

# Appendix G



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

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

July 10, 2017

Mr. Ben Hark  
Environmental Section Head  
Engineering Division  
WV Division of Highways  
1334 Smith Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25301



RE: Corridor H: Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) US219 Corridor to Mackeyville  
Phase I Archaeological Survey Addendum  
Federal #NHPP-0484(319), State #X342-H-40.21  
FR#: 91-246-Multi-376

Dear Mr. Hark:

We have reviewed the technical report titled, *Phase I Archaeological Addendum Corridor H Project Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) US 219 Corridor to Mackeyville, Tucker County, West Virginia*, that was prepared by Skelly and Loy, Inc. for the above referenced project. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Archaeological Resources:

According to the report, a supplemental Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on three areas (Areas 2, 7, and 8) measuring 95.64-acres. Archaeological survey methodology included a walkover and shovel probe excavations. The survey did not identify any new archaeological resources. During shovel probe excavations, the boundaries of multi-component site 46TU437 were redefined. Site 46TU437 was previously recommended for avoidance or Phase II National Register of Historic Places evaluation. The 2016 Phase I survey included the excavation of three shovel probes in the portion of site 46TU437 located within Area 8. The current survey included the excavation of three additional shovel test probes in this area. No artifacts were recovered; therefore the southern boundary of site 46TU437 was refined and is now situated outside of the proposed project area. The consultant concludes that no further archaeological investigations are necessary. We concur with this determination. In our opinion, there are no archaeological resources located within the proposed project area that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. No further consultation is necessary regarding archaeological resources. Should the project area change, please contact us for future consultation.

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

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/KMT



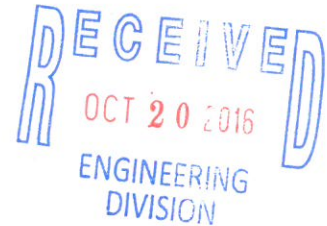
**The Culture Center**  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

October 18, 2016



Mr. Ben Hark  
Section Head  
WV Division of Highways  
1334 Smith Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

RE: Corridor H Project – Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) US 219 Corridor to Mackeyville  
Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Long Site (46TU302)  
FR#: 91-246-Multi-373

Dear Mr. Hark:

We have reviewed the submitted technical report titled, *Phase II Archaeological Investigations Long Site (46TU302) Technical Report Corridor H Project Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) US 219 Corridor to Mackeyville Tucker County, West Virginia*, that was prepared by Skelly and Loy, Inc. for the above referenced project. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Archaeological Resources:

The report satisfactorily documents Phase II National Register investigations at the multiple component Long Site (46TU302). The prehistoric component of site 46TU302 is interpreted as a short use camp which was utilized during the Late Archaic, the early Middle Woodland, the early Late Prehistoric, and the Late Prehistoric or Protohistoric. The prehistoric component of the site yielded four features, 113 lithics, and four pieces of thermally altered rock (TAR). Although the prehistoric component lacks stratified deposits, the presence of datable features indicates that the site may yield significant information pertaining to the types of animal and plant resources utilized and/or processed on site during specific occupations, and perhaps specific seasons. The prehistoric component may also reveal the nearby source of quartzite material discovered on site in addition to the purpose for which the quartzite was used.

The historic-period component of site 46TU302 is interpreted as the remains of the John H. Long farmstead which was occupied from *ca.* 1819 to 1866. The historic-period component of the site yielded three features in addition to 351 historic period artifacts. Feature 11 potentially represents the foundation of the John H. Long family home. Based on the historical context and archaeological data, the report states that the historic-period component of site 46TU302 is likely to yield important information pertaining to the lives of moderately wealthy intra-family tenant farmers in West Virginia during the Antebellum-Era. Therefore, the report recommends that the prehistoric and historic-period components of site 46TU302 are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under

October 18, 2016  
Mr. B. Hark  
FR# 91-246-Multi-373  
Page 2

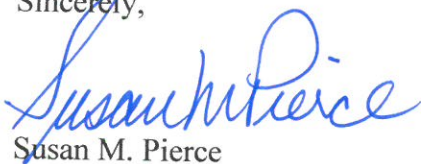
Criterion D. The report recommends that, if site 46TU302 cannot be avoided by the proposed project, the adverse effects to the site should be mitigated through a Phase III data recovery investigation. We concur with this determination. If site 46TU302 cannot be avoided by proposed project activities we ask that a Phase III scope of work be submitted to this office for our comments.

Cemetery Resources:

Thank you for providing this office with an updated cemetery form for the Long Family Cemetery (46TU407).

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

Sincerely,



Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/KMT



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

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

February 2, 2016

Mr. Ben Hark  
WV Division of Highways, Engineering Division  
1334 Smith Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

RE: Corridor H-Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) – State Project X342-H-40.21 (04)  
FR#: 91-246-Multi-370

Dear Mr. Hark,

We have reviewed the submitted technical report titled *Phase I Archaeology Survey Corridor H Project Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3) US 219 Corridor to Mackeyville Tucker County, West Virginia* prepared by Skelly and Loy, Inc. written by Gary F. Coppock. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Archaeological Resources:

According to the submitted information, systematic Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed project area consisted of pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project area in addition to shovel probe excavations and test unit excavations on landforms lacking surface disturbance and less than 20 percent slope. It is our understanding that the Phase I archaeological survey methods also utilized a geomorphological study. It is also our understanding that portions of the proposed project area were previously tested by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. The investigations consisted of archaeological testing at 86 testing areas of which 21 areas were positive and resulted in the location of two previously known sites, 46TU302 and 46TU258, four loci: the Nicholas Locus, the Miller Locus, the Arnold Locus and the Cochran Locus in addition to 43 new archaeological sites: 46TU407; 46TU419; 46TU420; 46TU421; 46TU422; 36TU423; 46TU424; 46TU425; 46TU426; 46TU427; 46TU428; 46TU429; 46TU430; 46TU431; 46TU432; 46TU433; 46TU434; 46TU435; 46TU436; 46TU437; 46TU438; 46TU439; 46TU440; 46TU441; 46TU442; 46TU443; 46TU444; 46TU445; 46TU446; 46TU447; 46TU448; 46TU449; 46TU450; 46TU451; 46TU452; 46TU453; 46TU454; 46TU455; 46TU456; 46TU457; 46TU458 and 46TU459.

Of the newly identified sites, thirteen sites were prehistoric in nature, seventeen were historic in nature and thirteen were prehistoric and historic in nature. Thirty-five of the 43 sites and the four loci were not recommended for further archaeological testing. The loci, defined in the submitted materials, were areas where modern artifacts or features were found, or where historic period artifacts or features were found in association with modern ground disturbance, and had little to no potential of yielding new information which would further the understanding of history in Tucker County. Six historic sites (46TU427, 46TU428, 46TU429, 46TU430 and 46TU432) were listed as not being eligible for listing on the

National Register of Historic Places because the artifacts were determined to either be field scatter and/or the artifacts were deposited in a flooding event. The artifacts at sites 46TU427, 46TU428, 46TU429, 46TU430 and 46TU432 were all limited to the Ap horizon which was interpreted as field scatter. The single artifact at 46TU420 was discovered at the Bw1 horizon and was determined as a flood deposit with the artifact being further displaced through bioturbation.

Sites 46TU422, 46TU423, 46TU425, 46TU426, 46TU441 and 46TU449 consisted of low density, non-diagnostic multi-component field scatters which represent areas of short term occupations and/or areas of flooding events. Artifacts at these sites were primarily located within the Ap horizon or the Ap/Bt interface with two artifacts being located at the Bw1 horizon. Sites 46TU439, 46TU440, 46TU443, 46TU452, 46TU457 and 46TU458 consisted of low-density, non-diagnostic lithic scatters which likely represent areas of short term lithic production activities occurred. All artifacts were found within the Ap horizon. Sites 46TU431, 46TU438 and 46TU454 consisted of non-diagnostic historical artifacts which were interpreted to represent a field scatter without diagnostics representing historic occupations which are not likely to yield information about the history of Tucker County. All artifacts were discovered within the Ap horizon. Site 46TU459 was a modern/historic site which contained artifacts such as window glass, wire nails, a shard of a stoneware crock, a piece of white glass and a metal fragment in the same horizon as aluminum pull tabs, a composite button, modern razor blades, a mini toy boot and a copper wire. All artifacts were contained within the Ap horizon and represent a potentially modern site which possesses minimal potential to yield any meaningful information about the historic occupation of Tucker County.

Sites 46TU436, 46TU446, 46TU447 and 46TU451 were prehistoric sites which were interpreted to be incidental discards of short occupation sites where biface reduction or tool manufacturing activities occurred. All artifacts were discovered in the Ap horizon. Sites 46TU421, 46TU433, 46TU435 and 445 were historic sites which possessed a low artifact density and did not contain diagnostic artifacts which makes it unlikely that these sites will produce any significant information about the historic occupation of Tucker County. All artifacts were discovered in the Ap horizon. Site 46TU419 was a historic site which possessed one piece of glass and a red brick fragment in the Ap horizon. The artifacts were determined to have been displaced in the Ap horizon through bioturbation. Site 46TU443 was a multi-component site which produced one flake, a glass fragment, a horse shoe, thirteen nails, an iron fragment and coal in a disturbed Ap horizon. Site 46TU258 was a multi-component site which contained one hafted biface, 71 pieces of debitage, one nail, a piece of slag and one piece of coal. This site was previously determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Site 46TU448 was previously recorded in a survey done by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. and was recorded as a prehistoric site which contained two lithics in the Ap horizon; however, this site is located entirely outside of the present survey area and could not be tested during this study. Further phase 1 testing was recommended for this area if the project is modified to move into this location.

Eight sites were recommended for avoidance and/or additional work. Site 46TU424 was a prehistoric site which included three lithics and two pieces of thermally altered rock (TAR). All artifacts were recovered in the Bw horizon. Site 46TU424 is interpreted as a short term occupation site which could possibly include intact features as evidence by the presence of TAR. The submitted information

recommends that Site 46TU424 has the potential to contain information about the pre-contact period occupation of Tucker County. A Phase II survey is recommended if this site cannot be avoided. Site 46TU302 was recorded as a multi-component site which contained a possible piece of TAR, one hafted biface, four flakes, 11 pieces of debitage, a possible hinge fragment and one unidentifiable fragment of iron within the Ap horizon. The submitted information states that this site has the potential to yield information about the pre-contact and early historic period occupations of the region and recommends a Phase II survey if the area cannot be avoided by construction activities. Site 46TU434 was a multi-component with one undated feature. Recovered artifacts from the Ap horizon consisted of five flakes and/or debitage and 270 historic which represent architectural, domestic, clothing, dietary person, heating, miscellaneous and unidentified functional groups which date the site of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The feature was comprised of a lens which contained burned earth and charcoal at the Ap/B interface and did not yield any artifacts. The submitted information states that site 46TU434 has the potential to yield information about the pre-contact and historic occupation periods of this region and recommends that this site be avoided. If the site cannot be avoided the submitted information suggests a Phase II archaeological survey for this site. Site 46TU437 was a multi-component site which produced 59 lithic artifacts including one hafted biface, 15 flakes and 43 pieces of assorted debitage of flake fragments. Eighty-nine historic/modern artifacts include ten pieces of window glass, 13 nails, a fence staple, five pieces of undecorated whiteware, three pieces of stoneware with Albany slipped interior and exterior, 31 pieces of container glass, coal, slag, unidentified metal and miscellaneous pieces of plastic. The submitted information suggests that this site be avoided during construction activities. If the site cannot be avoided during construction the submitted information suggests a Phase II archaeological investigation.

Site 46TU450 was a multi-component site which was recommended for either avoidance during construction activities or a Phase II archaeological investigation if the site cannot be avoided. This site contained one hafted biface, 20 flakes and 15 pieces of debitage or flake fragments and one cut nail. Site 46TU453 was also recommended for avoidance during construction activities or a Phase II archaeological investigation if the site cannot be avoided. This site was a multi-component site which contained one flake, three pieces of debitage or flake fragments, one piece of black rubber, seven pieces of window glass, one wire nail, one cut nail, ten pieces of ceramics and 23 pieces of glass. Site 46TU455 was a modern/historic site which contained 21 architectural artifacts including window glass, cut nails, wire nails, unidentifiable nails, three pieces of whiteware, 11 pieces of container glass, a leather boot shaft and one core of a post which potentially dates to 1900. The submitted information states that this site has a date range from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and has the potential to yield information about historic period occupations in this region. This site is recommended for either avoidance or a Phase II archaeological survey. Site 46TU456 was a historic period site which contained three pieces of light green tinted window glass, one wire nail, five unidentifiable nails in addition to pieces of colorless jar and container glass. It is believed that this site has the potential to yield information about the historic occupation period of this region. The submitted information suggests that this site be avoided by construction activities or that a Phase II archaeological survey be conducted at this site if it cannot be avoided.

Page 4  
Mr. Hark  
FR# 91-246-Multi-370  
February 2, 2016

In conclusion, we concur that sites 46TU424, 46TU302, 46TU434, 46TU437, 46TU450, 46TU453, 46TU455 and 46TU456 should be avoided by construction if possible. If it is not possible for these eight sites to be avoided by construction activities we concur that these sites should be archaeologically investigated through a Phase II survey. We also concur that the remaining 35 sites previously enumerated do not warrant any further archaeological investigations and are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Provided that the proposed project avoids sites 46TU424, 46TU302, 46TU434, 46TU437, 46TU450, 46TU453, 46TU455 and 46TU456 we are of the opinion that there are no archaeological resources within the proposed project area that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. If the proposed project cannot be modified to avoid these eight sites we ask that a Phase II scope of work be submitted to this office for all sites which cannot be avoided so we may submit our comments.

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

Sincerely,



Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/KMT





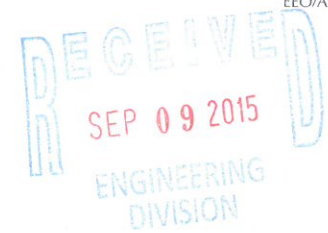
**The Culture Center**  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

September 4, 2015



Mr. Ben L. Hark  
Environmental Section Head, Engineering Division  
West Virginia Division of Highways  
1334 Smith Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

RE: Corridor H Project – Kerens to Parsons (Section 2 and 3)  
State Project: X342-H-40.21 / Federal Project: NHPP-04874(319)  
FR# 91-246-MUL-367

Dear Mr. Hark:

We have reviewed the above mentioned project to determine its effects to cultural resources. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

According to submitted information, on behalf of the West Virginia Division of Highways (DOH), Skelly and Loy, Inc. completed a survey of above-ground resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Sections 2 and 3 of the Preferred Alternative for the Appalachian Corridor H Project, Kerens to Parsons Section, known as Alternative 3D – 2005 Modified Alignment. Sections 2 and 3 run between the US Route 219 Corridor and Mackeyville in Tucker County. Results of this survey have been compiled into an addendum report, the *Corridor H, Kerens to Parsons (Section 2 and 3), US 219 Corridor to Mackeyville*. This addendum report references the original report, *Corridor H, Battlefield Avoidance Study, Determinations of Eligibility for Architectural Resources* (dated July 2000).

Architectural Resources:

Skelly and Loy, Inc. surveyed seventeen historic resources that had not been previously evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All of these resources, including the Long Family Cemetery (see comments below), are located in the Holly Meadows section of Parson. In their addendum report, Skelly and Loy recommended all seventeen resources as *not eligible* for NRHP inclusion. After a review of the submitted addendum report, we concur with these assessments. No further consultation is necessary regarding architectural resources; however, we ask that you contact our office if your project should change.

Archaeological Resources:

Your submission does not address the potential to impact Archaeological Resources. We request that you advise our office in writing of any potential effects to archaeological resources that this project might have.

Cemetery Resources:

Thank you for providing a completed WV Cemetery Inventory Form for the Long Family Cemetery which contains approximately 45 burials dating from 1908 to the present. We have assigned the trinomial number, **46TU407** to the cemetery. In their report, Skelly & Loy evaluated the resource against the NRHP Criteria of Evaluation. The cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and/or D or Criteria Considerations C and/or D. After a review of the submitted Cemetery Inventory Form, we concur with this assessment.

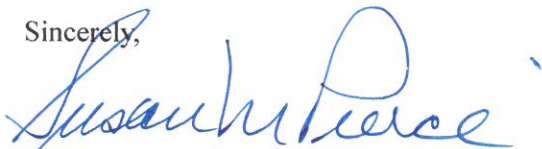
Public Comment:

We note that your submission does not address a public comment phase for the change in preferred alternative. Does your office plan to hold a public meeting or notify local organizations of this proposed change?

Finally, we request that you insure that your contractors are adhering to our Section 106 Digital Submission Policy. This policy (see attached), effective in 2010 and updated in 2012, requires that both print/hard copy and digital versions of Historic Property Inventory (HPI) and site forms are included with submissions to our office. If you have questions about this policy, please refer to the Review and Compliance page of our website (<http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/review.html>) or contact our office.

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

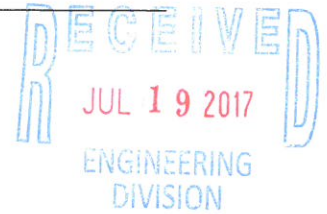
Sincerely,



Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/JSS/CMK

**File Code:** 2360; 2720  
**Date:** July 11, 2017



Ben L. Hark  
Environmental Section Head, Engineering Division  
West Virginia Department of Transportation  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
Building 5, Room A450  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Re: Phase I Archaeological Survey Addendum  
Corridor H: Kerens to Parsons (Section 2 And 3) US219 Corridor to Mackeyville  
Forest Service Organic Act Permit # CHT302003  
State Project # X342-H-40.21  
Federal Project # NHPP-0484(319)

Dear Mr. Hark:

The Forest Service has reviewed the above referenced request regarding archaeological activities within the Monongahela National Forest. In accordance with the Organic Act Permit CHT302003, we submit our comments for the areas located on National Forest System land.

Archaeological Resources:

The report titled *Phase I Archaeological Survey Addendum* disclosed that no archaeological resources were identified for the study areas within NFS lands. The Forest Service has determined the project as currently designed will not affect archaeological resources within Area 2 of the survey, which is within NFS land. We have no comment regarding the study areas outside of NFS land.

In the future, we ask that you ensure adherence to permit terms and conditions by your consultants. The referenced technical report does not differentiate between NFS land and non-NFS land. Your assistance in ensuring permit compliance will help us conduct timely reviews.

Appendix B: Permit Conditions, 12. states:

*Due to the small portion of NFS lands involved in the project, the Forest Service will not require a separate technical report. However, all work authorized by this permit shall be covered under an independent heading within the technical report that clearly differentiates the work performed on NFS lands. All maps, tables and charts should also differentiate between NFS land and non-NFS land.*



JUL 11 2017

We also request an electronic copy of the referenced report and any GIS data of the survey work that was authorized by Permit CHT302003.

Thank you for submitting the technical report. Please contact Gavin Hale at (304)636-1800 ext. 245 or email at [ghale@fs.fed.us](mailto:ghale@fs.fed.us) if you have questions or concerns about this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Clyde Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line at the end.

CLYDE THOMPSON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: J. Gavin Hale, John D. Barger, Troy Waskey



**File Code:** 2360; 2720  
**Date:** November 10, 2016

Ben L. Hark  
Environmental Section Head, Engineering Division  
West Virginia Department of Transportation  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
Building 5, Room A450  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Re: Corridor H- Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3)  
State Project # X342-H-40.21  
Federal Project # NHPP-0484(319)  
FR # 91-246-MULTI-366  
Organic Act Permit #CHT302001

Dear Mr. Hark:

The Forest Service has reviewed the above referenced report. In accordance with the Organic Act Permit # CHT302001, and as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 Protection of Historic Properties, we submit our comments for the areas located on National Forest System land.

The report disclosed that no cultural resources were identified as a result of investigations on NFS lands. One previously recorded site, 46 TU 296 was determined ineligible for the NRHP as a result of the 2008 survey conducted by Hinks. We concur with the recommendations disclosed in the current report. As such, the Forest Service has determined the undertaking associated with Permit # CHT302001 will have no effect on historic properties within the Monongahela National Forest. If any alteration to the proposed undertaking should occur, you will be required to contact my office for additional consultation.

Please feel free to contact Gavin Hale, Heritage Program Manager, at (304)636-1800 x245.

Sincerely,



CLYDE THOMPSON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: J. Gavin Hale, John D. Barger





**File Code:** 2360; 2720  
**Date:** August 24, 2015

Ben L. Hark  
Environmental Section Head, Engineering Division  
West Virginia Department of Transportation  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
Building 5, Room A450  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Re: Determination of Eligibility for Architectural Resources Addendum Report – Corridor H  
Project Kerens to Parsons (Sections 2 and 3)  
State Project # X342-H-40.21  
Federal Project # NHPP-0484(319)

Dear Mr. Hark:

The Forest Service has reviewed the above referenced report. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 Protection of Historic Properties, we submit our comments for the areas located on National Forest System land.

No above ground structures owned by the Forest Service were evaluated in the report. We are aware of no additional above ground structures owned by the Forest Service within the area of potential effect that require evaluation at this time. We have no jurisdiction over the 17 above ground structures that are privately owned, and therefore have no comment on the eligibility recommendations for those properties.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the effects to historic properties under our stewardship. Should you have further questions, please contact Gavin Hale, Heritage Program Manager, at (304) 636-1800, ext. 245, or by email at [ghale@fs.fed.us](mailto:ghale@fs.fed.us).

Sincerely,

  
CLYDE THOMPSON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: J. Gavin Hale, John D. Barger

