DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON DC

October 11, 2018

Ms. Serena Bellew, Bureau Director/Deputy SHPO
Commonwealth Keystone Building
Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Subject: Section 106 Coordination for the National Cemetery of the Alleghenies Proposed Expansion
Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania
ER#2001-2888-125-E, ER#89-1378-042-S and ER #89-1378-042-W

Dear Ms. Bellew:

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) has prepared a Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the potential for environmental impacts associated with a Proposed Action to implement the VA's 2018 Site Expansion Master Plan for the National Cemetery of the Alleghenies (NCOTA), located at 1158 Morgan Road, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, 15017.

Under the Proposed Action, the VA would construct and operate the Phase 3 cemetery expansion within the northern portion of the existing cemetery. The Phase 3 expansion would include approximately 13,500 new burial areas, providing burial capacity for the next 10 years. Additionally, the 2018 Master Plan provides the design basis for potential future cemetery expansion phases within an approximately 80-acre area in what is the currently undeveloped southern portion of the property. These potential future expansion phases would provide approximately 51,000 new burial sites, extending the longevity of the NCOTA for several decades. The layouts for the proposed expansion phases described in the 2018 Master Plan are depicted in Figure 1. Following completion of the Phase 3 expansion, the VA would evaluate the need to implement potential future expansion phases in the southern portion of the property approximately every 8-10 years, and separate NEPA assessments would be performed prior to implementing each phase.

In addition to providing new casket, columbarium, and in-ground cremation burial sites, the Proposed Action would provide physical infrastructure improvements including new roadways to connect existing and new burial areas; new stormwater management features; extension of the irrigation utility; and landscaping at the new burial areas. Under the Proposed Action, no new property would be purchased and the current boundary of the NCOTA would remain unchanged.

Although the NCOTA is not 50 years of age, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in 2011 determined that all developed sections of all national cemeteries are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) regardless of age. This means that all undertakings or projects at national cemeteries must be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) per Section 106, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, prior to NCA awarding contracts or initiating work. In addition, unimproved portions of a national cemetery that have only been set aside for future use, and not ready to receive burials, are not eligible for the NRHP.

Accordingly, the VA has researched available information and performed investigations to assess whether the Proposed Action would have an adverse impact on historic or archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which has previously been defined as the entire NCOTA property boundary and

is therefore inclusive of the proposed Phase 3 expansion area in the northern portion of the property and the potential future expansions areas in the southern portion of the property. A figure of the APE is provided in Attachment A. A summary of the research findings is presented in the following paragraphs, with relevant excepts provided as attachments to this letter.

A 2003 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and a 2004 Phase I Archaeological Survey have been previously conducted for the entire NCOTA property, inclusive of the Proposed Action expansion areas. All work was performed pursuant to the NHPA and the ACHP's "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). This work was also conducted pursuant to the PHMC, Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (1991), and the Pennsylvania History Code (37 Pa. C.S.A. Section 101 *et seq*.).

The 2003 Phase I investigation consisted of an examination of all documents for the project tract and adjacent areas on file at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's (PHMC) SHPO and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The Phase I investigation methodology included surface surveillance, ground penetrating radar (GPR), surface collection, and the excavation of shovel test pits. Background research conducted in association with the Phase I investigation revealed two historic properties that are over 50 years old: the William D. Morgan Farmstead and the Robert L. Morgan Farmstead (both determined not eligible for the NRHP[1]); and two previously recorded archaeological sites: the Morgan Site [36WH417], a prehistoric archaeological site of unknown cultural affiliation, and the Tombstone Site [36WH153], a small, 1782 historic family cemetery with a prehistoric component.

The field survey for the 2003 Phase I investigation identified six cultural resources: the two previously recorded historic farmsteads, the two previously recorded archaeological sites (36WH153; 36WH417), and two newly identified prehistoric archaeological sites (36WH1371; 36WH1372). It was recommended that the Tombstone Site (36WH153) be excluded from all future ground disturbing activities; subsequently, this was acknowledged and agreed upon by the PHMC/BHP in a letter dated December 16, 2003. An excerpt from the Phase I report and a copy of the PHMC/BHP letter are included in Attachment A.

The 2004 Phase I Archaeological Survey was conducted to evaluate the NRHP eligibility for these sites. Based on the Phase I Archaeological Survey results, the Morgan Site (36WH417), Morgan #2 Site (36WH1371) and Morgan #3 Site (36WH1372), the PHMC/BHP concurred in a letter dated October 13, 2004, that the three sites were not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and that no further archaeological work was necessary. An excerpt from the 2004 Phase 1 Archaeological Survey report and a copy of the PHMC/BHP letter are provided in Attachment B.

Based on these prior investigation findings and the concurrence from the PHMC/BHP, as well as the VA's commitment to establish a 75-foot setback around the Tombstone Site (highlighted on Figure 1), the VA's determination is that the proposed undertaking (implementing the Proposed Action) should have No Adverse Effect on historic or archaeological resources within the APE. Additionally, the Proposed Action incorporates an inadvertent discovery plan, whereby the VA would cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance should any prehistoric or historic artifacts that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement be encountered at any time within the expansion areas. Additionally, should human remains or other cultural items (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) be discovered during project construction, the construction contractor would immediately cease work until the contact is made with the VA, a qualified archaeologist, the SHPO, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians (who asked to be notified during consultation of a proposed expansion phase in 2015), to properly identify and appropriately treat discovered items in accordance with applicable state and federal law(s).

[1] Both farm complexes were part of a Historic Resources Survey and Determination of Eligibility Report in 1999 as part of the Southern Beltway Transportation Project. The BHP PHMC determined that they were not eligible for listing in the NRHP because they lacked integrity (ER #89-1278-042-S and ER #89-1378-042-W).

In summary, the VA had determined that this undertaking should have No Adverse Effect on historic properties, and we ask your office to concur or not concur with this finding. Please review this request and provide comments or a request for additional information within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

If you need additional information, please contact me via email at glenn.elliott@va.gov, by telephone at (202) 632-5879, or by mail at Glen Elliott, Construction and Facilities Management Office, 425 "i" Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Respectfully,

Glenn Elliott, Senior PP/M
Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Construction & Facilities Management Office

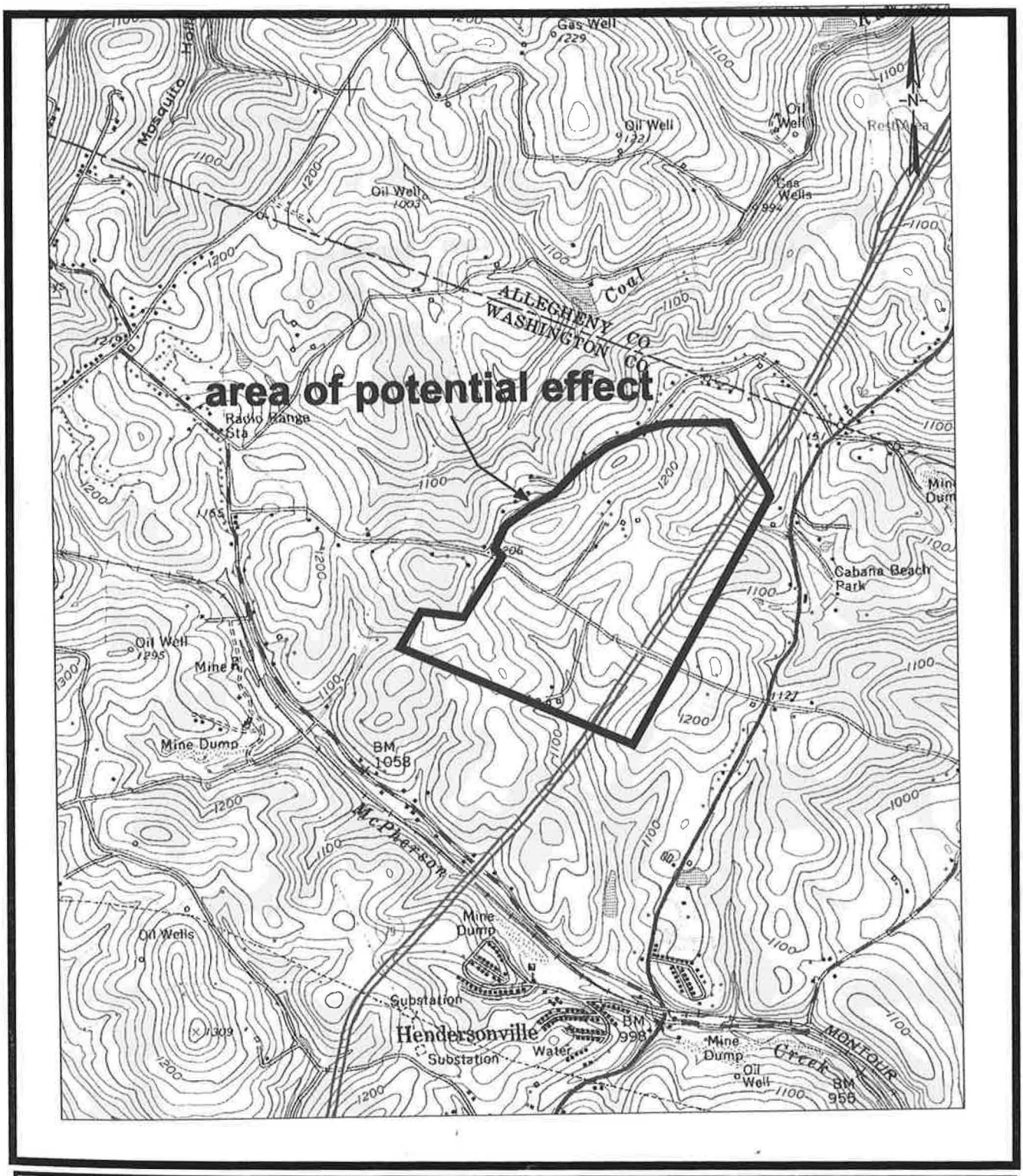
Enclosures:

Figure 1 – NCOTA Proposed Action Expansion Areas
Attachment A – Excerpt from the 2003 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Consultation Letter
Attachment B – Excerpt from the 2004 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Consultation Letter

Figure 1. National Cemetery of the Alleghenies - Proposed Action Expansion Areas

Attachment A

Excerpt from the 2003 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Consultation Letter



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC. Phase I Archaeological Survey **Pittsburgh National Cemetery** Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania	*Figure 2* Area of Potential Effect Canonsburg, PA USGS 7.5" Quad Map 1 inch = 2000 feet

Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed National Cemetery site
Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania

A Phase IA cultural resources survey of the proposed Pittsburgh National Cemetery site, Washington County, Pennsylvania was conducted in support of an Environmental Assessment. This work is necessitated by the proposed construction of a cemetery located approximately 15 miles south of Pittsburgh. The site straddles I-79 on a 275-acre tract owned by the Morgan family. The goals of the survey was to: 1) determine the presence or absence of previously identified archaeological or historic architectural resources in the project's area of potential effect (APE); 2) identify in preliminary fashion the presence of any historic architectural resources within the APE potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and 3) establish the potential of the project APE to contain archaeological sites not previously identified. The investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey of the property, an examination of all site files, maps and previous cultural resource investigation reports for the project tract and adjacent areas at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH). In addition, a review of was conduced of all relevant historical sources (i.e., maps, atlases, county and local histories, etc.) at various local repositories. All work was performed pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800). This work was also conducted pursuant to the PHMC, Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (1991), and the Pennsylvania History Code (37 Pa. C.S.A. Section 101 *et seq.*).

Archaeological Resources

The preliminary APE is located in the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province (Fenneman). Low to moderate relief and narrow and shallow valleys characterize the topography of this province. These features were formed primarily by fluvial erosion and are prevalent within the project tract.

A number of known archaeological sites, mostly prehistoric, on file with the PHMC and CMNH have been identified in the vicinity of and within the project's APE. The National Park Service (NPS) identified several sites in Cecil Township during a survey conducted in the late 1960's. Two of the identified sites are within close proximity to the APE. The first, the Cabana Beach Site (18WH154), was identified as a sparse scatter of material of unknown age (Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey [PASS] Form 154). The second, the Stynkas Site (18WH997), is situated southeast of the southern boundary of the APE and consisted of a campsite with Archaic and Woodland components (PASS Form 997).

There are two known sites within the APE, both of which are situated on William Morgan's farm located on the south side of Morgan Road. The National Park Service identified the Tombstone Site (18WH153), in 1967. This site, a 1782 family cemetery, is situated roughly 250 feet south of Morgan Road in the northwest corner of William Morgan's farm on a gently sloping hillside. The family burial plot contains the remains of the Fawcett (Faucett), Boyce, and Hickman families. There are four granite corner posts installed circa 1906, three of which list the names of a small portion of the deceased. The fourth post mentions that there are a total of 32 persons

buried in the plot. According to William D. Morgan, the Boyces, Fawcetts, and Hickmans were interrelated through marriage. Research indicates that the Fawcetts were Quakers who emigrated to Springfield Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania from Ireland circa 1736. Historic records and maps showed that prior to the mid-nineteenth century, the name was periodically spelled Faucitt, Fausett, Facitt and Fosett. Prehistoric lithic debitage and one projectile point were found by the NPS in the vicinity of this site during their survey (PASS Form 153).

The second site, known as the Morgan Site (18WH417), is actually two dark soil-stains about 350 yards apart. It appears that these stains fall just on the edge of the APE, but may extend partially beyond its boundary. Identified in 1975, the site is situated on a hill overlooking William Morgan's house. Prehistoric artifacts, including fire cracked rock, a hammerstone and flint debitage have been found in association with the site (PASS Form 417).

Existing Conditions

Following the examination of site files at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History a pedestrian survey was conducted of the APE on March 27, 2001 and involved an examination of exposed ground surfaces. Particular attention was paid to topography, areas of disturbance and location of water sources, as these criteria generally determine the potential for an area to contain archaeological sites. The Robert L. Morgan Farm located north of Morgan Road is generally hilly, with two prominent high spots along the eastern edge of the APE. These high spots are generally level on top and may have offered a favorable location for prehistoric peoples to temporarily settle. From here the land slopes eastward toward I-79. A drainage ditch exists at the northern edge of the APE and a small creek, which crosses under I-79, can be found in the northeastern corner. A pond, situated in the lowest point on the property, connects with a spring head and spring-house in the middle of the property. Alfalfa crops and remnants of corn crops are the typical ground coverage on the property. At the time of this field visit surface visibility was good to moderate. No historic or prehistoric artifacts were observed and no above surface features were identified.

The topography on the William D. Morgan farm, located south of Morgan Road, can be described as gentle rolling hills, not quite as pronounced as the landscape to the north. In general, the area is open with good to moderate visibility with the exception of some wooded areas in the southern portion of the APE. An attempt was made to locate site 18WH417, described as two dark surface stains, during the field visit. The location was roughly established although nothing could be identified on the surface, indicating that a more precise understanding of this site's boundaries is necessary. The integrity and significance of the site is unknown and needs to be established. Site 18WH153, the late eighteenth century cemetery in the northeastern portion of the property, contains 32 burials. Prehistoric artifacts found in the vicinity of the cemetery by the NPS in 1967 indicate the potential for this area to contain more archaeological resources. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were found during this field visit and no features aside from the cemetery monuments were identified. Mr. William Morgan recalled having found projectile points on his farm over the years, but did not record their locations. He added that his neighbor to the west has collected a jar full of them.

Portions of the APE immediately to the east and west of I-79 and running parallel to it consist of disturbed land associated with the construction of this road. These areas have a low potential for yielding intact archaeological deposits.

Historic Structures

The APE encompasses two farms belonging to the Morgan Family. Robert L. Morgan owns the farm north of Morgan Road while his brother William D. Morgan owns the farm to the south. The land was originally held by the Fawcett and later the McPherson families during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Historically, the farms have been part of one large tract. In addition, during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, small portions of other neighboring tracts were purchased by the original owner and incorporated into the main farm.

William D. Morgan Farm (South Farm)

The William D. Morgan Farm is comprised of portions of the original eighteenth century "Crossroads" Plantation and the "Farmington" Plantation. In 1787, John Fausett (son of Thomas, Jr.) received a patent for 421 acres of land, which he called "Crossroads", a large portion of which is located within the project area (Horn Papers 1945). That same year he married his first cousin Anne Fausett (daughter of Joseph) and they established their homestead on the present day farm.

After Fawcett's death his heirs sold the property to Samuel Logan who in turn sold the farm to Samuel McPherson in 1842. McPherson transferred the Fawcett Farm to his son William B. McPherson in 1854 (McFarland 1910:1244). William subsequently erected the house, barn and stable, now located on the William D. Morgan Farm, and like his father started a sheep farm. Census records and historic maps indicate that he had a substantial size farm with 345 sheep by 1880 (Caldwell 1876). Upon William's death the property passed through a succession of heirs until it was sold in 1948 to Robert M. Morgan, father of the present owner. Outbuildings that stand on the present day site include a nineteenth century, two story frame stable located east of the main house and a nineteenth century two-and-a-half story frame and fieldstone bank barn located southwest of the main house, and a vehicle shed and garage south of the main house.

Robert L. Morgan Farm (North Farm)

The Robert L. Morgan Farm is comprised of extensive fields, several outbuildings and two farmhouses. The two story, vinyl sided rectangular dwelling with cut-stone foundation located to the north is owned by Robert L. Morgan, Jr. It is believed that John Fawcett, Jr. circa 1860 (Black 1999) built this dwelling. Other mid-nineteenth century buildings include a small frame summerhouse located to the north, a two-story frame barn to the east and a one-and-a-half story frame wagon shed to the southeast. An 1876 engraving shows the house, wagon shed and barn. Aside from alterations due to modernization, the buildings are identical to those that are present on the property today.

The second house is located to the south and was constructed circa 1915-1920. The two-and-a-half story, frame "Foursquare" clad in asbestos siding has a slate shingle hipped roof with interior brick chimneys on the north and south slopes.

The ownership history of the Robert L. Morgan Farm is identical to that of his brother's except for an addition to the northern portion of the original Fawcett "Cross Roads" Plantation during the third decade of the nineteenth century. The addition was formerly part of Thomas Fawcett's "Sheepfield" tract, patented circa 1786. In 1832, John Fawcett's heirs purchased "Sheepfield" and shortly thereafter his son John Fawcett, Jr. purchased the tract that contains the Robert L. Morgan, Jr. nineteenth century farmhouse to the north (Washington County Deed Book 2P, page 313)

Recommendations

No impacts to cultural resources would occur under a No-Action alternative.

Observations made during the pedestrian survey and information gathered from the review of state site files indicate that there are suitable locations for prehistoric occupation within the preliminary APE. In addition to Mr. Morgan collecting a number of artifacts from the property, two known sites are located on his farm. Although no known archaeological sites were recorded within the Robert L. Morgan farm, two prominent high spots along the eastern edge of the APE with level tops suggest a favorable location for settlement. If the property is developed for a proposed national cemetery, previously unidentified archaeological resources and sites 18WH153 and 18WH417 may be impacted by construction related activities. A Phase IB survey, may be necessary to identify cultural resources within areas that have a moderate to high potential for their presence.

Additional work is not recommended for either of the standing farms or their associated outbuildings. Both farm complexes were part of a Historic Resources Survey and Determination of Eligibility Report in 1999 as part of the Southern Beltway Transportation Project. The Bureau of Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission determined that they were not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they lacked integrity (ER #89-1378-042-S and ER #89-1378-042-W).

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1860 *Eighth Census of the Population of the United States.*

1880 *Agricultural Schedules.*

Washington County Recorder of Deeds Office, Washington County Courthouse, Washington, PA.

Washington County Register of Wills Office, Washington County Courthouse, Washington , PA.

Washington County Tax Assessor's Office, Washington County Courthouse, Washington County, PA.

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

December 16, 2003

Curtis Biondich
CDC, Inc.
560 Penn Street
Verona, PA 15147

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER# **2001-2888-125-E**
VA: Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Pittsburgh National Cemetery, Cecil Twp., Washington County, PA

Dear Mr. Biondich:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

This report meets our standards and specifications as outlined in *Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (BHP 1991) and the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines for the treatment of archaeological properties. We agree with the recommendations of this report in that the Tombstone site (36WH153) will be avoided during all future ground disturbing activities (we recommend permanently delineating the site boundaries in the field), and the Morgan site (36WH417), the Morgan 2 site (36WH1371), and the Morgan 3 site (36WH1372) will require further National Register determination testing if these areas cannot be avoided.

Please send four copies of the final report (one unbound and all with original photographs) for our files and distribution to the various repositories. Append a signed gift agreement for archaeological collections to the final report and state where and when the collection will be permanently curated.

If you need further information in this matter please consult Chan Funk at (717) 772-0924.

Sincerely,

Kurt W. Carr, Chief
Division of Archaeology & Protection

cc: VA, National Cemetery Association, Washington, DC 20420

Attachment B

Excerpt from the 2004 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Consultation Letter

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed undertaking involves the development of the Pittsburgh National Cemetery in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The APE involves approximately 290 acres located approximately 15 miles south of Pittsburgh in the northern portion of Washington County. A Phase I Archaeological Survey was required by BHP for this project.

Background research conducted for this project indicated the presence of two previously documented historic farmsteads and two previously documented archaeological sites within the APE. The historic properties, William D. Morgan Farm and Robert L. Morgan Farm, were previously determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register eligibility of the two archaeological sites, the Tombstone Site (36Wh153) and the Morgan Site (36Wh417), have yet to be determined.

The research design for this project considered several important factors for predicting sites in the APE including the fact that two historic farmsteads and two archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project boundaries. Based on past cultural resource studies in the general region, environmental variables such as distance to water, degree of slope, soil drainage, and topography are strong correlates to site locations. Portions of the APE, therefore, represent high probability areas for the discovery of archaeological sites. Factors reducing the archaeological potential of other portions of the APE include highway construction impacts, agricultural impacts, poorly drained soils, and moderately to steeply sloping topography.

Phase I field methods involved surface surveillance, surface collection, and the excavation of shovel tests probes. A total of four archaeological sites were identified in the APE. The **Tombstone Site** (36Wh153) is a previously recorded small historic family cemetery with a prehistoric site component. GPR was used to define the cemetery boundaries within tested Area A (Appendix III). No prehistoric artifacts, fire-cracked rock and other evidence of prehistoric archaeological sites were found during Phase I testing in the cemetery area. The

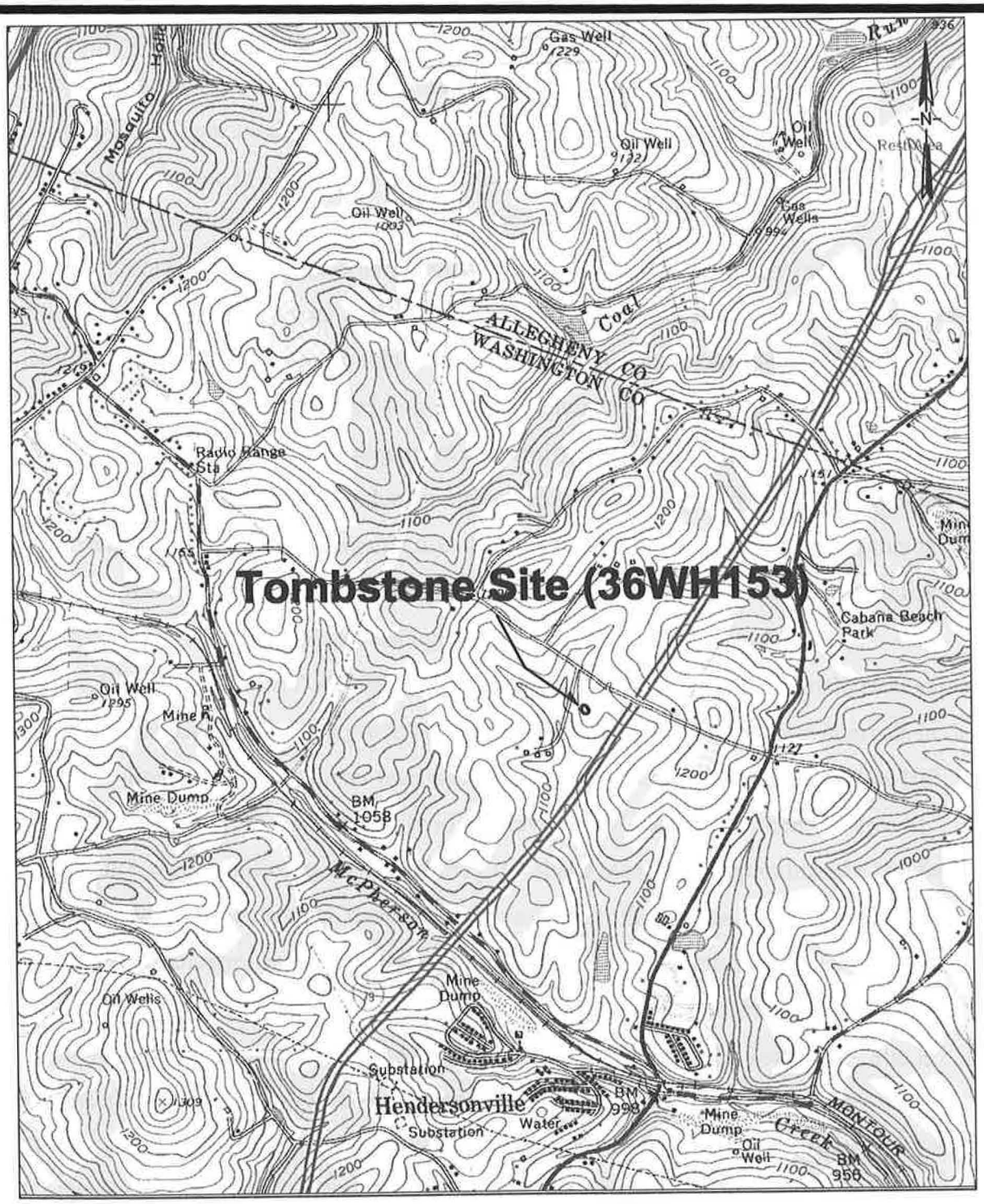
existing cemetery will be avoided during construction; therefore, no additional work is recommended for the Tombstone Site.

The **Morgan Site** (36Wh417) is a previously recorded prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation. The Morgan Site was re-identified in Area B during the current Phase I Survey based on the recovery of eight lithic artifacts in four shovel tests. If the site cannot be avoided during construction, a Phase II Archaeological Survey is recommended for the Morgan Site to determine if the site would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to provide important new information to the field of archaeology.

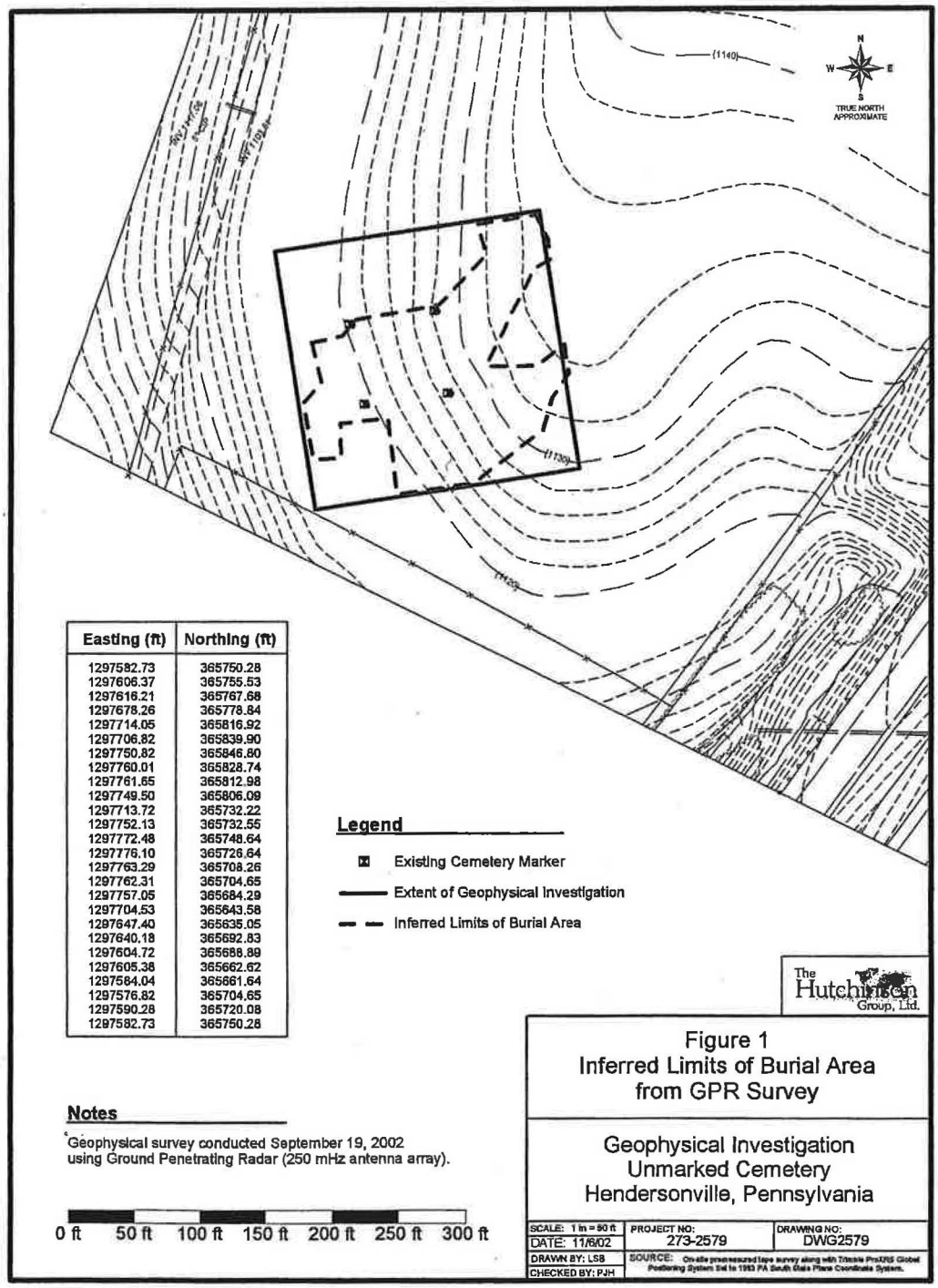
The **Morgan 2 Site** was found in Area M and was recorded based on the presence of six lithic artifacts, including one side-notched projectile point, found on the ground surface and in one shovel test. Based on the locations of the six associated artifacts, the size of the **Morgan 2 Site** is estimated to be 0.05 acres (2,530 square feet; 235 square meters). The **Morgan 3 Site** was found in Area O and was recorded based on the presence of six lithic artifacts, including one hammerstone fragment, found in four shovel tests. Based on the locations of the six associated artifacts, the size of the **Morgan 3 Site** is estimated to be 0.1 acres (4,360 square feet; 405 square meters). If these two sites cannot be avoided during construction, a Phase II Archaeological Survey is recommended for the Morgan 2 and Morgan 3 Sites to determine if they would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for their potential to provide important new information to the field of archaeology.

Historic artifacts were recovered during shovel testing around the extant structures associated with the William D. Morgan Farm and the Robert L. Morgan Farm. Both landowners indicated areas where they thought privies might be located, and testing was completed in these areas; however, no structural evidence of privy features such as stained soils or building materials was found. The artifacts recovered represent post-Civil War through early twentieth century historic scatters associated with farmsteads already determined not eligible for the National Register. Thus, the artifacts do not meet the requirements of archaeological sites. No further archaeological work is recommended for the farmstead areas.

In summary, this Phase I Archaeological Survey identified the presence of six cultural resources: two previously recorded historic farmsteads (already determined not eligible for the National Register), two previously recorded archaeological sites, and two newly identified prehistoric archaeological sites. The Tombstone Site will be avoided during the proposed construction project. However, if the Morgan, Morgan 2, and Morgan 3 archaeological sites cannot be avoided, then a Phase II Archaeological Survey should be conducted to determine their potential National Register eligibility.



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC. Phase I Archaeological Survey **Pittsburgh National Cemetery** Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania	*Figure 8* Tombstone Site (36Wh153) Canonsburg, PA USGS 7.5' Quad 1 inch=2000 feet



Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
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1297606.37	365755.53
1297616.21	365767.68
1297678.26	365778.84
1297714.05	365816.92
1297706.82	365839.90
1297750.82	365846.80
1297760.01	365828.74
1297761.65	365812.98
1297749.50	365806.09
1297713.72	365732.22
1297752.13	365732.55
1297772.48	365748.64
1297776.10	365726.64
1297763.29	365708.26
1297762.31	365704.65
1297757.05	365684.29
1297704.53	365643.58
1297647.40	365635.05
1297640.18	365692.83
1297604.72	365688.89
1297605.38	365662.62
1297584.04	365661.64
1297576.82	365704.65
1297590.28	365720.08
1297582.73	365750.28

Notes

*Geophysical survey conducted September 19, 2002 using Ground Penetrating Radar (250 mHz antenna array).

The Hutchinson Group, Ltd.

Figure 1
Inferred Limits of Burial Area
from GPR Survey

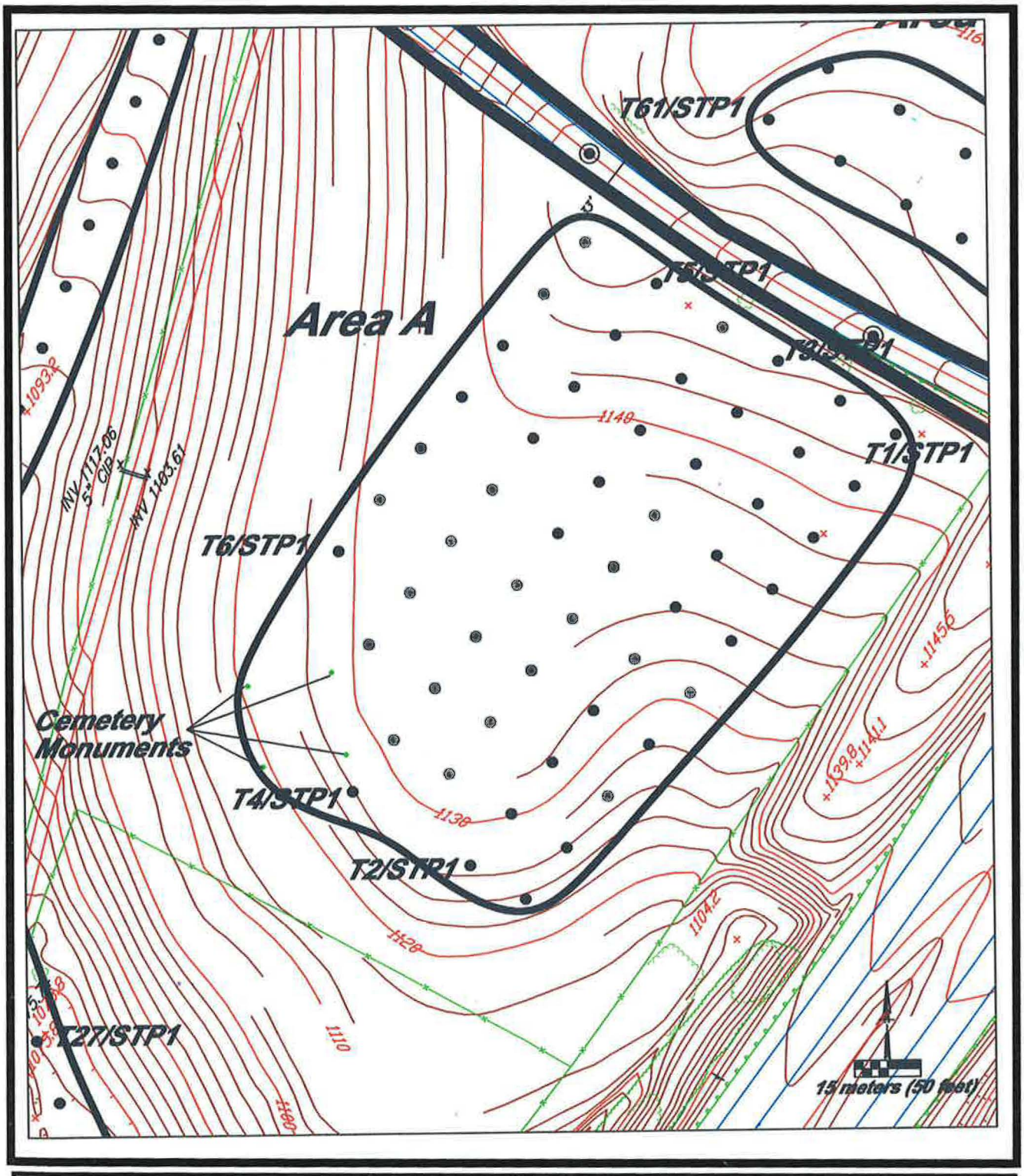
Geophysical Investigation
Unmarked Cemetery
Hendersonville, Pennsylvania

SCALE: 1 in = 50 ft	PROJECT NO: 273-2579	DRAWING NO: DWG2579
DATE: 11/6/02		
DRAWN BY: LSB	SOURCE: On-site pre-measured tape survey along with Trimble ProXRS Global Positioning System Set to 1983 PA South State Plane Coordinate System.	
CHECKED BY: PJH		

CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.
Phase I Archaeological Survey
Pittsburgh National Cemetery
Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania

Figure 9

Inferred Limits of Burial Area
(Map Provided by The Hutchinson Group)



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC. Phase I Archaeological Survey **Pittsburgh National Cemetery** Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania	*Figure 7* Project Mapping Indicating Area A (Base Map Provided by MTR)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

October 13, 2004

Curtis Biondich
CDC, Inc.
560 Penn Street
Verona, PA 15147

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER# 2001-2888-125-H
VA: Phase II Archaeological National Register Evaluations, Proposed Pittsburgh National Cemetery, Cecil Twp., Washington County, PA

Dear Mr. Biondich:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

This report meets our standards and specifications as outlined in Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (BHP 1991) and the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines for the treatment of archaeological properties. As the Morgan site (36WH417), the Morgan #2 site (36WH1371), and the Morgan #3 site (36WH1372) are not eligible for listing on the National Register, we agree with the recommendations of this report and in our opinion no further archaeological work is necessary for this project.

Please send four copies of the final report (one unbound and all with original photographs) for our files and distribution to the various repositories.

If you need further information in this matter please consult Chan Funk at (717) 772-0924 or pfunk@state.pa.us.

Sincerely,

Jean Cutler

Jean Cutler, Director

cc: Frederick J. Neun, VA, National Cemetery Administration, Washington DC

JC/PSF