As stated within the attached *Section 106 Submission Packet*, the historian evaluation determined that a 150-foot-tall structure would have no adverse effect on the Berkeley Springs Historic District (HD), due to surrounding tree cover. However, a 300-foot-tall tower is visible from the HD, resulting in some visual effects. The attached Submission Packet also includes further justification for this site and the alternatives considered from both VISTA and Morgan County.

In addition, as also noted in the Submission Packet, public notices of the proposed VISTA development were sent to various local government agencies and historic societies. To date, no responses have been received regarding the proposed VISTA development.

Should you have any questions regarding this information, or should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

[Signature]
Andrea Pahlevanpour
Environmental Scientist

[Signature]
Andrew S. Hendricks, P.G., L.R.S
Associate

AP/ASH
Attachments:  FCC Form 620

cc:  Mr. Tom Lingan/Venable LLP
     Mr. Brian Stover/Verizon Wireless
     Mr. Gary Barber/Network Building and Consulting, LLC

L:\Docs\Report\2007070296_Berkley_Spring\Form_620\070296_HSI_cover.doc
New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet

FCC FORM 620

Introduction

The NT Submission Packet is to be completed by or on behalf of Applicants to construct new antenna support structures by or for the use of licensees of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"). The Packet (including Form 620 and attachments) is to be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") or to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office ("THPO"), as appropriate, before any construction or other installation activities on the site begin. Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA")\(^1\) prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission’s rules.

The instructions below should be read in conjunction with, and not as a substitute for, the "Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission," dated September 2004, ("Nationwide Agreement") and the relevant rules of the FCC (47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1301-1.1319) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP") (36 C.F.R. Part 800).\(^2\)

Exclusions and Scope of Use

The NT Submission Packet should not be submitted for undertakings that are excluded from Section 106 Review. The categories of new tower construction that are excluded from historic preservation review under Section 106 of the NHPA are described in Section III of the Nationwide Agreement.

Where an undertaking is to be completed but no submission will be made to a SHPO or THPO due to the applicability of one or more exclusions, the Applicant should retain in its files documentation of the basis for each exclusion should a question arise as to the Applicant’s compliance with Section 106.

\(^1\) 16 U.S.C. § 470f.

\(^2\) Section II.A.9. of the Nationwide Agreement defines a "historic property" as: "Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization that meet the National Register criteria."
The NT Submission Packet is to be used only for the construction of new antenna support structures. Antenna collocations that are subject to Section 106 review should be submitted using the Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet (FCC Form 621).

General Instructions: NT Submission Packet

Fill out the answers to Questions 1-5 on Form 620 and provide the requested attachments. Attachments should be numbered and provided in the order described below.

For ease of processing, provide the Applicant's Name, Applicant's Project Name, and Applicant's Project Number in the lower right hand corner of each page of Form 620 and attachments.³

1. Applicant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant: CELLCO PARTNERSHIP, d/b/a Verizon Wireless

Name and Title of Contact Person: Gary Barber, Real Estate Manager

Address of Contact Person (including Zip Code): 9000 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701

Phone: (443) 618-8134  Fax: (301) 512-2186

E-mail address: gbarber@nbcllc.com

2. Applicant's Consultant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant's Section 106 Consulting Firm:

Geo-Technology Associates, Inc.

Name of Principal Investigator: Andrew S. Hendricks, P.G., L.R.S.

Title of Principal Investigator: Associate

³ Some attachments may contain photos or maps on which this information can not be provided.

Applicant's Name: Vista PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171

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January 2005
Investigator’s Address: 43760 Trade Center Place, Suite 110

City: Sterling   State: Virginia   Zip Code: 20166

Phone: (703) 478-0055   Fax: (703) 478-0137

E-mail Address: ahendricks@mragta.com

Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards?   YES / NO.

Areas in which the Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards: None

Other “Secretary of the Interior qualified” staff who worked on the Submission Packet (provide name(s) as well as the area(s) in which they are qualified):

Kerri S. Barile, Principal Investigator, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, LLC – Archeology and Visual Evaluation
Kristen Bloss, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, LLC – Architectural Historian
Sean Maroney, Cultural Resource Group, LLC – Architectural Historian

3. Site Information

Street Address of Site: 1124 Fairfax Street

City or Township: Berkeley Springs

County / Parish: Morgan State: WV   Zip Code: 25411

a. Nearest Cross Roads: South Pine Road and Davis Road

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4 The Professional Qualification Standards are available on the cultural resources webpage of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm>. The Nationwide Agreement requires use of Secretary-qualified professionals for identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE for direct effects, and for assessment of effects. The Nationwide Agreement encourages, but does not require, use of Secretary-qualified professionals to identify historic properties within the APE for indirect effects. See Nationwide Agreement, §§ VI.D.1.d, VI.D.1.e, VI.D.2.b, VI.E.5.

Applicant’s Name: Vista PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
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FCC Form 620
January 2005
b. NAD 83 Latitude/Longitude coordinates (to tenth of a second):

N 39° 37' 33.4"; W 78° 13' 6.3"

c. Proposed tower height above ground level: 315 feet; 96 meters – including 15-foot-long lighting rod extension

d. Tower type:

☐ guyed lattice tower ☐ self-supporting lattice ☐ monopole

☐ other (briefly describe tower) ______________________________________________________________________

4. Project Status:

a. [X] Construction not yet commenced;
b. [ ] Construction commenced on [date] ____________; or,
c. [ ] Construction commenced on [date] ____________ and was completed on [date] ____________.

5. Applicant's Determination of Effect:

a. Direct Effects (check one):

i. [X] No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct effects;

ii. [ ] "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iii. [ ] "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iv. [ ] "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for direct effects.

5 Include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods.

6 Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the NHPA prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission’s rules. See Section X of the Nationwide Agreement.

Applicant's Name: Vista PCS LLC
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Page 4 of 10
b. Visual Effects (check one):

i. [ ] No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for visual effects;

ii. [ ] "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;

iii. [ ] "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;

iv. [ ] "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for visual effects.

Comments: Please see the attached Cultural Resource Survey report. At the height of 150 feet needed by Vista PCS LLC, the tower will have no adverse effect on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects. At the height of 300 feet, needed by Morgan County for emergency purposes, the tower may have an adverse effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE for visual effects.

Certification and Signature

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

[Signature] August 3, 2007

Andrew S. Hendricks, P.G., L.R.S.
Printed Name

Associate
Title

*CERTIFY MEANS TO STATE OR DECLARE A PROFESSIONAL OPINION OF CONDITIONS WHOSE TRUE PROPERTIES CANNOT BE KNOWN AT THE TIME SUCH CERTIFICATION WAS MADE, DESPITE APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL EVALUATION.

WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1)) AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).

Applicant's Name: Vista PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171

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FCC Form 620
January 2005
Attachments

Provide the following attachments in this order and numbered as follows:

Attachment 1. Résumés / Vitae.

Provide a current copy of the résumé or curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in the Submission Packet for this proposed facility.

Attachment 2. Additional Site Information

Describe any additional structures, access roads, utility lines, fences, easements, or other construction planned for the site in conjunction with the proposed facility.

Attachment 3. Tribal and NHO Involvement

At an early stage in the planning process, the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to gather information from appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations ("NHOs") to assist in the identification of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them. Describe measures taken to identify Indian tribes and NHOs that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking within the Areas of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct and visual effects. If such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, list them and provide a summary of contacts by either the FCC, the Applicant, or the Applicant’s representative. Provide copies of relevant documents, including correspondence. If no such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, please explain.

Attachment 4. Local Government

a. Has any local government agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party pursuant to Section V.A. of the Nationwide Agreement? If so, list the local government agencies contacted. Provide a summary of contacts and copies of any relevant documents (e.g., correspondence or notices).

b. If a local government agency will be contacted but has not been to date, explain why and when such contact will take place.

Applicant’s Name: Vista PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171

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January 2005
Attachment 5. Public Involvement

Describe measures taken to obtain public involvement in this project (e.g., notices, letters, or public meetings). Provide copies of relevant documentation.

Attachment 6. Additional Consulting Parties

List additional consulting parties that were invited to participate by the Applicant, or independently requested to participate. Provide any relevant correspondence or other documents.

Attachment 7. Areas of Potential Effects

a. Describe the APE for direct effects and explain how this APE was determined.

b. Describe the APE for visual effects and explain how this APE was determined.

Attachment 8. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects

a. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for visual effects that is listed in the National Register, has been formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, or is identified as considered eligible for listing in the records of the SHPO/THPO, pursuant to Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement.7

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each Historic Property in the APE for visual effects, not listed in Attachment 8a, identified through the comments of Indian Tribes, NHOs, local governments, or members of the public. Identify each individual or group whose comments led to the inclusion of

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7 Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to review publicly available records to identify within the APE for visual effects: i) properties listed in the National Register; ii) properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register; iii) properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the National Register; iv) properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and, v) properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.
a Historic Property in this attachment. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63).

c. For any properties listed on Attachment 8a that the Applicant considers no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register, explain the basis for this recommendation.

Attachment 9. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects

a. List all properties identified in Attachment 8a or 8b that are within the APE for direct effects.

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for direct effects, not listed in Attachment 9a, that the Applicant considers to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a result of the Applicant's research. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63). For each property that was specifically considered and determined not to be eligible, describe why it does not satisfy the criteria of eligibility.

c. Describe the techniques and the methodology, including any field survey, used to identify historic properties within the APE for direct effects. If no archaeological field survey was performed, provide a report substantiating that: i) the depth of previous disturbance exceeds the proposed construction depth (excluding footings and other anchoring mechanisms) by at least 2 feet; or, ii) geomorphological evidence indicates that cultural resource-bearing soils do not occur within the project area or may occur but at depths that exceed 2 feet below the proposed construction depth.

Attachment 10. Effects on Identified Properties

For each property identified as a Historic Property in Attachments 8 and 9:

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8 Pursuant to Section VI.D.2.a. of the Nationwide Agreement, Applicants shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify above ground and archaeological historic properties, including buildings, structures, and historic districts, that lie within the APE for direct effects. Such reasonable and good faith efforts may include a field survey where appropriate.

9 Under Section VI.D.2.d. of the Nationwide Agreement, an archaeological field survey is required even if one of these conditions applies, if an Indian tribe or NHO provides evidence that supports a high probability of the presence of intact archaeological Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.

Applicant’s Name: Vista PCS LLC
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Page 8 of 10
a. Indicate whether the Applicant believes the proposed undertaking would have a) no effect; b) no adverse effect; or, c) an adverse effect. Explain how each such assessment was made. Provide supporting documentation where necessary.

b. Provide copies of any correspondence and summaries of any oral communications with the SHPO/THPO.

c. Describe any alternatives that have been considered that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects. Explain the Applicant’s conclusion regarding the feasibility of each alternative.

Attachment 11. Photographs

Except in cases where no Historic Properties were identified within the Areas of Potential Effects, submit photographs as described below. Photographs should be in color, marked so as to identify the project, keyed to the relevant map (see Item 12 below) or text, and dated; the focal length of the lens should be noted. The source of any photograph included but not taken by the Applicant or its consultant (including copies of historic images) should be identified on the photograph.

a. Photographs taken from the tower site showing views from the proposed location in all directions. The direction (e.g., north, south, etc.) should be indicated on each photograph, and, as a group, the photographs should present a complete (360 degree) view of the area around the proposed tower.

b. Photographs of all listed and eligible properties within the Areas of Potential Effects.

c. If any listed or eligible properties are visible from the proposed tower site, photographs looking at the tower site from each historic property. The approximate distance in feet (meters) between the site and the historic property should be included.

d. Aerial photos of the APE for visual effects, if available.

Attachment 12. Maps

Include one or more 7.5-minute quad USGS topographical maps that:

a. Identify the Areas of Potential Effects for both direct and visual effects. If a map is copied from the original, include a key with name of quad and date.

Applicant’s Name: Vista PCS LLC
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b. Show the location of the proposed tower site and any new access roads or other easements including excavations.

c. Show the locations of each property listed in Attachments 8 and 9.

d. Include keys for any symbols, colors, or other identifiers.

Attribution and Bibliographic Standards. All reports included in the Submission Packet should be footnoted and contain a bibliography of the sources consulted.

a. Footnotes may be in a form generally accepted in the preparer’s profession so long as they identify the author, title, publisher, date of publication, and pages referenced for published materials. For archival materials/documents/letters, the citation should include author, date, title or description and the name of the archive or other agency holding the document.

b. A bibliography should be appended to each report listing the sources of information consulted in the preparation of the report. The bibliography may be in a form generally accepted in the preparer’s profession.

FCC NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The FCC is authorized under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to collect the personal information we request in this form. We will use the information provided in the application to determine whether approving this application is in the public interest. If we believe there may be a violation or potential violation of a FCC statute, regulation, rule or order, your application may be referred to the Federal, state or local agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing the statute, rule, regulation or order. In certain cases, the information in your application may be disclosed to the Department of Justice or a court or adjudicative body when (a) the FCC; (b) any employee of the FCC; or (c) the United States Government is a party to a proceeding before the body or has an interest in the proceeding. In addition, all information provided in this form will be available for public inspection.

If you owe a past due debt to the federal government, any information you provide may also be disclosed to the Department of Treasury Financial Management Service, other federal agencies and/or your employer to offset your salary, IRS tax refund or other payments to collect that debt. The FCC may also provide this information to those agencies through the matching of computer records when authorized.

If you do not provide the information requested on this form, the application may be returned without action having been taken upon it or its processing may be delayed while a request is made to provide the missing information. Your response is required to obtain the requested authorization.

We have estimated that each response to this collection of information will take an average of .50 to 10 hours. Our estimate includes the time to read the instructions, look through existing records, gather and maintain the required data, and actually complete and review the form or response. If you have any comments on this estimate, or on how we can improve the collection and reduce the burden it causes you, please write the Federal Communications Commission, AMD-PERM, Paperwork Reduction Project (3060-1039), Washington, DC 20554. We will also accept your comments via the Internet if you send them to Judith.B.Herman@fcc.gov. Please DO NOT SEND COMPLETED APPLICATIONS TO THIS ADDRESS. Remember - you are not required to respond to a collection of information sponsored by the Federal government, and the government may not conduct or sponsor this collection, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number of if we fail to provide you with this notice. This collection has been assigned an OMB control number of 3060-1039.

Applicant’s Name: Vista PCS LLC
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FCC Form 620
January 2005
ATTACHMENT 1

RÉSUMÉS / VITAE
Attachment 1. Résumés / Vitae.

Provide a current copy of the résumé or curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in the Submission Packet for this proposed facility.

See attached resumes. Kerri S. Barile, Principal Investigator, meets the U.S. Department of the Interior’s professional standards. Kristen Bloss, architectural historian, meets the U.S. Department of the Interior’s professional standards. Sean Maroney, architectural historian, meets the U.S. Department of the Interior’s professional standards.
Kerri S. Barile, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator/Operations Manager
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
3327 Bourbon Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22408
(540)899-9170 (phone)
(540)899-9137 (fax)

EDUCATION

Ph.D. The University of Texas at Austin Anthropology/Architectural History 2004
M.A. University of South Carolina Anthropology 1999
M.Cert. University of South Carolina Museum Management 1999
B.A. Mary Washington College Historic Preservation 1994

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Dr. Barile has over fifteen years of professional experience in the field of archaeology, architectural history, historic research, and cultural resource management (CRM). She has directed the excavation of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Washington D.C., among others, and has recorded and researched an abundance of historic buildings, structures, districts, and objects in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United States. Her current responsibilities at Dovetail include managerial and technical tasks associated with archaeological assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations, reconnaissance and intensive architectural assessments, primary source research, consultation with and representation of clients before state and national review agencies, writing and editing technical reports, preparing and managing project budgets, and developing and implementing cultural resource research designs.

Prior to founding Dovetail, Dr. Barile served as the Preservation Program Coordinator for the Fredericksburg, Northern Virginia, and Culpeper Districts at the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). In this capacity she was responsible for the development of project scopes, budget review, project management, and conducting cultural resource surveys. She also coordinated project effort on a variety of transportation projects with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, including both architectural properties and archaeological sites. Before coming to VDOT Dr. Barile served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for SWCA Environmental Consultants, a project archaeologist and architectural historian at the Chincora Foundation, a non-profit CRM firm in South Carolina, and an archaeologist and historian at the Center for Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In addition to CRM experience, Dr. Barile has taught university courses in historic preservation and preservation law, architectural history, and archaeology. She has also published numerous professional articles and papers on her studies, including articles in Historical Archaeology and several National Register of Historic Places nominations. Her dissertation involved an architectural and archaeological analysis of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood’s mansion at Germanna in Orange County within the context of early eighteenth century Virginia architecture.

KEY PROJECTS

2006 Indian Queen Tavern/Future Marriott Hotel Site Phase I, II, and III, Fredericksburg, Virginia

2006 Counting House Intensive Architectural Evaluation and Archival Research, Falmouth, Virginia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Robertson-Towson House Archaeology and Architectural Evaluation, Stafford County, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Herring Creek Architectural Analysis, King William County, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Norman's Ford Quarter Site Archaeology and Archival Research, Culpeper County, Virginia</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>Carmel Church/Route 207 Expansion Architectural Evaluation, Caroline County, Virginia</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>Clackamas County Lumber Industry Archival Research, Clackamas County, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Route 208 Historical Markers, Spotsylvania County, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Route 3—Warsaw to Lyell Architectural Survey, Richmond County, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003-4</td>
<td>Matthews and Nichols Cemeteries Archival Research and Excavations, Travis County, Texas</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>Cedar Choppers Camp Archaeological Survey and Historical Context, SWCA, Williamson County, Texas</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Darwin Coal Mining Community Archaeological Survey and Architectural Analysis, Webb County, Texas</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>San Angelo Visitors Center and Fort Concho Investigations Tom Green County, Texas.</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Sienna Plantation Historical and Archaeological Survey, Pt. Bend County, Texas.</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Palace Lands Slave Quarter Site Excavations, Williamsburg, Virginia.</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Middleburg Plantation Preservation Plan, Charleston, South Carolina.</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Settlers Cemetery Restoration and Recordation, Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Broad Street Data Recovery, Charleston, South Carolina.</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Fort Stewart Military Base Archaeological Survey, Hinesville, Georgia</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Catharpin Road School Survey Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Glen Burnie Architectural NRHP Project, Maryland</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Germanna/Enchanted Castle Excavations and Landscape Analysis, Orange Co, Virginia</td>
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<td>1995-6</td>
<td>Hunting Run Prehistoric Site Archaeological Testing, Spotsylvania, County, Virginia</td>
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<td>1995-7</td>
<td>Dahlgren Military Base Survey, Testing, and NRHP Nomination King George, Virginia</td>
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<td>1993-8</td>
<td>Stratford Hall Plantation Archaeological Excavations, Westmoreland County, Virginia</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>Fredericksburg Masonic Cemetery Stone Wall Restoration, Fredericksburg, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2</td>
<td>Market Square Data Recovery, Fredericksburg, Virginia</td>
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SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

2006 Where "Drink was Deep and Play was High": The History of the Indian Queen Tavern and 616-622 Caroline Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Fredericksburg Journal of History and Biography.

2006 Tectonics in the Piedmont; Environmental Archaeology on the Colonial Virginia Frontier. Historical Archaeology. In press.


2004 Race, the National Register, and Cultural Resource Management: Creating a Historic Context for Post-Bellum Sites. [Peer-Reviewed] Historical Archaeology. 38(1):90-100.

2004 Archaeology, Architecture, and Alexander Spotswood: Redefining the Georgian Worldview at the Enchanted Castle, Germanna, Orange County, Virginia. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin.


SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Dr. Barile is author or co-author of over one-hundred and thirty (130) cultural resource management reports on archaeology, architectural history, and history, numerous scholarly articles and almost twenty presentations at professional meetings. She is also on the Fredericksburg Historic Preservation Task Force, the Board of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., and the Board of the Moncure Conway Foundation in Falmouth, Virginia.
KIRSTEN E. BLOSS
Project Archaeologist
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
3327 Bourbon Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22408
(540) 899-9170 (phone)
(540) 899-9137 (fax)
KristenBloss@hotmail.com

EDUCATION:

B.A. George Mason University Anthropology 2001

EXPERIENCE PROFILE:

Mrs. Bloss has 3 years of professional experience in the field of archaeology in a wide array of excavations at archaeological sites in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Her current responsibilities at Dovetail have been as a Field Technician in all phases of assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations. In addition, Mrs. Bloss has served as crew chief for several cemetery delineations.

Prior to coming to Dovetail Mrs. Bloss worked for Cultural Resources Inc. where she served as a Field Technician on Phase I, II, and III excavations. She also worked for URS Corporation on a Phase II/III excavation in Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS:

2006 Phase II site examination of Camp Humphrey’s (44ST0625), Stafford County, Virginia.

2006 Phase III data recovery at the Indian Queen Tavern/Future Marriott Hotel Site, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2005 Phase I survey of the Crow’s Nest Property, Stafford County, Virginia.

2005-6 Phase II/III excavations at the Riverfield site, Caroline County Virginia.

2005 Phase III data recovery at Carriage Hill, Falmouth, Virginia.

2005 Phase III data recovery at the Revere Mott site, Stafford County, Virginia.

2004 Phase I survey of Hawkins Site, Dumfries, Virginia.

2004 Phase II site examination at the Carriage Hill site, Falmouth, Virginia.

2004 Phase II site examination at the Revere Mott site, Stafford County, Virginia.
Phase II and III evaluation and data recovery, Cherry Hill, Virginia.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS AND REPORT CONTRIBUTIONS:


2006  *Non-Intrusive Cemetery Delineation of Sites 44ST0626 and 44ST0627, Stafford County, Virginia.* Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2006  *Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the 23 Acre Rappahannock Landing Project Area, Fauquier County, Virginia.* Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Mrs. Bloss has been engaged in all levels of cultural resource fieldwork for three years. She has participated in numerous data recovery excavations and site examinations in Virginia and the surrounding region. She also has contributed to various cultural resource reports.
SEAN P. MARONEY  
Principal Investigator - History  
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I, Inc.  
510 Kenmore Avenue  
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401  
(540)899-9170 (phone)  
(540)899-9137 (fax)  
smaroney@dovetailcrg.com

EDUCATION

Ph.D. The University of Texas at Austin Anthropology/History ABD
M.L.I.S. University of South Carolina Library and Information Science 1997
M.Cert. University of South Carolina Museum Management 1999
B.A. University of Rochester Psychology/Biology 1992

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Mr. Maroney has ten years of professional experience in the field of historic research, architectural history, and cultural resource management (CRM). He has completed numerous research projects across the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United States, including several National Register of Historic Places and local landmark nominations and associated investigations. His responsibilities at Dovetail include managerial and technical tasks associated with primary source research, oral histories, and reconnaissance and intensive architectural assessments. He is also directly responsible for writing and editing technical reports and implementing cultural resource research designs.

Prior to joining Dovetail, Mr. Maroney served as a historian and research team leader for The History Factory in Chantilly, Virginia and the Archivist for the Center for Legal History at the State Bar of Texas. He has also completed numerous research projects while employed as a free lance historian and architectural historian. In addition, Mr. Maroney was a curatorial assistant at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the University of South Carolina. He has contributed to numerous Cultural Resource Management Reports and authored several professional papers on his various research projects.

KEY PROJECTS

2007 Cultural Resource Survey of the Coolfont Cellular Tower Site, Morgan County, West Virginia.


2007 Virginia State Tax Credit Application; Fredericksburg Firehouse, 805 Princess Anne Street, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

2005 Wachovia Bank African-American History Research, Charlotte, North Carolina and Columbia, South Carolina

2004 802 to 806 West Lynn Street in Old West Austin Historic Landmark nomination, Austin, Texas
2004 The Simms House Austin Historic Landmark nomination, Austin, Texas
2004 Historical Research for Cultural Resource Investigations of Quintana, Texas
2004 Architectural and Historic Resources Consultant on the Freeport LNG Historic Resource APE Evaluation
2004 Historical Research for the Nichols Cemetery Project, Austin, Texas
2003-4 The Connelly-Yerwood House Austin Historic Landmark nomination, Austin, Texas
2003 Historical Researcher/Project Archaeologist for the Mathews Cemetery relocation, Austin
2000-4 Completely overhauled the State Bar of Texas’ records retention schedule and managed its implementation.
2000-4 Appraised, processed, and created finding aids for collections and personal papers donated to the Center for Legal History
1998 Historical Researcher on the Gold Star Files, Vietnam Veterans Association of South Carolina, Columbia
1998 Archaeological Materials Study Collection Creation; Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia
1998 Museum Consultant for the Greenville Museum, Greenville, South Carolina
1997 Archival Consultant for the Episcopal Diocese, Columbia, South Carolina

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS

2006 *Historic Preservation and Heritage Management in Austin, Texas*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin. In progress.
2001 *Reexamining 16th Century Colonial Dynamics Along New Spain’s Northern Frontier*. Paper presented at the annual Society for Historical Archaeology Meeting, Long Beach, California

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Maroney has successfully researched and nominated numerous buildings and districts to the National Register of Historic Places and local landmark registries. His dual training as a historian and architectural historian, augmented by his work as a curator of archaeological collections, lends to his holistic approach to historic preservation and cultural resource management.
ANDREW S. HENDRICKS, P.G.,
L.R.S.
Associate

Project Assignment:

Environmental Manager

Years of Experience:

GTA: 4
Other Firms: 11

Education:

B.S. Geology, Juniata College, 1986
Graduate Studies in Hydrogeology,
Wright State University, 1993
M. Div., Bethany Theological
Seminary, 1989

Licenses:

Virginia, Professional Geologist,
2002, #2801001535
Pennsylvania, Professional
Geologist, 2002, #PG003904
Delaware, Professional Geologist,
2002, #S4-0001114
Virginia Lead Inspector License,
2003, #3355000384

Professional Affiliations:

Association of Groundwater Scientists
National Groundwater Well Association of
Groundwater Scientists and Engineers
Association of Engineering Geologists

Qualifications:

Mr. Hendricks is the Environmental Manager of Geo-Technology
Associates, Inc.'s Sterling, Virginia office. He has over 14 years of
professional experience in environmental consulting. Mr. Hendricks' areas of experience include liability management, corrective action,
subsurface investigations and remediation, industrial compliance, and
litigation support. Mr. Hendricks has achieved environmental solutions
with clients in the telecommunications, banking, real estate, insurance,
legal, and industrial communities. Specific projects Mr. Hendricks has
managed include RCRA Facility Investigations, site assessments,
Remedial Investigations (RI), Phase I and Phase II environmental site
assessments and transaction screens, underground storage tank closures,
subsurface characterization, lead-based paint and asbestos building
surveys, insurance claim investigations, and remedial cost analysis.

Mr. Hendricks' has managed various National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) projects for proposed cellular antenna sites in
Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. The sites
included new towers in rural and urban areas, and collocates on buildings
and other non-tower structures. Mr. Hendricks has had extensive
experience coordinating with various State Historic Preservation Offices
(SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) to complete the
Section 106 process for cell towers.

Recent projects managed by Mr. Hendricks for telecommunications clients include the following:

Proposed Cellular Antenna Monopole Site, Commercial Property,
King George County, Virginia – NEPA evaluation required a SHPO
submission detailing viewpoints from various locations within sight of the
proposed antenna. Obtained (SHPO) clearance for a proposed 199-foot-
tall monopole tower.

Proposed Antenna Rooftop Co-Locate Site, Fairfax County, Virginia.
– Performed a SHPO submittal due to the proposed location within 250
feet of an historic district eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Proposed Cellular Antenna Self-Support Tower Site, Tazewell
County, Virginia – Performed a SHPO submittal and NEPA evaluation
for a new tower site on farmland. The NEPA evaluation included
consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, who has
expressed interest in 17 counties in Virginia.

Proposed Antenna Rooftop Co-Locate, Office Building, Washington,
D.C. – Performed a NEPA evaluation within a designated historic district.
NEPA evaluation required a SHPO submission detailing viewpoints from
various locations within sight of the proposed antenna. Corresponded with
the SHPO office multiple times and obtained SHPO clearance.

Proposed Cellular Antenna Co-Locate, Montgomery County, Virginia
– Completed the Section 106 process for the collocated on antennas on an
existing monopole tower. SHPO clearance was required due to the
planned expansion of the existing compound area.
ATTACHMENT 2

ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION
Attachment 2. Additional Site Information

Describe any additional structures, access roads, utility lines, fences, easements, or other construction planned for the site in conjunction with the proposed facility.

Copies of site drawings are included in Attachment 12 of this report. Vista PCS LLC (VISTA) proposes to lease an approximately 100-foot by 100-foot area to construct a fenced telecommunications compound containing an approximate 300-foot-tall lattice-type tower with a 15-foot-long lighting rod extension. The subject site is located on a larger parcel of land ("overall property"), which primarily contains the War Memorial Hospital and auxiliary buildings, a Morgan County 911 station, and open and wooded land. Paved driveways associated with the hospital on the overall property will provide access to the tower site. In general, it is planned that utility lines will extend along the access road to the proposed compound; however, the exact location of utility lines is determined by the utility company and may change at the time of installation.
Attachment 3. Tribal and NHO Involvement

At an early stage in the planning process, the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to gather information from appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations ("NHOs") to assist in the identification of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them. Describe measures taken to identify Indian tribes and NHOs that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking within the Areas of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct and visual effects. If such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, list them and provide a summary of contacts by either the FCC, the Applicant, or the Applicant's representative. Provide copies of relevant documents, including correspondence. If no such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, please explain.

On May 17, 2007, GTA registered the proposed tower site through the FCC Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS) website. A copy of the email confirmation from the FCC that the notification was received (Notification ID# 27555) is attached. On May 25, 2007, TCNS responded with an email entitled, “Notice of Organization(s) Which Were Sent Proposed Tower Construction Notification Information – Email ID #1556296,” which contained a list of federally recognized tribes and NHOs that include the project site in their area of geographical interest. To date, none of the tribes have objected to the proposed undertaking. VDHR will be notified if one or more tribes object to the proposed undertaking. Copies of the TCNS emails are attached.

In addition, GTA personnel reviewed the Native American Consultation Database (NACD), which is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and is updated through March 31, 2006. According to NACD, there are no federally recognized Indian tribes or tribal lands in Morgan County, West Virginia.

Applicant's Name: VISTA PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171
Dear Andrea Pahlevanpour,

Thank you for submitting a notification regarding your proposed structure via the Tower Construction Notification Application. Note that the FCC has assigned a unique Notification ID number for this proposed structure. You will need to reference this Notification ID number when you update your project's status with us. Below are the details you provided for the tower you have proposed to construct:

Notification Received: 05/17/2007

Notification ID: 27555
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Cellco Partnership
Consultant Name: Andrea Pahlevanpour
Street Address: 43760 Trade Center Place
City: Sterling
State: VIRGINIA
Zip Code: 20166
Phone: 703-478-0055
Email: apahlevanpour@mragta.com

Structure Type: UTOWER - Unguyed - Free Standing Tower
Latitude: 39 deg 37 min 33.4 sec N
Longitude: 78 deg 13 min 6.3 sec W
Location Description: 1124 Fairfax Street
City: Berkeley Springs
State: WEST VIRGINIA
County: MORGAN
Ground Elevation: 249.9 meters
Support Structure: 91.4 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 91.4 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 341.3 meters above mean sea level
Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the information you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter).

Persons who have received the information that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribes"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribes and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribe and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribes may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribes and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribe or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The information you provided was forwarded to the following Tribes and NHOs who have set their geographic preferences on TCNS. If the information you provided relates to a proposed antenna structure in the State of Alaska, the following list also includes Tribes located in the State of Alaska that have not specified their geographic preferences. For these Tribes and NHOs, if the Tribe or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribe or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event such a Tribe or NHO does not respond to a follow-up inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribe or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Declaratory Ruling released on October 6, 2005 (FCC 05-176).

1. Chief Leo R Henry - Tuscarora Nation - Via: Lewistown, NY - regular mail
   Exclusions: If the Applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Tuscarora Nation within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Tuscarora Nation has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the site. The Applicant/tower builder, however, must IMMEDIATELY notify the Tuscarora Nation in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction.

2. Policy Analyst Richard L Allen - Cherokee Nation - Tahlequah, OK - electronic mail
   Exclusions: The TCNS Details do not provide us enough information to conduct a proper assessment of the projects on behalf of the Cherokee Nation. Therefore, I request that I be sent a brief summary of the Phase I findings [please try to limit the summary to between 1-10 pages], a topo of the area, and relevant photos. Please send these by email to rallen@cherokee.org. Please treat this request for additional material as a routine supplement to the TCNS Details Notification for each of your projects that fall within our Tribe's areas of geographic interest. Consequently, if you do not receive a response from me within 30 days from the date on which you e-mailed the supplemental items to me, you
may move forward with the 20-Day Letter procedures pursuant to the FCC's guidelines. Thank you. -- Dr. Richard L. Allen

3. Administrative Assistant Jo Ann Beckham - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma - Seneca, MO - electronic mail
Exclusions: If you, the Applicant and/or tower constructor, do not receive a response from us, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, within 30 days from the date of the TCNS notification, then you may conclude that we do not have an interest in the site. However, if archaeological resources or remains are found during construction, you must immediately stop construction and notify us of your findings in accordance with the FCC's rules. (See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1312(d))

4. THPO & Tribal Administrator Rebecca A Hawkins - Shawnee Tribe - Miami, OK - electronic mail and regular mail
Exclusions: THIS IS YOUR OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS INTERESTED IN CONSULTING ON YOUR TOWER.

ATTENTION, NEW INFORMATION: Our mailing/physical address has changed to: 29 South 69A Highway. Our phone number (918-542-2441) and historic preservation fax line (918-542-9915) remain the same. Rebecca Hawkins is the Tribe's THPO; Belinda Pryor, Assistant THPO, handles cell tower consultation.

Beginning 26 June 2006, all of the faxed responses of our final comments on a tower site will contain the signature of either Assistant THPO Belinda Pryor or THPO Rebecca Hawkins. Each final comment fax is signed individually. Copies may be compared, for authentication, against the original in our files. If a final comment fax does not contain one of these two signatures, it is not valid. ALL FINAL COMMENTS FROM THE SHAWNEE TRIBE THPO ARE WRITTEN; FINAL COMMENTS ARE NEVER PROVIDED VERBALLY. IF THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS CREDITED WITH HAVING GIVEN A VERBAL RESPONSE, THAT RESPONSE IS NOT VALID.

If you receive notification through the TCNS listing the Shawnee Tribe, that is an indication that the Shawnee Tribe is interested in consulting on the tower for which that notification was received. Please consider that our official indication of interest to you. The Shawnee Tribe considers the Tower Construction Notification System's weekly e-mail to be the first notification that we receive that a tower will be constructed in an area of our concern. We do not view the TCNS notification as completion of 106 consultation obligations.

The Shawnee Tribe has developed streamlined consultation procedures for cell tower developers and their subcontractors. If you do not have a copy of the procedures - most recently updated on 1 November 2006 - please contact us, as you must follow these procedures to consult with us on cell tower projects. Call us at 918-542-2441 or fax us at 918-542-9915. It is the towerbuilder's responsibility to make sure that you have our most recent consultation procedures.

The Shawnee Tribe wishes to review co-location projects ONLY IF new ground disturbance is anticipated (such as from an expanded compound or access road, or construction of an ancillary structure). The Shawnee Tribe does NOT wish to review co-location projects where no newground disturbance is anticipated.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND US INFORMATION, QUERIES, OR COMMENTS ELECTRONICALLY. SINCE 1 DECEMBER 2005, WE HAVE NOT HANDLED ANY CELL TOWER CONSULTATION CORRESPONDENCE VIA E-MAIL.

5. THPO and Director Dr. Wenonah G Haire - Catawba Cultural Preservation Project - Rock Hill, SC - regular mail
Exclusions: The Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office requests that you send us by regular mail the following information needed to complete our research for the your proposed project:

Project Name
1. The name, complete address, phone number, fax number and e-mail address of the project manager.

2. The project location plotted on a USGA 7.5° topo map.

3. The project name, address and location; street or highway, city, county, state.

4. A brief description of the proposed project. Please include the size of the proposed project site and the size of the area where ground-disturbing activities will be taking place and the type of disturbance anticipated. Please include the height of towers.

5. A brief description of current and former land use. We are primarily interested in ground disturbance and do not need detailed information or photographs of historic structures in the project area.

6. A list of all recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

7. A list of all eligible and potentially eligible National Register of Historic Places sites within one mile of the proposed project area.

8. If there has been an archaeological survey done in the area, a copy of that report.

9. It is not necessary to send original color photos if you can provide high-resolution color copies.

10. A letter of concurrence from the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office.

If you use the FCC Form 620, please do not send Attachments 1 through 6. They are not necessary for our determination. We do not have an interest in projects that require no ground disturbance.

The information you provided was also forwarded to the additional Tribes and NHOs listed below. These Tribes and NHOs have NOT set their geographic preferences on TCNS, and therefore they are currently receiving tower notifications for the entire United States. For these Tribes and NHOs, you are required to use reasonable and good faith efforts to determine if the Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by its proposed undertaking. Such efforts may include, but are not limited to, seeking information from the relevant SHPO or THPO, Indian Tribes, state agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, or, where applicable, any federal agency with land holdings within the state (NPA, Section IV.B). If after such reasonable and good faith efforts, you determine that a Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area and the Tribe or NHO does not respond to TCNS notification within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort to follow up, and must seek guidance from the Commission in the event of continued non-response or in the event of a procedural or substantive disagreement. If you determine that the Tribe or NHO is unlikely to attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the area, you do not need to take further action unless the Tribe or NHO indicates an interest in the proposed construction or other evidence of potential interest comes to your attention.

None

The information you provided was also forwarded to the following SHPOs in the State in which you propose to construct and neighboring States. The information was provided to these SHPOs as a courtesy for their information and planning. You need make no effort at this time to follow up with any SHPO that does not respond to this notification. Prior to construction, you must provide the SHPO of the State in which you propose to construct (or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if the project will be located on certain Tribal
lands), with a Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA.

6. Department Head Mark J Epstein - Ohio Historic Preservation Office - Columbus, OH -
electronic mail and regular mail

7. Deputy SHPO Franco Ruffini - Ohio Historic Preservation Office - Columbus, OH -
electronic mail

8. Deputy SHPO Jean Cutler - Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Comm, Bureau for Historic
Preservation - Harrisburg, PA - electronic mail

9. Deputy SHPO Susan M Pierce - West Virginia Division of Culture & History, Historic
Preservation Office - Charleston, WV - electronic mail and regular mail

10. Deputy SHPO Susan Pierce - West Virginia Division of Culture & History, Historic
Preservation Office - Charleston, WV - electronic mail

"Exclusions" above set forth language provided by the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. These
exclusions may indicate types of tower notifications that the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO does not
wish to review. TCNS automatically forwards all notifications to all Tribes, NHOs, and
SHPOs that have an expressed interest in the geographic area of a proposal, as well as
Tribes and NHOs that have not limited their geographic areas of interest. However, if a
proposal falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need
not pursue any additional process with that Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. Exclusions may also set
forth policies or procedures of a particular Tribe, NHO, or SHPO (for example, types of
information that a Tribe routinely requests, or a policy that no response within 30 days
indicates no interest in participating in pre-construction review).

If you are proposing to construct a facility in the State of Alaska, you should contact
Commission staff for guidance regarding your obligations in the event that Tribes do not
respond to this notification within a reasonable time.

Please be advised that the FCC cannot guarantee that the contact(s) listed above opened
and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. The following information
relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 05/17/2007
Notification ID: 27555
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Cellco Partnership
Consultant Name: Andrea Pahlevanpour
Street Address: 43760 Trade Center Place
City: Sterling
State: VIRGINIA
Zip Code: 20166
Phone: 703-476-0055
Email: apahlevanpour@mragta.com

Structure Type: UTOWER - Unguyed - Free Standing Tower
Latitude: 39 deg 37 min 33.4 sec N
Longitude: 78 deg 13 min 6.3 sec W
Location Description: 1124 Fairfax Street
City: Berkeley Springs
State: WEST VIRGINIA
County: MORGAN
Ground Elevation: 249.9 meters
Support Structure: 91.4 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 91.4 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 341.3 meters above mean sea level

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice, please contact the FCC using
The electronic mail form located on the FCC's website at:


You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). To provide quality service and ensure security, all telephone calls are recorded.

Thank you,
Federal Communications Commission
ATTACHMENT 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Attachment 4. Local Government

a. Has any local government agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party pursuant to Section V.A. of the Nationwide Agreement? If so, list the local government agencies contacted. Provide a summary of contacts and copies of any relevant documents (e.g., correspondence or notices).

A written notice of the proposed VISTA development has been provided to the Morgan County Planning Commission and the Mayor of Berkeley Springs. In addition, a notice regarding a balloon test has been provided to the Morgan County Planning Commission and the Mayor of Berkeley Springs. Copies of the written notices are attached.

In addition, the Town of Bath and Morgan County Commission responded indicating they have no objection to the proposed VISTA development. Their letters of support attached.

b. If a local government agency will be contacted but has not been to date, explain why and when such contact will take place.

None.
July 3, 2007

State Historic Preservation Office
WV Division of Culture and History
The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

To whom it may concern:

The Morgan County Commission is highly supportive of the radio tower proposed for the War Memorial Hospital site located west of the Town of Bath.

The tower will be located on the County owned property and the local emergency service will benefit as the additional 150 feet of the tower will serve the emergency services community.

We are happy to have partnered with a private company to assist the county with the emergency communication infrastructure. The Town of Bath has also agreed with the need for this structure.

Sincerely,

Bill Clark
County Administrator
May 10, 2007

State Historic Preservation Office
WV Division of Culture and History
The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

To whom it may concern:

The Town of Bath Historic Landmark Commission does not have any objection to the construction of a main hub 250 foot 911 emergency steel tower on the War Memorial Hospital campus East of Downtown Berkeley Springs. The tower is outside the proposed area of the historic district site and will not have any negative impact of the downtown historic district.

The Town of Bath currently utilizes the 911 and communication systems, and this new proposed tower will significantly increase the communications reliability and capabilities for all agencies in the town and county.

If you have any questions, or I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me @ (304) 258-6382.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Nancy Russell Harvey
Chairwoman,
Town of Bath Historic Landmark Commission
Morgan County Planning Commission  
83 Fairfax Street  
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411  

Re: Notice of Cell Tower Construction for Evaluation of Historic Sites  

*Berkeley Springs Cell Site*  
1124 Fairfax Street  
Morgan County, West Virginia  

To Whom It May Concern:  

Pursuant to the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement For Review Of Effects On Historic Properties For Certain Undertakings Approved By The Federal Communications Commission*, on behalf of Verizon Wireless (VZW), Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (GTA) is providing written notification of VZW's proposal to construct a 315-foot-tall lattice-type tower located at the address 1124 Fairfax Street in the Berkeley Springs area of Morgan County, West Virginia. The property is occupied by the War Memorial Hospital. A *Site Location Map* showing the approximate location of the proposed development is attached.  

The installation of antennas on the proposed tower is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470f (“Section 106”). In accordance with Section 106 and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement referenced above, VZW invites your comments on the effects of the proposed tower on historic properties in the vicinity that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the Section 106 Submittal can be provided upon request. *The Section 106 review is a separate process from any city or county approval required for this project.*  

Comments may be sent to Venable LLP, ATTN: Mr. Tom Lingan, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, Two Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201-2978 or submitted by telephone to Mr. Lingan at (410) 244-7820. Any comments received from interested parties will be forwarded to the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office for its consideration in reviewing this project.
If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at (703) 478-0055.

Sincerely,

GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Andrea Pahlevanpour
Environmental Scientist

070296
Attachment: Site Location Map

cc: Mr. Tom Lingan / Venable LLP

L:\Docs\Report\2007\070296_Berkeley Springs\Form_620_070296_agency_2
Morgan County Planning Commission
83 Fairfax Street
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411

Re: Notice of Balloon Test for Evaluation of Historic Sites
   Berkeley Springs Cell Site
   1124 Fairfax Street
   Morgan County, West Virginia

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement For Review Of Effects On Historic Properties For Certain Undertakings Approved By The Federal Communications Commission, on behalf of Vista PCS, LLC (Vista), Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (GTA) is preparing a report for submittal to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to document potential effects on historic resources due to the proposed construction of a telecommunications tower at the above referenced address. In a letter dated March 26, 2007, GTA previously notified you of this historic resources evaluation.

As part of the report to the VDHR, and to assist in evaluating nearby historic properties, a balloon test will be performed on June 6, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. In case of inclement weather on June 6, 2007, the balloon test will be performed on June 7, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. A balloon will be flown at the approximate height of the top of the proposed tower so that Vista’s consultants can estimate the visual effects of the tower. Vista invites you or any interested party to view this activity.

Comments may be sent to Geo-Technology Associates, Inc., ATTN: Andrew Hendricks, 43760 Trade Center Place, Suite 110, Sterling, Virginia, 20166 or submitted by telephone to Mr. Hendricks at (703) 478-0055. Any comments received from interested parties will be forwarded to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for its consideration in reviewing this project.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at (703) 478-0055.

Sincerely,

GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Andrea Pahlevanpour
Environmental Scientist
GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.  
dba GTA Associates, Inc.  

GEOTEchnical AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS  

A PracTicing ASFE Member Firm  

May 23, 2007  

271 Wilkes St. Berkeley Springs  
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411  

Attn: Ms. Susan Webster, Mayor  

Re: Notice of Cell Tower Construction for Evaluation of Historic Sites  
Berkeley Springs Cell Site  
1124 Fairfax Street  
Morgan County, West Virginia  

Dear Ms. Webster:  

Pursuant to the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement For Review Of Effects On Historic Properties For Certain Undertakings Approved By The Federal Communications Commission, on behalf of Verizon Wireless (VZW), Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (GTA) is providing written notification of VZW's proposal to construct a 300-foot-tall lattice-type tower located at the address 1124 Fairfax Street in the Berkeley Springs area of Morgan County, West Virginia. The property is occupied by the War Memorial Hospital. A Site Location Map showing the approximate location of the proposed development is attached.  

The installation of antennas on the proposed tower is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470f (“Section 106”). In accordance with Section 106 and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement referenced above, VZW invites your comments on the effects of the proposed tower on historic properties in the vicinity that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the Section 106 Submittal can be provided upon request. The Section 106 review is a separate process from any city or county approval required for this project.  

As part of the report to the VDHHR, and to assist in evaluating nearby historic properties, a balloon test will be performed on June 6, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. In case of inclement weather on June 6, 2007, the balloon test will be performed on June 7, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. A balloon will be flown at the approximate height of the top of the proposed tower so that Vista’s consultants can estimate the visual effects of the tower. Vista invites you or any interested party to view this activity.  

Comments may be sent to Venable LLP, ATTN: Mr. Tom Linger, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, Two Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201-2978 or submitted by telephone to Mr. Linger at (410) 244-7820. Any comments received from interested parties will be forwarded to the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office for its consideration in reviewing this project.  

710 Peninsula Lane, Suite B, Charlotte, NC 28273  Phone: (704) 553-2300  Fax: (704) 553-2400  

*Abingdon, MD  +Laurel, MD  +Frederick, MD  +Waldorf, MD  +Sterling, VA  +Somerset, NJ  
+New Castle, DE  +Georgetown, DE  +York, PA  +Quakertown, PA  +Charlotte, NC  

Visit us on the web at www.mrgta.com
If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at (703) 478-0055.

Sincerely,
GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

[Signature]
Andrea Pahlevanpour
Environmental Scientist

070296
Attachment: Site Location Map

cc: Mr. Tom Lingan / Venable LLP
ATTACHMENT 5

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
Attachment 5. Public Involvement

Describe measures taken to obtain public involvement in this project (e.g., notices, letters, or public meetings). Provide copies of relevant documentation.

A public notice was published in The Morgan Messenger, whose circulation includes the proposed VISTA development area. Proof of publication is attached. Pertinent public comments received during the 30-day comment period (ending August 3, 2007) will be forwarded to the SHPO. To date, no objections to the proposed VZW development have been received.
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that a legal publication
Notice - Tower Construction

placed by
Geo-Technology Associates, Inc

appeared for 1 consecutive weeks in
THE MORGAN MESSENGER, a newspaper
published in Berkeley Springs, WV, in its issue
beginning
July 4, 2007

and ending
July 4, 2007

Per

THE MORGAN MESSENGER, INC.

Words 120

Charge $
ATTACHMENT 6

ADDITIONAL CONSULTING PARTIES
Attachment 6. Additional Consulting Parties

List additional consulting parties that were invited to participate by the Applicant, or independently requested to participate. Provide any relevant correspondence or other documents.

A written notice of the proposed VISTA development has been provided to the Morgan County Historical and Genealogical Society. A copy of the written notice is attached.
Morgan County Historical and Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 52  
Berkeley Springs, West Virginia 25411  

Re: Notice of Cell Tower Construction for Evaluation of Historic Sites  
Berkeley Springs Cell Site  
1124 Fairfax Street  
Morgan County, West Virginia  

To Whom It May Concern:  

Pursuant to the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement For Review Of Effects On Historic Properties For Certain Undertakings Approved By The Federal Communications Commission, on behalf of Verizon Wireless (VZW), Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (GTA) is providing written notification of VZW's proposal to construct a 315-foot-tall lattice-type tower located at the address 1124 Fairfax Street in the Berkeley Springs area of Morgan County, West Virginia. The property is occupied by the War Memorial Hospital. A Site Location Map showing the approximate location of the proposed development is attached.  

The installation of antennas on the proposed tower is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470f (“Section 106”). In accordance with Section 106 and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement referenced above, VZW invites your comments on the effects of the proposed tower on historic properties in the vicinity that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the Section 106 Submittal can be provided upon request. The Section 106 review is a separate process from any city or county approval required for this project.  

Comments may be sent to Venable LLP, ATTN: Mr. Tom Lingan, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, Two Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201-2978 or submitted by telephone to Mr. Lingan at (410) 244-7820. Any comments received from interested parties will be forwarded to the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office for its consideration in reviewing this project.
If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at (703) 478-0055.

Sincerely,
GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Andrea Pahlavanpour
Environmental Scientist

070296
Attachment: Site Location Map

cc: Mr. Tom Lingan / Venable LLP

L:\Docs\Report2007\070296_Berkeley Springs\Form_620\070296_agency
May 22, 2007

Morgan County Historical and Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 52
Berkeley Springs, West Virginia 25411

Re: Notice of Balloon Test for Evaluation of Historic Sites
   Berkeley Springs Cell Site
   1124 Fairfax Street
   Morgan County, West Virginia

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement For Review Of Effects On Historic Properties For Certain Undertakings Approved By The Federal Communications Commission, on behalf of Vista PCS, LLC (Vista), Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (GTA) is preparing a report for submittal to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to document potential effects on historic resources due to the proposed construction of a telecommunications tower at the above referenced address. In a letter dated March 26, 2007, GTA previously notified you of this historic resources evaluation.

As part of the report to the VDHR, and to assist in evaluating nearby historic properties, a balloon test will be performed on June 6, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. In case of inclement weather on June 6, 2007, the balloon test will be performed on June 7, 2007, between approximately 8:00am and 1:00pm. A balloon will be flown at the approximate height of the top of the proposed tower so that Vista's consultants can estimate the visual effects of the tower. Vista invites you or any interested party to view this activity.

Comments may be sent to Geo-Technology Associates, Inc., ATTN: Andrew Hendricks, 43760 Trade Center Place, Suite 110, Sterling, Virginia, 20166 or submitted by telephone to Mr. Hendricks at (703) 478-0055. Any comments received from interested parties will be forwarded to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for its consideration in reviewing this project.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at (703) 478-0055.

Sincerely,

GEO-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Andrea Pahevanpour
Environmental Scientist

070296
LADocReport2007070296_Berkley_SpringForm_620070296_balloon2.doc
43760 Trade Center Place, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 20166 (703) 478-0055 Fax: (703) 478-0157

Abingdon, VA  Laurel, MD  Frederick, MD  Waldorf, MD  Sterling, VA
New Castle, DE  Georgetown, DE  York, PA  Exton, PA  Charlotte, NC

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ATTACHMENT 7

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
Attachment 7. Areas of Potential Effects

a. Describe the APE for direct effects and explain how this APE was determined.

The APE for direct physical effects was presumed to be the area of potential ground disturbance and the portion of any historic property that will be destroyed or physically altered by the undertaking. This APE was determined by reference to Section VI.C.2 of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission, dated September 2004 and effective March 7, 2005.

b. Describe the APE for visual effects and explain how this APE was determined.

The APE for visual effects was presumed to be within ¼ mile of the tower site, due to the proposed tower height of 315 feet (including 15-foot-long lighting rod extension). This APE was determined by reference to Section VI.C.4 of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission, dated September 2004 and effective March 7, 2005.
ATTACHMENT 8

HISTORIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

IN THE APE FOR VISUAL EFFECTS
Attachment 8. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects

a. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for visual effects that is listed in the National Register, has been formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, or is identified as considered eligible for listing in the records of the SHPO/THPO, pursuant to Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement.¹

Based on research performed at the archives at the West Virginia Division of Culture and History (WVDCH), which is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), eight Historic Properties were identified within the APE. These historic properties include: i) properties listed in the National Register; ii) properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register; iii) properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the National Register; iv) properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and, v) properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.

The research indicated that the APE includes the NRHP-eligible Berkeley Springs Historic District (Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed Berkeley Springs State Park (southwest corner of South Washington Street and Fairfax Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed Berkeley Springs Train Depot (504 North Washington Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed T.H.B. Dawson House (300 South Green Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed Clarence Hovermale-Mendenhall House (167 Fairfax Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed Sloat-Horn-Russell House (415 Fairfax Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); the NRHP-listed Samuel Suit Cottage (West Virginia Route 9, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia); and the NRHP-listed Judge John W. Wright Cottage (305 South Green Street, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia). Each of the individually listed properties is also a contributing element to the Berkeley Springs

¹ Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to review publicly available records to identify within the APE for visual effects: i) properties listed in the National Register; ii) properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register; iii) properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the National Register; iv) properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and, v) properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.

Applicant’s Name: VISTA PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171
Historic District. A report summarizing the visual effects of the proposed VISTA development on these historic properties is contained in Attachment 9.

A search of National Park Service notifications published in the Federal Register determined that currently there are no pending nominations to the National Register for sites within the APE for visual effects.

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each Historic Property in the APE for visual effects, not listed in Attachment 8a, identified through the comments of Indian Tribes, NHOs, local governments, or members of the public. Identify each individual or group whose comments led to the inclusion of a Historic Property in this attachment. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63).

To date, no Historic Properties have been identified within the APE by the above groups.

c. For any properties listed on Attachment 8a that the Applicant considers no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register, explain the basis for this recommendation.

Not applicable.

Applicant's Name: VISTA PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2006187171
ATTACHMENT 9

HISTORIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

IN THE APE FOR DIRECT EFFECTS
Attachment 9. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects

a. List all properties identified in Attachment 8a or 8b that are within the APE for direct effects.

No Historic Properties were identified.

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for direct effects, not listed in Attachment 9a, that the Applicant considers to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a result of the Applicant’s research. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63). For each property that was specifically considered and determined not to be eligible, describe why it does not satisfy the criteria of eligibility.

No Historic Properties were identified.

c. Describe the techniques and the methodology, including any field survey, used to identify historic properties within the APE for direct effects.\(^2\) If no archeological field survey was performed, provide a report substantiating that: i) the depth of previous disturbance exceeds the proposed construction depth (excluding footings and other anchoring mechanisms) by at least 2 feet; or, ii) geomorphological evidence indicates that cultural resource-bearing soils do not occur within the project area or may occur but at depths that exceed 2 feet below the proposed construction depth.\(^3\)

Please see the attached Cultural Resource Survey report prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, LLC.

---

\(^2\) Pursuant to Section VI.D.2.a. of the Nationwide Agreement, Applicants shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify above ground and archeological historic properties, including buildings, structures, and historic districts, that lie within the APE for direct effects. Such reasonable and good faith efforts may include a field survey where appropriate.

\(^3\) Under Section VI.D.2.d. of the Nationwide Agreement, an archeological field survey is required even if one of these conditions applies, if an Indian tribe or NHO provides evidence that supports a high probability of the presence of intact archeological Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.

Applicant’s Name: VISTA PCS LLC
Project Name: Berkeley Springs Cell Site
Project Number: 2008187171
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE BERKELEY SPRINGS CELLULAR TOWER SITE, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

by

Sean Maroney, Kristen Bloss, and Kerri S. Barile

Prepared for Geo-Technology Associates, Inc.

Prepared by DOVETAIL CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

July 2007
Cultural Resource Survey of the
Berkeley Springs Cellular Tower Site,
Morgan County, West Virginia

Dovetail Job #07-033

by

Sean Maroney, Kristen Bloss,
and Kerri S. Barile

Prepared for

Geo-Technology Associates, Inc.
45064 Underwood Land, Suite A
Sterling, Virginia 20166

Prepared by

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
510 Kenmore Avenue
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

PI Signature: _________________________

July 2007
ABSTRACT

On behalf of Geo-Technology Associates, Inc., Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a cultural resource survey for the 300-foot (91.4 m) tall Berkeley Springs cellular tower in Morgan County, West Virginia on June 5th and 6th, 2007. The tower site is located east of Route 522 and north of Route 9 in the town of Berkeley Springs. Vista PCS LLC had initially proposed a tower erected to the height of 150 feet (45.7 m) but officials from Morgan County requested that the proposed height be raised to 300 feet (91.4 m) in order to accommodate the communication needs of the County’s Emergency Services unit. A 15-foot (4.5 m) tall lightning rod will be appended to the top of the proposed tower. The goal of the survey was to identify any archaeological or architectural resources over 50 years in age, to make recommendations on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources, and to assess any potential adverse effects posed by the planned cellular tower on those resources.

The archaeological survey included an examination of approximately 0.2 acres (0.09 hectares) using a combination of surface observation and subsurface testing. The survey included a surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of four shovel test pits (STPs) across the project area. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

The architectural survey included an analysis of all properties deemed eligible for the NRHP within the three-quarter mile (1.2 km) area of potential effect (APE) of the tower site. A total of eight previously recorded resources were identified, including seven individually-listed NRHP properties—the Berkeley Springs State Park, the Berkeley Springs Train Depot, the T.H.B. Dawson House, the Clarence Hovermale House, the Sloat-Horn-Russell House, the Samuel Taylor Suit Cottage (AKA: Berkeley Castle), and the Judge John W. Wright Cottage (AKA: Wisteria Cottage)—and the recently-approved Berkeley Springs Historic District. The aforementioned NRHP properties are also recognized as contributing elements to the district.

A viewshed analysis was also conducted using a red balloon test to assess the tower’s potential effect on the identified resources. Findings revealed that at the proposed height of 300 feet (91.4 m) the upper 100 to 150 feet (30.5 to 45.7 m) of the cellular tower will be visible from three of the seven individually-listed NRHP properties—the Berkeley Springs State Park, the Berkeley Springs Train Depot, and the Samuel Suit Cottage (AKA: Berkeley Castle)—as well as from four of the eight chosen viewshed analysis locations within the Berkeley Springs Historic District. At 150 feet (45.7 m), the tower height originally proposed by Vista PCS LLC, the upper 20 to 50 feet (6 to 15 m) of the tower will be visible from only one individually-listed NRHP property, the Berkeley Springs Train Depot, and from only two of the eight viewshed analysis points within the district.
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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a cultural resource survey for the Berkeley Springs cellular tower project in Morgan County, West Virginia at the request of Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. (Geo-Tech.). The cultural resource survey, conducted on June 5–6, 2007, included an archaeological investigation and a reconnaissance architectural survey with a viewshed analysis. The work was conducted by Kerri S. Barile, Principal Investigator, Kristen Bloss and Sean Maroney. Dr. Barile and Mr. Maroney meet or exceed the standards established for architectural historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). Dr. Barile also meets or exceeds SOI standards in archaeology.

Dovetail’s initial review of the cell tower project determined that the proposed tower location should receive an archaeological survey due to the potential for intact soils within the project area. Because there are several previously-identified National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed above-ground properties within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), an architectural survey was also completed. The goals of the project were to identify any archaeological or architectural resources over 50 years in age, to make recommendations on the NRHP eligibility for all identified resources, and to assess any potential adverse effects posed by the planned cellular tower on those resources.

The current report is submitted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1999) as well as the programmatic agreement entitled the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (2004). Field notes, photographs, and other documentation of the project is on file at Dovetail in Fredericksburg, Virginia.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed cellular tower site is located in Morgan County, West Virginia (Figure 1), east of Route 522 and in the town of Berkeley Springs (Figure 2, p. 3). The proposal calls for a 300-foot (91.4 m) tall lattice cellular tower in a 10,000 square foot (929.0 sq m) fenced compound. Vista PCS LLC had initially proposed a tower erected to the height of 150 feet (45.7 m) but officials from Morgan County requested that the proposed height be raised to 300 feet (91.4 m) in order to accommodate the communication needs of the County’s Emergency Services unit. A 15-foot (4.6 m) lightning rod will be appended to the top of the proposed tower.

The project area is located on a moderately-wooded ridge top just northwest of the Morgan County War Memorial Hospital. An existing access road running east-west will be utilized to access the site, eliminating the need for a new access road.

Based on the 2004 programmatic agreement between the Federal Communication Commission and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, the APE for archaeology is defined as the entire subsurface impact area, including the pad site. Approximately 0.2 acres (0.09 hectares) were examined during this survey. The architectural APE is defined as a three-quarter mile (1.2 km) radius around the tower site.

Figure 1: Map of West Virginia and Morgan County.
Figure 2: Location of Project Area on the 1990 Hancock (WV) Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (USGS 1990).
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in Morgan County, West Virginia, in the town of Berkeley Springs. It is situated in the Eastern Panhandle geographical region. Morgan County is an area that has historically been and currently remains rural. The project area is located on a ridge top just northwest of the Morgan County War Memorial Hospital. The tower pad site is in a moderately-wooded area with little undergrowth. The existing access road runs west from the hospital parking lot towards three houses and hospital support buildings. The wooded area north of the pad site has a canopy approximately 120 feet (36.6 m) in height, which will partially obstruct the view of both the tower and pad site complex from Routes 9 and 522.

Geology

The project area is located in northwestern Morgan County. This portion of the county contains Devonian and Salurian elements. Devonian is composed of 345–405 million year old shale, sandstone, limestone, and chert. Salurian comprises 405–425 million year old sandstone, shale, limestone, and rock salt (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 2004). Western Morgan County is in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, which is composed of folded and faulted rocks dating from the late Precambrian to the early Mississippian. The mountain ridges comprises resistant sandstone and limestone, while the valleys are composed of less resistant shale and siltstone. The structural geology of this province is complex, with extensive thrust faults and folds in addition to three major allochthonous thrust sheets that have significantly displaced surface and subsurface rocks over time (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 2004).

Soils

Soils within the project area include Schaffenaker-Rock outcrop complex and Schaffenaker-Vanderlip loamy sands. Schaffenaker-Rock outcrop complex is found throughout the majority of the pad site and the existing gravel access road. This complex is found on very steep (35–65 percent slope), convex excessively drained ridgetops and shoulder slopes (National Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2004). The depth to lithic bedrock is 20–40 inches (0.5–1.0 m), except in portions of rock outcropping on the surface. In most areas the rock outcrop occurs at areas of nearly vertical sandstone. Schaffenaker-Vanderlip loamy sand is found throughout the southeastern portion of the pad site. It is a somewhat excessively-drained soil located on very steep ridgetops and shoulder slopes (35–65 percent slope). Schaffenaker is found primarily on convex shoulder slopes, while Vanderlip is most often found on concave to linear backslopes. The two soils lie so intermingled on the landscape that distinguishing them during the mapping survey was impractical (NRCS 2004). The depth to lithic bedrock in areas of Schaffenaker is 20–40 inches (0.5–1.0 m) and in areas of Vanderlip is 96–120 inches (2.4–3.0 cm). Both soil types experience severe soil erosion.
HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistoric Periods

Paleoindian Period

The Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear et al. 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleo tool kit included scrapers, gravers, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

Archaeological investigations in Kanawha and Ohio valleys have revealed Paleoindian tools. Additionally Paleoindian projectile points have been recovered in relatively high quantities along the Ohio River between St. Marys and Parkersburg (West Virginia Division of History and Culture [WVADHC] 2007a).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic Period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). The Early Archaic Period sees the shift from lanceolate style projectile points to notched points. Sites dating to this period tend to be small, marked primarily by the presence of lithics, fire-cracked rock and charcoal (WVDCH 2007b).

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic Period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). These environmental changes seem to be reflected in a changing tool kit used by the Middle Archaic peoples that include pitted stones and groundstone tools (WVDCH 2007b).
The Late Archaic Period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is “a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection.” The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, gouges and axes, are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). The presence of large storage pits on sites dating to the Late Archaic Period indicate that people were beginning to live in larger semi-permanent base camps. Additionally, increasing amounts of squash, pigweed, sunflower and gourd are evidence of the beginning of horticulture. This, in tandem with the presence of steatite used to make bowls, is evidence of major lifeway changes that mark the move towards the Woodland Period (WVDCH 2007b).

**Woodland Period**

The Woodland Period is divided into three phases, Early (3200–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1,100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland Period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues. The concurrent development of agriculture and ceramics lead early theorist to posit that they were linked; however few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

The beginning of the Early Woodland Period is marked the start of the production of ceramic vessels. The Early Woodland also saw the introduction of increasingly complex spiritual and ceremonial practices. The Adena people were the first Native Americans to build ceremonial mounds. Found throughout West Virginia and Ohio, these mounds are usually burials of prominent tribal members and leaders. Many of the smaller mounds have been destroyed by both human and environmental intrusions over the years. The larger mounds contain skeletons, jewelry, weapons, and other personal effects (WVDCH 2007c).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of Hopewell Culture. Hopewell sites often contain artifacts made from exotic materials from distant places including the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and Yellowstone. The presence of these materials implies the development of far-reaching trade networks. The peoples of the Middle Woodland Period resided in semi-permanent villages or hamlets. The continued to hunt and gather but their dependence on agriculture appears to increase through this period (WVDCH 2007d).

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Maize or corn makes its first appearance in the archaeological record during the Late Woodland Period. Additionally, remains of white-tailed deer, turkey, turtle, blueberry,
wild grape, hickory, acorn and walnut are testament to the continued hunting and gathering during this period. The bow and arrow technology is introduced during the Late Woodland Period (WVDHC 2007d). As such smaller projectile points such as the Madison triangular projectile point are generally associated with the Late Woodland Period. A variety of tribes, including the Delaware, Shawnee, Cherokee, and Iroquois Confederacy, shared and occasionally battled over this region of West Virginia during this time (Williams 1993).

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during the Contact Period.

**Historic Period**

Morgan County, West Virginia was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in March 1820 from parts of Berkeley County to the east and Hampshire County to the south. It was named for Revolutionary War hero and former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, General Daniel Morgan (1736–1802). A native of New Jersey, Morgan achieved notoriety—and a Gold Star from the Continental Congress—for leading his men to victory during the Battle of Cowpens in South Carolina in 1781 (Morgan County nd; Morgan County Historical Society nd; Morgan County Planning Commission 2007; NPS 2007).

French missionaries and traders were among the first non-native visitors to this area, establishing trade relationships with the local Native American population, the Tuscarora, during the early seventeenth century. The first English-speaking settlers began to arrive in the early 1730s. This group was more interested in land than trade, and as their numbers grew they slowly displaced the Tuscarora (Dilger 2002). Lord Thomas Fairfax of Virginia initiated one of the first surveys of the lands in and around the area that would become Morgan County in 1748. The field survey team, which included a young George Washington, paid particular note to the natural springs that flowed in the region (Dilger 2002; Williams 1976).

By the mid-1770s, a local spa resort industry had begun to develop around the warm springs that Washington and his fellow surveyors had lauded over years earlier. Though agriculture had long been a primary staple in the region—Native American inhabitants had cultivated crops like corn, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco for many years (West Virginia Archives and History 2007)—the springs, along with the baths and spa resorts which grew up around them, soon offered an alternative and more lucrative source of revenue. The small community that grew along with the baths and spas became a favorite retreat for many of Virginia’s elite families. In 1776, the Virginia Assembly formally established the town of Bath, named for the historic English spa community of the same name. The 50 acre (20.2 hectares) tract of land set aside for the new community
was subdivided into smaller quarter-acre (0.1 hectare) parcels and sold to would-be residents. Washington himself purchased two of these lots and eventually built a “dwelling house. [sic] Kitchen and Stable” on the property (Taylor 2007). A small seven acre (2.8 hectare) tract reserved for use by the area’s “suffering humanity” eventually became West Virginia’s first state park (Morgan County Planning Commission 2007). The small lot size and the town’s resort status inspired a group of new homes designed primarily as “secondary houses,” resembling in many respects the vacation homes of today (Taylor 2007). Years later the name of Bath, by then the county seat, was changed to Berkeley Springs to mitigate any confusion with a similarly-named town in Southern Virginia. The new moniker was chosen in honor of Norborne Berkeley, former governor of Colonial Virginia (1768 to 1770) (Dilger 2002).

The Morgan County Court met for the first time at Ignatious O’Ferrall’s Tavern in the Town of Bath on March 16, 1820. The first permanent courthouse which was constructed shortly thereafter, operated until it was destroyed by fire in 1844. Its replacement, completed a year later, served the county 1908. The third courthouse building stood for nearly a century before once again succumbing to fire in August of 2006 (Berkeley Springs - Morgan County Chamber of Commerce 2005).

In the years following the American Revolution the local population grew at a fairly dramatic pace as wounded soldiers and their families came seeking the restorative powers of the springs (Dilger 2002). In 1820, Morgan County was home to approximately 2,500 people, most of whom lived in and around the town of Bath. The arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1844 provided an economic boost to the area and helped sustain a slow but steady population growth through the nineteenth century (Morgan County Planning Commission 2007:INT-6).

On April 12, 1861, Confederate artillery bombarded Union-held Ft. Sumter in South Carolina. Six days later, the Confederates tried to overtake the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia. Rather than give up the weapons, Union troops set the arsenal on fire, eventually causing quite an explosion. The town’s location at the intersection of two major railroads—the Baltimore and Ohio and the Winchester and Potomac—made it a key strategic position. Many battles were fought in and around the town, changing hands numerous times throughout the war (Dilger 2002).

In May 1862, West Virginia granted itself statehood. The U.S. Constitution says a new state must gain approval from the original state. But due to the Civil War, the Restored Government, as opposed to the Federal, was the legal government of Virginia, allowing West Virginia to grant permission to itself (Dilger 2002).

In 1900 the number of Morgan County residents had reached nearly 7,300. A similarly slow rate of growth continued into the twentieth century as indicated by the 1950 census, which recorded only 8,200 people in county. The development of light industry in the latter half of the century brought an influx of new workers and their families. By 2000 the population had almost doubled in size to 15,000 (Morgan County Planning Commission 2007: INT-6).
SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Survey

The goal of the archaeological survey was to identify any archaeological sites on or eligible for the NRHP within the project’s APE. The survey methodology employed to meet this goal was chosen with regard to the project’s scope, the potential of the APE to contain significant archaeological resources, and local field conditions. Based on the topographic and environmental setting, the project area was judged to have low potential for prehistoric resources and moderate potential for historic resources.

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The pedestrian survey was performed to identify disturbed portions of the project area and any cultural features with surface visibility. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The interval of these shovel tests was 50 feet (15.24 m) or less. STPs were not excavated in areas of disturbance. STPs measured approximately 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter and were excavated to penetrate at least 4 inches (10 cm) into sterile subsoil where possible. All soils excavated from STPs were passed through 0.25 inch (0.64 cm) hardware mesh cloth. Each natural stratum was given a stratum designation (e.g., L1) in order to delineate strata relationships.

Laboratory Methodology

Recovered artifacts were checked into the lab using the shovel test list generated in the field. All recovered artifacts were washed with water and rubbed with a soft brush in groups according to provenience. Once cleaned, artifacts were cataloged according to type, field tags were replaced with more stable and legible tags, and provenience information was recorded on diagnostic artifacts using polyvinyl acetate and an archival pigment-free ink pen.

The artifact catalog recorded general provenience information and quantity for each artifact type. Artifacts were broken into three general categories: historic, prehistoric, or natural. Artifact type was assigned according to a variety of generally accepted systems. Non-tool prehistoric lithics were cataloged assigned type according to the general stage of reduction, as primary, secondary, or tertiary (Callahan 1979; Crabtree 1972). Flakes that were partial or non-flake pieces that were still considered debris from stone tool production (shatter, angular debris, etc.) were given non-reduction sequence types (Andrefsky 1998; Whittaker 1994). Material type was recorded for all lithic artifacts.

Historic artifacts were divided into material type (ceramic, glass, metal, other) for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. Ceramics were subdivided into refined and coarse earthenware, refined and coarse stoneware, porcelain, and semi-porcelain. Decoration such as applied paint, transfer print, and molding were also noted, and each fragment was also examined to determine specific vessel aspect (i.e., body, base, handle, rim). Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Noel Hume (1991), South (1977), Bartoviks
Architectural artifacts were identified based on manufacturing technique. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand-wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Bottle and vessel glass were also catalogued by manufacturing techniques, as well as color, use, attribute, and decoration (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Madden and Hardison 2002).

**Architectural Survey**

The architectural survey consists of three distinct components. First, a background review was conducted. The area within the three-quarter mile (1.2 km) APE received an architectural and historical background literature and records search. This search determined the locations and descriptions of all NRHP-eligible or potentially-eligible architectural properties within the APE. The review included an examination of both electronic and hardcopy site records retrieved from the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Charleston. Historic maps available online at the Library of Congress American Memory webpage are also studied.

The data obtained from the background review was applied during an architectural field survey. During a vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance, the potentially-eligible or previously-listed historic properties within the APE were documented through written notes, digital photographs, and black & white photography. These materials were used to make eligibility recommendations for potentially-eligible properties or to reevaluate previously-listed resources within the APE. These resources were then subject to a viewshed analysis. A red weather balloon was flown from the proposed cellular tower location to its proposed height. Digital photographs of the balloon were captured from each property. The purpose of this process was to evaluate the visual impact, if any, of cell tower construction on the significance and integrity of NRHP-eligible buildings and districts within the project’s APE.
BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties was assessed by searching the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office site file maps and records, as well as examining the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) maps for the area. The CWSAC maps did not reveal any major Civil War battles in the immediate vicinity of the project area. SHPO site file records showed five archaeological sites within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area (Table 1; Figure 3, p. 14), eight current NRHP-listed properties, one resource deemed potentially eligible for the NRHP, and one district-level entity recorded within the three-quarter mile (1.2 km) APE (Table 2, p. 13; Figure 3, p. 14).

Table 1: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within a One Mile (1.6 km) Radius of the Project Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site #</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Name/Description</th>
<th>Assemblage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46MN155</td>
<td>Mid-20th Century</td>
<td>Abandoned house, surrounding lot.</td>
<td>Bottle &amp; window glass, porcelain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46MN156</td>
<td>Mid-20th Century</td>
<td>Modern dump near earthen dam in creek.</td>
<td>Vessel glass, stoneware, license plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46MN157</td>
<td>Mid-20th Century</td>
<td>Domestic refuse dump.</td>
<td>Vessel glass, stoneware, porcelain, Whiteware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46MN158</td>
<td>Early to Mid-20th Century</td>
<td>Town dump.</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the archaeological resources within the project APE date from the early to middle twentieth Century. Sites 46MN156, 46MN157, and 46MN158 are personal or town refuse dumps consisting mostly of vessel glass fragments. Sites 46MN155 and 46MN160 both represent the yards of twentieth century homes.

Among the architectural resources identified within the designated three-quarter mile (1.2 km) APE were eight previously-listed NRHP properties, including the Berkeley Springs State Park (listed 5/25/1976), the Berkeley Springs Train Depot (listed 3/23/2001), the T.H.B. Dawson House (listed 2/10/1983), the Clarence Hovermale House (listed 5/2/2003), the Sloat-Horn-Russell House (listed 8/23/1984), the Samuel Suit Cottage (AKA: Berkeley Castle) (listed 11/28/1980), the Judge John W. Wright Cottage (AKA: Wisteria Cottage) (listed 4/28/1986), and the Morgan County Courthouse (listed 9/7/2005). Each of these properties was also identified as a contributing element within the recently-approved Berkeley Springs Historic District. The latter was documented during a 2006 multi-phase survey conducted by David Lewis Taylor, of Taylor & Taylor Associates of Brookeville, Pennsylvania, while under contract with the Town of Berkeley Springs. A draft report outlining the results of that survey and the consultant’s recommendations regarding the district’s NRHP eligibility was completed in January of
The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office approved the report’s recommendations in March of 2007.

Thirty-one additional architectural resources were also identified within the three-quarter mile (1.2 km) APE during the background review: MN-0005, MN-0011, MN-0013, MN-0015, MN-0017, MN-0018, MN-0011-0092 through MN-0011-0104, MN-0011-0149, MN-0011-0277 through MN-001-0279, MN-0011-0296 through MN-0011-0300, MN-0011-0301 through MN-0011-0302, and MN-0011-0304, and MN-0013. Of these, only one, the Mason Farm (MN-0013), was deemed to possess NRHP eligibility. This assessment was made based on reconnaissance data gathered during a 1995 historic resource survey conducted by Wilbur Smith & Associates for the West Virginia Division of Highways along the US Route 522 Improvement Corridor (Pierce 1998).

Table 2: Previously Identified NRHP Eligible Architectural Sites Within a Three-Quarter Mile (1.2 km) Radius of the Project Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Previous NRHP Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Springs State Park</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 5/25/1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Springs Train Depot</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 3/23/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.H.B. Dawson House</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 2/10/1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Hovermale House</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 5/2/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloat-Horn-Russell House</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 8/23/1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Suit Cottage (AKA: Berkeley Castle)</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 11/28/1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge John W. Wright Cottage (AKA: Wisteria Cottage)</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 4/28/1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan County Courthouse</td>
<td>Listed on the NRHP, 9/7/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason Farm</td>
<td>Considered Eligible (CE), 11/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Springs Historic District</td>
<td>Considered Eligible (CE), Approved 3/2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3: The Project Area and three-quarter mile (1.2 km) APE. The boundaries of the Berkeley Springs Historic District are also indicated (Hancock Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS 1990).
RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological Survey

The Dovetail pedestrian survey of the cellular tower pad and access road area determined that the project area is a sloped, wooded plot located on top of a ridge near several buildings (Photo 1 & Photo 2, p. 16). The surface had generally high visibility due to sparse undergrowth. The southern portion of the pad site contains heavy disturbance from building the existing access road. Push piles of soil and modern trash scatter—asphalt, terra cotta pipes, bottle and window glass, bricks, and cinderblocks—abound in this area (Photo 3, p. 17). A modern sewer system comprising modern concrete foundations and a concrete well are located in the pad site (Figure 4, p. 17). The northernmost edge of the foundation is only 25 feet (7.6 m) from the existing access road and is at least 12 feet wide (3.7 m). The concrete well, 6 x 3 feet (1.8 x 0.9 m), is located approximately 80 feet (24.4 m) northeast of the foundation. A modern stone feature was located between the concrete foundation and well (Photo 4, p. 18). Ten feet (3.0 m) in diameter and approximately 3 feet (0.9 m) deep, this feature is also related to the intrusive modern sewer system once operational in this area.

Photo 1: Overview of the Berkeley Springs, WV Cell Tower Pad Site, Facing East.
Photo 2: Overview of Wooded Pad Site, Existing Access Road, and Hospital Facing East.
Photo 3: Modern Trash Piles and Push Piles in Pad Site, Facing South.

Figure 4: Berkeley Springs Pad Site Showing Location of STPs and Features.

Figure 4: Berkeley Springs Pad Site Showing Location of STPs and Features.
A total of four STPs was excavated across the project area (Figure 4, p. 17). All were excavated in the pad site in the southeast portion of the tower compound. No STPs were excavated on the proposed access road or gravel turnaround area due to the existing paved access road and gravel areas. The average depth of STPs was 8.25 inches (21.0 cm) with a maximum depth of 10.0 inches (25.4 cm). Within all shovel tests, soils comprised a layer of very dark gray silty loam over approximately 5 inches (12.7 cm) of olive yellow silty clay (Appendix A, p. 50). The excavation of all STPs was halted due to impenetrable rock at a depth of 6–10 inches (15.2–25.4 cm).

Artifacts were recovered in STPs P1 and P4. However, due to their close proximity to the existing access road and modern trash scatters, radials were not excavated. The artifacts recovered include modern bottle and window glass and ceramics. These artifacts are very similar to items seen in the trash scatter. Because all features and artifacts encountered at the project area are younger than 50 years and are associated with the destructive installation of a modern septic system, the area was not recorded as an archaeological site.