B	GB-0038-0121	GB-0038-0179
NI-0027-0049	GB-0038-0070	GB-0038-0122	GB-0038-0180
NI-0027-0050	GB-0038-0071	GB-0038-0123	GB-0038-0181
NI-0027-0051	GB-0038-0072	GB-0038-0124	GB-0038-0182
NI-0027-0052	GB-0038-0073	GB-0038-0126	GB-0038-0183
GB-0001	GB-0038-0074	GB-0038-0127	GB-0038-0184
GB-0038-0022	GB-0038-0075	GB-0038-0128	GB-0038-0185
GB-0038-0023	GB-0038-0075B	GB-0038-0129	GB-0038-0186
GB-0038-0025	GB-0038-0077	GB-0038-0130	GB-0038-0187
GB-0038-0026	GB-0038-0078	GB-0038-0131	GB-0038-0188
GB-0038-0027	GB-0038-0079	GB-0038-0132	GB-0038-0189
GB-0038-0028	GB-0038-0080A	GB-0038-0133	GB-0038-0190
GB-0038-0029	GB-0038-0082	GB-0038-0134	GB-0040-0014
GB-0038-0030	GB-0038-0083A	GB-0038-0135	GB-0040-0018
GB-0038-0032	GB-0038-0084	GB-0038-0136	GB-0040-0019
GB-0038-0035	GB-0038-0085	GB-0038-0137	GB-0040-0020
GB-0038-0036	GB-0038-0086	GB-0038-0138	GB-0040-0021
GB-0038-0037	GB-0038-0087	GB-0038-0140	GB-0040-0022
GB-0038-0038	GB-0038-0088A	GB-0038-0141	GB-0040-0023
GB-0038-0039	GB-0038-0089	GB-0038-0142	GB-0040-0024
GB-0038-0040	GB-0038-0089B	GB-0038-0143	GB-0040-0025
GB-0038-0041	GB-0038-0090	GB-0038-0144	GB-0040-0026
GB-0038-0042A	GB-0038-0091	GB-0038-0145	GB-0040-0027
GB-0038-0042B	GB-0038-0092	GB-0038-0147	GB-0040-0028
GB-0038-0043	GB-0038-0093	GB-0038-0149	GB-0040-0029
GB-0038-0044B	GB-0038-0094	GB-0038-0150	GB-0040-0030
GB-0038-0045	GB-0038-0095	GB-0038-0151	GB-0040-0031
GB-0038-0046	GB-0038-0096	GB-0038-0152	GB-0040-0032
GB-0038-0047A	GB-0038-0097	GB-0038-0153	GB-0040-0033
GB-0038-0048	GB-0038-0098	GB-0038-0154	GB-0040-0034
GB-0038-0049	GB-0038-0099	GB-0038-0159	GB-0040-0035
GB-0038-0050	GB-0038-0100	GB-0038-0160	GB-0040-0036
GB-0038-0051	GB-0038-0101	GB-0038-0161	GB-0040-0037
GB-0038-0052	GB-0038-0102	GB-0038-0162	GB-0040-0038
GB-0038-0053	GB-0038-0102A	GB-0038-0163	GB-0040-0039
GB-0038-0054	GB-0038-0103A	GB-0038-0164	GB-0040-0040
GB-0038-0055	GB-0038-0103B	GB-0038-0165	GB-0040-0041

Appendix C. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources in Nicholas (NI) and Greenbrier (GB) Counties.

GB-0038-0056	GB-0038-0104	GB-0038-0166	GB-0040-0042
GB-0040-0043	GB-0040-0093	GB-0040-0141	GB-0040-0184
GB-0040-0044	GB-0040-0094	GB-0040-0142	GB-0040-0185
GB-0040-0045	GB-0040-0095	GB-0040-0143	GB-0040-0186
GB-0040-0053	GB-0040-0096	GB-0040-0144	GB-0040-0187
GB-0040-0054	GB-0040-0097	GB-0040-0145	GB-0040-0188
GB-0040-0055	GB-0040-0098	GB-0040-0146	GB-0040-0189
GB-0040-0056	GB-0040-0099	GB-0040-0147	GB-0040-0190
GB-0040-0057	GB-0040-0100	GB-0040-0148	GB-0040-0191
GB-0040-0058	GB-0040-0101	GB-0040-0149	GB-0040-0192
GB-0040-0059	GB-0040-0102	GB-0040-0150	GB-0040-0193
GB-0040-0060	GB-0040-0108	GB-0040-0151	GB-0040-0194
GB-0040-0061	GB-0040-0109	GB-0040-0152	GB-0040-0195
GB-0040-0062	GB-0040-0110	GB-0040-0153	GB-0040-0196
GB-0040-0063	GB-0040-0111	GB-0040-0154	GB-0040-0197
GB-0040-0064	GB-0040-0112	GB-0040-0155	GB-0040-0198
GB-0040-0065	GB-0040-0113	GB-0040-0156	GB-0040-0199
GB-0040-0066	GB-0040-0114	GB-0040-0157	GB-0040-0200
GB-0040-0067	GB-0040-0115	GB-0040-0158	GB-0040-0201
GB-0040-0068	GB-0040-0116	GB-0040-0159	GB-0040-0202
GB-0040-0069	GB-0040-0117	GB-0040-0160	GB-0040-0203
GB-0040-0070	GB-0040-0118	GB-0040-0161	GB-0040-0204
GB-0040-0071	GB-0040-0119	GB-0040-0162	GB-0040-0205
GB-0040-0072	GB-0040-0120	GB-0040-0163	GB-0040-0206
GB-0040-0073	GB-0040-0121	GB-0040-0164	GB-0040-0207
GB-0040-0074	GB-0040-0122	GB-0040-0165	GB-0040-0208
GB-0040-0075	GB-0040-0123	GB-0040-0166	GB-0040-0209
GB-0040-0076	GB-0040-0124	GB-0040-0167	GB-0040-0210
GB-0040-0077	GB-0040-0125	GB-0040-0168	GB-0040-0211
GB-0040-0078	GB-0040-0126	GB-0040-0169	GB-0040-0212
GB-0040-0079	GB-0040-0127	GB-0040-0170	GB-0040-0213
GB-0040-0080	GB-0040-0128	GB-0040-0171	GB-0040-0214
GB-0040-0081	GB-0040-0129	GB-0040-0172	GB-0040-0215
GB-0040-0082	GB-0040-0130	GB-0040-0173	GB-0040-0216
GB-0040-0083	GB-0040-0131	GB-0040-0174	GB-0040-0217
GB-0040-0084	GB-0040-0132	GB-0040-0175	GB-0040-0218
GB-0040-0085	GB-0040-0133	GB-0040-0176	GB-0040-0219
GB-0040-0086	GB-0040-0134	GB-0040-0177	GB-0040-0220
GB-0040-0087	GB-0040-0135	GB-0040-0178	GB-0040-0221
GB-0040-0088	GB-0040-0136	GB-0040-0179	GB-0040-0222
GB-0040-0089	GB-0040-0137	GB-0040-0180	GB-0040-0223
GB-0040-0090	GB-0040-0138	GB-0040-0181	GB-0040-0224
GB-0040-0091	GB-0040-0139	GB-0040-0182	GB-0040-0225
GB-0040-0092	GB-0040-0140	GB-0040-0183	

APPENDIX D – Results of Investigations and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Appendix D. Results of Investigations and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00010	Cemetery	A1	West of County Route 10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00706a	Cemetery	A1	South of County Toure 44-5	Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00716	GB-0089-0041	A1	North of County Route 1-1/ Fenwick Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00717	GB-0089-0042	A1	West of County Route 1-1/ Fenwick Road		Commercial	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00718	GB-0089-0043	A1	West of County Route 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		Single Dwelling	Craftsman	C. 1920	Not Eligible		
00719	GB-0089-0044	A1	South of County Route 1-1/ Fenwick Road		Single Dwelling	Craftsman	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00720	GB-0089-0045	A1	North of County Route 1-1/ Fenwick Road		Single Dwelling	Double pile	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00011	GB-0089-0102	A1	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1880	Not Eligible		
00012	GB-0089-0103	A1	East of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00701	NI-0002-0150	A1	North of County Route 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Liberty Methodist Church	Church	Folk Victorian	C.1900	Rural Churches MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00706	NI-0027-0001	A1	South of County Route 44-5	Mountain Baptist Church	Church	Eclectic	1952	Not Eligible		
00702	NI-0027-0004	A1	South of County Route 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	Farmstead	Ranch	1948	Not Eligible		
00703	NI-0027-0005	A1	South of County Route 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	Single Dwelling	Bungalow	1947	Not Eligible		
00724	NI-0027-0007	A1	East of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Crawford House	Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00727	NI-0027-0009	A1	9523 County Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Orndorff House	Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00728	NI-0027-0010	A1	West of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1950	Not Eligible		
00729	NI-0027-0011	A1	9121 County Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Mattison House	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1953	Not Eligible		
00730	NI-0027-0012	A1	8879 County Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Bittner House	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1934	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00714	NI-0027-0013	A1	West of County Route 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Durham House	Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00710	NI-0027-0014	A1	East of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Amick House	Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00707	NI-0027-0042	A1	North of County Route-32/ Grassy County Routeeek Road	Eureka Church	Church	Gothic Revival	1937	Rural Churches MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00722	NI-0027-0049	A1	East of County Route 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Daugherty House/ Okey & Elma Helms	Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1930	Not Eligible		
00721	NI-0027-0050	A1	North of County Route 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Elmer Daugherty House	Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1950	Not Eligible		
00713	NI-0027-0052	A1	North of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	1942	Not Eligible		
00704	NI-0042-0002	A1	North of County Route 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00705	NI-0042-0003	A1	South of County Route 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00708	NI-0042-0004	A1	South of County Route 32-1		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - dormer front	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00709	NI-0042-0005	A1	8632 County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	1949	Not Eligible		
00711	NI-0042-0006	A1	8442 County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Double pile	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00712	NI-0042-0007	A1	North of County Route 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00715	NI-0042-0008	A1	East of County Route 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00723	NI-0042-0009	A1	East of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1910	Not Eligible		
00725	NI-0042-0010	A1	North of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front & wing	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00726	NI-0042-0011	A1	North of County Route 20/ Leivasy Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1910	Not Eligible		
00731	NI-0042-0012	A1	East of County Route 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1930	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00008	Cemetery	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Nancy Hart Grave	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, B	Criteria Consideration C (Graves)
00018	Cemetery	A2	East of County Route 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS; Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00043	Cemetery	A2	East of Panther Camp Creek	Lewis Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00044	Cemetery	A2	West of Panther Camp Creek		Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00016	GB-0038-0041	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Farmstead	Single pen	C.1870 & C.1890	Indvidually Eligible	A, C	
00017	GB-0038-0043	A2	East of County Route 26	Beulah Methodist Church	Church	Gothic Revival	C.1882	Rural Churches MPS; Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00014	GB-0038-0071	A2	North of County Route 26	Boggs Run School	School	Colonial Revival	C.1910	Individually Eligible	A	
00021	GB-0038-0075B	A2	North of County Route 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		Farmstead	Single pile	C.1880	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00001	GB-0089-0030	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Boar's Nest	Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1945	Not Eligible		
00002	GB-0089-0036	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00003	GB-0089-0040	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1945	Not Eligible		
00007	GB-0089-0098	A2	South of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00005	GB-0089-0099	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00006	GB-0089-0101	A2	South of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00015	GB-0089-0104	A2	North of County Route 26		Single Dwelling	I-house	C.1870	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00019	GB-0089-0107	A2	South of County Route 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	Farmstead	Bungalow - dormer front	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00020	GB-0089-0108	A2	North of County Route 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C.1870	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00004	GB-0089-0109	A2	West of County Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00022	GB-0089-0110	A2	West of County Route 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		Hay Barn	Gable front	C.1900	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00035	GB-0089-0120	A2	North of County Route 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		Cellar	Gable front	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00036	GB-0089-0121	A2	South of County Route 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00037	GB-0089-0122	A2	North of 79A Saxman Road		Single Dwelling	Hunting Cabin	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00038	GB-0089-0123	A2	North of 79A Saxman Road		Single Dwelling	Adirondack	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00046	Cemetery	A3	West of Panther Creek Road		Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00775a	Cemetery	A3	South of County Route 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS; Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00793a	Cemetery	A3	West of County Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road	New Ellis Chapel Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS		Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00030	GB-0038-0047A	A3	South of Rock Camp Road	Rockcamp Community Church	Church	Gable front	C.1915	Rural Churches MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00033	GB-0038-0062	A3	East of County Route 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		Farmstead	I-house	C.1890	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00034	GB-0038-0063A	A3	West of County Route 5-3/ Rock Camp Road	Old Rock Camp School House	School/Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1913	Rural Schools MPS	A	
00054	GB-0038-0095	A3	South of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin School House	School/Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	C.1915	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00053	GB-0038-0099	A3	North of Upper Spring Creek Road		Single Dwelling	Single pen	C.1820 & C.1970	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00051	GB-0038-0101	A3	West of Upper Spring Creek Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C.1850, C.1900 & C.1970	Not Eligible		
00050	GB-0038-0102A	A3	West of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00048	GB-0038-0107B	A3	East of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	Church	Gable front	C.1893	Rural Churches MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00792	GB-0038-0135	A3	North of County Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		Farmstead	I-house	1905	Not Eligible		
00785	GB-0038-0151	A3	South of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Band of Hope Missionary Church	Church	Gable front	1893	Not Eligible		
00781	GB-0038-0174	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	1925	Non-contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District		
00779	GB-0038-0177A	A3	South of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front with wing	C.1910	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00778	GB-0038-0177C	A3	West of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Saddlebag	C.1870	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00775	GB-0038-0181	A3	South of County Route 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church	Church	Gothic Revival	1889	Rural Churches MPS; Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00774	GB-0038-0183	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Old Annie McMillion Farm	Farmstead	I-house	C.1870 & C.1940	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B, C	
00773	GB-0038-0184	A3	East of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Hanna Farm	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	C.1910	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00770	GB-0038-0186	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Friars Hill Store/Post Office	Commercial	Other	C.1880	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00355	GB-0040-0035	A3	140 County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Victorian-Folk	C. 1880	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00412	GB-0040-0041	A3	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Gabled-Ell	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00799	GB-0040-0055	A3	West of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Cherry Hill Farm	Farmstead	I-house	C.1890	Not Eligible		
00798	GB-0040-0056	A3	West of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Taft Cochran House	Single Dwelling	Neoclassical Revival	1915	Individually Eligible	B, C	
00801	GB-0040-0058	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Clarence Lewis Place	Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00800	GB-0040-0059	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Julia Honaker	Single Dwelling	I-house	1914	Not Eligible		
00802	GB-0040-0061	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Eagle Place	Farmstead	Single pile	C.1890	Not Eligible		
00803	GB-0040-0062	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Gary Cocoran	Farmstead	Double pile	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00804	GB-0040-0065	A3	West of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Benton Faulkner	Single Dwelling	Double pile	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00805	GB-0040-0066	A3	East of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Williams Place	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1920	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00767	GB-0040-0067	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Jonson Hollow	Single Dwelling	Other	1906	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00766	GB-0040-0068	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Williams Homestead	Single Dwelling	Single pen	C.1890	Not Eligible		
00464	GB-0040-0069	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road		Single Building	Hall & Parlor	C. 1880	Not Eligible		
00794	GB-0040-0072	A3	East of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00795	GB-0040-0073	A3	North of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00797	GB-0040-0074	A3	North of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Gladwells Place	Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00796	GB-0040-0077	A3	North of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		Single Dwelling	Single-pile	C.1900	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00403	GB-0040-0091	A3	West of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road	Circle "N" Farm	Farmstead	I-house	C. 1880	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00406	GB-0040-0093	A3	East of County Route 10/2 Pembroke Road	Mt. Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church	Church	Gable-front	C. 1900	Not Eligible		
00756	GB-0040-0094	A3	West of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road	Ike Cochran Farm	Farmstead	Craftsman	C. 1900	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A	
00405	GB-0040-0097	A3	North of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00765	GB-0040-0099	A3	East of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front with wing	C.1860	Individually Eligible	B, C	
00812	GB-0040-0108	A3	East of County Route 9-4/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Double pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00393	GB-0040-0114	A3	West of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road		Commercial	Commercial	C. 1910	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00394	GB-0040-0115	A3	West of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road		Single Dwelling	Victorian-Folk	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00807	GB-0040-0127	A3	North of County Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Coleman Place	Farmstead	I-house	C.1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00808	GB-0040-0128	A3	North of County Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Ed Marshall Place	Single Dwelling	I-house	1915	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00810	GB-0040-0129	A3	North of County Route 10/ Sunlight Road	The Cedars	Single Dwelling	Greek Revival	C.1780 and C.1850	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00809	GB-0040-0130	A3	North of County Route 10/ Sunlight Road		Single Dwelling	Commercial	C.1880	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00768	GB-0040-0131	A3	102 Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - dormer front	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00415	GB-0040-0136	A3	West of County Route 10/2 Pembroke Road	Trout General Store	Commercial	Commercial	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00457	GB-0040-0138	A3	West of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road	Grist mill	Single Building	Gable-side	C. 1895	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00460	GB-0040-0139	A3	Intersection of County Route 9-4/Trout Road and County Route 10-2/Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00461	GB-0040-0140	A3	East of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road	Old Lodge Building	Single Building	Gable-front	C. 1915	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00459	GB-0040-0141	A3	South of County Route 9-4/ Trout Road	First Baptist Church of Trout	Single Building	Gable-front	C. 1875	Rural Churches MPS; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00458	GB-0040-0142	A3	North of County Route 9-4/ Trout Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00414	GB-0040-0144	A3	North of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road	Trout Post Office	Single Dwelling	Gable-front	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00444	GB-0040-0146	A3	North of County Route 9-4/ Trout Road	Dr. Thrasher House	Single Dwelling	Pyramidal	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00356	GB-0089-0003	A3	79 County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Hall & Parlor	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00395	GB-0089-0014	A3	East of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road		Farmstead	Barn	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00401	GB-0089-0016	A3	West of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Farmstead	Barn	C. 1940	Not Eligible		
00402	GB-0089-0017	A3	West of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Farmstead	Ranch	C. 1950	Not Eligible		
00413	GB-0089-0018	A3	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Hall & Parlor	C. 1920	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00443	GB-0089-0029	A3	East of County Route 9-4/ Trout Road		Single Building	I-house	C. 1910	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00456	GB-0089-0032	A3	Southeast of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Building	Other	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00462	GB-0089-0033	A3	North of County Route 9-4/ Trout Road		Single Building	Hall & Parlor	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00465	GB-0089-0034	A3	North of County Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road		Single Building	Barn	C. 1915	Not Eligible		
00466	GB-0089-0035	A3	East of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Building	Hay Barn	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00045	GB-0089-0069	A3	550 B County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Farmstead	Gable front	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00759	GB-0089-0070	A3	East of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1940	Not Eligible		
00760	GB-0089-0071	A3	South of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1940	Not Eligible		
00769	GB-0089-0072	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - dormer front	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00771	GB-0089-0073	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Friars Hill Store	Commercial	Gable front	C.1955	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00772	GB-0089-0074	A3	North of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road		Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	C.1900	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00776	GB-0089-0075	A3	North of County Route 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	Old McMillion School	School/Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1920	Rural Schools MPS; Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00777	GB-0089-0076	A3	West of County Route 9-2/ McMillion Church Road		Farmstead	I-house	C.1900	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00780	GB-0089-0077	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Farmstead	Double pile	C.1910	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00782	GB-0089-0078	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front with wing	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00783	GB-0089-0079	A3	North of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00784	GB-0089-0080	A3	South of County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Friars Hill Historic District	A, B	
00786	GB-0089-0081	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00787	GB-0089-0082	A3	East of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00788	GB-0089-0083	A3	North of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Commercial	Commercial	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00789	GB-0089-0084	A3	East of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Saltbox	C.1910	Not Eligible		
00790	GB-0089-0085	A3	West of Chestnut Ridge Road		Single Dwelling	Side Hall	C. 1870	Not Eligible		
00791	GB-0089-0086	A3	West of County Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00793	GB-0089-0087	A3	West of County Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road	New Ellis Chapel	Church	Gable-front	1954	Not Eligible		
00811	GB-0089-0088	A3	West of County Route 10/ Sunlight Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C.1920	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00813	GB-0089-0089	A3	West of Chestnut Ridge Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1870	Not Eligible		
00814	GB-0089-0090	A3	County Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		Bridge	Luten	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00463	GB-0089-0091	A3	Westof County Route 10/2 Pembroke Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00047	GB-0089-0092	A3	East of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Single-pile	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00049	GB-0089-0093	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C.1910	Not Eligible		
00052	GB-0089-0094	A3	South of Upper Spring Creek Road	Christian Property	Barn	Gable front	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00055	GB-0089-0095	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00056	GB-0089-0096	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Blakenship Property	Single Dwelling	I-house	C.1920	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00057	GB-0089-0097	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00023	GB-0089-0111	A3	East of County Route 5-2/ Robbins Run		Equipment Shed	Side gable	C.1900	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00024	GB-0089-0112	A3	East of County Route 5-2/ Robbins Run		Farmstead	I-house	C.1880	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00025	GB-0089-0113	A3	West of County Route 5-2/ Robbins Run		Farmstead	Gabled-Ell	C.1870	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00026	GB-0089-0114	A3	East of County Route 5-2/ Robbins Run		Farmstead	Gable front	C.1920	Contributing Resource within Robins Fork/Boggs Run Roads Historic District	A, C	
00027	GB-0089-0115	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		School	Gable front	C.1900	Rural Schools MPS	A	
00028	GB-0089-0116	A3	South of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Farmstead	Double pile	C.1950	Not Eligible		
00029	GB-0089-0117	A3	South of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Farmstead	I-house	C.1880	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00032	GB-0089-0119	A3	West of County Route 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		Cellar	Gable front	C.1890 and C.1970	Not Eligible		
00039	GB-0089-0124	A3	554 A County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C.1890	Not Eligible		
00040	GB-0089-0125	A3	East of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1915	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00041	GB-0089-0126	A3	West of County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Barn	Gable front	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00042	GB-0089-0127	A3	551 A County Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		Barn	Gable front	C.1920	Not Eligible		
00755	Cemetery	A4		Williams Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS; Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00732	GB-0089-0046	A4	South of County Route 1/ Anjean Road	Anjean Company Store	Commercial	Astylistic Utilitarian	C. 1940	Individually Eligible	A	
00733	GB-0089-0047	A4	East of County Route 1/ Anjean Road	Anjean Company Houses	Single Dwelling	Double pile	C. 1940	Not Eligible		

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00734	GB-0089-0048	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00735	GB-0089-0049	A4	North of Duo Road	Duo Community Baptist Church	Church	Astylistic Utilitarian	C.1940	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00736	GB-0089-0050	A4	North of Duo Road	Lilly House	Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00737	GB-0089-0051	A4	South of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00738	GB-0089-0052	A4	North of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00739	GB-0089-0053	A4	South of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00740	GB-0089-0054	A4	North of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00741	GB-0089-0055	A4	South of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00742	GB-0089-0056	A4	North of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00743	GB-0089-0057	A4	South of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00744	GB-0089-0058	A4	North of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00745	GB-0089-0059	A4	South of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00746	GB-0089-0060	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00747	GB-0089-0061	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00748	GB-0089-0062	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00749	GB-0089-0063	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00750	GB-0089-0064	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Non-contributing Resource within Duo Historic District		
00751	GB-0089-0065	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00752	GB-0089-0066	A4	East of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Non-contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00753	GB-0089-0067	A4	North of Duo Road		Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Non-contributing Resource within Duo Historic District		
00754	GB-0089-0068	A4	North of Duo Road	Old Duo's Miners Lodge	Single Dwelling	Gable front	C.1930	Contributing Resource within Duo Historic District	A, C	
00031	GB-0089-0118	A4	South of County Route 1/ Anjean Road		Bridge	Railroad	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00351	Cemetery	A5	West of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery	Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00367a	Cemetery	A5	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		Cemetery			Rural Cemeteries MPS; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries)
00379	GB-0040-0020	A5	148 County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Farmstead	Four-Square	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00381	GB-0040-0021	A5	Southof County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00383	GB-0040-0022	A5	South of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00476	GB-0040-0023	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	I-house	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00385	GB-0040-0026	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00477	GB-0040-0039	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00353	GB-0040-0042	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Victorian-Folk	C. 1880	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00357	GB-0040-0043	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Locust Ridge Dairy Farm	Farmstead	Victorian-Folk	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00350	GB-0040-0081	A5	South of County Route 10-2/ Pembroke Road		Farmstead	Bungalow - dormer front	C. 1910	Contributing Resource Within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00762	GB-0040-0085	A5	North of County Route 10-4/ Flynn's County Routeeek Road	Pembroke School	School/Single Dwelling	Gable front	C. 1910	Not Eligible		
00352	GB-0040-0086	A5	West of County Route 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church	Church	Gothic-Carpenter	C. 1915	Rural Churches MPS	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00763	GB-0040-0087	A5	North of County Route 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Old Grandfather Hume Place	Farmstead	I-house	C.1890	Individually Eligible	A, C	
00764	GB-0040-0089	A5	North of County Route 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Rockdale Farm	Farmstead	I-house	C.1930	Not Eligible		
00059	GB-0040-0101	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Single Pile	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00060	GB-0040-0102	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Single Pile	C.1900	Not Eligible		
00058	GB-0040-0104	A5	East of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Single pile	C.1940	Not Eligible		
00389	GB-0040-0117	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Rem Knight Place	Farmstead	Georgian	1837	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00390	GB-0040-0118	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Slave House	Farmstead	I-house	1820	Individually Eligible; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00433	GB-0040-0121	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - dormer front	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00432	GB-0040-0122	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gable-front	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00431	GB-0040-0123	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00370	GB-0040-0124	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Pyramidal	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00368	GB-0040-0125	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Jackson House, Williamsburg Historic Society	Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1870	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00369	GB-0040-0126	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	I-house	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00440	GB-0040-0148	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Gabled-Ell	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00396	GB-0040-0149	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-House	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00439	GB-0040-0150	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gable-front	C. 1940	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00360	GB-0040-0151	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1950	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00359	GB-0040-0154	A5	67 County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Old Doctor's Office	Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00438	GB-0040-0155	A5	Norheast of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00361	GB-0040-0156	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1910	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00436	GB-0040-0157	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00371	GB-0040-0158	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road	Old Firehouse, Odd Fellows Hall	Commercial	Commercial	1927	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00373	GB-0040-0160	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road	Williamsburg Bank	Commercial	Art-Deco	1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00435	GB-0040-0162	A5	Southeast of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00372	GB-0040-0163	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Commercial	Commercial	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00480	GB-0040-0164	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - gable front	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00374	GB-0040-0165	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Commercial	Commercial	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00375	GB-0040-0169	A5	Intersection of County Route 17/Williamsburg Road and County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road	Williamsburg Mill	Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00445	GB-0040-0170	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00447	GB-0040-0172	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Cape Cod	C. 1940	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00449	GB-0040-0173	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Cape Cod	C. 1948	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00451	GB-0040-0174	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00452	GB-0040-0175	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1910	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00453	GB-0040-0176	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00446	GB-0040-0177	A5	South of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Hall & Parlor	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00448	GB-0040-0178	A5	South of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00450	GB-0040-0179	A5	South of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Commercial	C. 1915	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00474	GB-0040-0182	A5	West of County Route 9-6/ Tyree Road		Farmstead	I-house	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00399	GB-0040-0186	A5	West of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road	Lacy Presbyterian Church	Church	Gothic-Carpenter	C. 1900	Rural Churches MPS; Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00454	GB-0040-0187	A5	West of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00420	GB-0040-0188	A5	East of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00397	GB-0040-0190	A5	East of County Route 12-3/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Neoclassical Revival	C. 1913	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00467	GB-0040-0191	A5	East of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Farmstead	Gabled-Ell	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00422	GB-0040-0192	A5	East of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00423	GB-0040-0193	A5	Intersection of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road and County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00455	GB-0040-0196	A5	South of County Route 12-2/ Goodman Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00400	GB-0040-0198	A5	Northeast of County Route 60 28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00468	GB-0040-0199	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1885	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00478	GB-0040-0200	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road	Sheldon Judy House	Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1910	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00479	GB-0040-0202	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1910	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00472	GB-0040-0203	A5	East of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1910	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00363	GB-0040-0208	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1915	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00426	GB-0040-0209	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1880	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00427	GB-0040-0211	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1880	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00388	GB-0040-0214	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road	Andrew Chapel United Methodist Church	Church	Gothic-Carpenter	C. 1904	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties)
00364	GB-0040-0215	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	I-house	C. 1850	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00428	GB-0040-0216	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00429	GB-0040-0217	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

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Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00430	GB-0040-0218	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - dormer front	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00367	GB-0040-0224	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Bungalow - gable front	C. 1941	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00365	GB-0040-0226	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00354	GB-0089-0002	A5	131 County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	I-house	C. 1890	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00358	GB-0089-0004	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	Greek Revival	C. 1860	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00362	GB-0089-0005	A5	North of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C. 1915	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00366	GB-0089-0007	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1940	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00380	GB-0089-0008	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Crib Barn	C. 1950	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00382	GB-0089-0009	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Appalachian Hay Barn	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00384	GB-0089-0010	A5	South of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Appalachian Hay Barn	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00386	GB-0089-0011	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Elevated Double Crib Barn	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00387	GB-0089-0012	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road		Single Building	Three Portal Barn	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00392	GB-0089-0013	A5	East of County Route 9-4/ Sunlight Road		Single Building	Appalachian Hay Barn	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

Appendix D. Results of Investigations and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00398	GB-0089-0015	A5	East of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Farmstead	Gabled-Ell	C. 1905	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00419	GB-0089-0019	A5	West of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1930	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00421	GB-0089-0020	A5	West of County Route 12-3/ Hinkle Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1950	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00424	GB-0089-0022	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1920	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00409	GB-0089-0023	A5	South of County Route 10-4/ Flynns Creek Road		Single Building	Appalachian Hay Barn	C. 1910	Not Eligible		
00434	GB-0089-0024	A5	South of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1955	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00437	GB-0089-0025	A5	East of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Garage Unit	C. 1930	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00062	GB-0089-0026	A5	County Route 10/ Sunlight Road		Bridge	Luten	C.1916	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00441	GB-0089-0027	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Farmstead	I-house	C. 1900	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00442	GB-0089-0028	A5	West of County Route 17/ Williamsburg Road		Single Dwelling	Gable-front	C. 1930	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	
00471	GB-0089-0037	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Hall & Parlor	C. 1930	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00473	GB-0089-0038	A5	North of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Ranch	C. 1950	Non-contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District		
00475	GB-0089-0039	A5	North of County Route 9/ Shoestring Trail Road	McCoy Saddle Shop	Single Building	Gable-front	C. 1840	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

Appendix D. Results of Investigations and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Field Number	WVDCH Number	Figure No.	Address/ Location	Name	Resource Type	Style	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligiblity Recommendation	NRHP Criteria	NRHP Criteria Consideration
00061	GB-0089-0106	A5	West of County Route 60-28/ Rader's Valley Road		Single Dwelling	Gabled-Ell	C.1947	Contributing Resource within Williamsburg/Trout Historic District	A, C	

APPENDIX E – Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
NI-0002-0076	Not Extant
NI-0027-0003	Not Extant
NI-0027-0002	Not Extant
NI-0027-0051	Not Extant
GB-0001	Not Extant
GB-0038-0022	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0023	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0025	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0026	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0027	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0028	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0029	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0030	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0032	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0035	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0036	Not Extant
GB-0038-0037	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0038	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0039	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0040	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0042A	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0042B	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0044B	Not Extant
GB-0038-0045	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0046	Not Extant/ Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0048	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0049	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0050	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0051	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0052	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0053	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0054	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0055	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0056	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0057	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0058	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0059	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0060A	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0061	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0064	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0065	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0066	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0067	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0068	Incorrect UTM Coordinates

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0038-0068B	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0069	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0069A	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0069B	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0070	Incorrect UTM Corrdinates
GB-0038-0072	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0073	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0074	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0075	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0076	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0077	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0078	Not Extant/ Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0079	HPI Form Missing/Not Extant
GB-0038-0080A	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0082	Not Extant/ Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0083A	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0084	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0085	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0086	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0087	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0088A	Not Extant/ Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0089	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0089B	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0090	Not Extant/ Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0091	Not Extant
GB-0038-0092	Not Extant
GB-0038-0093	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0094	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0096	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0097	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0098	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0100	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0102	Not Extant
GB-0038-0103A	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0103B	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0104	HPI Form Missing/Not Extant
GB-0038-0105	Not Extant
GB-0038-0107	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0107A	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0109	HPI Form Missing/Not Extant
GB-0038-0113A	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0113B	Incorrect UTM Coordinates

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0038-0114	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0115	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0116	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0117	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0118	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0119	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0120B	Not Extant
GB-0038-0121	Not Extant
GB-0038-0122	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0123	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0124	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0126	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0127	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0128	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0129	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0130	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0131	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0132	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0133	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0134	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0136	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0137	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0138	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0140	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0141	Not Extant
GB-0038-0142	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0143	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0144	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0145	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0147	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0149	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0150	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0152	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0153	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0154	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0159	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0160	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0161	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0162	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0163	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0164	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0165	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0166	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0167	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0168	HPI Form Missing

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0038-0169	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0170	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0171	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0172	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0173	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0175	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0176	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0177A	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0177B	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0177C	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0177D	Incorrect UTM Coordinates
GB-0038-0178	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0179	Not Extant
GB-0038-0180	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0038-0182	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0185	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0187	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0188	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0189	HPI Form Missing
GB-0038-0190	HPI Form Missing
GB-0040-0018	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0019	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0024	Not Extant
GB-0040-0025	Not Extant
GB-0040-0027	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0028	Not Extant
GB-0040-0029	Not Extant
GB-0040-0030	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0031	Not Extant
GB-0040-0032	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0033	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0034	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0036	Not Extant
GB-0040-0037	HPI Form Missing/Not Extant
GB-0040-0038	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0040	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0040-0044	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0045	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0053	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0054	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0057	HPI Form Missing/Not Extant
GB-0040-0060	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0063	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0064	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0070	Not Extant
GB-0040-0071	Not Extant
GB-0040-0075	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0076	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0078	Not Extant
GB-0040-0079	Not Extant
GB-0040-0080	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0082	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0083	Not Extant
GB-0040-0084	Not Extant
GB-0040-0088	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0090	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0092	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0095	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0096	Not Extant
GB-0040-0098	Not Extant
GB-0040-0100	Not Extant
GB-0040-0109	Not Extant
GB-0040-0110	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0111	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0112	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0113	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0040-0116	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0119	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0120	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0132	Not Extant
GB-0040-0133	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0134	Not Extant
GB-0040-0135	Not Extant
GB-0040-0137	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0143	Not Extant
GB-0040-0145	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0147	Not Extant
GB-0040-0152	Not Extant
GB-0040-0153	Not Extant
GB-0040-0159	Not Extant
GB-0040-0161	Not Extant
GB-0040-0166	Not Extant
GB-0040-0167	Not Extant
GB-0040-0168	Not Extant
GB-0040-0171	Not Extant
GB-0040-0179	Not Extant
GB-0040-0180	Not Extant
GB-0040-0181	Not Extant
GB-0040-0183	Not Extant
GB-0040-0184	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0185	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0189	Not Extant
GB-0040-0194	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0195	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0197	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0201	Not Extant
GB-0040-0204	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0205	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0206	Not Extant
GB-0040-0207	Not Extant
GB-0040-0210	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way

Appendix E. Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources Not Resurveyed

Previously Inventoried Resource	Status
GB-0040-0211	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0212	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0213	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0219	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0220	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0221	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0222	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0223	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way
GB-0040-0225	Not Accessible from Public Right-of-Way

APPENDIX F – WVDCH Historic Property Inventory Forms.

(Set of 4CDs Attached to the back of the report)

APPENDIX G – WVDCH User Registration and Research Record Forms

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

Cultural Resources Files and Library
User Registration and Research Record Form

INSTRUCTIONS: Part I must be completed before you will be permitted access to the SHPO Cultural Resource Files and Library. Part II is a record of the site files, cultural resource reports, USGS topographic maps and other materials you utilize during your visit. Part III will be completed and signed by a SHPO staff member only when you have completed your research and have returned the materials to which you have been given access.

I. IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 5/18/06

Name (s) Lena Sweeten

Organization or Company: Gray & Pape

Address: 1205 E. Main St

Richmond VA 23223 Phone 804 / 644-0656

FR Number (if known)

II MATERIALS UTILIZED
ARCHAEOLOGY:
USGS QUAD MAP NAMES:
Charlestown, WV

ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM #s

CRM Reports/Publications
Standard Lime & Stone Quarry HAER report
Kentucky - Wilderness Districts Historic Resource Survey Phase II, Nicholas County
Phase I Nicholas County Survey FY-86

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER:

County Survey Files

JF0266 - JF0275

Millville WVA 19.MILLV-1

National Register Files

Harpers Ferry NHD Halltown Union Colored Sunday School

Allstadt House & Ordinary Bolivar Heights

Halltown Union Colored Free School

Other Materials

III MATERIALS RETURNED IN GOOD ORDER

DATE: 5/18/06 # Photocopies 285 $ 71.25

USER NAME: Lena Sweeten

SHPO STAFF SIGNATURE: [illegible]

(Signature assures that materials have been returned to file)

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

Cultural Resources Files and Library
User Registration and Research Record Form

INSTRUCTIONS: Part I must be completed before you will be permitted access to the SHPO Cultural Resource Files and Library. Part II is a record of the site files, cultural resource reports, USGS topographic maps and other materials you utilize during your visit. Part III will be completed and signed by a SHPO staff member only when you have completed your research and have returned the materials to which you have been given access.

I. IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 7-6-06

Name (s) Hannah Leigh Cole

Organization or Company: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Address: 1705 E. Main St. Fl. 1

Richmond, Va 23223-6959 Phone 804 / 644-0656

FR Number (if known) _____

II MATERIALS UTILIZED

ARCHAEOLOGY:

USGS QUAD MAP NAMES:

ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM #s

CRM Reports/Publications

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER:

County Survey Files

Greenbrier) Williamsburg Survey F489

Greenbrier) Spring Creek Watershed Survey F485

Nicholas) Magisterial Districts Survey, Phase I and II F486

National Register Files

Other Materials

III MATERIALS RETURNED IN GOOD ORDER

DATE: 7-7-06 # Photocopies 416 $ 104.00

USER NAME: Hannah Leigh Cole

SHPO STAFF SIGNATURE: Eric McRae

(Signature assures that materials have been returned to file)

APPENDIX H – Photo Logs

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
00008.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Hunter and Hart Gravesite	N
00008_1.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Hunter and Hart Gravesite	N
00008_2.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Ivan Morgan Hunter Headstone	W
00008_3.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Nancy Hart Gravesite	W
00010.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	NW
00010_1.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	NW
00010_2.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	NW
00010_3.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	SW
00010_4.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-Alderman family headstone	NW
00010_5.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-1933 headstone	NW
00010_6.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-1913 headstone	SE
00010_7.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-1878 headstone	NW
00010_8.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-1905 headstone	SE
00010_9.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery-1906 headstone	SE
00010_10.jpg	cemetery	West side of CR10-1/Cold Knob Road	Baber Cemetery	SE
00018.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery	NE
00018_1.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery 1887 headstone	E
00018_2.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery 1863 headstone Fidden Boggs	E
00018_3.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery 1926 headstone BP Boggs	E

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
00018_4.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery	S
00018_5.jpg	cemetery	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Fork Road	Beulah Methodist Church cemetery	S
00043.jpg	cemetery	East side of Panther Camp Creek	Lewis Cemetery	W
00043_1.jpg	cemetery	East side of Panther Camp Creek	Lewis Cemetery	NW
00043_2.jpg	cemetery	East side of Panther Camp Creek	Lewis Cemetery	NW
00044.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Clutter Cemetery	W
00044_1.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Clutter Cemetery	W
00044_2.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Clutter Cemetery	W
00046.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Brown Cemetery	W
00046_1.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Brown Cemetery	W
00046_2.jpg	cemetery	West side of Panther Camp Creek	Brown Cemetery	S
000351.jpg	cemetery	West Side of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery	NW
00351_1.jpg	cemetery	West Side of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church Cemetery	NW
000367a.jpg	cemetery	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Andrew Chapel Church cemetery	NW
000367a_1.jpg	cemetery	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Andrew Chapel Church cemetery	S
00706a.jpg	cemetery	North of Route 20	Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery	SE
00706a_1.jpg	cemetery	North of Route 20	Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery	NW
007551.jpg	cemetery	Hilltop adjacent to Duo	Williams Cemetery	S
00755_1.jpg	cemetery	Hilltop adjacent to Duo	Williams Cemetery	N
00775.jpg	cemetery	South side of McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church Cemetery	N

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
00793.jpg	cemetery	West side of Brushy Flat Road	New Ellis Chapel Cemetery	W
GB-0038-0041.jpg	GB-0038-0041	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NW
GB-0038-0041.jpg	GB-0038-0041	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		W
GB-0038-0041.jpg	GB-0038-0041	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SW
GB-0038-0041.jpg	GB-0038-0041	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SW
GB-0038-0041.jpg	GB-0038-0041	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NW
GB-0038-0043.jpg	GB-0038-0043	East side of CR 26	Beulah Methodist Church	N
GB-0038-0043.jpg	GB-0038-0043	East side of CR 26	Beulah Methodist Church	NE
GB-0038-0043.jpg	GB-0038-0043	East side of CR 26	Beulah Methodist Church	SW
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	S
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	SE
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	N
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	S
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	W
GB-0038-0047A.jpg	GB-0038-0047A	South side of Rock Camp Road	Rock Camp Community Church	SE
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		SE
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		E
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		E
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE
GB-0038-0062.jpg	GB-0038-0062	East side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		SE
GB-0038-0063A.jpg	GB-0038-0063A	West side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NW
GB-0038-0071.jpg	GB-0038-0071	North side of CR 26	Boggs Run School	NW
GB-0038-0071.jpg	GB-0038-0071	North side of CR 26	Boggs Run School	NE
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NW
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NW
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NW
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NE
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		N
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NE
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		E
GB-0038-0075B.jpg	GB-0038-0075B	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NW
GB-0038-0095.jpg	GB-0038-0095	South side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin School House	W
GB-0038-0095.jpg	GB-0038-0095	South side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin School House	SE
GB-0038-0099.jpg	GB-0038-0099	North side of Upper Spring Creek Road		N
GB-0038-0099.jpg	GB-0038-0099	North side of Upper Spring Creek Road		S
GB-0038-0101.jpg	GB-0038-0101	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road		W
GB-0038-0101.jpg	GB-0038-0101	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road		W
GB-0038-0101.jpg	GB-0038-0101	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road		E
GB-0038-0101.jpg	GB-0038-0101	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road		SW
GB-0038-0102A.jpg	GB-0038-0102A	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin Cemetery	W
GB-0038-0102A.jpg	GB-0038-0102A	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin Cemetery	W
GB-0038-0102A.jpg	GB-0038-0102A	West side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Baldwin Cemetery	W
GB-0038-0107B.jpg	GB-0038-0107B	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	N
GB-0038-0107B.jpg	GB-0038-0107B	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	E

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0038-0107B.jpg	GB-0038-0107B	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	E
GB-0038-0107B.jpg	GB-0038-0107B	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	NE
GB-0038-0107B.jpg	GB-0038-0107B	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Olive Baptist Church	S
GB-0038-0135.jpg	GB-0038-0135	North side of Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		W
GB-0038-0135.jpg	GB-0038-0135	North side of Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		N
GB-0038-0135.jpg	GB-0038-0135	North side of Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		N
GB-0038-0151.jpg	GB-0038-0151	South side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Band of Hope Missionary Church	W
GB-0038-0151.jpg	GB-0038-0151	South side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Band of Hope Missionary Church	E
GB-0038-0151.jpg	GB-0038-0151	South side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Band of Hope Missionary Church	W
GB-0038-0174.jpg	GB-0038-0174	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		SE
GB-0038-0174.jpg	GB-0038-0174	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		SW
GB-0038-0181.jpg	GB-0038-0181	South side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church	E
GB-0038-0181.jpg	GB-0038-0181	South side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church	W
GB-0038-0181.jpg	GB-0038-0181	South side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church	W
GB-0038-0181.jpg	GB-0038-0181	South side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	McMillion Methodist Church	E
GB-0038-0183.jpg	GB-0038-0183	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Old Annie McMillion Farm	SE
GB-0038-0183.jpg	GB-0038-0183	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Old Annie McMillion Farm	S
GB-0038-0184.jpg	GB-0038-0184	East side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Hanna Farm	E
GB-0038-0184.jpg	GB-0038-0184	East side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Hanna Farm	NW
GB-0038-177A.jpg	GB-0038-177A	South side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		E
GB-0038-177C.jpg	GB-0038-177C	West side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		W
GB-0040-0014.jpg	GB-0040-0014	West of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road		SW
GB-0040-0014.jpg	GB-0040-0014	West of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road		NW

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0020.jpg	GB-0040-0020	148 County Route 9, Shoestring Trail Road		W
GB-0040-0021.jpg	GB-0040-0021	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		E
GB-0040-0021.jpg	GB-0040-0021	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		S
GB-0040-0022.jpg	GB-0040-0022	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0023.jpg	GB-0040-0023	South side of CR-17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0026.jpg	GB-0040-0026	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		W
GB-0040-0035.jpg	GB-0040-0035	140 County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NW
GB-0040-0039.jpg	GB-0040-0039	East side of CR-17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0040-0041.jpg	GB-0040-0041	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0040-0041.jpg	GB-0040-0041	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0040-0042.jpg	GB-0040-0042	West Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0040-0042.jpg	GB-0040-0042	West Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NW
GB-0040-0042.jpg	GB-0040-0042	West Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0043.jpg	GB-0040-0043	East Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Locust Ridge Dairy Farm	SE
GB-0040-0055.jpg	GB-0040-0055	West side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Cherry Hill Farm	NW
GB-0040-0055.jpg	GB-0040-0055	West side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Cherry Hill Farm	SE
GB-0040-0056.jpg	GB-0040-0056	West side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Taft Cocoran House	N
GB-0040-0058.jpg	GB-0040-0058	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Clarence Lewis Place	S
GB-0040-0059.jpg	GB-0040-0059	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Julia Honaker	W
GB-0040-0061.jpg	GB-0040-0061	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Eagle Place	N
GB-0040-0061.jpg	GB-0040-0061	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Eagle Place	N
GB-0040-0061.jpg	GB-0040-0061	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Eagle Place	NE
GB-0040-0062.jpg	GB-0040-0062	North side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Gary Cocoran	NW
GB-0040-0065.jpg	GB-0040-0065	West side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Benton Faulkner	S
GB-0040-0066.jpg	GB-0040-0066	East side of Route 9-3/ Laurel Hill Road	Williams Place	E
GB-0040-0067.jpg	GB-0040-0067	North side of CR 9/ Friars Hill Road	Jonson Hollow	NW

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0068.jpg	GB-0040-0068	North side of CR 9/ Friars Hill Road	Williams Homestead	NE
GB-0040-0069.jpg	GB-0040-0069	North of County Route 9/3 Laurel Hill Road		NW
GB-0040-0072.jpg	GB-0040-0072	East side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		E
GB-0040-0073.jpg	GB-0040-0073	North side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0040-0073.jpg	GB-0040-0073	North side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NW
GB-0040-0073.jpg	GB-0040-0073	North side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SW
GB-0040-0074.jpg	GB-0040-0074	North side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Gladwells Place	SE
GB-0040-0077.jpg	GB-0040-0077	North side of Route 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NW
GB-0040-0081.jpg	GB-0040-0081	South Side of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		W
GB-0040-0085.jpg	GB-0040-0085	North side of CR 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Pembrooke School	E
GB-0040-0086.jpg	GB-0040-0086	West Side of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church	E
GB-0040-0086.jpg	GB-0040-0086	West Side of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church	N
GB-0040-0086.jpg	GB-0040-0086	West Side of County Route 10/4 Flynn's Creek Road	New Salem Methodist Church	NE
GB-0040-0087.jpg	GB-0040-0087	North side of CR 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Old Grandfather Hume Place	S
GB-0040-0087.jpg	GB-0040-0087	North side of CR 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Old Grandfather Hume Place	W
GB-0040-0089.jpg	GB-0040-0089	North side of CR 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Rockdale Farm	NW
GB-0040-0089.jpg	GB-0040-0089	North side of CR 10-4/ Flynn's Creek Road	Rockdale Farm	SE
GB-0040-0091.jpg	GB-0040-0091	West of Pembrooke Road	I.C. Hume Estate	NE
GB-0040-0092.jpg	GB-0040-0092	South of County Route 10/4 Flynns Creek Road		SW
GB-0040-0093.jpg	GB-0040-0093	East of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Mount Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church	NW
GB-0040-0093.jpg	GB-0040-0093	East of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Mount Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church	NE
GB-0040-0094.jpg	GB-0040-0094	West side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road	Ike Cochran Farm	SW
GB-0040-0094.jpg	GB-0040-0094	West side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road	Ike Cochran Farm	W
GB-0040-0094.jpg	GB-0040-0094	West side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road	Ike Cochran Farm	W

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0094.jpg	GB-0040-0094	West side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road	Ike Cochran Farm	NE
GB-0040-0097.jpg	GB-0040-0097	North of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		NE
GB-0040-0097.jpg	GB-0040-0097	North of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		NE
GB-0040-0097.jpg	GB-0040-0097	North of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		N
GB-0040-0099.jpg	GB-0040-0099	East side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road		S
GB-0040-0108.jpg	GB-0040-0108	East side of Route 9-4/ Friars Hill Road		W
GB-0040-0115.jpg	GB-0040-0115	East of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road		NW
GB-0040-0117.jpg	GB-0040-0117	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Rim Knight Place	N
GB-0040-0117.jpg	GB-0040-0117	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Rim Knight Place	SE
GB-0040-0118.jpg	GB-0040-0118	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Slave House	NE
GB-0040-0122.jpg	GB-0040-0122	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0123.jpg	GB-0040-0123	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0124.jpg	GB-0040-0124	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		W
GB-0040-0125.jpg	GB-0040-0125	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road	Jackson House, Williamsburg Historic Society	W
GB-0040-0126.jpg	GB-0040-0126	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0040-0126.jpg	GB-0040-0126	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0127.jpg	GB-0040-0127	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Coleman Place	NE
GB-0040-0127.jpg	GB-0040-0127	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Coleman Place	S
GB-0040-0127.jpg	GB-0040-0127	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Coleman Place	SE
GB-0040-0128.jpg	GB-0040-0128	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Ed Marshall Place	N
GB-0040-0128.jpg	GB-0040-0128	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Ed Marshall Place	S
GB-0040-0129.jpg	GB-0040-0129	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	The Cedars	SE
GB-0040-0129.jpg	GB-0040-0129	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	The Cedars	NE
GB-0040-0129.jpg	GB-0040-0129	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	The Cedars	W
GB-0040-0129.jpg	GB-0040-0129	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road	The Cedars	NW
GB-0040-0130.jpg	GB-0040-0130	North side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road		NE

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0131.jpg	GB-0040-0131	102 Friars Hill Road		SE
GB-0040-0136.jpg	GB-0040-0136	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Trout General Store	NE
GB-0040-0138.jpg	GB-0040-0138	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Grist mill	W
GB-0040-0139.jpg	GB-0040-0139	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		SW
GB-0040-0140.jpg	GB-0040-0140	East of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Old Lodge Building	SW
GB-0040-0141.jpg	GB-0040-0141	South of County Route 9/4 Trout Road	First Baptist Church of Trout	SE
GB-0040-0142.jpg	GB-0040-0142	North of County Route 9/4 Trout Road		E
GB-0040-0144.jpg	GB-0040-0144	North of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road	Trout Post Office	NE
GB-0040-0146.jpg	GB-0040-0146	North of County Route Trout Road		S
GB-0040-0148.jpg	GB-0040-0148	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0040-0149.jpg	GB-0040-0149	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SW
GB-0040-0149.jpg	GB-0040-0149	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NW
GB-0040-0150.jpg	GB-0040-0150	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SW
GB-0040-0151.jpg	GB-0040-0151	East Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0154.jpg	GB-0040-0154	67 County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0155.jpg	GB-0040-0155	Northeast of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0156.jpg	GB-0040-0156	West Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0157.jpg	GB-0040-0157	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NW
GB-0040-0158.jpg	GB-0040-0158	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail	Old Firehouse, Odd Fellows Hall	NW
GB-0040-0160.jpg	GB-0040-0160	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail	Bank	SE
GB-0040-0162.jpg	GB-0040-0162	Southeast of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0163.jpg	GB-0040-0163	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail		SW
GB-0040-0164.jpg	GB-0040-0164	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail		NE
GB-0040-0165.jpg	GB-0040-0165	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail		SW

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0169.jpg	GB-0040-0169	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail	Williamsburg Mill	NE
GB-0040-0169.jpg	GB-0040-0169	Intersection of CR-17 and CR-9/ Williamsburg and Shoestring Trail	Williamsburg Mill	NW
GB-0040-0170.jpg	GB-0040-0170	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		NE
GB-0040-0172.jpg	GB-0040-0172	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		NE
GB-0040-0173.jpg	GB-0040-0173	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0174.jpg	GB-0040-0174	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0175.jpg	GB-0040-0175	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0175.jpg	GB-0040-0175	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		NE
GB-0040-0176.jpg	GB-0040-0176	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0177.jpg	GB-0040-0177	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SE
GB-0040-0177.jpg	GB-0040-0177	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SW
GB-0040-0178.jpg	GB-0040-0178	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SE
GB-0040-0173.jpg	GB-0040-0173	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0040-0186.jpg	GB-0040-0186	West of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road	Lacy Presbyterian Church	E
GB-0040-0182.jpg	GB-0040-0182	West Side of CR-9/6 Tyree Road		W
GB-0038-0186.jpg	GB-0038-0186	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Friars Hill Store/Post Office	S
GB-0040-0187.jpg	GB-0040-0187	West of CR-12/3 Hinkle Road		SE
GB-0040-0188.jpg	GB-0040-0188	East of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		NW
GB-0040-0190.jpg	GB-0040-0190	East of County Route 12/3 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0040-0190.jpg	GB-0040-0190	East of County Route 12/3 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0040-0190.jpg	GB-0040-0190	East of County Route 12/3 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0191.jpg	GB-0040-0191	East side of CR-12/3 Hinkle Road		SE
GB-0040-0191.jpg	GB-0040-0191	East side of CR-12/3 Hinkle Road		S
GB-0040-0192.jpg	GB-0040-0192	East of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		NE

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0040-0193.jpg	GB-0040-0193	Intersection of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road and County Route 60/28 Raiders Valley Road		N
GB-0040-0196.jpg	GB-0040-0196	South of County Route 12/2 Goodman Road		SE
GB-0040-0198.jpg	GB-0040-0198	North East of County Route 60/28 Raiders Valley Road		W
GB-0040-0199.jpg	GB-0040-0199	North side of CR-60/28 Raiders Valley Road		NE
GB-0040-0200.jpg	GB-0040-0200	North side of CR-60/28 Raiders Valley Road	Sheldon Judy House	N
GB-0040-0202.jpg	GB-0040-0202	North Side of CR 60/28 Raiders Valley Road		S
GB-0040-0203.jpg	GB-0040-0203	East Side of CR-60/28 Raiders Valley Road		E
GB-0040-0208.jpg	GB-0040-0208	East of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0040-0209.jpg	GB-0040-0209	North of County Route 60/28 Raiders Valley Road		E
GB-0040-0211.jpg	GB-0040-0211	East of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0214.jpg	GB-0040-0214	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0040-0214.jpg	GB-0040-0214	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0040-0215.jpg	GB-0040-0215	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		W
GB-0040-0216.jpg	GB-0040-0216	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0217.jpg	GB-0040-0217	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0040-0218.jpg	GB-0040-0218	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0040-0224.jpg	GB-0040-0224	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SW
GB-0040-0226.jpg	GB-0040-0226	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SW
GB-0089-0002.jpg	GB-0089-0002	131 County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0089-0003.jpg	GB-0089-0003	70 County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0089-0003.jpg	GB-0089-0003	70 County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0089-0004.jpg	GB-0089-0004	East Side of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0089-0005.jpg	GB-0089-0005	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0089-0006.jpg	GB-0089-0006	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0040-0208.jpg	GB-0040-0208	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0007.jpg	GB-0089-0007	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SW
GB-0089-0008.jpg	GB-0089-0008	North Side of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SW
GB-0089-0009.jpg	GB-0089-0009	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		S
GB-0089-0010.jpg	GB-0089-0010	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		N
GB-0089-0011.jpg	GB-0089-0011	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SW
GB-0089-0012.jpg	GB-0089-0012	North of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		S
GB-0089-0013.jpg	GB-0089-0013	West of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road		NW
GB-0089-0014.jpg	GB-0089-0014	North of County Route 9/4 Sunlight Road		SW
GB-0089-0015.jpg	GB-0089-0015	East of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		S
GB-0089-0016.jpg	GB-0089-0016	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		NE
GB-0089-0017.jpg	GB-0089-0017	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		SE
GB-0089-0017.jpg	GB-0089-0017	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		E
GB-0089-0018.jpg	GB-0089-0018	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		NE
GB-0089-0019.jpg	GB-0089-0019	West of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		SE
GB-0089-0020.jpg	GB-0089-0020	West of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		NW
GB-0040-0192.jpg	GB-0040-0192	East of County Route 12/3 Hinkle Road		S
GB-0089-0022.jpg	GB-0089-0022	North of County Route 60/28 Raiders Valley Road		NW
GB-0089-0023.jpg	GB-0089-0023	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		SE
GB-0089-0023.jpg	GB-0089-0023	North of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0089-0024.jpg	GB-0089-0024	South of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		S
GB-0089-0025.jpg	GB-0089-0025	East of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0089-0025.jpg	GB-0089-0025	East of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		E
GB-0089-0026.jpg	GB-0089-0026	Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Luten Bridge	W
GB-0089-0026.jpg	GB-0089-0026	Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Luten Bridge	W
GB-0089-0026.jpg	GB-0089-0026	Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Luten Bridge	W
GB-0089-0026.jpg	GB-0089-0026	Route 10/ Sunlight Road	Luten Bridge	W
GB-0089-0027.jpg	GB-0089-0027	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		N
GB-0089-0028.jpg	GB-0089-0028	West of County Route 17 Williamsburg Road		W

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0029.jpg	GB-0089-0029	East of County Route 9/4 Trout Road		NE
GB-0089-0030.jpg	GB-0089-0030	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road	Boar's Nest	NW
GB-0089-0031.jpg	GB-0089-0031	South of County Route 9 Shoestring Trail Road		SE
GB-0089-0032.jpg	GB-0089-0032	Southeast of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		SE
GB-0089-0033.jpg	GB-0089-0033	North of County Route 9/4 Trout Road		NE
GB-0089-0034.jpg	GB-0089-0034	North of County Route 9/3 Laurel Hill Road		NW
GB-0089-0035.jpg	GB-0089-0035	East of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road		SE
GB-0089-0036.jpg	GB-0089-0036	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NW
GB-0089-0037.jpg	GB-0089-0037	North side of CR-60/28 Raiders Valley Road		E
GB-0089-0038.jpg	GB-0089-0038	North side of CR-60/28 Raiders Valley Road		SE
GB-0089-0039.jpg	GB-0089-0039	North side of CR-9 Shoestring Trail Road	McCoy Saddle Shop	N
GB-0089-0040.jpg	GB-0089-0040	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0089-0041.jpg	GB-0089-0041	North side of CR 1-1/ Fenwick Road		S
GB-0089-0042.jpg	GB-0089-0042	West side of CR 1-1/ Fenwick Road		S
GB-0089-0043.jpg	GB-0089-0043	West side of CR 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		E
GB-0089-0044.jpg	GB-0089-0044	South side of CR 1-1/ Fenwick Road		NE
GB-0089-0044.jpg	GB-0089-0044	South side of CR 1-1/ Fenwick Road		NE
GB-0089-0045.jpg	GB-0089-0045	North side of CR 1-1/ Fenwick Road		NW
GB-0089-0046.jpg	GB-0089-0046	South side of CR 1/ Anjean Road	Anjean Company Store	S
GB-0089-0047.jpg	GB-0089-0047	East side of CR 1/ Anjean Road	Anjean Company Houses	SE
GB-0089-0047.jpg	GB-0089-0047	East side of CR 1/ Anjean Road	Anjean Company Houses	NE
GB-0089-0048.jpg	GB-0089-0048	East side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0049.jpg	GB-0089-0049	North side of Duo Road	Duo Community Baptist Church	W
GB-0089-0050.jpg	GB-0089-0050	North side of Duo Road		SW
GB-0089-0051.jpg	GB-0089-0051	South side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0052.jpg	GB-0089-0052	North side of Duo Road		SW
GB-0089-0053.jpg	GB-0089-0053	South side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0054.jpg	GB-0089-0054	North side of Duo Road		SW
GB-0089-0055.jpg	GB-0089-0055	South side of Duo Road		SE

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0056.jpg	GB-0089-0056	North side of Duo Road		SW
GB-0089-0057.jpg	GB-0089-0057	South side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0058.jpg	GB-0089-0058	North side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0059.jpg	GB-0089-0059	South side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0060.jpg	GB-0089-0060	East side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0061.jpg	GB-0089-0061	East side of Duo Road		SW
GB-0089-0062.jpg	GB-0089-0062	East side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0063.jpg	GB-0089-0063	East side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0064.jpg	GB-0089-0064	East side of Duo Road		SE
GB-0089-0065.jpg	GB-0089-0065	East side of Duo Road		NE
GB-0089-0066.jpg	GB-0089-0066	East side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0067.jpg	GB-0089-0067	North side of Duo Road		NW
GB-0089-0068.jpg	GB-0089-0068	North side of Duo Road	Old Duo's Miners Lodge	NE
GB-0089-0069.jpg	GB-0089-0069	550 B CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		N
GB-0089-0069.jpg	GB-0089-0069	550 B CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0069.jpg	GB-0089-0069	550 B CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0069.jpg	GB-0089-0069	550 B CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0069.jpg	GB-0089-0069	550 B CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0070.jpg	GB-0089-0070	East side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road		S
GB-0089-0071.jpg	GB-0089-0071	South side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road		SW
GB-0089-0071.jpg	GB-0089-0071	South side of CR 10-2/ Pembrooke Road		SW
GB-0089-0072.jpg	GB-0089-0072	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		N
GB-0089-0073.jpg	GB-0089-0073	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road	Friars Hill Store	NE
GB-0089-0074.jpg	GB-0089-0074	North side of CR 9-4/ Sunlight Road		S
GB-0089-0074.jpg	GB-0089-0074	North side of CR 9-4/ Sunlight Road		E
GB-0089-0075.jpg	GB-0089-0075	North side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road	Old McMillion School	E
GB-0089-0076.jpg	GB-0089-0076	West side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road		SW
GB-0089-0076.jpg	GB-0089-0076	West side of CR 9-2/ McMillion Church Road		NE
GB-0089-0077.jpg	GB-0089-0077	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		NE
GB-0089-0077.jpg	GB-0089-0077	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		NE
GB-0089-0078.jpg	GB-0089-0078	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		W
GB-0089-0079.jpg	GB-0089-0079	North side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		NW

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0080.jpg	GB-0089-0080	South side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		SW
GB-0089-0080.jpg	GB-0089-0080	South side of Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		S
GB-0089-0081.jpg	GB-0089-0081	West side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		S
GB-0089-0082.jpg	GB-0089-0082	East side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0083.jpg	GB-0089-0083	North side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0083.jpg	GB-0089-0083	North side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NW
GB-0089-0084.jpg	GB-0089-0084	East side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0084.jpg	GB-0089-0084	East side of Route 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		S
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		SW
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		N
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		S
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		NE
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		W
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		NW
GB-0089-0085.jpg	GB-0089-0085	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		N
GB-0089-0086.jpg	GB-0089-0086	West side of Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road		E
GB-0089-0087.jpg	GB-0089-0087	West side of Route 5-6/ Brushy Flat Road	New Ellis Chapel	NE
GB-0089-0088.jpg	GB-0089-0088	West side of Route 10/ Sunlight Road		N
GB-0089-0089.jpg	GB-0089-0089	West side of Chestnut Ridge Road		SW
GB-0089-0090.jpg	GB-0089-0090	Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		NW
GB-0089-0090.jpg	GB-0089-0090	Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		NE
GB-0089-0090.jpg	GB-0089-0090	Route 9/ Friars Hill Road		S
GB-0089-0091.jpg	GB-0089-0091	West of County Route 10/2 Pembrooke Road	Store Owners House	W
GB-0089-0092.jpg	GB-0089-0092	East side of Leonard Cordova Road		S
GB-0089-0092.jpg	GB-0089-0092	East side of Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0093.jpg	GB-0089-0093	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0093.jpg	GB-0089-0093	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0093.jpg	GB-0089-0093	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		E

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0093.jpg	GB-0089-0093	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NW
GB-0089-0094.jpg	GB-0089-0094	South side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Christian Property	S
GB-0089-0094.jpg	GB-0089-0094	South side of Upper Spring Creek Road	Christian Property	W
GB-0089-0095.jpg	GB-0089-0095	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0096.jpg	GB-0089-0096	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Blakenship Property	NW
GB-0089-0096.jpg	GB-0089-0096	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road	Blakenship Property	NW
GB-0089-0097.jpg	GB-0089-0097	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NW
GB-0089-0097.jpg	GB-0089-0097	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0098.jpg	GB-0089-0098	South side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0089-0099.jpg	GB-0089-0099	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0089-0100.jpg	GB-0089-0100	3117 Cold Knob Road		NE
GB-0089-0101.jpg	GB-0089-0101	South side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0089-0102.jpg	GB-0089-0102	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		W
GB-0089-0102.jpg	GB-0089-0102	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		W
GB-0089-0103.jpg	GB-0089-0103	East side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		NE
GB-0089-0104.jpg	GB-0089-0104	North side of CR 26		NW
GB-0089-0104.jpg	GB-0089-0104	North side of CR 26		NE
GB-0040-0104.jpg	GB-0040-0104	East side of CR 60-28/ Radars Valley Road		NE
GB-0089-0106.jpg	GB-0089-0106	West side of CR 60-28/ Radars Valley Road		S
GB-0089-0106.jpg	GB-0089-0106	West side of CR 60-28/ Radars Valley Road		NW
GB-0089-0107.jpg	GB-0089-0107	South side of CR 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	E
GB-0089-0107.jpg	GB-0089-0107	South side of CR 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	SW
GB-0089-0107.jpg	GB-0089-0107	South side of CR 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	NW
GB-0089-0107.jpg	GB-0089-0107	South side of CR 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	SW
GB-0089-0107.jpg	GB-0089-0107	South side of CR 26	Jim & Janette Bayliss	N
GB-0089-0108.jpg	GB-0089-0108	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road	barn	E
GB-0089-0108.jpg	GB-0089-0108	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road	I-house	NE
GB-0089-0108.jpg	GB-0089-0108	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road	I-house and shed	NE

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0108.jpg	GB-0089-0108	North side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road	shed	NE
GB-0089-0109.jpg	GB-0089-0109	West side of CR 10-1/ Cold Knob Road		SE
GB-0089-0110.jpg	GB-0089-0110	West side of CR 5-4/ Fitzwater Branch Road		NW
GB-0089-0111.jpg	GB-0089-0111	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		SE
GB-0089-0112.jpg	GB-0089-0112	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		E
GB-0089-0112.jpg	GB-0089-0112	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		E
GB-0089-0112.jpg	GB-0089-0112	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		E
GB-0089-0113.jpg	GB-0089-0113	West side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		SW
GB-0089-0113.jpg	GB-0089-0113	West side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		W
GB-0089-0113.jpg	GB-0089-0113	West side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		W
GB-0089-0113.jpg	GB-0089-0113	West side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		NW
GB-0089-0113.jpg	GB-0089-0113	West side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		SW
GB-0089-0114.jpg	GB-0089-0114	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		SE
GB-0089-0114.jpg	GB-0089-0114	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		NE
GB-0089-0114.jpg	GB-0089-0114	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		NE
GB-0089-0114.jpg	GB-0089-0114	East side of CR 5-2/ Robbins Run		E
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NW
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0115.jpg	GB-0089-0115	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NW
GB-0089-0116.jpg	GB-0089-0116	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0116.jpg	GB-0089-0116	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SE
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0117.jpg	GB-0089-0117	South side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0089-0118.jpg	GB-0089-0118	South side of CR 1/ Anjean Road		E
GB-0089-0118.jpg	GB-0089-0118	South side of CR 1/ Anjean Road		NW
GB-0089-0118.jpg	GB-0089-0118	South side of CR 1/ Anjean Road		NW
GB-0089-0119.jpg	GB-0089-0119	West of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		N
GB-0089-0119.jpg	GB-0089-0119	West of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		W
GB-0089-0120.jpg	GB-0089-0120	North side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		N
GB-0089-0120.jpg	GB-0089-0120	North side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE
GB-0089-0120.jpg	GB-0089-0120	North side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		NE
GB-0089-0121.jpg	GB-0089-0121	South side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		SW
GB-0089-0121.jpg	GB-0089-0121	South side of CR 5-3/ Rock Camp Road		SW
GB-0089-0122.jpg	GB-0089-0122	North side of 79A Saxman Road		N
GB-0089-0122.jpg	GB-0089-0122	North side of 79A Saxman Road		N
GB-0089-0123.jpg	GB-0089-0123	North side of 79A Saxman Road		W
GB-0089-0124.jpg	GB-0089-0124	554 A CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0124.jpg	GB-0089-0124	554 A CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		W
GB-0089-0125.jpg	GB-0089-0125	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		E
GB-0089-0125.jpg	GB-0089-0125	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0125.jpg	GB-0089-0125	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		E
GB-0089-0125.jpg	GB-0089-0125	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		NE
GB-0089-0125.jpg	GB-0089-0125	East side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		E
GB-0089-0126.jpg	GB-0089-0126	West side of CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW

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Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
GB-0089-0127.jpg	GB-0089-0127	551 A CR 5/ Leonard Cordova Road		SW
GB-0040-0101.jpg	GB-0040-0101	North side of CR 60-28/ Radars Valley Road		N
GB-0040-0102.jpg	GB-0040-0102	North side of CR 60-28/ Radars Valley Road		N
NI-0002-0150.jpg	NI-0002-0150	North Side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Liberty Methodist Church	N
NI-0002-0150.jpg	NI-0002-0150	North Side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Liberty Methodist Church	W
NI-0002-0150.jpg	NI-0002-0150	North Side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Liberty Methodist Church	W
NI-0027-0001.jpg	NI-0027-0001	South side of CR 44-5	Mountain Baptist Church	SE
NI-0027-0001.jpg	NI-0027-0001	South side of CR 44-5	Mountain Baptist Church	NW
NI-0027-0005.jpg	NI-0027-0005	South side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	NW
NI-0027-0007.jpg	NI-0027-0007	East side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Crawford House	S
NI-0027-0009.jpg	NI-0027-0009	9523 Leivasy Road	Orndorff House	SE
NI-0027-0010.jpg	NI-0027-0010	West side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		NE
NI-0027-0011.jpg	NI-0027-0011	9121 Leivasy Road		NE
NI-0027-0012.jpg	NI-0027-0012	8879 Leivasy Road	Bittner House	S
NI-0027-0013.jpg	NI-0027-0013	West side of CR 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Durham House	W
NI-0027-0014.jpg	NI-0027-0014	East side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road	Amick House	E
NI-0027-0042.jpg	NI-0027-0042	North side of CR-32/ Grassy Creek Road	Eureka Church	NW
NI-0027-0049.jpg	NI-0027-0049	East side of CR 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Daugherty House/ Okey & Elma Helms	S
NI-0027-0050.jpg	NI-0027-0050	North side of CR 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road	Daugherty House	N
NI-0027-0052.jpg	NI-0027-0052	North side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		S
NI-0042-0001.jpg	NI-0042-0001	South side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	N
NI-0042-0001.jpg	NI-0042-0001	South side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	NE
NI-0042-0001.jpg	NI-0042-0001	South side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road	Jones House	NE
NI-0042-0002.jpg	NI-0042-0002	North side of CR 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		SE
NI-0042-0003.jpg	NI-0042-0003	South side of CR 44-3/ Brushy Meadow Creek		SW
NI-0042-0004.jpg	NI-0042-0004	South side of CR 32-1		S
NI-0042-0005.jpg	NI-0042-0005	8632 Leivasy Road		W

Appendix H. Photo Logs

Negative Numbers	WVDCH Number	Address/ Location	Name	View
NI-0042-0006.jpg	NI-0042-0006	8442 Leivasy Road		SW
NI-0042-0007.jpg	NI-0042-0007	North Side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road		SW
NI-0042-0008.jpg	NI-0042-0008	East side of CR 20-14/ Pittsenbarger Road		S
NI-0042-0009.jpg	NI-0042-0009	East side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		NE
NI-0042-0010.jpg	NI-0042-0010	North side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		NW
NI-0042-0011.jpg	NI-0042-0011	North side of Route 20/ Leivasy Road		NE
NI-0042-0012.jpg	NI-0042-0012	East side of CR 44-4/ White Buck Knob Road		E