

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places

Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Pine Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Old Pine Church Road near jct. with SR 28 not for publication
city or town Purgitsville vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26852

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

Current Functions

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: Front Gable

Materials

foundation Stone

walls Wood

roof Metal

other Wood

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1838

Significant Dates

1838

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record # HM-0794

Old Pine Church
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.3 acres

UTM References

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>679075</u> Easting	<u>4342726</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Scaffidi/ Historian
organization Mills Group date May 15, 2012
street & number 206 High Street telephone 304-296-1010
city or town Morgantown state WV zip code 26505

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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LOCATION and SETTING

Old Pine Church is set in a rural area of Hampshire County, West Virginia, approximately two miles from Purgitsville. It is located in an area known as Mill Creek Valley in the southwestern section of the county near what is known as the “trough,” a narrow passage between the mountains where the South Branch of the Potomac River flows. The landscape has gentle rolling plains which are bound by steep mountain terrain.

The church is situated on a wooded bluff above Route 220 and is surrounded by old growth trees and a cemetery that is still in use. A wooden two-sided sign announces the church’s location on the west side of Route 220 where it is accessed by a steeply sloped dirt road leading to the church yard and two modern homes located beyond the building.

The National Register boundary includes the Old Pine Church, its associated cemetery, and a small modern shed.¹

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Old Pine Church

The Old Pine Church, constructed in 1838, is a large, one-story, front-gable log building. It is clad in brown German siding and has a modern standing seam metal roof. Four large, uncut stone piers are located under the corners of the building. Later, fieldstones were placed around the perimeter of the building to discourage animals from taking residence. The original hewn log beams, some with bark remaining, are visible underneath the building.

The symmetrical façade, facing west, includes a central entrance with double-doors, each wooden with four panels. Two concrete steps with a modern, metal balustrade lead to the entrance. Nine-over-six double-hung sash wood windows flank the central entrance. A small sign reading “Old Pine Church” is located over the entrance.

The north and south (side) elevations each have two symmetrically placed nine-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. A modern exterior concrete block chimney situated between the two windows is on the north elevation. The east (rear) elevation is also symmetrical. It has three nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with the center window elevated above the other windows. The windows were repaired at some point, but compatible materials were utilized.

The interior of the building has an open floor plan. A simple wooden frame pulpit is situated against the rear (east) wall, centered under the middle window. The floor of the sanctuary is clad in replacement pine boards

¹ The shed was not counted in compliance with the National Register guidance.

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which were most likely installed during the mid-twentieth century. The ceiling is approximately 15 feet in height and is clad in pressed metal panels. The window wells are approximately one foot thick with no decoration in the surrounds. Plasterboard covers the interior walls which remain unfinished. A small opening provides access to the attic space above the ceiling. The small wood burning stove was originally placed in the center of the building, but in later years it was relocated to the north wall. This stove serves as the only source of heat for the building.

Several pews, dating to 1857, remain in use and possess a minimalist appearance. A long plank serves as the seating with a thin rail supported by three delicate spindles serving as the backrest. The pews are supported by three arched footers. The footers are joined to the seat by a mortise joint and reinforced with nails. The newer pews use the same design elements although modern nails and timber illustrate their recent vintage. The pews are laid out on the west elevation with a center aisle. Two pews are located on the north elevation with four pews located on the south elevation; the east elevation serves as the location for a pulpit. An upright piano is located in the northeast corner of the building.

Cemetery

The building is surrounded on three sides with burials; the earliest which dates from 1834, although unmarked graves may exist from 1759. Approximately 200 internments are located within the historic parcel. The headstones are generally simple in design with birth and death dates inscribed on them. The oldest section of the cemetery appears to be immediately east and south of the building. The headstones consist of a mix of traditional rounded, arched stones, rectangular stones and pyramidal shaped obelisks which appear to be cut from limestone. Small rectangular stones appear to serve as footstones in the southern portion of the cemetery. Beginning approximately in 1950, the stones become more elaborate with polished granite surfaces that sit on a rough cut stone base. The stones all appear to be oriented both to the east and west. Several mature trees are located within the area with a large oak tree overhanging the southwest portion of the cemetery. A second parcel of land was acquired for burials northwest of the Old Pine Church circa 1950 but is not included within the NRHP boundary. The cemetery is surrounded by a chicken wire fence supported by wood posts. A large cattle gate allows machinery into the cemetery north of the building.

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STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Old Pine Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* for its significant settlement-era rural religious architecture in the Potomac Highlands. It also meets *Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its significance from architectural distinction.² The Period of Significance is c. 1838, the estimated date of construction.

General History

The Old Pine Church is located near Purgitsville, a small hamlet on the South Branch of Mill Creek that began as a small trading post.³ Though the earliest settlers were prone to attacks by Native Americans, they were drawn to the area because of the fertile valley formed by the Mill Creek.⁴ Over the course of the nineteenth century, Purgitsville grew to include a small store, a post office, blacksmith shop and trading post. Kate Purgitt served as the postmaster.⁵

As the area became more populated and stabilized, the need for a permanent religious edifice arose. According to a deed dated September 24, 1838 William Pomkrotz [sic] and his wife Milly gave a plot of land to trustees to erect a “thereon of a church or house for public worship for the use and convenience of Ministers and others of the Christians [sic] Denominations Whatsoever...”⁶ The fact that no specific religious denomination was identified as the sole owner of the building suggests that the intent was that the meeting house serve as a union church to be utilized by any Christian denomination for worship. Since no denomination fully owned or occupied the church, very few records exist as to the history of the building. While no denomination took complete ownership of the building, the Brethren began holding meetings at the Old Pine Church later in the nineteenth century.

The building had various names throughout its history including Mill Church, Nicholas Church and Pine Church.⁷ According to some historic chronicles, the building may have been constructed c. 1814; however, that date cannot be verified. Wording in the deed also mentions an existing meeting house, but no extant evidence remains at the site (above ground). The earliest resident minister of the Pine Church was reported to be Nicholas Leatherman. Leatherman married Elizabeth High, whose father George High was one of the

² The property is not being recommended under *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* since the cemetery is being nominated along with its associated church and the church is the main resource nominated.

³ *Ibid.*, 402.

⁴ Diane Kleinke, “Purgitsville and Mill Creek Valley, *Hampshire County, WV 1754-2004* (Romney, W.Va.: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004), 75.

⁵ Selden Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976), 403.

⁶ Hampshire County Deed Book 33, Page 253.

⁷ Emmett F. Bittinger, *Allegheny Passage: Churches and Families, West Marva District, Church of the Brethren, 1752-1990* (Penobscot Press, 1990), 231.

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original trustees for the Pine Church. In 1821, Leatherman purchased land approximately one mile north of the church where he constructed his homestead.⁸

Because many of the residents of the area appeared to be of German ancestry, it is possible that the building was created as a meeting point for a community called the German Baptist Brethren or by its more colorful name, the Dunkers.⁹ The Dunkers (a misnomer of the German word 'Tunker,' meaning "to dip") was a form of the Anabaptist religion that practiced full emersion baptism and followed a philosophy of non-violence, simplicity and non-conformity. As a persecuted religion in Europe, the group intentionally did not support organized churches, courts or politics.¹⁰

The interior of the building, which consists of one single space for worshippers, also conveys the unique philosophy of the Brethren Congregation regarding slavery. According to annual meeting minutes of the Brethren in Franklin County, Virginia in 1782, it was recorded that "It has been unanimously considered that it cannot be permitted in any way by the church that a member should purchase Negroes or keep them as Slaves."¹¹ It is likely that those following the Brethren religion in Hampshire County also would not have kept slaves.

The presence of the Brethren Religion was found in the South Branch Valley as early as the 1750s although the itinerant ministers did not retain records of the early congregations. According to Bittner's history of the Brethren Church in Hampshire County, the Church of the Brethren recognized that the Old Pine Church, as the building is now called, may have been part of a large Brethren congregation called Beaver Run, located approximately 10 miles south of the Old Pine Church. It is likely that the distance was too great for worshippers to travel from the northern Mill Creek area. According to the Beaver Run Church Book, membership of the Old Pine Church was 78 in 1879 and 100 in 1881.¹²

In 1879, the Beaver Run Congregation reset the boundaries of the district which may have been why the congregation at the church was split into two factions worshipping at different times. The White Pine Church of the Brethren worshiped in the building from the 1870s until they constructed their own building in 1907 with the Old Pine Church continuing to use the building.¹³ Because the new congregation remained listed in the Brethren Conference Minutes as Pine Church in 1912, parishioners petitioned the Conference to change their name from Pine to White Pine.

⁸ Bittinger, 290-91.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 230.

¹⁰ Charles D. Thompson Jr., *The Old German Baptist Brethren: Faith, Farming and Change in the Virginia Blue Ridge* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2006), xvii.

¹¹ Thompson, Jr. 47.

¹² Bittinger, 31, 231, and 290.

¹³ The Brethren Encyclopedia, vol. 1, Michigan: Brethren Encyclopedia, Inc, 1983), 1341.

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In addition to serving as a worship center, the Old Pine Church also was rumored to have served as a school in the early 20th century.¹⁴ Though no evidence remains, some sources indicate that a small one-room addition was attached to the north side of the building which served as the boarding room for the teacher.¹⁵ The addition may have been removed in 1968 when members of the community raised the necessary funds to restore the building. They painted the unpainted weatherboards, installed a new roof, repaired the original windows and replaced the original wood floor.¹⁶ The pressed metal ceiling may have also been added at this time.

Though regular church services have not taken place in the building since the mid-twentieth century, it is still used for community gatherings, funerals, and revival meetings.¹⁷ The cemetery is still in use for burials.

Criterion C

A county-wide architectural survey of Hampshire County, completed in three phases between 2008 and 2011, resulted in the identification of 21 one-room rural churches (a list is available at the end of Section 8). The survey documented buildings at least 50 years old that retained a certain degree of historic integrity. The majority of the ecclesiastical buildings located along Hampshire County's rural roads share a common architectural theme and generally used the same local building traditions found in early residential construction.¹⁸ The buildings are generally rectangular with a front gable entrance and an open, one-room plan. Because of the prevalence of timber, the majority were constructed of wood rather than stone or brick. Of the 21 documented churches, 18 were constructed of wood. The earliest churches, including Capon Chapel, Old Pine Church, and Mount Bethel Church, were constructed of log and covered with wood siding. At least 10 of the church buildings have been covered with synthetic siding, affecting architectural integrity, and thus eligibility.

Style, social class, religion and ethnic background were some of the many factors that went into designing early church buildings.¹⁹ Overall, the rural churches are unadorned with very few architectural details. The simplicity of the exterior of the buildings obscures the denomination or use of many of the buildings. Conversely, churches located in more populated areas such as Romney or Capon Bridge possessed higher style architecture with spires, tracery, stained glass fenestration and lancet arches. Of the rural churches, the oldest have the least amount of detailing, an indication of their isolation prior to major road-building efforts. Though still possessing minimal details, the later rural churches display more architectural features than the earlier churches including cupolas, rose windows, tracery, and bell towers. These simple rural churches

¹⁴ Bittinger, 234.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* and Elsie Lou McLaughlin, personal communication, January 19, 2012.

¹⁶ Bittinger, 235.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Houses of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), 267.

¹⁹ Peter W. Williams, *Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1997), xiii.

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show that the congregants put more emphasis on their personal spirituality and salvation than outward appearances of architectural ostentation.

Some of the churches include documented ancillary resources. One includes a manse, another a privy, and several include modern resources such as sheds. Nine of the rural churches include cemeteries, including Old Pine Church. Churchyard burial was the standard practice for European Americans dating back to Colonial New England (with the exception of the Puritans). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, burial next to the church became more uncommon as church cemeteries and urban graveyards were overcrowded. Further, the nation had a growing appreciation for nature. Thus, landscaped and spacious burial grounds just outside major cities became standard.²⁰

Other than Old Pine Church, only four other extant rural churches were constructed prior to the Civil War in the county. They include Bloomery Presbyterian Church (1825, not eligible due to loss of integrity), Mount Bethel Church (1837, eligible), Capon Chapel (c.1852, eligible) and North River Mills United Methodist Church (1860, listed in the North River Mills Historic District). One additional nearby church, Old Fields Church, also known as the Fort Pleasant Meeting House, was constructed in 1812. It is situated approximately five miles from Old Pine Church in Hardy County and thus was not included in the architectural survey. Of those documented, the vast majority of the extant rural churches were constructed between 1880 and the early twentieth century.

Summary

The unadorned exterior, simple form and construction method of the Old Pine Church reflect the early settlers' need to utilize easily accessible materials and construct a substantial building that would provide the necessary space needed to worship together. Hampshire County was blessed with abundant timber which allowed the settlers free material to construct their building.

Old Pine Church and cemetery is an excellent example of one of the area's early rural church complexes. The church building itself is also a significant example of the region's early religious architecture exhibiting log construction techniques of the earliest settlers as well as the simple design and form common to the early ecclesiastical buildings.

The later interior alterations, including the pressed metal ceiling, the plasterboard, and the removal of the central stove to the north wall, do not detract from the building's overall integrity or ability to convey significance under *Criterion C: Architecture*. The building retains its historic integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The following chart lists the rural churches documented in Hampshire County.

²⁰ Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland. *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 4, 10-11.

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Name	Site ID	Address	Estimated Date of Construction	Roof Style	Ornamentation	Siding	Entry	Denomination
Old Pine Church	HM-0794	US 220	1838	Front Gable	Three windows on east elevation	Wood	Center double door	Union Church/ Church of the Brethren
White Pine Church	HM-0091-0006	US 220	1907	Front Gable	Small cupola, enclosed entrance	Vinyl	Center double door	Church of Brethren
Marvin Chapel	HM-0090-0001	US 220	1895	Front Gable	Shaped windows Rose window	Vinyl	Center double door	United Methodist
Bethesda Presbyterian Church	HM-0067	River Road	1894	Front Gable	Small triangular rose window, shaped windows	Wood	Off center entrance	Private Home (1960)
Forest Glen United Methodist Church	HM-1123	Springfield/ Greenspring Road	1960	Front Gable	Cupola, extended front gable porch	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	United Methodist
Community Center	HM-1145	Monroe Street Green Spring	1900	Side Gable	Lancet arch windows, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical side gable/ bell tower	N/A
Otterbein Methodist Church	HM-1139	Springfield- Green Spring Road	1890	Front Gable	Large lancet arch with tracery, bell tower	Weatherboard	Asymmetrical front gable tower	Otterbein Methodist
Oak Grove Church of the Brethren	HM-1084	Brights Hollow Road, Levels	1960	Front Gable	Enclosed porch	Concrete Block	Center double door	Church of the Brethren
Little Cacapon Primitive Baptist	HM-1071	Dave Moreland Road	1919	Front Gable	Returning Eaves, Transom	Shiplap	Center double door	Baptist
Woodrow Union Church	HM-0198	Falling Leaf Road	1900	Front Gable	Stone Veneer, Cupola gingerbread	Wood/ Aluminum	Asymmetrical	Union
Island Hill Methodist Church	HM-0218	SR 127	1899	Front Gable	Lancet Arch Windows	Wood	Center	Methodist
Bloomery Presbyterian Church	HM-0231	SR 127	1825	Front Gable	Cupola	Aluminum	Unknown	Presbyterian
Laurel Hill Church	HM-0244	SR 127	1880	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Foundation, enclosed portico	Aluminum	Center	United Brethren
Timber Ridge Christian Church	HM-0458	CR 13	1875	Front Gable	Gothic window in gable peak, Greek Revival	Brick	Center	Christian
Shiloh United Methodist Church	HM-0529	RT 259	1880	Front Gable	Returning eaves, 1/2 story	Vinyl	Center double	Methodist
Capon Chapel	HM-0441	CR 13	c.1852	Front Gable	Dentil Molding, transom, center door	Wood	Center	Methodist
North River Meeting House	HM-0606	Augusta Road and RT 29	1833, burned rebuilt 1881	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Center Entrance	Wood over logs	Center double door	Baptist/Lutheran/ Primitive
Branch Mountain United Methodist Church	HM-1046	Jersey Mountain Road	1898	Front Gable	Rose Window, lancet window with tracery, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical in bell tower	United Methodist
Mount Bethel Church	HM-0103	CR 5 Three Churches Road	1837	Front Gable	Double door, knee brackets, transom	Wood over logs	Center double two entrances	Presbyterian
Mount Bethel Primitive Baptist Church	HM-1043	Jersey Mtn Road	n.d. [c.1900]	Front Gable	3 bay façade. Stone foundation	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	Baptist
North River Mills United Methodist Church	HM-0322	North River Mills	1860	Front Gable	Triangular shaped transom, rose window	Wood	Center	Methodist

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hampshire County Deed Book 33, Page 253.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundaries of the Old Pine Church property are shown on Hampshire County Tax Map 3 parcel 46.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended National Register boundary is the same as the original historic parcel when the church building was constructed. The boundary includes the church building and the cemetery.

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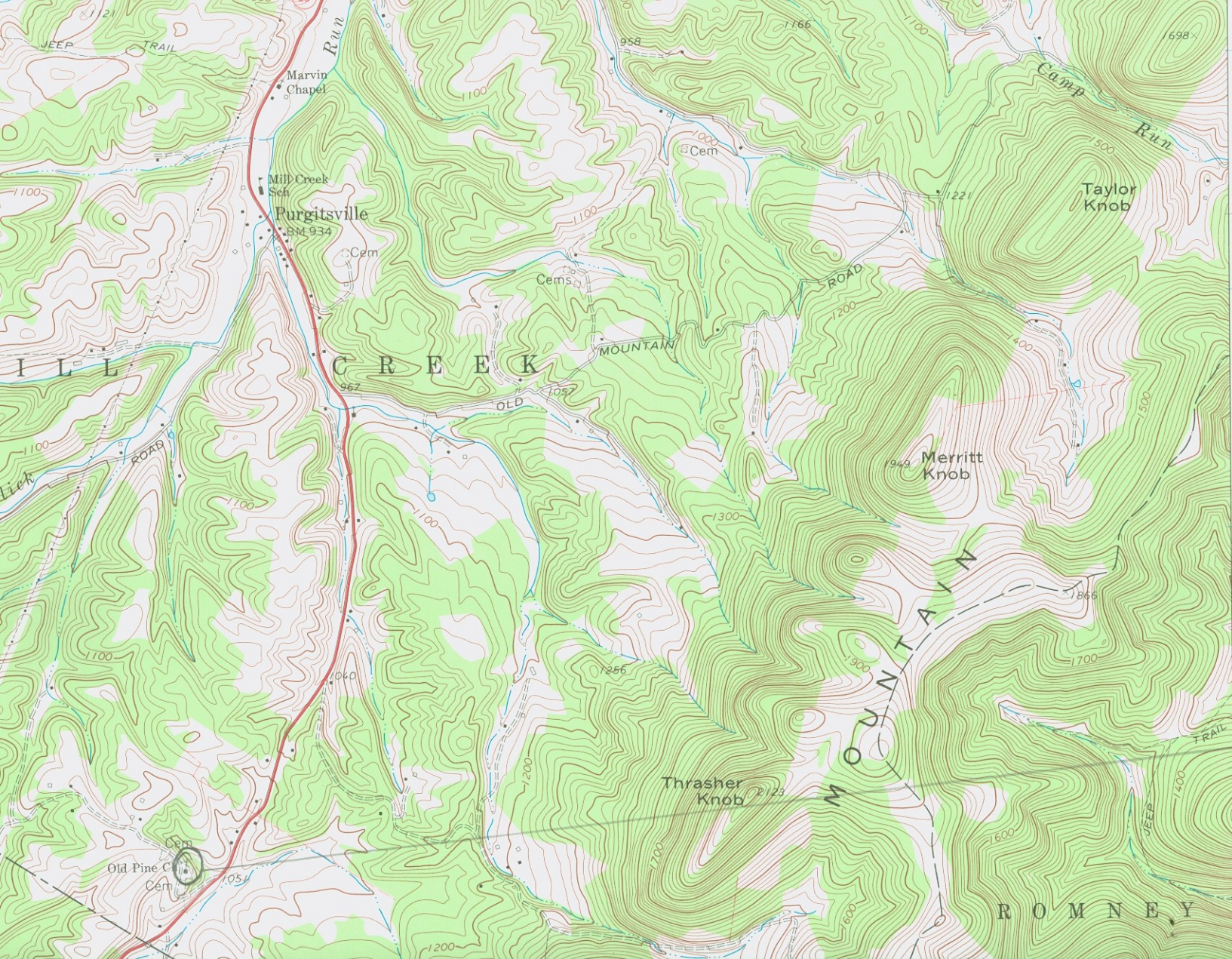
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Old Pine Church
Address: Old Pine Church Road
Town: Purgitsville
County: Hampshire
Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi/Michael Mills
Date Photographed: January 16, 2012

Photograph 1 of 17: West Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing East
Photograph 2 of 17: North Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing South
Photograph 3 of 17: East Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing West
Photograph 4 of 17: South and East Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest
Photograph 5 of 17: Cemetery, Facing South
Photograph 6 of 17: Cemetery, Facing East
Photograph 7 of 17: Old Pine Road, Facing North
Photograph 8 of 17: Old Pine Church, Facing Northeast
Photograph 9 of 17: Old Pine Church, Facing North
Photograph 10 of 17: Old Pine Church Entrance Sign, Facing East
Photograph 11 of 17: Detail of Window, East Elevation, Facing West
Photograph 12 of 17: East Elevation, Interior, Facing East
Photograph 13 of 17: Detail of Original Pine Benches, Constructed Circa 1857, Facing North
Photograph 14 of 17: Interior of North Elevation, Facing North
Photograph 15 of 17: Interior, Facing Southwest
Photograph 16 of 17: Foundation Detail Consisting of Stone Piers, Facing North
Photograph 17 of 17: Interior of Attic Space, Facing East



4346
270 000
FEET

4345

4344

Old Pine Church
Purgitsville Vicinity
Hampshire County, WV
UTM
17 679075 434720

ROMNEY



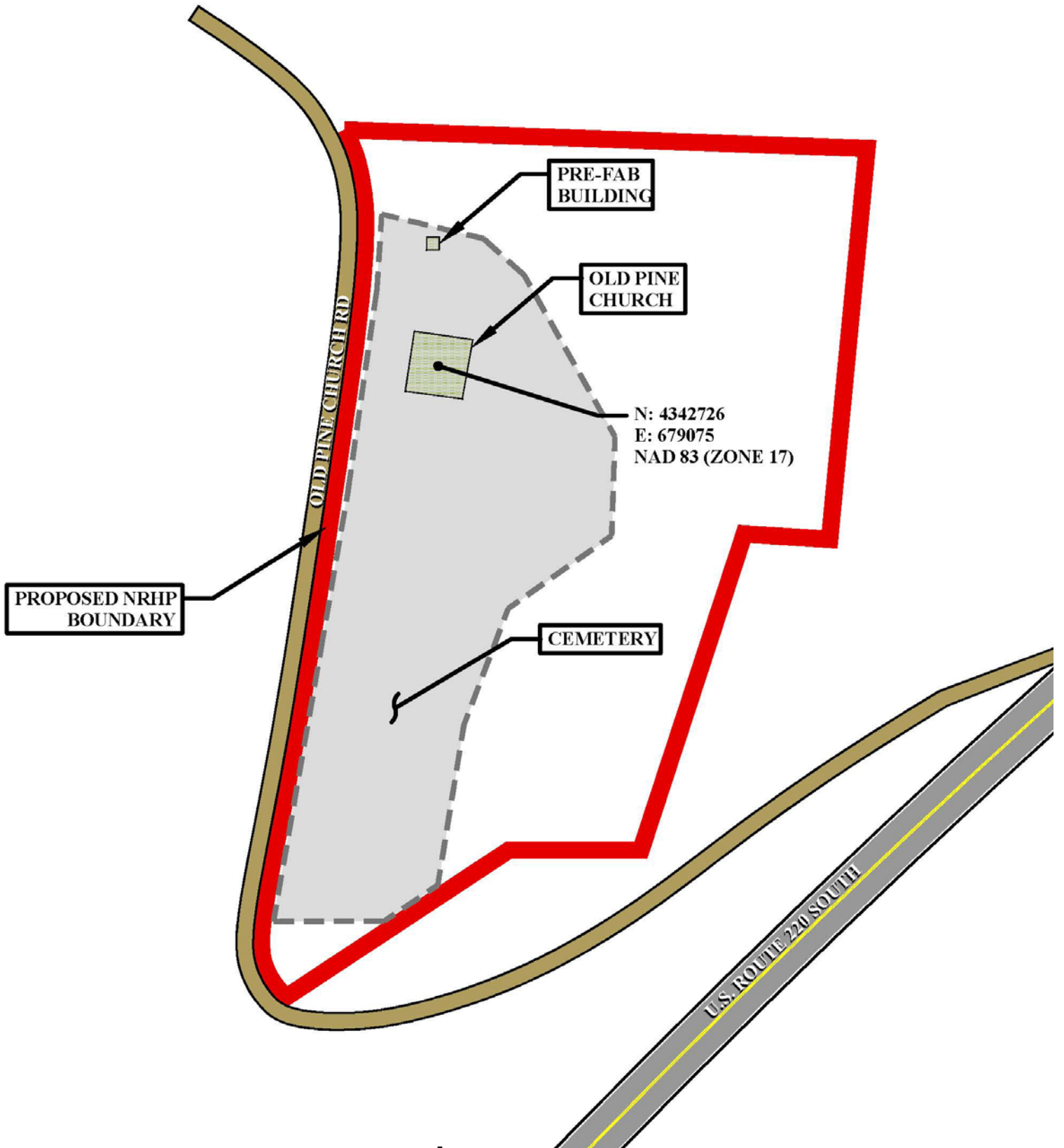
**PROPOSED NRHP
BOUNDARY**



**MILLS
GROUP**

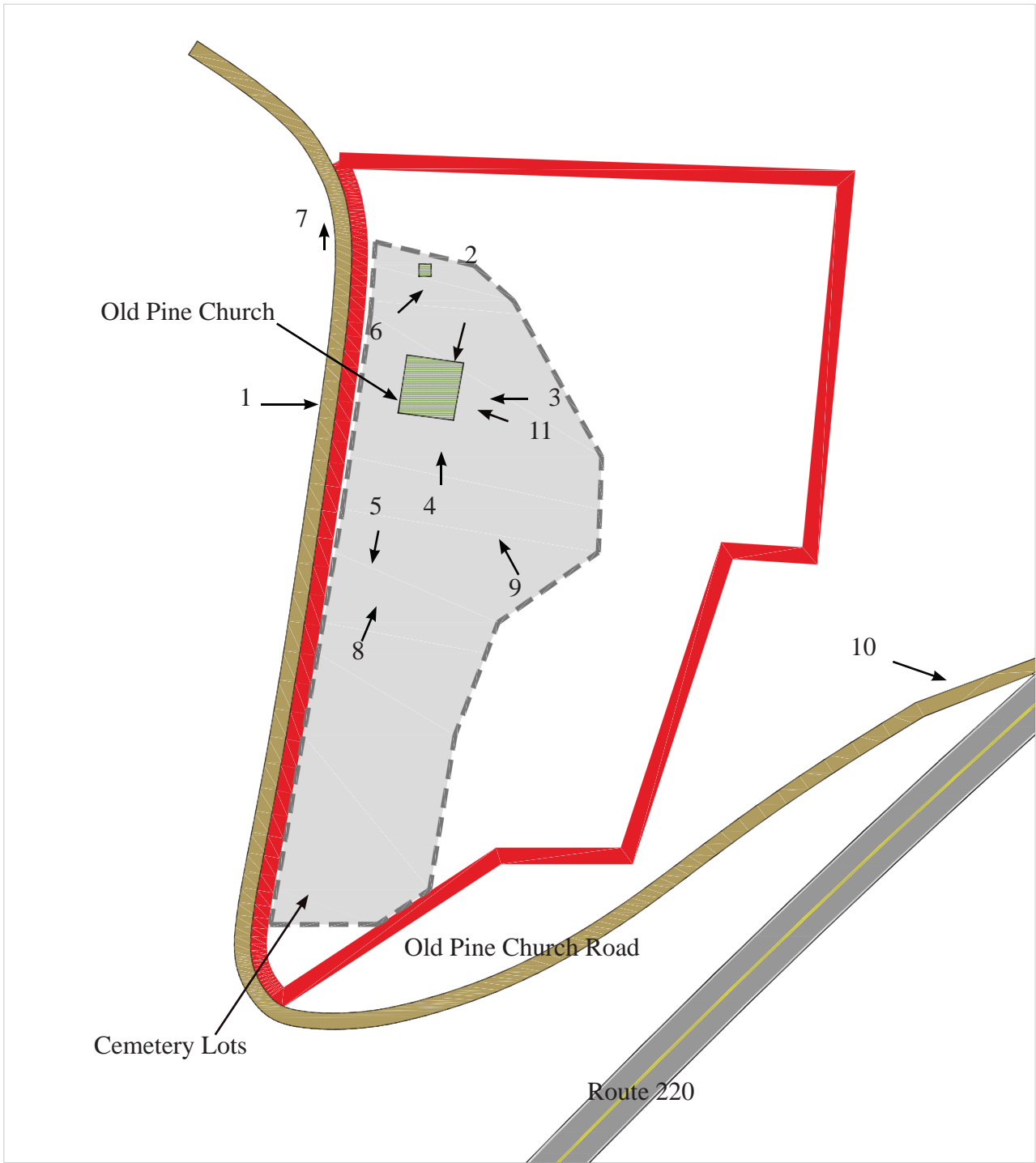
Proposed NRHP Boundary
Hampshire County Tax Parcel 06-003-046
Old Pine Church, Purgitsville, WV
Source: Map West Virginia
Bing Maps

Not to scale



Location Map
 Hampshire County Tax Parcel 06-003-046
 Old Pine Church, Purgitsville, WV
 Source: Map West Virginia
 Bing Maps

Not to scale

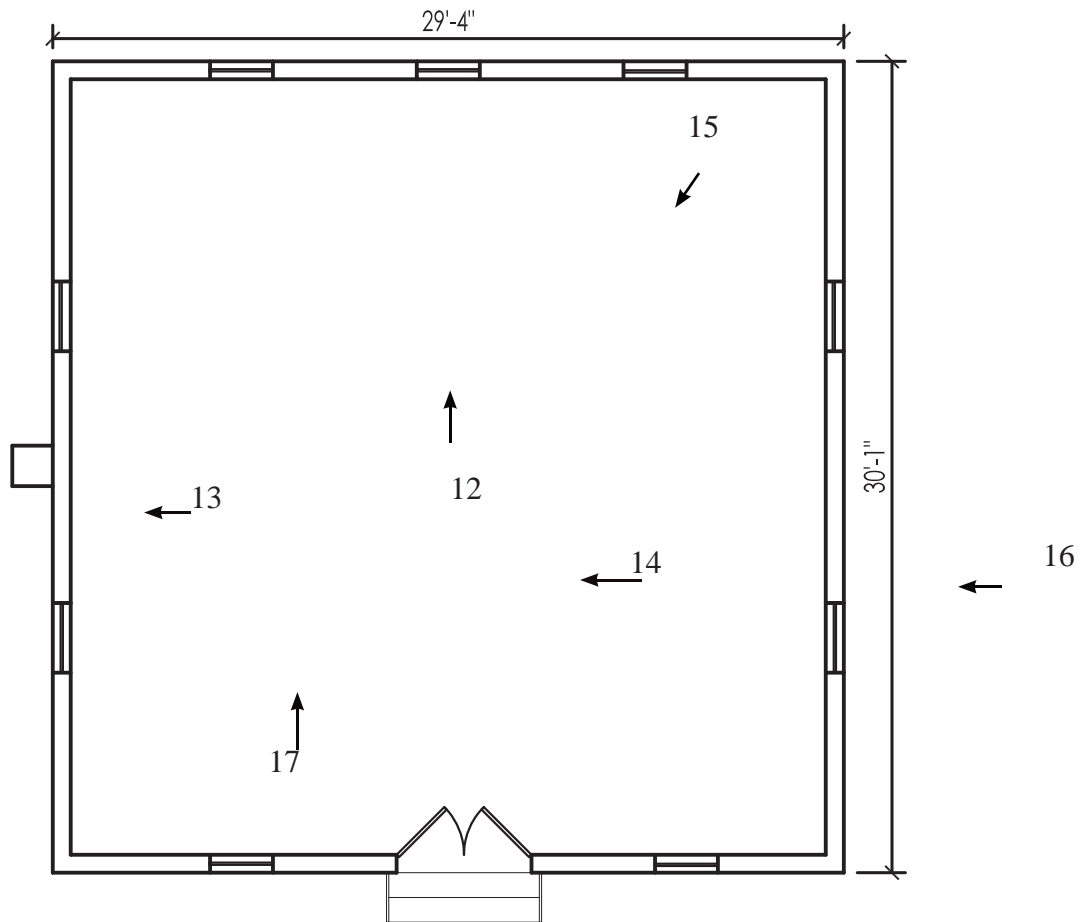


Proposed NRHP Boundary

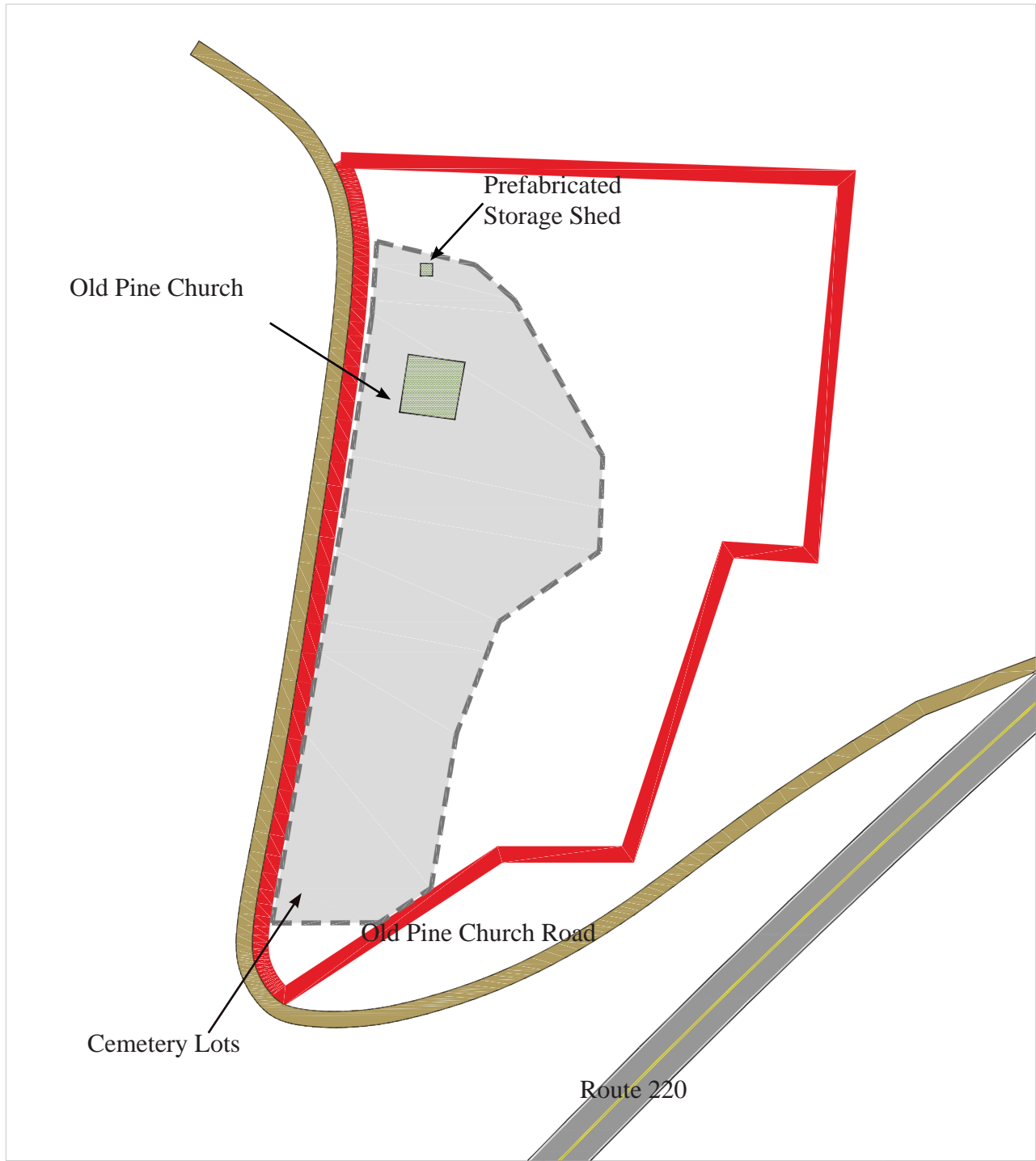


Source: MAP WV/ Bing Maps
 1/8 inch: 1 foot





Not to scale



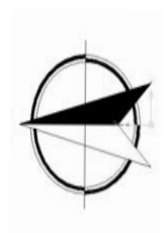
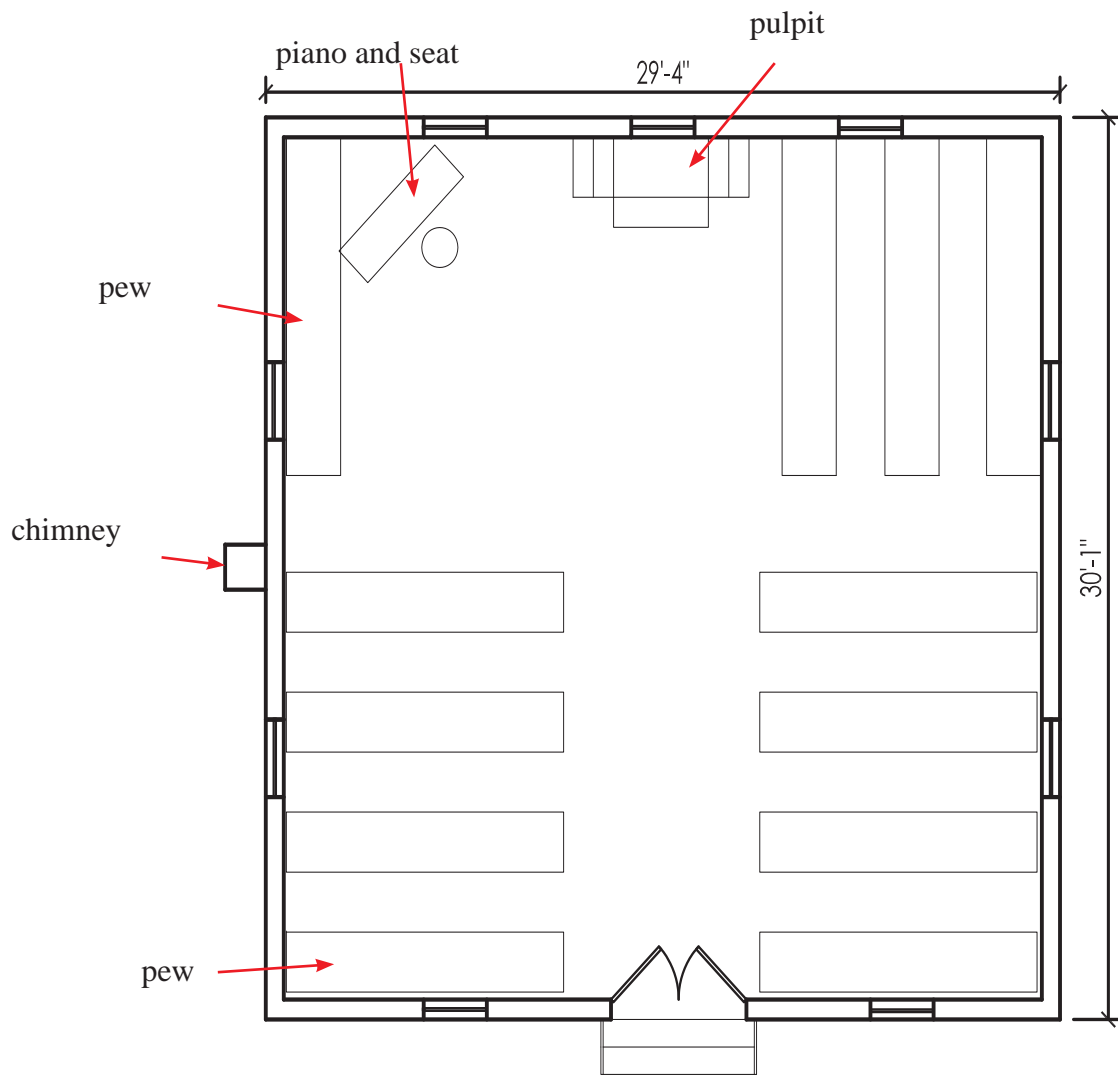
Proposed NRHP Boundary



Source: MAP WV/ Bing Maps

1/8 inch: 1 foot





Not to scale



Photo 1:
West Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing East



Photo 2:
North Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing South



Photo 3:
East Elevation of Old Pine Church, Camera Facing West



Photo 4:
South and East Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest



Photo5 :
Cemetery, Facing South



Photo 6:
Cemetery, Facing East



Photo 7:
Old Pine Road, Facing North



Photo 8:
Old Pine Church, Facing Northeast



Photo 9:
Old Pine Church, Facing North



Photo 10:
Old Pine Church Entrance Sign, Facing East



Photo 11:
Detail of Window, East Elevation, Facing West



Photo 12:
East Elevation, Interior, Facing East



Photo 13:
Detail of Original Pine Benches, Constructed Circa 1857, Facing North



Photo 14:
Interior of North Elevation, Facing North



Photo 15:
Interior, Facing Southwest



Photo 16:
Foundation Detail Consisting of Stone Piers, Facing North



Photo 17:
Interior of Attic Space, Facing East