Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC PRESERVATION

March 15, 2012

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United States Army Corps of Engineers,
Pittsburgh District

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Gray & Pape Project No. 11-52001.003

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INC.
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

Project No. 11-52001

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ABSTRACT

Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, under contract to Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc., and on behalf of American Electric Power Company, Inc., conducted additional Phase I cultural resources investigations for the proposed Mitchell Landfill located in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. A previous cultural resources survey (Norr et al. 2011) included the survey of 53 hectares consisting of uplands, valley bottoms, and side slopes comprising the proposed landfill. This report covers the survey of an additional 9.74 hectares of land on which trees will be cut and equipment will be operated for the proposed project. The Phase I investigation is aimed at documenting and assessing the potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places of any cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project. All work for this project was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The lead agency for this project is the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

The additional Phase I archaeological and architectural survey was conducted between February 20 and February 24, 2012. The Area of Potential Effects includes the 9.74 hectares of proposed disturbance, plus all above-ground resources fronting Gatts Ridge Road, to the west of the area of proposed disturbance. This Area of Potential Effects was established to include all areas that might be disturbed by the proposed project, and buildings and standing structures within the viewshed.

Archaeological investigations identified several historical deposits likely associated with the former Peter Gatts House (Site 46Mr161). This site is not considered to have the potential to yield significant information regarding the history of the area and Gray & Pape, Inc., recommends that it is not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended for this site. Phase I survey also identified one previously undocumented architectural resource (a ca. 1904 gabled-L house at 147 Gatts Ridge Road). Gray & Pape, Inc., recommends that it is not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Gray & Pape, Inc., further recommends that no additional cultural resources investigations are necessary within the Area of Potential Effects.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, under contract to Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC), and on behalf of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP), conducted additional Phase I cultural resources investigations for the proposed Mitchell Landfill located in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia (Figure 1). A previous cultural resources survey (Norr et al. 2011) included the survey of 53 hectares (ha) consisting of uplands, valley bottoms, and side slopes comprising the proposed landfill. This report covers the survey of an additional 9.74 ha of land on which trees will be cut and equipment will be operated for the proposed project. The Phase I investigation is aimed at documenting and assessing the potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) of any cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project. All work for this project was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The lead agency for this project is the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District (USACE). This additional Phase I archaeological and architectural survey was conducted between February 20 and February 24, 2012. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the 9.74 ha of proposed disturbance, plus all above-ground resources fronting Gatts Ridge Road, to the west of the area of proposed disturbance. This APE was established to include all areas that might be disturbed by the proposed project, and buildings and standing structures within the viewshed. Archaeological survey was conducted on the 9.74 ha of proposed disturbance, while architectural survey extended to the areas described outside of the area of proposed disturbance.

1.1 Project Overview

The proposed Mitchell Landfill will comprise construction of a Class F Residual Waste Landfill for disposal of coal combustion by-products generated by AEP's Mitchell Plant. The project area is located approximately 3.2 kilometers (km) east of AEP's Mitchell Plant located in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia (see Figure 1). The maximum limit of disturbance associated with the landfill layout is approximately 62.74 ha. The majority of the project area consists of hilly or steep sloped, forested areas and ridgetops. Gatts Ridge Road is located along the northern limits of the project area. Elevations range from approximately 289 meters to approximately 396 meters (m) above mean sea level (amsl). The 1978 Powhatan Point United States Geological Survey 7.5' topographic map quadrangle shows one unnamed tributary to Fish Creek that originates within the limits of disturbance associated with the current project area. Drainage within the project area is generally south and west towards Little Tribble Creek and Fish Creek (Appendix A: CEC communication to USACE 2011). The construction of this landfill will include earthmoving activities such as, but not limited to, vegetation removal, soil grading and filling.

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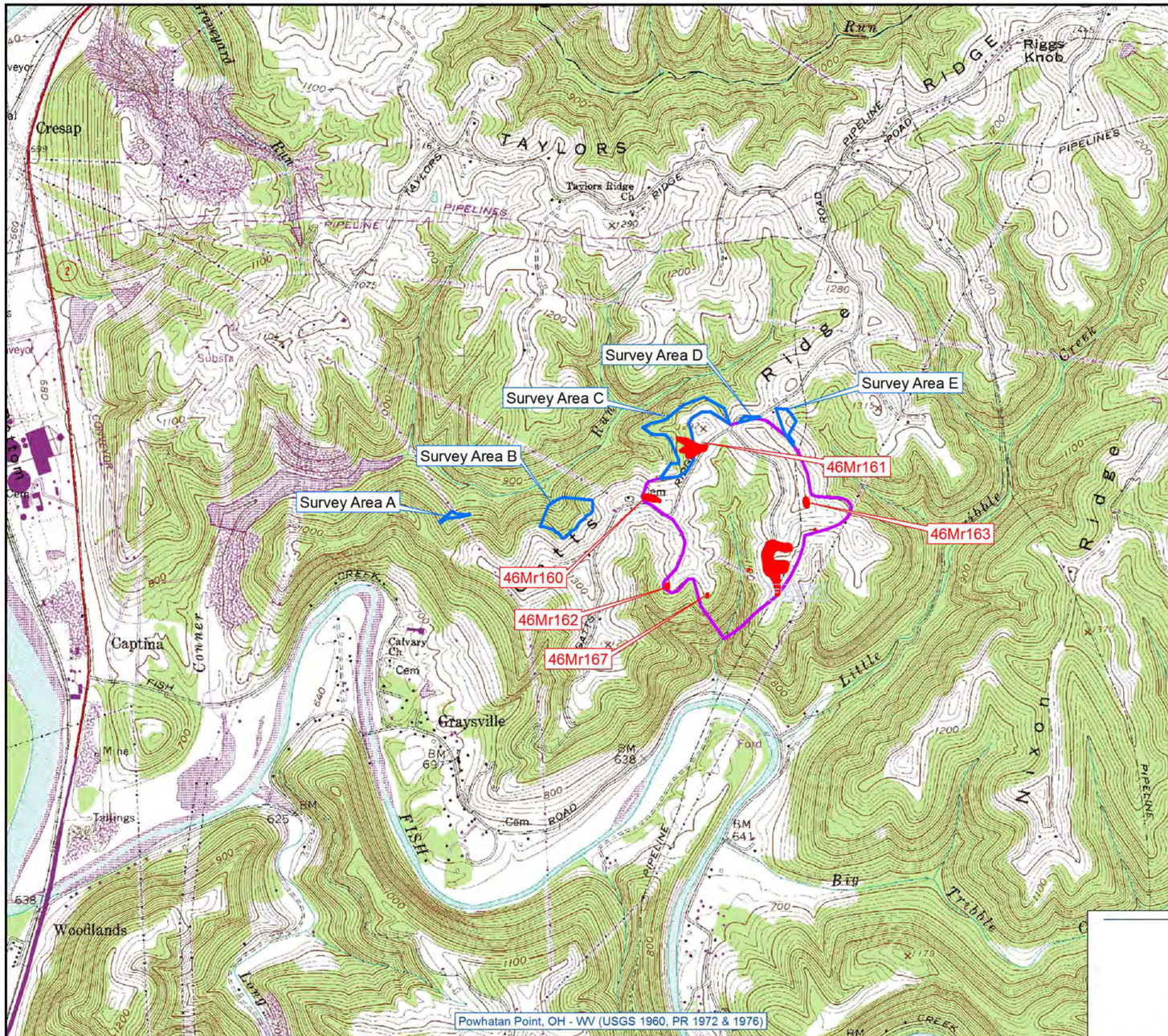

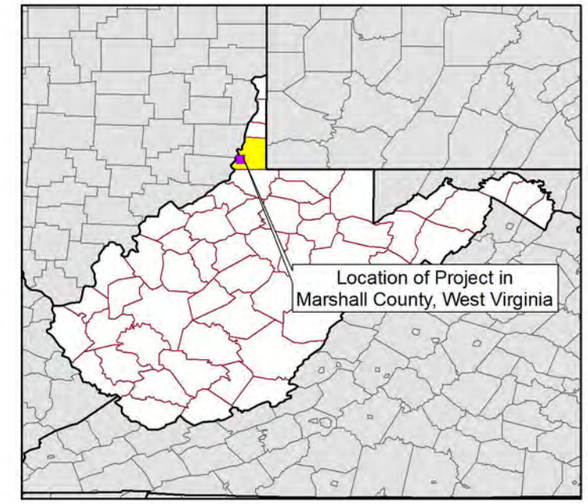

LEGEND

- Archaeological Sites
- Project Survey Areas
- Previously Surveyed Area

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Citation

500 0 500 Meters

1500 0 1500 Feet

USGS Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH)
Showing the Project Area, Previously Surveyed Areas,
and Archaeological Sites

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Figure 1

March 14, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-52001\Working_GIS\00-Projects\003_Ph_I\11_52001_003_fig_01_v93.mxd

1.2 Acknowledgements

A literature review and background research for this project was conducted by Jeremy Norr, M.A., and Matthew Purtill, M.A., on June 2 and 3, 2011, at the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WV SHPO). Architectural survey was conducted by Donald Burden, M.A. Archaeological survey of the project area was conducted by Kaye Grob and Donald Burden. Michael Striker, M.A., served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Ruth Myers provided GIS support and project mapping. Carly Meyer provided graphics for the report.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Human societies at all levels of complexity are linked to the natural environment in a systematic or ecological relationship. This relationship can best be understood as the differential use of available organic and inorganic resources, coupled with the strategies employed for exploitation of those resources. The various environmental parameters that define the set of settlement and subsistence options available to a particular social group comprise a scale of interaction ranging from the regional environment (climate, vegetation, soils, and geomorphological setting) to local factors affecting site selection and subsequent preservation.

2.1 Physiography, Topography, and Drainage

The project area is found within the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province as defined by Fenneman (1938) and Thornbury (1965). This physiographic region stretches in a band from northwest New York to the Coastal Plain, reaching a maximum width of 321 km in West Virginia (Thornbury 1965:130). The Appalachian Plateaus Province differs from surrounding regions with higher elevations and rocks of younger age (Thornbury 1965:130). This is a highland region exhibiting an extremely dissected landscape, characterized by steep slopes, and narrow sinuous ridges and valleys (Outerbridge 1987:1). Thornbury (1965:131) has subdivided the Appalachian Plateaus Province into seven distinct sections. The project area falls within the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau section. The region is underlain primarily by flat-lying clastic rocks of Mississippian age; however, Permian-aged rock occasionally crops out (Thornbury 1965:139). Recently, Outerbridge (1987) has defined new physiographic regions for the larger province. The project area is included in the Parkersburg Plateau, which is characterized by steep to gentle slopes, narrow valleys, with crested to rounded ridgetops. Streams exhibit dendritic patterns with straight reaches (Outerbridge 1987:3).

The topography is regulated by underlying rock composed of sandstone and shale (Outerbridge 1987:3). As noted, the region is highly dissected with an average elevation ranging between 365 and 426 m amsl. Elevations increase at the eastward and northward margins of the province approaching heights of 609 m amsl. Along the eastern margins of West Virginia altitudes reach upwards of 1219 m amsl; however, elevations in the province can reach 1460 m (Mills and Delcourt 1991:612; Thornbury 1965:139). In Marshall County, elevations range between 182 and 487 m amsl (Beverage and Patton 1960:1).

Numerous intermittent and permanent streams cross the region; specifically, Hog Run and Little Tribble Creek drain the immediate area. Hog Run drains directly into the Ohio River, while Little Tribble Creek drains into Fish Creek, which flows to the Ohio River. Larger streams in the region include Wheeling Creek and Grave Creek; both of which drain into the Ohio River.

2.2 Bedrock Geology

As discussed above, the region is underlain by flat-lying clastic rock, composed primarily of calcareous and non-calcareous rock. Conglomerates, shales, sandstone, and interbedded coals predominate; while limestone is uncommon (Fenneman 1938:283; Thornbury 1965:130). Permian-aged Dunkard Formation rocks that crop out in the region include a thick mass of red shale and sandstone, which occur in a broad band (Fenneman 1938:283). Strata also consist of rock representative of the Conemaugh, Allegheny, and Pottsville formations (Fenneman 1938:283; Outerbridge 1987:3; Thornbury 1965:130, 139). According to Fenneman (1938:283) when limestone and coal beds occur, they belong to the Monongahela Formation.

While no known cherts outcrop in the immediate project vicinity, a wide variety of nearby raw materials would have been available to prehistoric groups. Recent data recovery efforts at the East Steubenville (46Br31) and the Highland Hills (46Br60) sites yielded raw material types from western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and eastern Ohio. Raw material types are representative of sedimentary, igneous, and conglomerate rock collected from both primary and secondary sources (Lothrop et al. 2007:21-22, Tables 1 and 2). Chert types known from western Pennsylvania included Monongahela, Ten-Mile, Onondaga, Gull River, and Sewickley chert types (Lothrop et al. 2007:21-22, Tables 1 and 2). Ohio chert types included Brush Creek, Vanport, and Upper Mercer chert types; while West Virginia cherts recovered included Kanawha and Brush Creek/Hughes River chert types (Lothrop et al. 2007:21-22, Tables 1 and 2). Other non-chert sources included sandstone, igneous rock, and red shale (Lothrop et al 2007:22, Table 2).

2.3 Project Soils

The project area falls primarily within the Westmoreland soils association, although its western and northwestern portions fall into the Gilpin-Upshur soils association. The Westmoreland soils association includes small areas of Brooke, Guernsey, and Gilpin-Upshur soil series. The Westmoreland Series are moderately deep, well-drained lime-influenced soils found on uplands and developed from interbedded alkaline and acid shales, siltstone, micaceous sandstone and thin lenses of limestone. These soils are found on gently rolling tops and upper slopes (Beverage and Patton 1960:48). Brooke Series are deep, well-drained soils found in the uplands on ridgetops, benches, and saddles between ridgetops. These soils have developed from the underlying gray limestone and shale (Beverage and Patton 1960:40). The Guernsey Series consists of moderately deep, moderately well-drained soils found on upper benches and ridgetops and are formed from alkaline clay shales (Beverage and Patton 1960:44-45). The Gilpin-Upshur Series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils formed from interbedded acid gray sandstone, acid gray shale, and alkaline red clay shale (Beverage and Patton 1960:43).

The Gilpin-Upshur soils association is made up of 3 soil series or complexes including the Gilpin-Upshur Complex, the Guernsey series, and the Westmoreland series, all of which have been discussed above. Nine soil types are mapped in the immediate project area and include Gilpin-Upshur silty clay loams (Gm, Gp, Gs, Gt, and Gv) and Westmoreland silt

loams (Wb, Wd, We, and Wg) (Table 1). Gilpin-Upshur and Westmoreland soils found on slopes in excess of 30% have been subject to excessive erosion and retain little topsoil (Beverage and Patton 1960:45, 48).

Table 1. Description of Soils Mapped in Project Area*

Soil Name	Soil Symbol	Landform	Drainage
Gilpin-Upshur Complex			
Gilpin-Upshur silty clay loam (10–20% slopes)	Gm	Ridges, knobs, benches, and steep slopes	Well-drained
Gilpin–Upshur silty clay loam (20–30% slopes, severely eroded)	Gp	Ridges, knobs, benches, and steep slopes	Well-drained
Gilpin–Upshur silty clay loam (30–40% slopes)	Gs	Ridges, knobs, benches, and steep slopes	Well-drained
Gilpin–Upshur silty clay loam (30–40% slopes, severely eroded)	Gt	Ridges, knobs, benches, and steep slopes	Well-drained
Gilpin–Upshur silty clay loam (40–55% slopes)	Gv	Ridges, knobs, benches, and steep slopes	Well-drained
Westmoreland Series			
Westmoreland silt loam (10–20% slopes)	Wb	Ridgetops	Well-drained
Westmoreland silt loam (20–30% slopes)	Wd	Ridgetops	Well-drained
Westmoreland silt loam, severely eroded (20–30% slopes, severely eroded)	We	Ridgetops	Well-drained
Westmoreland silt loam, severely eroded (30–40% slopes, severely eroded)	Wg	Ridgetops	Well-drained

*Based on soil descriptions from Beverage and Patton (1960)

2.4 Climate, Flora, and Fauna

2.4.1 Modern Climate

Marshall County, West Virginia is located in a temperate region of North America and the climate is typified by warm summers and moderate winters. The average annual temperature is 12.3° Celsius (C); while the average summer temperature is 24° C, and the average winter temperature is < 1° C. Temperature extremes can range between 37° C in the summer to -31° C in the winter. The region is relatively humid and receives moderate amounts of precipitation throughout the year. In winter, the annual precipitation is 26.3 cm; while the average precipitation in the spring is 27.8 cm. The summer season is particularly wet with an average precipitation of 31.7 cm. The fall is the least wet with an average precipitation of 22.8 cm. June and July are the wettest months with an average precipitation of 10.4 and 11.4 cm, respectfully. The driest month is November with an average precipitation of 7.2 cm

(Beverage and Catton 1960:1). The average growing season is 169 days, and is favorable for a thriving agricultural economy (Beverage and Catton 1960:1).

2.4.2 Flora

The project area is found in the Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region as defined by Braun (2001:35) and would have provided a varied number of resources for prehistoric and historic groups inhabiting the region, including nut mast, tubers, and fruit. This region occupies much of the Unglaciated Appalachian Plateau and is characterized by mixed mesophytic climax communities and dominated by beech, tuliptree, basswood, and sugar maple. Other canopy species include sweet buckeye, chestnut, red oak, white oak, and hemlock (Braun 2001:35-40). Also present are local species of birch, black cherry, cucumber tree, white ash, white maple, sour gum, black walnut and various species of hickory. Hickory occurs in large stands, but is not abundant (Braun 2001:40-41). Lower story species found in this region include dogwood, magnolia, sourwood, striped maple, redbud, ironwood, hop-hornbeam, holly, and serviceberry. Shrubs include spice bush, witch hazel, hydrangea, and papaw (Braun 2001:43). Herbaceous vegetation is rich and varied and includes several species including white trillium, trout lily, yellow lady slipper, waterleaf, and fernleaf to name a few (Braun 2001:45). A large portion of the Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region has been colonized by secondary forests through development and clear-cutting, including walnut and hickory giving a false impression as to the composition of the original forest cover (Braun 2001:48). Along the rivers and streams and in floodplain settings willows, sycamores, sweet gum and river birch are present (Braun 2001:49). Braun (2001:49) has divided the Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region into three sections in which the project area is found in the Cumberland and Allegheny Plateaus section. Braun (2001:87) further recognizes four subdivisions of this section, in which the project area is found in the Low Hills Belt, which covers an area from southern Kentucky extending as far north as Pittsburgh. This belt is widest through Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia (Braun 2001:87). A larger proportion of oak are found in the northern reaches of this subdivision, suggesting that prehistoric groups were adapted to exploit acorns.

2.4.3 Fauna

Prior to Euroamerican settlement, there were a significant number of animal species available for exploitation by prehistoric peoples and early historic explorers and settlers, including large and small mammals, waterfowl, amphibians, and reptiles. Large mammal species included white-tailed deer, elk, and bison; although bison was a late arrival to the region. Other species included gray wolf, mountain lion, black bear, and bobcat. Of these predators, only the black bear and bobcat are commonly found in the region today (Hight 2006:441-443; Rieffenberger 2006:60-61). Smaller mammal species exploited by prehistoric and historic groups. Other species available for exploitation included beaver and cottontail rabbit, (Hight 2006:441-443). Waterfowl and terrestrial species of birds available included wood duck, Canada geese, wild turkey, and bob white (Phillips 2006:59-60). Almost 100 species of amphibians and reptiles inhabit West Virginia, both terrestrial and riparian, and include salamanders, frogs, toads, lizards, turtles and snakes. Turtles exploited by prehistoric and early historic groups included box turtles and snapping turtles (Pauley 2006:13). Many

animal species were extirpated from the region during the historic period following Euroamerican settlement, including the gray wolf, mountain lion, bison, and elk (Hight 2006:441-443).

2.5 Modern Land Use

Currently, the land within the project area is primarily forested with some ridgetops used as residential property. The eastern project boundary is formed by a ridge that is occupied by a farmstead that maintains several agricultural fields. This area is also crossed by multiple powerline and gas pipeline corridors.

3.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND BACKGROUND OVERVIEW

3.1 Results of Literature Review and Background Research

3.1.1 Background Research

Background research included examining the state archaeological site files, NRHP files, and state survey files at the WVSHPO as well as deed research and other historic research at the Marshall County Courthouse.

Based on the background research, there are 113 archaeological sites recorded in Marshall County (Tami Koontz, 2011, personal communication). There are no previously recorded archaeological sites found within the project boundaries; however, there are three archaeological sites and one architectural resource recorded within a 1.6-km radius of the project area (Table 2). No prehistoric sites were identified. All three archaeological sites have historical components (46Mr128, 46Mr129, and 46Mr130). The architectural resource consists of a single standing structure (MR-0036-0003) (see Table 2) (Figure 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites and Architectural Resources Located within 1.6 km of Project Area

Site #	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Evaluation
46Mr128	Euroamerican (1930–present)	Rural Domestic	Not Eligible
46Mr129	Euroamerican (1950–present)	Rural Domestic	Not Eligible
46Mr130	Euroamerican (1874–1950)	Rural Domestic	Not Eligible
MR-0036-0003	ca. 1900 Vernacular frame house	Residence	Not Eligible

3.1.2 Previous Work in the Project Area and Surroundings

The literature review revealed no previous cultural resources work within the project area. However, over the past 20 years, most archaeological investigations were conducted in areas to be impacted by coal mining operations, roadway construction, and the construction of natural gas pipelines. Several such investigations have been conducted within 1.6 km of the project area.

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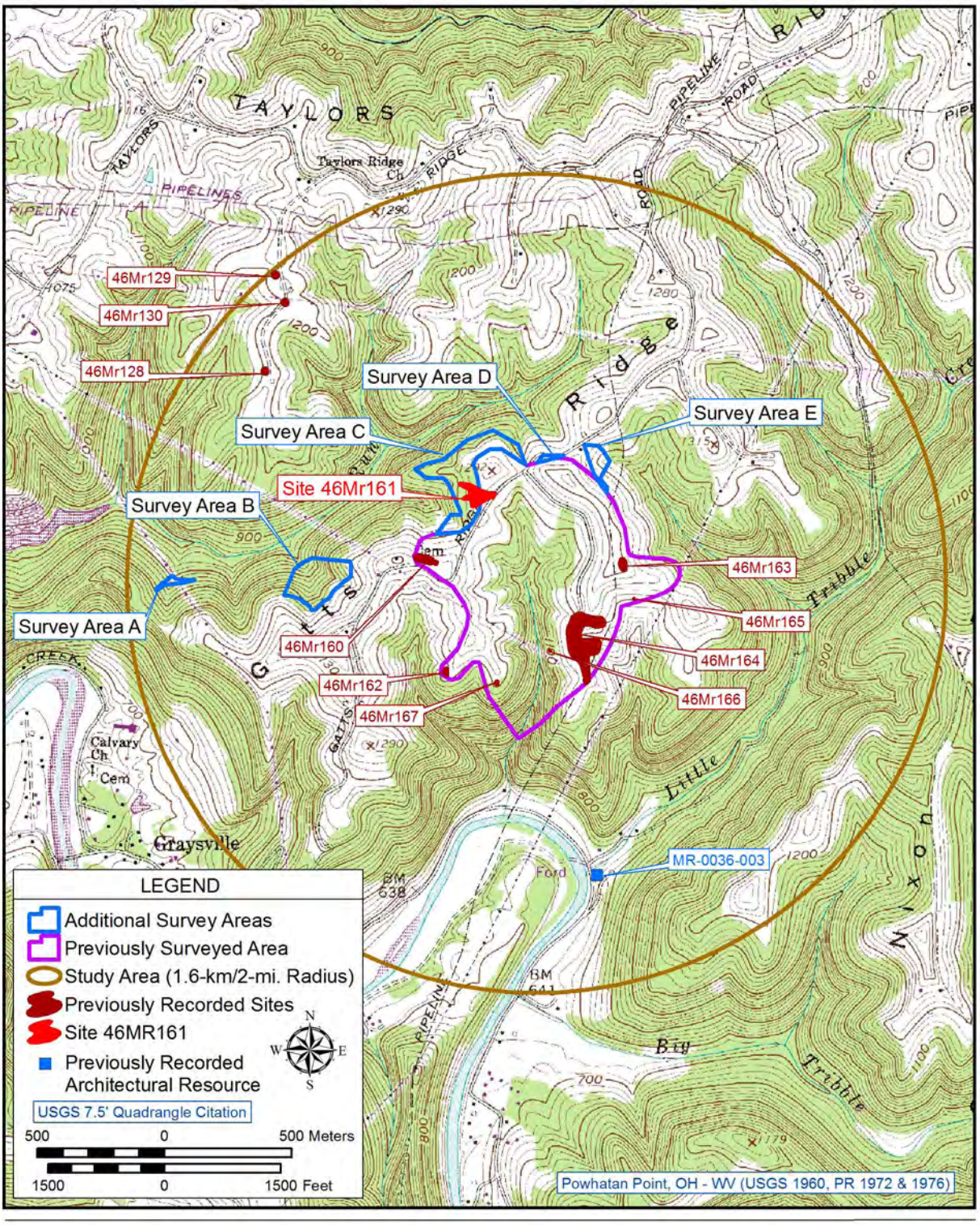

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH)
Showing the Location of the Project Area and
Previously Recorded Resources within a 1.6-km Radius

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Figure 2

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Between 1993 and 1995, 3D/Environmental conducted archaeological investigations for a natural gas pipeline corridor including ware yards, staging areas, access road, and workspaces (Perkins and Doershuk 1993, 1994; Perkins et al. 1995). No cultural resources were identified in any of these investigations. In 1998, Environment and Archaeology, LLC conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a transmission line for a natural gas pipeline. No archaeological resources were identified (Clifford 1998).

In 2000, Skelly and Loy conducted an archaeological survey for roadway improvements along Fish Creek Road for West Virginia Division of Highways. Investigations consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic shovel testing, and backhoe trenching. Their investigations resulted in recovering 12 prehistoric artifacts. Based on soil profiles, these archaeological materials were brought in with fill materials from another location. No archaeological sites were identified during this project and no further work was recommended (Espenshade et al. 2000).

Archaeological investigations were also conducted by WVSHPO Staff Archaeologist Andrea Keller (2003a, 2003b, 2004). In August and November 2003, Keller conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance and windshield survey for the Conner Run Dam. Based on WVSHPO records, numerous archaeological sites were located near the project area; additionally, previously recorded sites were found within the project area itself. Keller recommended a Phase I archaeological survey for this area (Keller 2003b:7).

In April 2004, Keller conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance for several coal refuse borrow areas. Based on her study, Keller (2004) found that the majority of the borrow areas had already been impacted; however, some areas had not been impacted and would require a Phase I archaeological survey. Additionally, previously recorded sites, consisting of excavated mound remnants, were found; these areas were recommended for avoidance (Keller 2004).

In 2004, Big Blue Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Conner Fly Ash Retention Dam Project for AEP. Investigations consisted of shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance; however, no cultural resources were identified and no further work recommended (Blake 2004).

In 2008, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a coal permit that identified four historical archaeological sites (Sites 46Mr128, 46Mr129, 46Mr130, and 46Mr131). All of these sites were rural homesteads consisting of historical artifact scatters and foundations remnants. All of the sites were found along Taylor Ridge at elevations in excess of 335 m amsl. Site 46Mr128 was a rural domestic site dating from the 1930s to present. This site was extensively disturbed by logging activities and no further work recommended (Meece 2008). Site 46Mr129 was a farmstead dating from the middle to late twentieth century. This site also was badly disturbed by logging activities and considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no further work was recommended (Meece 2008). Site 46Mr130 was the remnant of a homestead with a stone-lined well and foundation remnants, dating between 1874 and 1950. The site was determined not eligible to the NRHP

and no further investigations recommended (Meece 2008). Site 46Mr131 consisted of a cut sandstone foundation with handmade bricks. The majority of this site was destroyed when the ridgetop was leveled. The site was considered not eligible to the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations recommended (Meece 2008).

In 2009, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., conducted a Phase I investigation for a compensatory mitigation project area, consisting of pedestrian reconnaissance, bucket augering, and systematic shovel testing (Baker 2009). Two previously recorded archaeological sites were documented within the project boundaries according to WVSPO files (e.g., Sites 46Mr84 and 46Mr85). Both sites were recorded in 1978 by then state archaeologist, Jeffrey Graybill. Site 46Mr84, the Myers site, was recorded as an open campsite of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation, while Site 46Mr85, the Fitzsimmons site, was recorded as an open campsite of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Neither site was re-identified during investigations. Three previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites were documented during their investigation: Sites 46Mr134, 46Mr135, and 46Mr136. All three sites consist of low-density lithic scatters of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. The sites all were found on the floodplain of Middle Grave Creek. All three sites were recommended as not eligible to the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations recommended (Baker 2009).

3.1.3 State Site Files

The literature review revealed no resources within the defined project area previously documented in the West Virginia Inventory. No prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within 1.6 km of the project area.

As noted above, there are three previously recorded historical archaeological sites found within 1.6 km of the Gatts Ridge project area (see Table 2) (see Figure 2). All of these sites are representative of rural domestic sites and consist of homesteads/farmsteads that were identified through the presence of historical artifact scatters and foundation remnants. Sites 46Mr128 and 46Mr129 both date from the early twentieth through late twentieth centuries, while Site 46Mr130 dates from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. All of these sites are found in ridgetop settings at elevations in excess of 304 and 335 m amsl. These sites all were identified as part of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the McElroy Coal Company by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (Meece 2008). A single architectural resource previously was identified along Fish Creek, within 1.6 km of the project area. The Ruckman House (MR-0036-0003) is a circa 1900 vernacular, two-story, three-bay wide, frame house with stone foundation. The house has been heavily altered and was deemed not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP by the original surveyors, Skelly and Loy, Inc. (Kuncio 2000).

3.1.4 National Register of Historic Places

No NRHP-listed properties are located within 1.6 km of the project area.

3.1.5 Historical Map Research

The number of historical maps of Marshall County is limited, with the Beers' 1871 county atlas comprising the only available nineteenth century map of the county (Figure 3). The only additional maps consist of USGS topographic maps from 1905 and 1935 (Figures 4 and 5). The 1871 atlas depicts houses and provides property owner names, while the USGS topographic maps show buildings without property owner information. Despite the limited number of maps and atlases, those that do exist helped provide information on the development of the area and aided in identification of resources located within the project area. These maps were more intensively studied to determine construction dates and other data for individually surveyed resources. The results of this map research are incorporated within the individual resource descriptions in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

3.2 Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Background

The Ohio River Valley has long been an attraction for human activity and settlement. Sites representing all of the established archaeological periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic) have been identified along its islands, banks, terraces, and bluffs. The following discussion focuses on evidence for these occupations within the region.

3.2.1 Paleoindian Period (11,500–10,000 B.P. [9500–8000 B.C.])

The Paleoindian Period is the earliest documented era of human occupation in West Virginia (Gardner 1989; Lepper 1999; McMichael 1968). Evidence for the Paleoindian period in West Virginia is sparse, and temporal frameworks have been established using regional data (McMichael 1968; Gardner 1989). In general, Paleoindian groups were small, highly mobile and adapted to large game predation. The resulting toolkit also was small and portable, and included unifacial, end, and side scrapers; polyhedral cores and percussion blades; bifacial knives; hammerstones; antler billets; bone and ivory foreshafts; awls; and eyed bone needles. It is believed that the primary hunting apparatus was the compound spear, composed of a lithic projectile point mounted on a bone or ivory foreshaft. The foreshaft was, in turn, inserted into a primary wooden shaft. In this way, the primary shaft could be "reloaded" with any number of foreshafts for multiple spearings (Updike 2006).

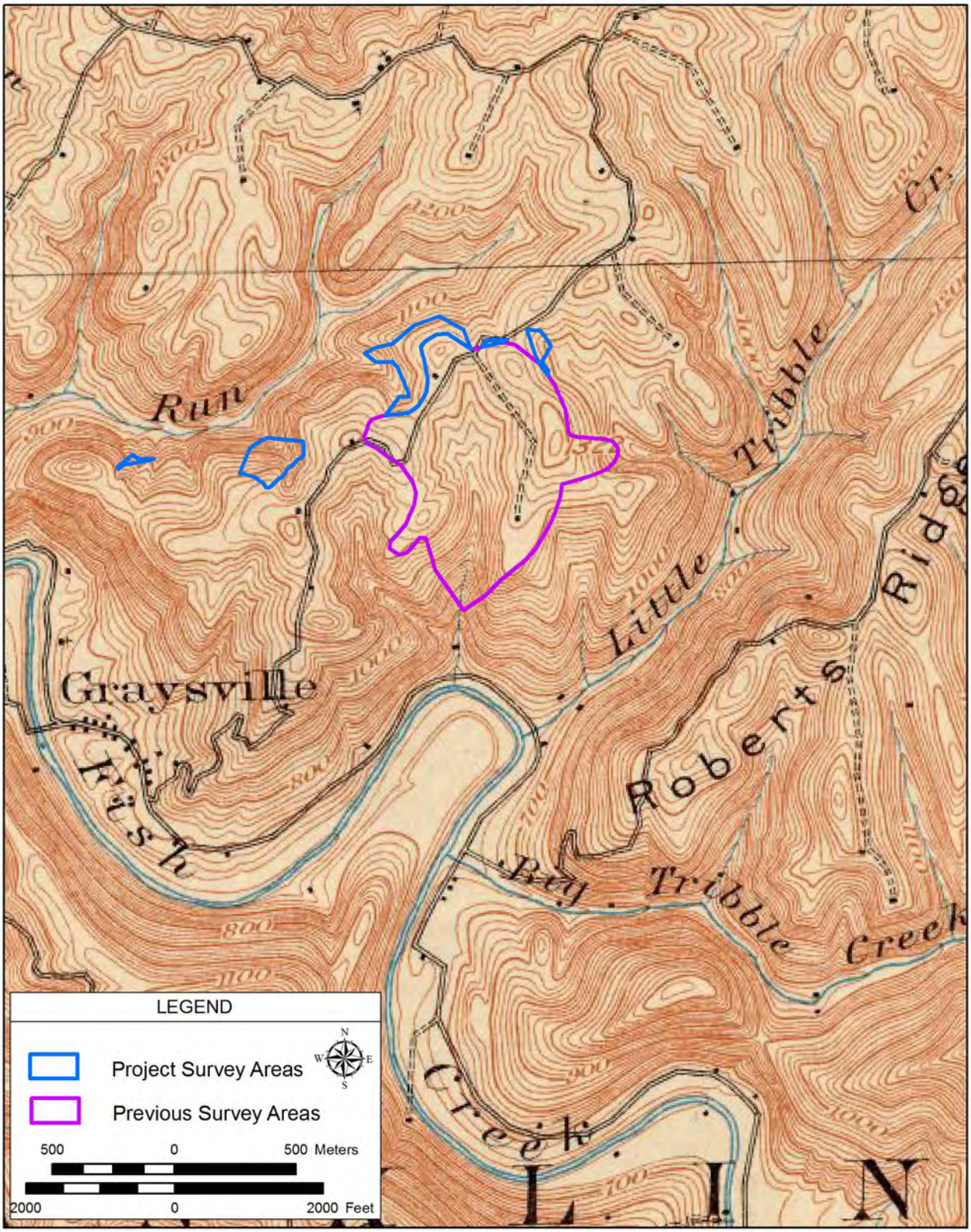
Paleoindian sites are most highly concentrated along the Ohio River in Wood, Mason, and Ohio counties and along the Kanawha River in Putnam, Kanawha, and Mason counties. Few fluted points are known to occur in the unglaciated Appalachian Plateau in West Virginia, suggesting that Paleoindian groups avoided this area because of the rugged terrain (Lothrop et al. 2007:46). Similar settlement patterns were noted by Purtill (2009:581) in the Unglaciated Plateau region of eastern Ohio, where this region was avoided by early groups until approximately 8550 B.C.

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-52001.003

1871 F.W. Beers & Co. Map of Marshall County, West Virginia, Showing the APE

March 14, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-52001\Working_GIS\00-Projects\003_Ph_I\11_52001_003_fig_03etc_HistoricMaps_v93.mxd

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-52001.003



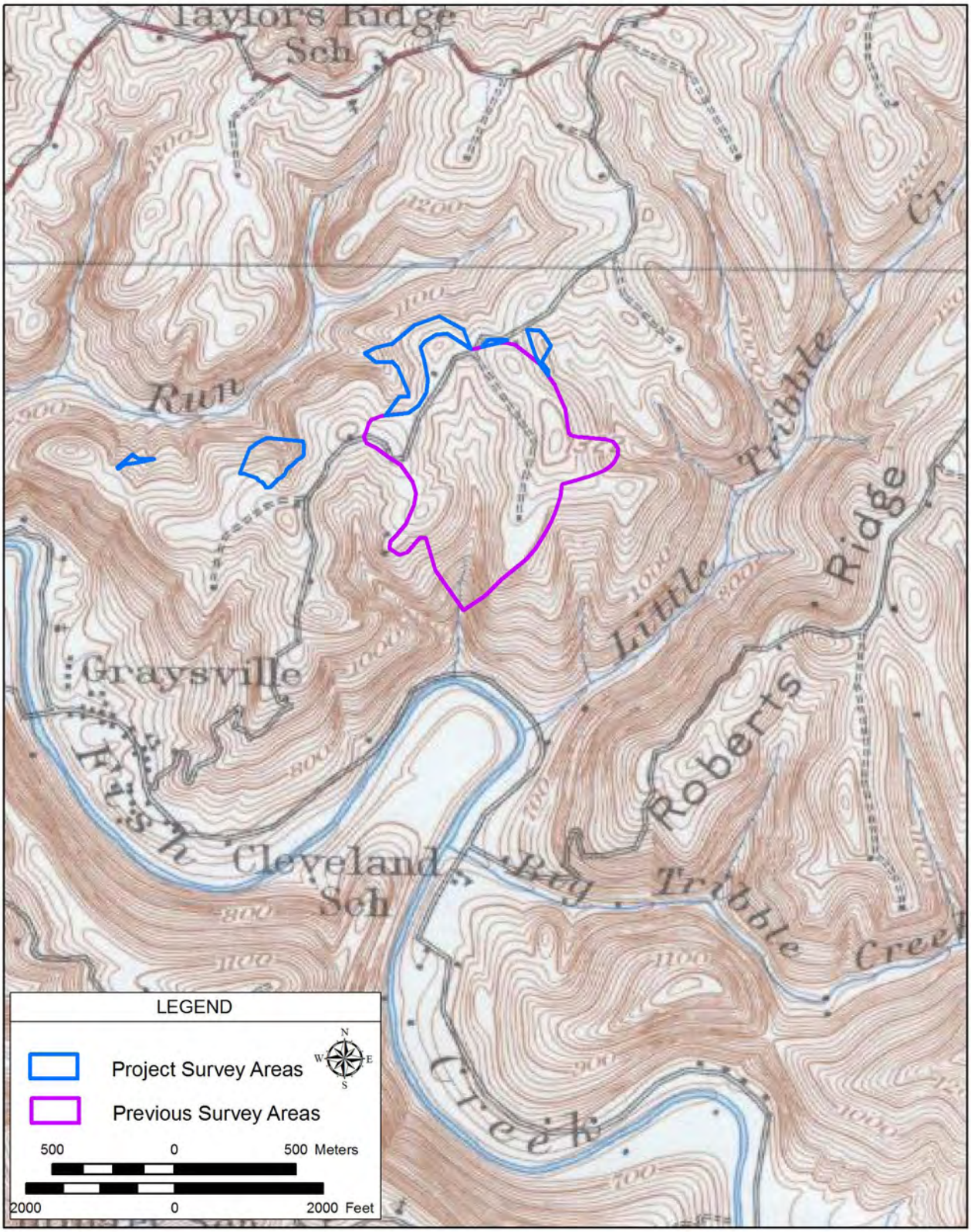
1905 USGS 15' Quadrangle (Clarington, OH) Showing the APE

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure 4

March 14, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-52001\Working_GIS\00-Projects\003_Ph_I\11_52001_003_fig_03etc_HistoricMaps_v93.mxd

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-52001.003



1935 USGS 15' Quadrangle (Clarington, OH) Showing the APE

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
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Figure 5

March 14, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-52001\Working_GIS\00-Projects\003_Ph_I\11_52001_003_fig_03etc_HistoricMaps_v93.mxd

3.2.2 Archaic Period (10,000–3000 B.P. [8000–1000 B.C.])

During the Archaic Period, human populations adapted to the changing environments as the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene. The Archaic usually is subdivided into the Early Archaic (1000–8000 B.P. [8000–6000 B.C.]), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P. [6000–3000 B.C.]), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P. [3000–1000 B.C.]).

3.2.2.1 Early Archaic (1000–8000 B.P. [8000–6000 B.C])

Early Archaic buried, stratified sites have been excavated along river valleys in West Virginia. On the Ohio River, an important stratified Early Archaic site on Blennerhassett Island (downstream from Parkersburg) was excavated in 2003. Perhaps the best known stratified Early Archaic site in West Virginia is the St. Albans site (46KA27), located on the Kanawha River. Excavation of the site in the 1960s revealed a 7.6–9.1-m deposit of stratified cultural layers dating between 10,000 and 8000 B.P. (8000 and 6000 B.C.). However, in general, Early Archaic sites tend to be small, with limited toolkits (primarily utilitarian) reflecting a mobile, hunting and gathering subsistence pattern focused on white tailed deer and supplemented by nuts. Where large, stratified sites occur (i.e. St. Albans and Blennerhassett Island) they have resulted from many repeated short-term occupations rather than long-term intensive use (Updike 2006).

Data from St. Albans were crucial in establishing the Early Archaic projectile point chronology in the Midwest and eastern woodlands. Early Archaic diagnostic types include Thebes, Large Side-Notched, Kirk Corner-Notched, Kirk Stemmed, Rice Lobed, and LeCroy Cluster (Broyles 1971). Burials practices are poorly understood, but three non-habitation sites with cremated remains have been reported in southern Indiana (Tomak 1991).

3.2.2.2 Middle Archaic (8000-6000 B.P. [6000-4000 B.C.])

The Middle Archaic period is poorly known in the Upper Ohio Valley and is likely a result of low archaeological visibility (Lothrop et al. 2007:47). Overall, there is a continuation in broad spectrum hunting and gathering subsistence base during this period (Maslowski 2006a:583). The Middle Archaic toolkit is composed of two distinctive hafted-biface traditions, consisting of medium-to-large side notched forms and medium sized triangular bladed forms. Medium-to-large side notched forms include Raddatz, Otter Creek, Big Sandy, and Newton Falls side notched projectile point types; while medium sized triangular bladed forms consist of Stanley Stemmed point types. Other point types recovered less frequently include Sykes, Crawford Creek, White Springs, Eva Basal Notched, and Morrow Mountain (Purtill 2009:572). Ground stone tools also appear in the Middle Archaic toolkit and include adzes, axes, bannerstone, as well as manos and metates, suggesting an increased use of plants for food (Maslowski 2006a:583).

As noted, few Middle Archaic sites are known in the Upper Ohio Valley. Researchers report a noticeable decrease in the number of known sites and hafted bifaces during this period, indicating reduced populations in the region (Purtill 2009:579). In Ohio, Purtill (2009:580–582) reports that population reductions occurred between 7550 and 4350 B.C., overlapping

the terminal portion of the Early Archaic period and continuing throughout the Middle Archaic period. Based on site data in Ohio, Purtill (2009:583, Table 15.5) indicates that Middle Archaic sites, when they occur, are more likely to be found in valley bottom contexts, suggesting a preference for settings near rivers and streams. This preference may be in part influenced by the Hypsithermal climatic episode, in which warmer and drier conditions persisted between 6950 and 3750 B.C., which resulted in prehistoric groups moving closer to reliable sources of water (Anderson 2001:158). As mentioned, subsistence during the Middle Archaic period consisted of a broad spectrum of hunting and gathering, focusing on exploitation of white-tailed deer and wild turkey. In addition, hickory and other nuts contributed significantly to the diet, as well as a variety of starchy seeds, and greens (Jefferies 1996:49).

3.2.2.3 Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P. [3000–1000 B.C.])

The Late Archaic generally is understood to be a time of significant population growth accompanied by increased regionalism, greater social complexity, and diversification of the diet by utilizing species from more diverse ecological and environmental zones. Aquatic resources supplemented terrestrial food sources and shell middens attest to an expanding diet during the Late Archaic. In addition, large quantities of fire-cracked rock (FCR) often are encountered, suggesting a stone-boiling technology may have been employed. Horticulture appears for the first time in the Ohio Valley during this time. Most Late Archaic sites are poorly preserved and identified through diagnostic projectile points, which include Lamoka, Brewerton and Steubenville stemmed, and lanceolate types (Updike 2006).

In northern West Virginia there is a Late Archaic cultural manifestation known as the Panhandle Archaic; these sites are distinctive for their significant accumulations of freshwater mussel shell middens (Claassen 2010; McMichael 1968:10). Human and dog burials also are known to occur in these shell middens (Claassen 2010; McMichael 1968:10). The appearance of these shell mounds in the Ohio River often is attributed to a sudden shift in subsistence practices focusing on riverine resources; however, in a recent study Claassen (2010:9) suggests that these sites were not villages; but are instead temporary camps, where Late Archaic groups gathered to perform rituals, gathering freshwater mussel shells as part of ritual feasts. It is interesting to note that Panhandle Archaic sites in West Virginia are found at elevations in excess of 270 m amsl, rising 90 m or more above the Ohio River, suggesting that a significant amount of labor was involved in hauling freshwater mussel shell to these locations (Claassen 2010; Lothrop et al. 2007:1).

Recently, GAI Consultants, Inc., conducted data recovery efforts at the East Steubenville (46Br31) and Highland Hills (46Br60) sites in Brooke County. The East Steubenville site served as the type site for the Panhandle Archaic as defined by Mayer-Oakes in 1955 (Lothrop et al. 2007). Data recovery efforts at the East Steubenville site resulted in the excavation of 52 pit features and six Panhandle Archaic burials. Over 83,000 archaeological specimens were recovered, including chipped and groundstone artifacts; bone and shell tools; and freshwater mussel shells, animal bone, fish bone, and carbonized botanical remains (Lothrop et al. 2007). A suite of C^{14} dates obtained from human burials range between 3780 to 3860 B.P. (2-σ 2460 and 2120 B.C.) (Lothrop et al. 2007). Investigations found that shell

middens, pit features, and human burials were restricted to the ridge flanks; the shell middens reflect areas of disposal, whereas, the adjacent pit features were used to process foodstuffs and steam shellfish (Lothrop et al. 2007).

3.2.3 Woodland Period (3000–1000 B.P. [1000 B.C. –A.D. 1000])

The Woodland Period is marked by increased sedentism, long distance trade (Griffin 1978:231), elaborate ceremonialism and increased social complexity. In addition to elaborate non-utilitarian material items, ceramics appear during this time. Over the course of the Woodland Period, cultivated foods became more important in the diet. It is during the Woodland that two of the best known archaeological cultures found in West Virginia emerged: Adena and Hopewell (Updike 2006). No sites, however, have been specifically linked to the Hopewell culture. The Woodland Period commonly is subdivided into the Early Woodland (3000–2350 B.P. [1000 B.C.– 400 B.C.]), the Middle Woodland (2350–1600 B.P. [400 B.C.–400 A.D.]), and Late Woodland (1600–1000 B.P. [400–1000 A.D.]).

3.2.3.1 Early Woodland (3000–2350 B.P. [1000 B.C.–400 B.C.])

The Early Woodland period in the Upper Ohio Valley is poorly documented and poorly understood (Lothrop et al. 2007; Trader 2005). Traditionally, the Early Woodland period has been treated as synonymous with early mound construction in the Ohio Valley, and in particular, the Adena Culture. Here, the lower and upper boundary criteria for this period are the introduction of pottery and the advent of mound construction, respectively (Trader 2005:215).

The Early Woodland toolkit includes a variety of chipped stone and groundstone artifacts. Diagnostic projectile points consist of Forest Notched and Kramer types (Fogelman 1988:166; Justice 1987:184). Forest Notched point types have been found in dated contexts between 1000 and 100 B.C., overlapping the early portion of the Middle Woodland period (Fogelman 1988:166). Kramer points are defined within the Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster and are typically found in association with Marion Thick ceramics. This point type dates earlier than 500 B.C. (Justice 1987:184).

Early Woodland ceramics are typically thick-walled and tempered with large fragments of crushed rock. In the Upper Ohio Valley, the representative ceramic ware is Half-Moon Cordmarked. Vessels are bagged shaped with straight rims and conoidal or flat bases (Lothrop et al. 2007:48).

Early Woodland sites usually are found in upland settings at relatively high elevations or at stream confluences. Researchers in the region have commented on the scarcity of Early Woodland sites, likely a result of their low archaeological visibility in comparison to preceding and later cultural periods (Lothrop et al. 2007:48).

3.2.3.2 Middle Woodland (2000–1600 B.P. [400 B.C.–A.D. 400])

In the Upper Ohio Valley, the advent of monumental mound construction marks the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period. This period is defined by two distinct cultural periods: The Adena and the Hopewell. Adena domestic sites tend to have low archaeological profiles and primarily consist of low density artifacts scatters. The general lack of organic-rich midden suggests the Adena were semi-sedentary, not unlike their Late Archaic predecessors. However, the Adena diet included oily domesticates. The Adena settlement pattern involved ceremonial sites and dispersed hamlets. Diagnostic artifacts include Cresap, Adena, and Robbins projectile points and Adena Plain and Montgomery incised ceramics (Updike 2006).

The Adena Culture is marked by increased burial ceremonialism and ritual, most noticeably manifested in mounds. The presence of elaborate non-utilitarian artifacts, differentially distributed grave goods, and the surplus labor available for mound building, suggests a socially stratified society. Much of what is known of Adena Culture comes from excavated mound and ceremonial sites. Early Woodland earthworks included funerary mounds, log-lined chambers, and earthen enclosures. Burial practices were varied and included both interment and cremation (Updike 2006).

Adena earthworks occur along the Ohio River. The most well-known of these sites is the Grave Creek Mound, found north of the project area in Moundsville, West Virginia. In 1838, the Grave Creek Mound was the site of one of the first archaeological excavations in what is now West Virginia (Norona 1998). The Adena period was redefined in the late 1950s and early 1960s, following archaeological investigations at Cresap Mound by Don Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum. Dragoo (1963) developed an extensive trait list for the Adena period based on his investigations of the mound.

The latter portion of the Middle Woodland is associated with the Hopewell Culture, a fluorescence of cultural achievement characterized by complex social structure; long range trade; conical and loaf-shaped burial mounds; geometric earthworks; and innovation in ceramics and lithic styles (Updike 2006). Of note to the current project is the occurrence of nonlocal lithic raw material, including extensive use of Flint Ridge chert from Ohio. While none of the sites recorded nearby are expressly designated as Middle Woodland, there are a number of sites generally identified as Woodland, which may date from this period. More interestingly, the Flint Ridge lithic material excavated from Trench 3 during the February 2008 deep testing effort may be related to a buried Middle Woodland occupation.

3.2.3.3 Late Woodland (1600–1000 B.P. [A.D. 400–1000])

The primary source for Late Woodland data in the West Virginia portion of the Ohio Valley comes from sites in the northern panhandle (46BR29, 46HK06, 46HK07, 46HK34, and 46OH45) and further south from Mason County. In the northern panhandle, the late Middle Woodland is represented by the Fairchance Complex, which transitions into the early Late Woodland Watson Complex. Diagnostic artifacts include limestone-tempered, cordmarked pottery and Chesser Notched points (Maslowski 1985; Hemmings 1985).

To the south (Mason County), the early Late Woodland (Childers Phase) is well documented, while the late Late Woodland is poorly understood. The presence of Raccoon, Jack's Reef and triangular Levanna points may indicate the introduction of the bow and arrow (Seeman 1992). Ceramic types tend to be thick, rock tempered and sometimes cordmarked. Diagnostic ceramic types include Buck Garden Corded and Parkline Cordmarked (Seeman and Dancey 2000).

Dietary staples included nuts, cultigens, and meat. Maize consumption increased and white-tailed deer remained the most important animal species. There is a shift in the settlement pattern, with most sites located on terraces or as upland hamlets and rockshelters. Maslowski (1985) notes a shift to larger rivers and an increased use of uplands (Updike 2006). Increased sedentism also is observed and it is estimated that as many as 120 people lived year-round at the Childers Site for about 20 years (Lepper 2005).

3.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period and Protohistoric (900–310 B.P. [A.D. 1100–1690])

The Late Prehistoric Period in the Upper Ohio Valley of northern West Virginia is characterized by the Monongahela Culture. The Monongahela culture was contemporary with Fort Ancient groups found further south, but were culturally distinct (Maslowski 2006b:490–491; McMichael 1968:47–49). Monongahela villages were found primarily along the main stem of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers; however, due to the restricted width of these river valleys, villages also were found in upland settings on saddles (Lothrop et al. 2007:52–53; Maslowski 2006b:490–491). Villages typically are circular and surrounded with stockades that enclosed circular structures (Lothrop et al. 2007:52–53; Maslowski 2006b:490–491).

Diagnostic artifacts include shell-tempered ceramics, as well as small triangular arrowpoints. Other artifacts include elbow pipes, celts, cannel coal pendants, perforated canine teeth, and bone needles and awls (McMichael 1968:48). Monongahela groups, like their southern Fort Ancient counterparts, were reliant on corn agriculture; however, their diet was supplemented by collecting nuts and growing other cultigens, such as goosefoot and smartweed (Lothrop et al. 2007:53; Nass and Hart 2000:144). Faunal remains recovered from Monongahela sites indicates that white-tailed deer and wild turkey were hunted; while riverine resources such as fish and freshwater mussels also were harvested (Lothrop et al. 2007:53).

Significant Monongahela sites found in northern West Virginia include the Saddle Site, Britt Bottom, Hughes Farm, and Duvall (Nass and Hart 2000). Connecting late prehistoric groups to known historic Native American groups in northern West Virginia has proven difficult; however, examination of seventeenth and eighteenth century cartographic, historical, and ethnographic evidence, suggests that later Monongahela protohistoric groups may be related to Iroquoian speaking groups (Maslowski 2006b:491).

3.2.5 Historical Period (1750–Late Twentieth Century)

3.2.5.1 Marshall County Early Settlement

Located in the lower Panhandle region of West Virginia, Marshall County is bordered on the west by the Ohio River, on the east by the Pennsylvania state line, on the north by Ohio County, West Virginia, and on the south by Wetzel County, West Virginia. Encompassing approximately 621.55 m^2, Marshall County is characterized by steep, forested hills and miles of serpentine valleys. The rugged terrain of Marshall County predetermined settlement patterns by confining pioneers to the fertile river bottoms or atop the many miles of narrow ridges that overlook the surrounding landscape. Not surprisingly, the county's largest settlements, such as Moundsville, Rosby's Rock, and Cameron are located along the banks of the Ohio River or along creek bottoms that skirt the county's largest creeks. The ridge tops remained sparsely populated, as tillable land in such environments was limited, as was the availability of level ground for building.

Euro-American settlement in present-day Marshall County occurred gradually during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Initial attempts at settlement in the greater, northwestern Virginia region occurred as early as the 1750s when Christopher Gist of the Ohio Company lead several families to a settlement on the Youghiogheny River. A woodsman and surveyor for the Ohio Company, Gist staked out boundaries on a 202,350-ha tract granted to the Ohio Company by the King of England. The grant came with the stipulation that the Ohio Company improve the land and locate 100 families to the tract within seven years. Having staked the claim in the autumn of 1751, Gist moved 11 families to Gist Settlement in the autumn of 1753. However, the French, who also laid claim to the region, captured George Washington's uncompleted Fort Necessity in April, and on July 5th 1774, they displaced the 11 families at Gist Settlement (Powell 1925:7).

Capture of Fort Necessity marked the beginning of what became known as the French and Indian War in North America, and the Seven Year's War in Europe. The war curtailed the Ohio Company's plans, eventually forcing them to abandon their claim to the 202,350-ha tract. The Ohio Company officially dissolved in 1776. Settlement west of the Alleghenies, however, continued on a less formal basis, as independently organized settlement parties made their way into the Ohio Valley (Powell 1925:7).

Settlement within present-day Marshall County occurred as early as 1770, when Ebenezer Zane, his brothers Silas, Jonathan and Andrew, along with John Wetzel, Mercer, Bonnett, and others made their way from the South Branch of the Potomac to the mouth of Big Wheeling Creek on the Ohio River. Wetzel staked a claim at the forks of Little Wheeling Creek. Mercer and Bonnett staked claims about 8 miles above the forks, near Wetzel, and Ebenezer Zane took up a claim in the river bottom near the Ohio River (Powell 1925:8-9).

In 1771, brothers Joseph, Samuel, and James Tomlinson laid claim to a tract of land at the Flats of Grave Creek in present-day Moundsville. They built a cabin about 274 m north of a large, conical Indian mound, now known as Grave Creek Mound. Having laid claim to the mound and its surrounding environs, the Tomlinson's later became the first to excavate the

earth work, digging exploratory tunnels into the mound in search of ancient relics (Powell 1925:10). In 1772, Tomlinson built a fort on his property. The most downstream English outpost on the Upper Ohio River, Tomlinson's Fort served as an important supply base during the early years of the Revolutionary War. The militia, however, felt that the fort was not substantial enough to repel a serious attack. Seeking a more secure site, the militia abandoned Fort Tomlinson in July 1777. Having lost the protection of the troops, settlers at Grave Creek left the area for safer ground. Later that fall, Indians burned the abandoned fort and Tomlinson's home (Brantner 1947:17–19).

The General Assembly of Virginia created Ohio County in 1776. The first Virginia county organized west of the Allegheny Mountains, Ohio County initially included a vast expanse of approximately 3708 km^2. Ohio County included what would later become Marshall County. New settlement in Ohio County slowed somewhat after 1777, as Indians in the Ohio Valley waged war against white settlers. The Tomlinsons, Wetzels, Zanes, and their frontier neighbors found themselves on the frontlines of the conflict. From the late 1770s through 1794, when the Battle of Fallen Timbers ended hostilities, frontier settlers lived in constant fear as they homesteaded in enemy territory (Powell 1925:8). Many sought extended stays in fortified villages, returning to their claims only periodically. The Tomlinson's returned to their claim in 1785, erecting a substantial blockhouse. They remained on their claims for the remainder of the war (Powell 1925:11).

Despite the Indian War, settlers continued to arrive in the area. They typically staked claims along the streams, where soil was fertile and land was flat for building. Some settlers, however, avoided the damp creek bottoms, fearing fever and the ague, and took to the hills, where they built atop the mountain ridges. The Roberts, Freeland, and Riggs families were among those that settled in the hills south of the Flats of Grave Creek (Powell 1925:12).

These early settlers erected log cabins, hewn from old growth timber. Wild game provide the bulk of their foodstuffs, as improving the land for agriculture proved labor intensive and time consuming. Settlers killed only what they could carry, making it necessary to hunt every few days, or whenever food stores became low. Such outings made them vulnerable to Indian attack, which occurred frequently and without warning. Over time, settlers cleared enough land to raise corn. In the absence of water-powered mills, they relied upon hand mills, which consisted of two flat stones, between which the miller ground his grain (Powell 1925:12).

Not surprisingly, war with the Indians hampered infrastructure improvements in Ohio County for the first 30 years of settlement. Transportation in and around Marshall County remained a challenge for many years. Prior to the advent of roads, the Ohio River served as the primary corridor between Marshall County and points up and down river. Dugouts or log canoes were the vessels of choice for early settlers. These were followed in the late eighteenth century by keelboats. Propelled by sail, poles and ores, keelboats facilitated the movement of freight up and down the Ohio River. Commercial keelboat companies began operating between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati by ca. 1794. Following the voyage of the steamboat *New Orleans* in October 1811, steamboats quickly revolutionized travel on the inland waterways.

Passengers and freight now moved along the Ohio River and its tributaries at speeds previously unimagined (Brantner 1947:85–86).

In the absence of good roads, overland travel proved considerably more difficult than travel by water. During the early years of settlement, settlers relied on horse paths, also known as bridle paths. Trail blazing might include the removal of logs and brush from the intended route, as well as the blazing of trees on either side of the trail. The burnt trees marked the trail's route, which might otherwise appear ambiguous to an uninformed traveler. With the aid of pack horses, settlers moved all manner of merchandise over the county's growing network of paths (Branter 1947:78; Powell 1925:12). Essential items such as salt came to Ohio County via trails to Hagerstown, Maryland, a distance of 321.86 km. The sale of locally raised cattle required an arduous journey eastward to New York or Philadelphia. Settlers disposed of their hogs in Baltimore and other eastern cities. Despite innumerable difficulties, long distance travel on foot was not uncommon, as many settlers routinely journeyed to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis (Newton, Nichols, and Sprankle 1879:1).

Following the end of hostilities between whites and Indians, the Ohio County Court began making gestures toward road improvement. In 1800, they authorized construction of a road between Wheeling and the Flats of Grave Creek. Completed in 1810, the new road marked a significant improvement in overland travel within Ohio County. Soon after, the county surveyed another road to Fish Creek. Most significant in the history of early Ohio County road construction was the completion of the Waynesburgh Pike ca. 1811. Opened between Parr's Point and the Pennsylvania line, the pike provided an important link between Baltimore and the Ohio River. Ultimately, the pike facilitated the movement of livestock from farms in western Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio to eastern markets (Powell 1925:87-88).

By the mid-1830s, the population of Ohio County had grown large enough to justify organization of an additional county. On March 12, 1835, the General Assembly of Virginia carved out 621.55 km^2 from the southern part of Ohio County to create Marshall County. Named for Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, Marshall County comprised the southern tier of Pan Handle counties. The county located the seat at Elizabethtown, named for James Tomlinson's wife. Incorporated in 1830, Elizabethtown included about 300 inhabitants at the time it was named county seat. The nearby town of Mound City, incorporated in 1832, merged with Elizabethtown in 1865, forming the city of Moundsville (Brant and Fuller 1890:246; Brantner 1947:41, 65; Powell 1925:106).

Joseph Tomlinson established a ferry at the mouth of Little Grave Creek about the same time that he laid out Elizabethtown. Tomlinson's successors later relocated the ferry to Moundsville (Brantner 1947:53). Having evolved into a major crossing point on the Ohio River, Moundsville greatly benefited from drovers, who marched their livestock through town en route to Baltimore and other eastern markets. Livestock could be seen lined up for miles along the Ohio side of the Ohio River near Moundsville, as drovers waited their turn to cross the river (Powell 1925:106).

The advent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) in 1852 marked the beginning of the decline of the drover era, as the railroad gradually accrued an ever larger share of the livestock traffic. By the end of the Civil War, most of the west's livestock travelled to market via railroad. In addition, the burgeoning packing industries of Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis retained a growing percentage of the west's livestock trade. By the late nineteenth century, most local livestock went to packing plants in Wheeling (Powell 1925:88–89).

As elsewhere in the east, Marshall County benefited from the extension of railroad lines across its borders. Altogether, the B&O laid 58 km of track through Marshall County. Stretching from Wheeling to Baltimore, the B&O greatly improved the movement of people, commerce, information, and technology. The B&O was followed by the Ohio River Railroad, completed through Marshall County in 1884. The Ohio River Railroad operated 45 km of track within the county. The county also benefited from the electric railway movement of the late nineteenth century. Completed in 1895 and 1896, the Benwood & Southern Electric Railway offered passenger and freight service. Following bankruptcy proceedings in 1931, the Wheeling Traction Company acquired the line. In January 1941, the Wheeling Traction Company petitioned the state to abandon streetcar service. Buses replaced streetcar service on February 6, 1941 (Branter 1947:94; Powell 1925:90). Interurban systems such as the Benwood and Southern greatly improved transportation between towns and cities, as the fares were considerably lower than those of steam railroad.

Throughout the nineteenth century, Marshall County's economy lay rooted in agriculture. Corn and wool were common exports, with milling comprising one of the more important industries in the area. Water-powered mills did not appear in the Marshall County area until about 25 years after initial settlement. By 1791, Marshall County had at least one commercial mill. Called Shephard's mill, it was located about 16 miles from Moundsville (Newton, Nichols, and Sprankle 1879:1). Prior to this date, settlers relied on hand-powered and horse-powered mills to grind grain. The first water-powered mills appeared on Big Wheeling Creek, Big Grave Creek, Little Grave Creek, and Middle Grave Creek, as well as on some of the larger runs. Because Fish Creek was deemed navigable, it remained free of mill dams. William Ruth's mill, located on Big Wheeling Creek, was the last water-powered mill constructed in the county. A severe flood ca. 1902 destroyed the mill dam, rendering the mill inoperable. Reconstruction of the dam proved cost prohibitive, forcing Ruth to abandon the operation. Soon after, he dismantled the mill building (Powell 1925:313).

Many of the water-powered grist mills also powered carding machinery for processing wool. The River Shore mill in Moundsville comprised one of the county's largest carding mills. Located near Water and Fifteenth streets, the River Shore mill processed thousands of pounds of wool. Locally processed wool was used by Marshall County residents for weaving homemade clothing. Locally-grown flax served a similar role, as farmer's wives wove the material into cloth for clothing and other household uses (Powell 1925:314).

Other industries in the area included the Alexander Coal Mine, begun about the time of the Civil War. Following the Civil War, Marshall County experienced a growth spurt as industry came to dominate the local economy. Some of the more important companies operating

during this period included the Ohio Valley Iron Works, established in 1872; the West Virginia Agricultural Works, established in 1875; and the Schwob Cradle Factory, established 1879. During the early 1890s, local boosters sought to entice additional industries to the area. In 1891, the Moundsville Mining & Manufacturing Company secured about 485.64 ha of farmland in a bid to create a factory town, complete with streets, free factory sites, and gas lines. The development attracted the Fostoria Glass Company, the United States Stamping Company, and the Suburban Brick Company (Brantner 1947:96, 162). In addition to factories, coal mining expanded significantly throughout the county. Some of the more productive mines were located at Glen Easton, Round Bottom, Benwood, McMechen, and Glen Dale. Coal mining and manufacturing gradually replaced farmland in communities such as Benwood and McMechen. Industrialization of Marshall County led to significant population growth during the early twentieth century. Between 1890 and 1910, the population increased from 20,735 to 32,388 (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:12).

Also important to the Marshall County economy was the West Virginia Penitentiary. On February 19, 1866, the West Virginia Legislature tasked the Board of Public Works with the responsibility of locating a site for a penitentiary at Moundsville. Upon purchasing a ten-acre site near the Grave Creek Mound, Convicts at the Ohio County Jail began work on the penitentiary in July 1866. The state later added an additional 10 acres to the facility. In addition, the penitentiary included 101.17 ha of farmland and a coal mine, purchased in 1920. Worked by convict labor, the mine supplied coal to the prison's power plant (Brantner 1947:108–109).

Following World War II, agriculture declined throughout Marshall County, as local residents took factory jobs in Moundsville and Wheeling. The population of Marshall County declined after 1940, but it gradually rebounded, and by 1980 had reached an all-time high of 41,608 (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:12). Having evolved from an agricultural to an industrial economy, Marshall County retained little farmland by the late twentieth century. Much of the ridge top farmland of the nineteenth century has returned to a forested state, leaving little indication that the surrounding hills once served as pastures for livestock. Few of the nineteenth century farmhouses and outbuildings survive, as they were allowed to decay or were simply bulldozed to make way for modern Ranch houses or modular homes. Now, the county's historical architecture remains concentrated in Moundsville and other traditional population centers of Marshall County.

3.2.5.2 Franklin District

The General Assembly of West Virginia created Franklin Township on July 31, 1863. Soon after, the General Assembly changed the township to a district. Natural resources in Franklin District include coal and small amounts of iron ore. Fish Creek and its tributaries comprise the main watershed in Franklin District. The county deemed the creek navigable during the early nineteenth century. Surrounding topography is characterized by rugged hills and meandering valleys. Due to the rough nature of the terrain, little of the land in Franklin District is considered tillable. Cultivation occurred largely along the creek bottoms or on ridge tops. In 1879, the township included 11490.64 arable ha (Newton, Nichols, and Sprankle 1879:172).

Michael Cresap was one of the first settlers in the area. Arriving from Maryland in 1785, Cresap established a farm at what became known as Cresap's Bottom. By 1794, Lazarus Rine had settled in present-day Franklin District. Rine was followed by Philip Heep and the Wells, Sims, Baker, and Burtches families. John Taylor arrived from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1802. He acquired land from a man named Blackford in the area that now known as Taylor's Ridge (Newton, Nichols, and Sprankle 1879:172).

Franklin District is also home to the grave of John Wetzel (d. 1775), father of Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel (1763–1808). John Wetzel was killed by Indians. The event motivated Lewis to dedicate much of his life to fighting Indians. The population of Franklin District in 1879 totaled 1,690. The district included two post offices, three stores, two grist mills, two physicians, four churches, and 13 schoolhouses, of which some were reported to consist of log construction (Newton, Nichols and Sprankle 1879:172).

The Methodist Episcopal Church was prominent in local social life. The first such congregation met in the residence of George Baker about 1810. By 1833, the district boasted of a permanent M.E. Church building. Located in Hornbrook (later Graysville), the M.E. Church included a cemetery, within which many of the former, local residents were buried over the years. In 1874, the community erected the extant M.E. Church building (Newton, Nichols, and Sprankle 1879:172).

As elsewhere in the county, by the early 1900s, coal mining came to dominate the local economy of Franklin District. By the 1930s, the Woodland and Cresap coal mines were the largest industries in the district. During World War II, Pittsburgh Plate Glass bought Wells Bottom land and established a factory. From the 1950s through the 1970s, coal mining and chemical plants comprised the most important industries in Franklin District, with Mobay Chemical, Kammer Electric, Ireland Mine, McElroy Mine, Mountaineer Carbon Plant, and the federal government Coal to Gas Conversion plant all contributing to the local economy. By the 1980s, very little land in Franklin District remained in agriculture (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:38).

3.2.5.3 Graysville (Hornbrook)

The unincorporated village of Graysville is located on the east bank of Fish Creek near the junction of Fish Creek Road and County Highway 27. Graysville is a rural village that currently contains about two dozen residences. Development in Graysville is concentrated along the creek bottom between Fish Creek and the base of the hill formation that covers much of Marshall County. Historically, the village served as the nearest center of commerce for surrounding farmers, including the Gatts family, who lived on the ridge above Graysville for much of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Arriving about 1780, the Baker and Yoho families were among the first to settle in present-day Graysville. They were followed by the Hornbrook family and others. These early settlers cleared the creek bottom along Fish Creek, turning the fertile soil into farmland. During the early nineteenth century, the Hornbrooks built a mill. As the local mill seat, the area took on

the name Hornbrook. The name remained in use through the early 1880s (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:41).

John Hornbrook built the first school in the village and served as its first teacher. This building does not survive, but the second school remains in use as a residence. In 1917, the village opened a third school. It remained active until 1976. This building remains in use as a community center (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:41).

In 1882, Hornbrook became home to the first iron bridge in Marshall County when the county court ordered construction of a bridge across Fish Creek. Built at a cost of $15,000, voters feared the financial ruin of the county. The iron bridge at Hornbrooks mill remained in service through 1984 but has since been removed (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:41).

In 1886, G.F. Gray and one of the Gatts family members established a store and post office in Hornbrook. When the postal service appointed Gray as postmaster, they named the post office Graysville. The name remains in use to this day (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:41).

Few of the historical buildings remain standing in Graysville. The Gatts & Gray store, post office, blacksmith shop, and most of the older homes all have been demolished. The Graysville Methodist Church, built ca. 1872, is one of the few nineteenth century buildings still extant (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:40–41).

3.2.5.4 Gatts Ridge

Gatts Ridge is located just north of the unincorporated village of Graysville in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. As its name implies, Gatts Ridge consists of a ridgeline along a rugged hill formation. Typical of West Virginia's mountainous landscape, the topography surrounding Gatts Ridge is marked by steep hills and deep, serpentine valleys. A dense layer of second growth forest and ground cover blankets the hillsides, making ground survey extremely difficult. By the mid-nineteenth century, much of this landscape had been denuded of trees, as farmers and loggers harvested timber or slashed and burned the hillsides to create pastures for livestock. With the decline of local agriculture after World War II, pastures gradually returned to a forested state, rendering former farmsteads virtually unrecognizable. Today, the Gatts Ridge area includes little farmland, as local residents consist largely of retired and active laborers. Most of the original farmhouses have been replaced with post-World War II, Ranch style houses or manufactured homes.

The area immediately around Gatts Ridge originally was known as Taylors Ridge, for the Taylor family, who settled on the hillsides in Franklin District, Marshall County during the early nineteenth century. The 1871 Marshall County atlas shows a number of Taylors still living in the vicinity of Taylors Ridge (Gatts Ridge). By 1871, the Gatts family owned five of the farms in this area. The 1871 atlas shows a "P. Gatts," "A. Gatts," and "C. Gatts" living aside one another along the west side of what is now Gatts Ridge Road (Figure 3). These farms belonged to brothers Peter, Andrew, and Christian D. Gatts. To the east of Gatts Ridge

Road were the farms of “N. Gatts” and “T. Gatts.” These farms belonged to Noah Gatts, son of Andrew Gatts, and Theodore Gatts, son of Peter Gatts. The Gatts family first arrived in the area during the 1820s or 1830s. Christian Peter Gatts (1779–1855) and wife Mary Yoho Gatts (1778–1852) established a farm just north of the village of Hornbrook, which later became Graysville. The location of Christian Peter Gatts’s farmstead remains unknown, but it is possible that the Peter, Andrew, and Christian D. Gatts farms were carved from their father’s original homestead.

The area around the Gatts family farm cluster is called “Liberty” on the 1871 atlas. This name does not appear in the available county history books. It does not appear that Liberty included any commercial buildings or mills. Liberty might have included nothing more than the Gatts family farm cluster.

The nearest mill seat, called Hornbrook until ca. 1886, was located east of Conners Run, just west of where Gatts Ridge Road branches from CR 74. In 1871, Hornbrook included a store, blacksmith, and grist mill. Most of the property around the mill seat was owned by the Hornbrook brothers. In 1886, the village name was changed to Graysville for the post office, which was located in the Gatts & Gray store (Marshall County Historical Society 1984:37, 41).

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS

The research design employed for this project is a standard one intended for use in reconnaissance level archaeological investigations. The primary purpose of such investigations was to identify any cultural resources that may be affected by the activities proposed and to determine if these resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In order to accomplish these goals, a research design was implemented that included research of local and regional history, review of previously identified cultural resources in the area, and the completion of a cultural resource survey in the project area to determine if previously unknown cultural resources are present. The following outlines the methods used to implement the research strategy.

4.1 Field Techniques

4.1.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey methodology developed for this project was geared towards the identification and recording of archaeological resources within the project area. Shovel testing at 15-m intervals was used to identify any archaeological materials during the Phase I investigation. Shovel tests were employed in relatively dry, undisturbed areas with slopes of less than 20%; a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted for portions of the APE with slopes greater than 20%. Shovel tests measured 50-cm in diameter and were excavated into cultural sterile subsoil, or to a maximum depth of 50 cm. If cultural materials were encountered within the shovel test, the testing interval was reduced to 5 m. Radial shovel tests at 5 m intervals were excavated to delineate site boundaries to 2 negative shovel tests. All removed soils were screened through 0.64-cm mesh hardware cloth. In narrow ridgetop settings with 75% or greater surface visibility, surface inspection was conducted at 5-m intervals.

Field data, including survey conditions, work performed, and observed cultural materials, if any, were recorded on standard forms. Sketch maps and Global Positioning System (GPS)-generated maps were prepared for the survey area to show the location of shovel tests and any identified resources. Photographs were taken of the project area fields and surroundings as well as of identified cultural resources to document field conditions at the time of survey.

4.1.1.2 Survey Methods

No formal survey methodology was developed for this project prior to fieldwork. The project areas were however divided into discreet manageable sections or “fields” based on landforms (ridgetops, benches, valley slope), and vegetation breaks (crops, grass, wooded areas). Areas of obvious disturbance were pedestrian surveyed.

4.1.2 Architectural Field Methods

Dates of construction for resources identified during architectural fieldwork within the APE were established through review of property records available at the Marshall County Courthouse in Moundsville, West Virginia. Documentation for each resource included photographs of the primary and secondary façades, ownership information, identification of building style or type, and evaluation of integrity. One resource was documented during the course of this survey. Properties less than 50 years old were not documented as part of this project.

4.2 Laboratory Methods

Laboratory analysis provides the foundation for evaluating site chronology and function. Initial processing of recovered artifacts included washing and sorting according to raw material category and provenience. Provenience was maintained throughout the process by the use of a computerized field specimen log, which in turn generated an inventory of materials recovered. Artifacts then were analyzed for chronology and function using the terminology and methods described below.

4.2.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

No prehistoric artifacts were identified during the course of this survey.

4.2.2 Historical Artifact Analysis

Gray & Pape analyzes historical artifacts according to parallel classificatory schemes: a *descriptive classification* and a *functional classification*, as well as by assessing the function of the artifacts when possible. Although varying levels of information are required for the descriptive classification of different artifacts, this information is arranged in tabular form, permitting the presentation of data for all artifact types in a single table. Because it is set up in this system as a parallel analysis, the functional classification can be changed independently of the descriptive classification, should changes in information concerning the context of the artifacts change the interpretation of their function.

4.2.2.1 Descriptive Classification

Descriptive classification requires one to make increasingly restrictive decisions concerning the attributes of a particular artifact, or lot of artifacts. Varying types and levels of information are required for different artifacts. The attributes and their organization are biased towards the most commonly recovered artifacts, particularly ceramics and glass. It is important to bear in mind that this is a generalized system and is not intended to provide information necessary for detailed analysis of particular artifact types. A detailed analysis of buckle types, for instance, is not provided for.

The first attribute for the descriptive classification is *material*. In order to keep like attributes together in subsequent levels of the analysis and to limit the levels within the database,

material must be broken down beyond simply ceramic versus glass. The following material categories are used: bone, ivory, shell, and horn; botanical; ceramic, vessel; ceramic, brick; ceramic, other; glass, flat; glass, vessel; glass, tableware; glass, other; faunal; metal; mineral; synthetics; textiles; wood; and other.

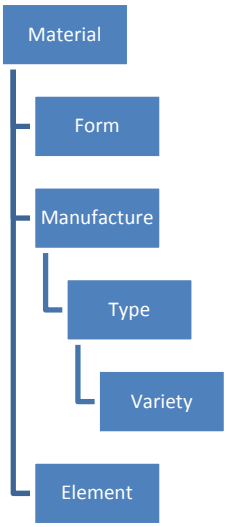
The second level of descriptive classification is *form* (e.g. aglet, carafe, chamberpot, pipkin). The forms that are included in the classification are based on descriptions provided by various sources, most prominently including: Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Lindsey (2006), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Noël-Hume (1970), and Rock (1987). Whenever possible, these were based on forms established in the expert literature cited above.

For some artifact types, such as an aglet or a battery rod, this may be the limit of the descriptive classification, in which case the artifacts would be listed as: Metal, aglet; and Mineral, battery rod. In other cases, such as with ceramics, additional data is necessary. The subsequent categories are manufacture, type, and variety. It must be stated here that the use of the terms *type* and *variety* are for convenience only, and their use should not be construed as meaning that this classification is a type-variety classification as described by Gifford (1960), although it could be interpreted as such.

The term *manufacture* has a slightly different meaning depending upon the material type being analyzed. In ceramic vessels, manufacture refers to paste (coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware), whereas in glass it refers to true manufacture (free-blown versus mold-blown). For cans, the term manufacture refers to the shape of the can (rectangular, cone top, cylindrical). Terms used under the heading manufacture are based on established references, including Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest (1998), Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Rock (1987), and Stelle (2001).

The terms *type* and *variety* are likewise used to refer to various attributes of different material types that are linked only by their placement at this level of analysis in this particular system. For ceramics, type refers to ware type (whiteware, pearlware, redware), for glass and for cans it refers to closure. Variety is the least-used term. For ceramics, variety refers to decoration and surface treatment. The term also is used for buttons, in which case it refers to the method of attachment. The final descriptive term applied in the classification is *element*, which refers to the portion of a whole artifact represented by a broken artifact.

As the above discussion indicates, there is a hierarchical relationship among these categories; that is to say that certain of these categories are subgroups of other categories. These hierarchical relationships vary depending upon the artifact type in question; however, the general relationships can be expressed as follows.



4.2.2.2 Chronological Analysis

Various artifact attributes that are included in the descriptive classification are chronological indicators. For ceramic vessels, type and variety are chronologically sensitive. For vessel glass, manufacture and type are chronologically sensitive. References used to date specific artifacts or artifact types are listed in the artifact analysis tables.

4.2.2.3 Functional Classification

Functional classification is conducted following Sprague (1980). This system was selected because it is the most widely used system of functional classification for historical artifacts and facilitates the comparison of the data presented here with that from other projects and other investigators.

4.3 Curation

Following acceptance of the report, the artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey will be returned to the landowner, AEP.

5.0 PROJECT RESULTS

Archaeological and architectural surveys were conducted for approximately 9.75 ha of deeply dissected uplands in southwestern Marshall County, West Virginia. The cultural resource investigations for the proposed project identified: one archaeological site (Site 46Mr161); and one architectural resource at 147 Gatts Ridge Road. The following section discusses the results of the survey and provides a description of the identified cultural resources.

5.1 Archaeological Survey

Archaeological investigations were conducted within the framework of five arbitrarily defined testing areas or fields (Figure 1; Plates 1–15). Figures 6–11 show field/survey coverage and document shovel test locations, surface inspection, and identified sites These investigations covered a small range of manmade features and physiographic landforms, including an impervious shale-fill dam and fly ash retention pond (Plates 1–2), hillside slopes (Plates 3, 8, and 10) and ridgetops (Plate 4). Table 3 outlines the survey fields, coverage, and results of fieldwork. A more detailed discussion of investigations within each field is provided below.

Table 3. Summary of Survey Area and Results of Fieldwork

Test Area (Field)	Landform/ Ground Cover	Primary Soil Type	Method of Investigation	Area (ha)	Test Interval (m)	# of Shovel Tests	Sites Identified
Area A	Side Slope, Fly Ash Pond/Ash, Shale, Mud	Gv	Pedestrian Survey	0.21	0	0	--
Area B	Ridgetop, Side Slope/ Wooded, Brush	Gv	Pedestrian Survey	3.28	0	0	--
Area C	Ridgetop, Side Slope/ Wooded, Grass	We, Gs	Shovel Test, Pedestrian Survey	5.37	15	33	46Mr161
Area D	Hill Slope/ Wooded, Brush	We	Pedestrian Survey	0.12	0	0	--
Area E	Side Slope/ Wooded, Grass	We, Gt	Pedestrian Survey	0.77	0	0	XXX

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Survey Coverage of Area A

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Figure 6

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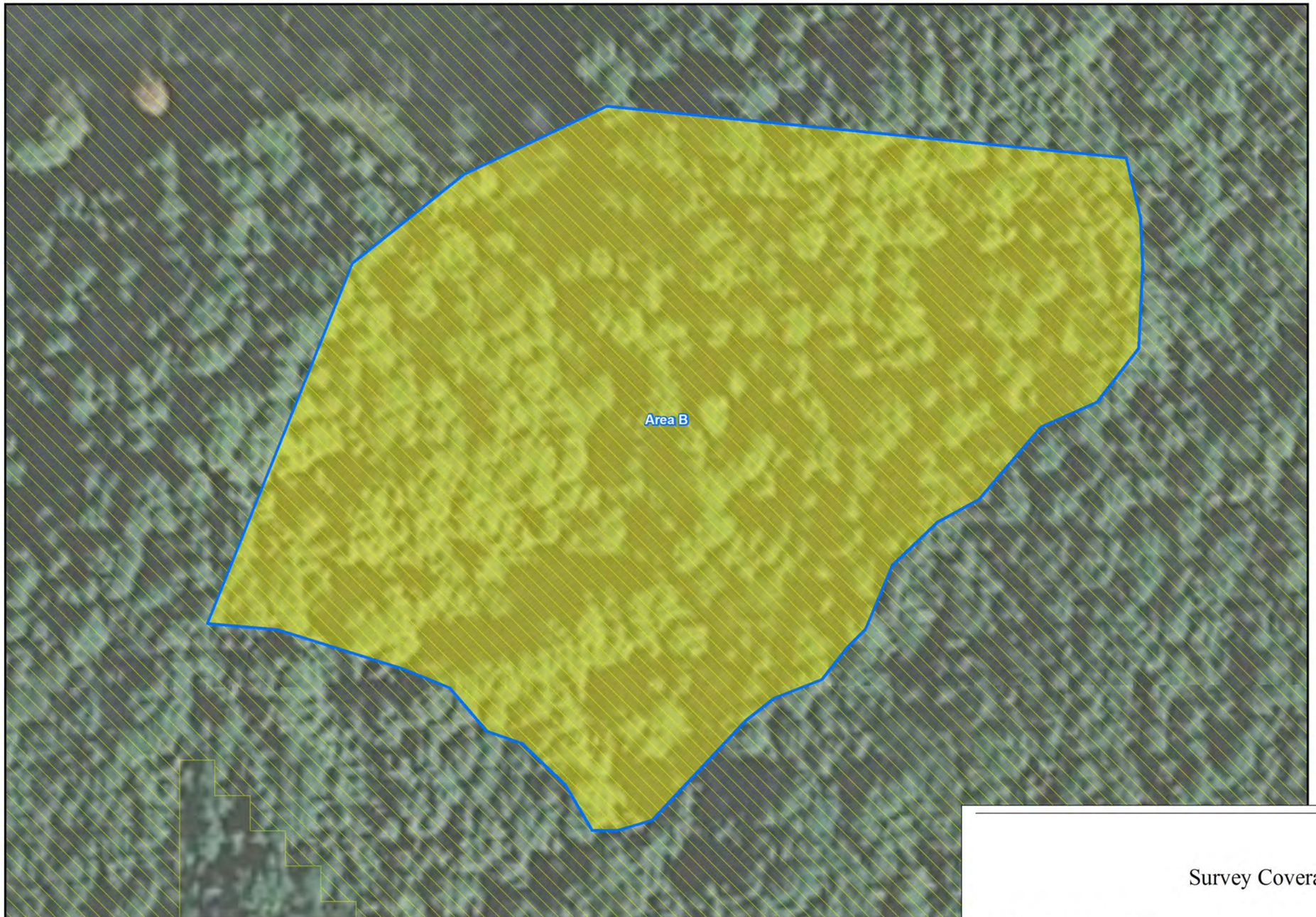

LEGEND

- Project Survey Areas
- Survey Field Divisions
- Previously Investigated Areas
- Archaeological Sites
- Architectural Resource

Phase I Survey Coverage

- Shovel Testing
- Walkover - Slope
- Structure Location
- Feature
- Surface Find - Historical Material
- Surface Find - Prehistoric Material
- Shovel Test - Negative
- Shovel Test - Historical Material
- Shovel Test - Negative, Disturbed
- Surface Inspection - Negative
- Walkover - Slope
- Walkover - Disturbed
- Well
- Possible Privy
- Collapsed Structure
- Refuse Dump
- Surface Scatter
- Structure
- Slope Above 20%

NAIP Imagery 200707

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Survey Coverage of Area B

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Figure 7

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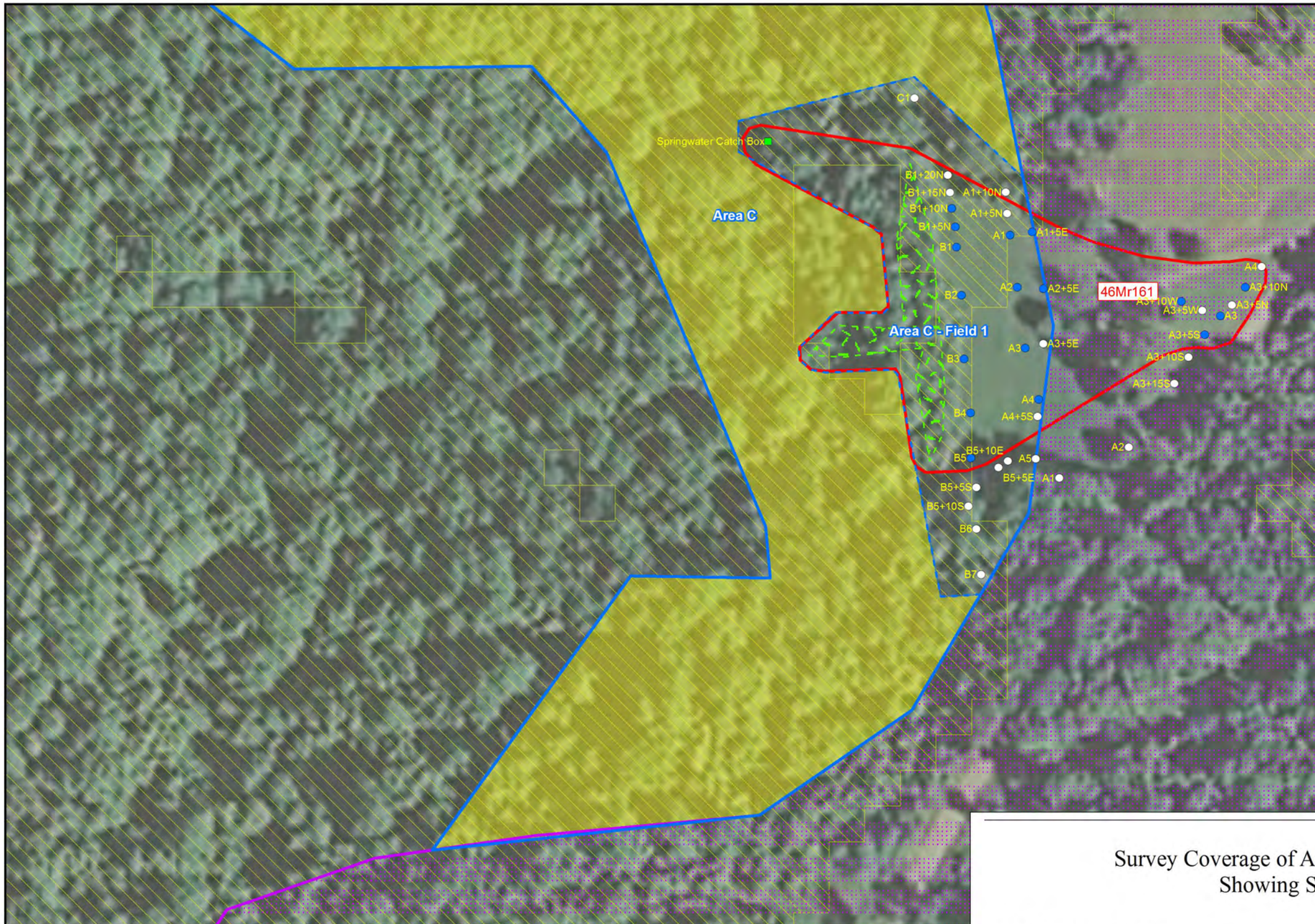

LEGEND

- Project Survey Areas
- Survey Field Divisions
- Previously Investigated Areas
- Archaeological Sites
- Architectural Resource

Phase I Survey Coverage

- Shovel Testing
- Walkover - Slope
- Structure Location
- Feature
- Surface Find - Historical Material
- Surface Find - Prehistoric Material
- Shovel Test - Negative
- Shovel Test - Historical Material
- Shovel Test - Negative, Disturbed
- Surface Inspection - Negative
- Walkover - Slope
- Walkover - Disturbed
- Well
- Possible Privy
- Collapsed Structure
- Refuse Dump
- Surface Scatter
- Structure
- Slope Above 20%

NAIP Imagery 200707

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Survey Coverage of Area C, Southern Portion, Showing Site 46Mr161

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Figure 8

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LEGEND

- Project Survey Areas
- Survey Field Divisions
- Previously Investigated Areas
- Archaeological Sites
- Architectural Resource

Phase I Survey Coverage

- Shovel Testing
- Walkover - Slope
- Structure Location
- Feature
- Surface Find - Historical Material
- Surface Find - Prehistoric Material
- Shovel Test - Negative
- Shovel Test - Historical Material
- Shovel Test - Negative, Disturbed
- Surface Inspection - Negative
- Walkover - Slope
- Walkover - Disturbed
- Well
- Possible Privy
- Collapsed Structure
- Refuse Dump
- Surface Scatter
- Structure
- Slope Above 20%

N W E S

NAIP Imagery 200707

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Survey Coverage of Area C, Northern Half

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Figure 9

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LEGEND

- Project Survey Areas
- Survey Field Divisions
- Previously Investigated Areas
- Archaeological Sites
- Architectural Resource

Phase I Survey Coverage

- Shovel Testing
- Walkover - Slope
- Structure Location
- Feature
- Surface Find - Historical Material
- Surface Find - Prehistoric Material
- Shovel Test - Negative
- Shovel Test - Historical Material
- Shovel Test - Negative, Disturbed
- Surface Inspection - Negative
- Walkover - Slope
- Walkover - Disturbed
- Well
- Possible Privy
- Collapsed Structure
- Refuse Dump
- Surface Scatter
- Structure
- Slope Above 20%

N W E S

NAIP Imagery 200707

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Survey Coverage of Area D

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Figure 10

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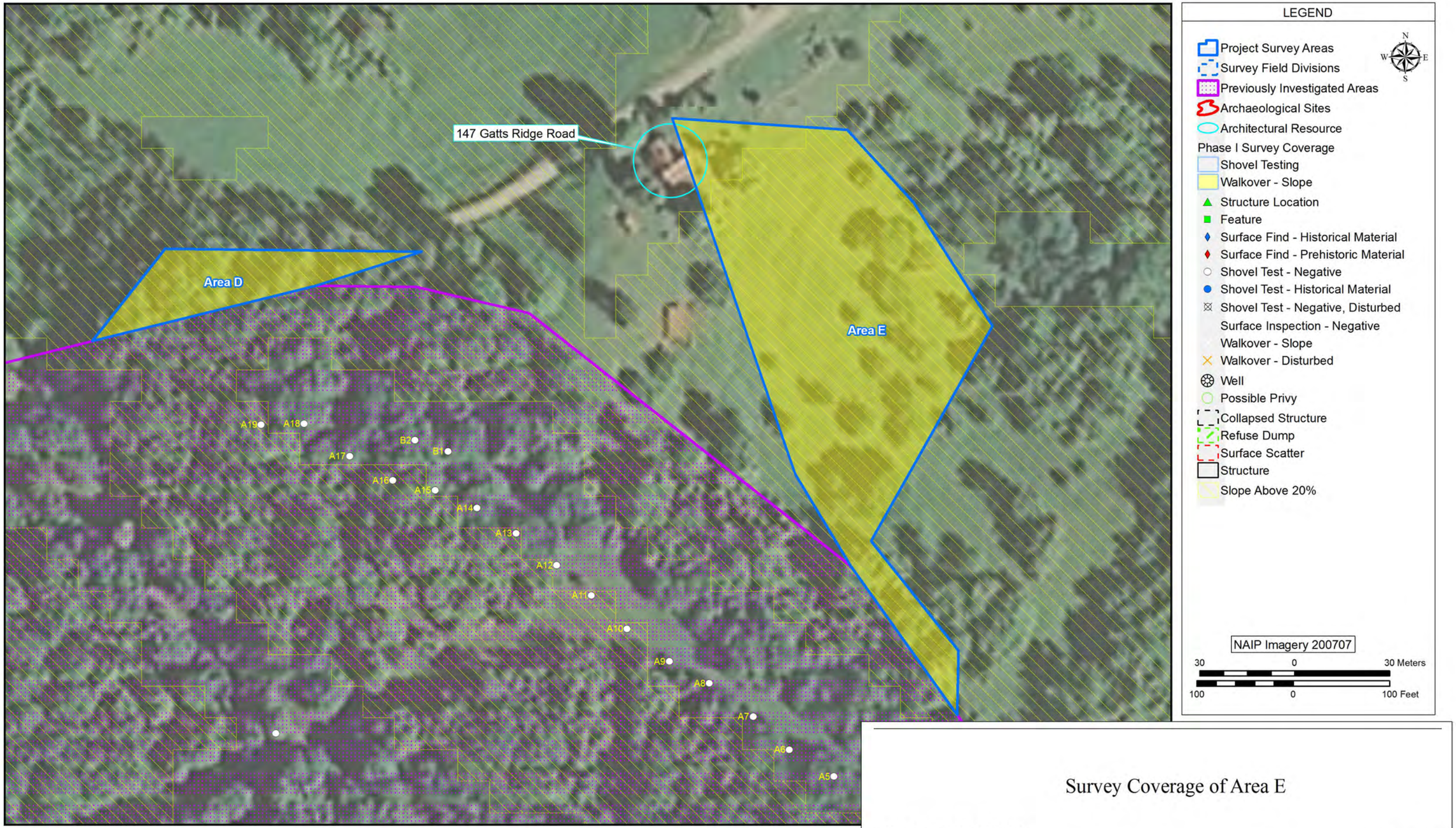

Survey Coverage of Area E

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Figure 11

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Plate 1. Area A, shale-fill dam and terracing, facing southwest.

Plate 2. Area A, shale-fill dam, fly ash pond, terracing, and inundation, facing east.

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Plate 3. Area B, drainage area and 30% upslope, facing west.

Plate 4. Area B, down-slope from the northeastern boundary of the survey area, facing west.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 03-13-2012

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Plate 5. Area C, Field 1, Site 46Mr161, facing south.

Plate 6. Area C, Field 1, Site 46Mr161, refuse on hill slope, facing west.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 03-13-2012

Plate 7. Area C, Field 1, Site 46Mr161, spring-fed basin, facing east.

Plate 8. Area C, Field 2, ridge, facing east.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 03-13-2012

Plate 9. Area C, Field 3, 15-18% slope, facing northeast.

Plate 10. Area D, west end of survey area, facing east.

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Plate 11. Area D, east end of survey area, facing southwest.

Plate 12. Area E, 147 Gatts Ridge Road, facing southeast.

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Plate 13. Area E, 147 Gatts Ridge Road, facing southwest.

Plate 14. Area E, slope from northern boundary of survey area, facing south.

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Plate 15. Area E, slope from southern boundary of survey area, facing north.

5.1.1 Area A

Area A (see Figures 1 and 6) includes 0.21 ha and is located in a narrow valley that has been designated for fly ash disposal. An impervious shale-fill dam and fly ash pond currently covers much of Area 1, with remaining portions of the area consisting of mechanically terraced hillsides with slopes in excess of 30 percent (Plates 1 and 2). An active, ongoing process, the fly ash retention pond increases in size with each passing year. Due to constant earthmoving activities in this area, Area 1 has been entirely disturbed. The survey team conducted a walkover inspection of the area. No cultural material was identified within Area A.

5.1.2 Area B

Area B (see Figures 1 and 7) includes 3.27 ha and extends north from below Gatts Ridge. The northern boundary follows a steep ridgeline that descends toward the AEP fly ash pond. The topography in this area is marked by steep ridgelines, precipitous slopes, and ravines (Plates 3 and 4). Slopes typically range from 30% to 40%, but some areas exceed these percentages. Because the water level in the fly ash retention pond has risen in the past year, it now inundates the northern portion of the survey area. Sheer cliffs toward the northern boundary of the survey area prevent access to the base of the slope at the retention pond. The survey team conducted a visual and walkover survey of the area. Sheer cliffs prevented access to some portions of Area B, but these areas remained visible from the vantage point of the surveyors. No cultural material was identified within this field.

5.1.3 Area C

Area C (see Figures 1 and 8) includes 5.37 ha and extends along the west side of Gatts Ridge Road in a northerly direction, wrapping around the western and northern sides of a prominent, grassy knoll north of 145 Gatts Ridge Road. The southern and western portions of Area C consist of steeply, wooded slopes that descend westward toward the AEP fly ash pond. Slopes in this area exceed 20%. Portions of the northern extent of Area C include grass-covered pasture. Within the survey area, the pasture includes slopes ranging from 15% to 20%. A walkover of Area C resulted in the identification of three testable fields. The survey team designated these fields Area C, Field 1; Area C, Field 2; and Area C, Field 3. Area C, Field 1, includes the backyard of the residence at 145 Gatts Ridge Road. A previous survey of the front yard of 145 Gatts Ridge Road resulted in the identification of Site 46Mr161. This light, historical artifact scatter likely relates to the former Peter Gatts farmstead, which formerly occupied the site of the extant Ranch house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road. Shovel tests conducted in the backyard proved consistent with those performed in the front yard, with positive tests producing glass and ceramic shards, brick, and metal fragments. Shovel tests conducted in Area C, Field 2, and Area C, Field 3, produced no prehistoric or historical material.

5.1.3.1 Area C, Field 1

Area C, Field 1, is located toward the southern end of Area C, west of Gatts Ridge Road (see Figures 1 and 9). This field encompasses the backyard of the residential lot at 145 Gatts

Ridge Road and is only marginally flat. Ground cover consists primarily of grassy lawn with a few trees scattered across the yard. The western edge of the backyard is bounded by a densely wooded slope, which extends downward at a slope rate of from 25% to 30%. Within the grassy lawn, the survey team completed a total of 26 shovel tests including 14 radials (Plate 5). Thirteen shovel tests were positive for historical artifacts (Shovel Tests A1, A2, A3, A4, A1+5E, A2+5E, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B1+B5N, and B1+10N), including ceramics, glass, metal, and bricks. These shovel tests are part of Site 46Mr161, a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historical artifact scatter; this site is discussed further in Section 5.2. Soils in Field 1 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam Stratum I, over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt clay loam for Stratum II. Stratum I soils averaged 18 cm in depth but ranged between 14 and 32 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils. One above-ground feature, a spring basin, was recorded. This was designated as Feature 1, and is discussed below.

Scattered piles of modern refuse, associated with the house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road, cover portions of the steep hillside west of the grassy lawn (Plate 6). The debris field measures roughly 70 m from north to south and approximately 60 m from west to east. The refuse consists mostly of twist-top glass jars and bottles, twist-top plastic bottles, tin and aluminum cans, tires, and assorted modern building materials, including roofing shingles, brick, concrete, and steel pipe. Because the slope exceeds 30%, the survey team did not conduct shovel testing along the hillside. The survey crew did not note any historical material in the debris field.

Area C, Field 1, Feature 1

Area C, Field 1, Feature 1, consists of a cast concrete spring basin. It is located along a slope roughly 125 meters west and north of the house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road (Plate 7). The basin possibly dates to the 1940s or 1950s, when the extant house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road was built. It measures approximately 1.5 by 2 m with a depth of about 50 cm. Recent retrofits include a modern electric submersible pump (inoperative) and Portland cement patches along the sides of the basin. A series of black, 2-inch PVC pipe segments deliver water from the springhead to the basin. Located approximately 20 meters upslope from the basin, the springhead delivers a slow, but steady, stream of water. A number of crude, sandstone blocks lie along the sides of the channel leading to the basin. These originally may have lined the bottom of the channel, but appear to have been removed in favor of the PVC pipe. It appears that the former owners only recently disconnected the pump from its power source. Blue vinyl tarp remains in place atop the basin, indicating that the spring likely remained in use as a domestic water supply up until the former resident moved from the house. The former owners appear to have removed the supply line leading to the house. This feature was considered part of Site 46Mr161. Due to the steep slope and extensive erosion in this area, the survey team did not conduct shovel testing.

5.1.3.2 Area C, Field 2

Area C, Field 2, is located along a narrow toe ridge, which descends in a westerly direction toward the AEP fly ash pond (Plate 8). This field is located toward the west-central portion

of Area C. The ridge is approximately 25 m wide at its widest point and descends with a slope average of about 20%. An ATV path extends the length of the ridge. Modern refuse, including plastic bottles, plastic planters, and a plastic Christmas tree, indicate that the former residents of 145 Gatts Ridge Road used the ridge as a disposal site. Along a moderately sloped portion of the ridge, the survey team completed four, 50- by 50-cm shovel tests at 15-m intervals. The shovel testing extended along the ridge from west to east, north of the ATV trail. The survey team terminated shovel testing east of the fourth shovel test, where the slope increased to 25% and 30%. The shovel tests produced no cultural material. Shovel tests in Field 2 contained shallow, eroded soils. Soil colors and textures were a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3) silt loam Stratum I, over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt clay loam for Stratum II. Stratum I soils averaged 7 cm in depth.

5.1.3.3 Area C, Field 3

Area C, Field 3, is located toward the northern end of Area C. The field includes a grassy hill with a slope ranging from 16% to 20%, descending from north to south (Plate 9). Toward the base of the hill, along a densely wooded and steep decline, the survey team dug a series of three, 50-by 50-cm shovel tests at 15-m intervals. The shovel tests produced no cultural material. Soils in Field 3 consisted of hydric and mottled (10YR 4/4, 6/2) silt loam Stratum I over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) silt clay loam for Stratum II. Stratum I soils ranged between 6 and 23 cm.

5.1.4 Area D

Area D is located immediately east of Area C along the south side of Gatts Ridge Road. It includes 0.12 ha and consists of a deciduous wood lot with a slope ranging from 20% to 30% (see Figures 1 and 10) (see Plates 10 and 11). Due to the excessive slope, the survey team conducted a walkover survey of the lot. The surveyors identified a number of active and eroded cattle paths, but identified no archaeological resources or sites. No cultural remains were identified within this field.

5.1.5 Area E

Area E is located south of Gatts Ridge Road at Box 147. It includes 0.77 ha and consists of a bowl-shaped horse pasture (see Figures 1 and 11). The pasture descends from west to east with slopes ranging from 20% to 35%. The sparsely wooded slopes are heavily eroded and feature numerous terraced paths created by livestock (Plates 14 and 15). Due to the steep slopes there were no areas suitable for shovel testing. The survey team conducted a walkover survey. Aside from a modern, spring-fed water trough toward the southern boundary of the survey area, no evidence of structures or features were identified within the pasture.

5.2 Site Descriptions

Phase I archaeological investigations of Area C expanded upon one previously recorded historical site (46Mr161). Additional detail is provided in site-specific maps that are located throughout the text, as appropriate. A detailed artifact inventory is provided in Appendix B. NRHP assessment for Site 46Mr161 was made under Criterion D.

5.2.1 Site 46Mr161

Site 46Mr161 represents a mid–late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historical artifact scatter. The site initially was identified during the previous Phase I survey (Norr et al. 2011). The site was located along the north/west side of Gatts Ridge Road on a narrow ridgetop in Area C, Field 1 (see Figure 8 and 12) (Plates 5–7). The east half of this site was subjected to shovel testing during the initial Phase I survey conducted in July and August 2011. During the previous survey (Norr et al. 2011), the site was delineated in the front lawn of the architectural resource at 145 Gatts Ridge Road (a ca. 1946 Ranch style house). During the initial survey, the site measured approximately 15 m long and 10 m wide. The recent addition of Field C included the rear lawn of 145 Gatts Ridge Road, thereby expanding on the initial boundaries of Site 46Mr161. Site 46Mr161 now includes much or all of that area that originally comprised the Peter Gatts farmstead.

The recent survey in Area C, Field 1, resulted in 13 positive shovel tests containing a total of 73 artifacts, including 31 pieces of glass, 5 unidentifiable ironstone sherds, 3 undecorated ironstone sherds, 1 molded ironstone sherd, 11 unidentifiable whiteware sherds, 1 molded whiteware sherd, 1 undecorated whiteware sherd, 1 yellowware undecorated (clear glaze) sherd, 2 gray paste stoneware sherds, 1 red paste stoneware sherd, 1 buff paste stoneware sherd, 1 buff/gray paste stoneware sherd, 6 brick fragments, 1 natural shell (bivalve) fragment, 1 wire fragment, 1 .22-caliber rim-fire cartridge casing, and 5 unidentifiable metal fragments (Table 4). A more thorough discussion of the artifacts is provided in Section 6. This site likely represent remains associated with the Peter Gatts house noted on the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map (see Figure 3). Given the limited options for locating a house on this narrow ridge, the extant ca. 1946 Ranch house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road likely occupies the former location of the Peter Gatts house (see discussion of 145 Gatts Ridge Road in Section 5.3.1). Research indicates that Peter Gatts built his house in the mid-late nineteenth century. Historical topographic maps indicate that the house remain intact through the early twentieth century.

Soils at Site 46Mr161 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I was 22 cm thick, but ranged from 9 to 32 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

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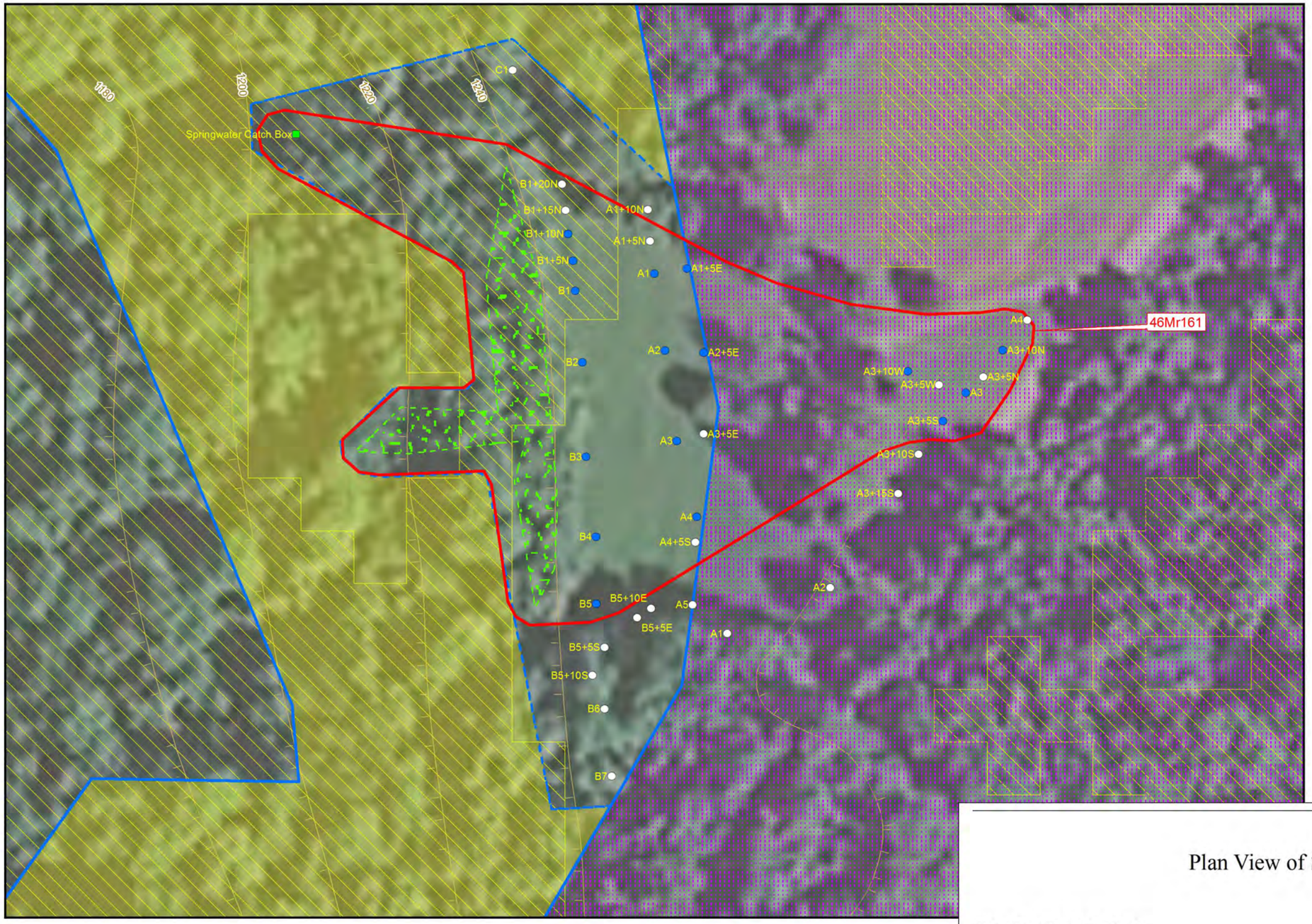

LEGEND

- Project Survey Areas
- Previously Surveyed Area
- Survey Field Divisions
- Archaeological Sites

Phase I Survey Coverage

- Shovel Testing
- Walkover - Slope
- Structure Location
- Feature
- Surface Find - Historical Material
- Surface Find - Prehistoric Material
- Shovel Test - Negative
- Shovel Test - Historical Material
- Shovel Test - Negative, Disturbed
- Surface Inspection - Negative
- Walkover - Slope
- Walkover - Disturbed
- Refuse Dump
- Contours (6-m/20-ft. Interval)
- Slope >20%

20 0 20 Meters

60 0 60 Feet

Plan View of Site 46Mr161

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Figure 12

March 14, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-52001\Working_GIS\00-Projects\003_Ph_I\11_52001_003_fig_12_46Mr161_Plan_v93.mxd

Table 4. Artifacts from Site 46Mr161			
Ceramics			
Ware Type	**Decorative Embellishment**	**Date Range**	**Total**
Ironstone	Undecorated	1840–Present	3
	Molded	1840–Present	1
	Unidentified	1840–Present	5
Ironstone Total			**9**
Stoneware	Albany Slip Glaze	1810–1900	2
	Albany Slip Glaze and Salt Glaze	1810–1900	4
Stoneware Total			**6**
Whiteware	Molded	1820–Present	1
	Undecorated	1820–Present	1
	Unidentified	1820–Present	11
Whiteware Total			**13**
Yellowware	Undecorated, Clear Glaze	1830–1940	1
Yellowware Total			**1**
Brick			6
Brick Total			**6**
Glass			
Glass Vessel	Blue, Light, Molded		1
	Solarized Amethyst, Bottle/Jar Molded		1
	Solarized Amethyst, Molded, Unidentified		1
	Solarized Amethyst, Unidentified		1
	Amber, Unidentified		8
	Amber, Unidentified, Machine Made		2
	Amber, Bottle/Jar, Machine Made		2
	Colorless, Bottle/Jar, Machine Made		2
	Colorless, Unidentified, Molded		2
	Colorless, Unidentified		1
Glass Vessel Total			**21**
Glass Flat	Colorless, Silvered, Unidentified		1
	Colorless, Non–silvered, Unidentified		1
	Colorless, Non–silvered, Window		5
Glass Flat Total			**7**
Glass Other	Colorless, Unidentified		2
Glass Other Total			**2**
Metal			
Wire	Wire–drawn		1
Cartridge	22, rim–fire		1
Unknown	Unidentified		5
Metal Total			**7**
Total Diagnostic Artifacts Recovered			**73**

5.2.2.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46Mr161 represents a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historical artifact scatter that is likely all that remains of the Peter Gatts farmstead. Construction of the extant, ca. 1946 Ranch house likely resulted in the removal of any structures related to Peter Gatts. Consequently, no evidence of surface features associated with previous structures was found.

Due to the low numbers of artifacts and lack of archaeological features, it is unlikely that the site can provide information important to our understanding of history. Site 46Mr161 is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

5.3 Architectural Survey

The one architectural resource documented during the field investigation dates to ca. 1904. Resources less than 50 years of age were not documented during this investigation. No resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. No other resources in the APE are representative of a pattern, event, individual or group, architectural style, method of construction; or the work of a master; or are important to the history of the region, state, or nation.

5.3.1 Architectural Resource Descriptions

The only building lying within the five survey areas is located in Area E. This ca. 1904 farmhouse at 147 Gatts Ridge Road is located on the survey boundary line at the northwest corner of Area E. No other buildings associated with this property lie within the survey area.

5.3.1.1 147 Gatts Ridge Road (Berisford House)

The Berisford House is located on the south side of Gatts Ridge Road. The building is a ca. 1904, wood frame gabled-L house with a shed roof addition extending from its southwest corner (Plates 12 and 13). The house features a new, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl, 1/1 windows. A porch with a concrete slab and shed roof rests within the el of the primary façade. The house sits atop a sandstone and ornamental concrete block foundation. Perhaps due to recent modifications, the house features few stylistic details. The enclosed pediments with protruding gable returns and Queen Anne style shingles, however, lend the building a subtle, Folk Victorian appearance. According to the current resident, Diana Robins, she and her husband James had the metal roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows installed within the past few years (interview with Diana Robins August 2011).

Robins states that the Berisford family built the house about 1904. The house does not appear on the 1905 USGS topographic map, but the publication information on the map notes that the survey occurred between 1901 and 1903. The 1910 population census for Marshall County shows that two brothers by the name of Berisford lived next to one another on Gatts Ridge Road. Thomas Simpson Berisford (1867–1925) and his brother William James Berisford (1865–1946) were both farmers at the time of the 1910 census. It remains uncertain which brother owned the property at 147 Gatts Ridge Road. Curiously, the 1920 census

record lists William Berisford as a carpenter. Perhaps William built the house. He and his wife Laura A. Craig Berisford are buried in Graysville Cemetery, located roughly 1.5 miles southwest of 147 Gatts Ridge Road. Thomas and his wife Olive May are buried at Mt. Rose Cemetery in nearby Moundsville, West Virginia. According to the current resident, the Berisford family owned the property, which includes about 62 acres, for three generations. Diana Robins and her husband James were the second owners, not related to the Berisfords, to own the property. The property also includes a relatively modern barn. Located on the north side of Gatts Ridge Road, outside the survey area, this cinderblock and wood frame building replaced the original Berisford barn, which burned in the 1960s or 1970s. No historical outbuildings survive.

Recommendations

Research in local libraries and other repositories indicates that the Berisford House is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. The building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master. Furthermore, the Berisford House has been modified with a modern metal roof, vinyl siding, and windows, entirely obscuring or replacing the original materials and workmanship of the house. An undistinguished, vernacular farmhouse that has lost integrity due to the replacement of materials, the Berisford House is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends the Berisford House not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

6.0 COMPOSITE ASSEMBLAGE

6.1 Materials Recovered

Materials recovered during this survey include historical assemblages. Phase I survey resulted in the recovery of 73 historical artifacts. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase I survey. A detailed artifact inventory is provided in Appendix B.

6.1.1 Prehistoric Artifacts

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the course of this survey.

6.1.2 Historical Artifacts

A total of 73 historical artifacts was recovered from Site 46Mr161 in Area C, Field 1 (Table 5). The historical artifact assemblage includes artifacts from the Unknown group (n=25), representing 34.24% of the total artifact assemblage. the Domestic group (n=35), representing 47.94% of the assemblage, the Architecture group (n=12); representing 16.44% of the assemblage, and the Commerce and Industry group (n=1); representing 1.37% of the assemblage.

Table 5. Historical Artifact Assemblage

Description	Count	Percentage
Architecture Artifact Group		
Brick	6	8.22
Glass, flat	6	8.22
Subtotal	**12**	**16.44**
Commerce and Industry Artifact Group		
Copper .22 rim fire cartridges	1	1.37
Subtotal	**1**	**1.37**
Domestic Artifact Group		
Ceramics		
Ironstone, unidentified/unidentifiable	5	6.84
Ironstone, undecorated	3	4.11
Ironstone, molded	1	1.37
Stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip and salt glaze	1	1.37
Stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip glaze	1	1.37
Stoneware, red paste, Albany slip glaze	1	1.37
Stoneware, gray paste, Albany slip and salt glaze	3	4.11
Yellow ware, undecorated, clear glaze	1	1.37
Whiteware, unidentified/unidentifiable	11	15.07
Whiteware, molded	1	1.37
Whiteware, undecorated	1	1.37
Subtotal	**29**	**38.72**
Vessel Glass		
Amber, unidentified, machine-made	2	2.74
Colorless, bottle/jar, machine-made	2	2.74

Table 5. Historical Artifact Assemblage		
Description	**Count**	**Percentage**
Solarized amethyst, bottle/jar, molded	1	1.37
Subtotal	**5**	**6.84**
Flat Glass		
Colorless	1	1.37
Subtotal	**1**	**1.37**
Unknowns		
Faunal Remains		
Natural shell, bivalve	1	1.37
Subtotal	**1**	**1.37**
Glass		
Flat, colorless	1	1.37
Unknown, colorless	2	2.74
Vessel, colorless	3	4.11
Amber	10	13.70
Blue, light	1	1.37
Solarized amethyst	2	2.74
Subtotal	**19**	**26.03**
Metal Other		
Unidentifiable fragments	4	5.48
Wire	1	1.37
Subtotal	**5**	**6.84**
Total	**73**	**100**

6.1.2.1 Architecture

Twelve artifacts associated with the construction, abandonment, or demolition of a building were recovered. These include brick fragments (n=6) and window glass (n=6) (Table 5).

6.1.2.2 Commerce and Industry

One artifact associated with this group included 1 .22 caliber rim fire cartridge. The presence of ammunition suggests hunting activities and or target practice.

6.1.2.3 Domestic

This artifact group is represented by 35 (47.94%) artifacts and is the largest historical artifact group recovered from the project area. These artifacts are associated with subsistence activities, such as the storage and preparation of foods, and include ceramic and glass vessels, and unidentifiable metal fragments. A considerable amount of variability can be expected within this artifact group, particularly between social and economic classes, reflecting greater behavioral variability (South 1977:99–100). Ceramic vessel sherds (n=29, 38.36%) are the largest artifact class in this group. Five fragments of vessel glass, and one fragment of flat glass were also included in this group. Bottle/jar glass vessel fragments include solarized amethyst (n=1), amber (n=2), and colorless (n=2). Six of the glass vessel fragments are temporally diagnostic. Ceramic ware types represented in the assemblage

include ironstone (n=9), stoneware (n=6), whiteware (n=13), and yellowware (n=1) (Table 5).

With respect to spatial distribution, historical ceramics were found only in association with 1 site (46Mr161). No other survey areas produced historical materials.

6.1.2.4 Unknown

This artifact group represents artifacts that were for the most part too fragmentary to determine a specific use. A total of 25 artifacts make up this group, including glass (n=19); metal (n=5); and faunal remains (n=1). Metal included a piece of ferrous wire (n=1), , and unidentifiable metal fragments (n=5). Faunal remains consisted of a piece of natural shell from a bivalve.

6.1.3 Diagnostic Historical Artifacts

Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the project area include ironstone, stoneware, whiteware, vessel glass, and metal. Table 6 provides a summary of diagnostic historical ceramics, glass, and metal recovered from the project area.

Table 6. Diagnostic Historical Ceramics from the Project Area

Ware Type	Decorative Embellishment	Date Range	Total
Ironstone	Molded	1840–Present	1
	Undecorated	1840–Present	3
	Unidentifiable	1820–Present	5
Ironstone Total			**9**
Stoneware	Albany slip glaze	1820–1900	2
	Albany slip and salt glaze	1810–1900	4
Stoneware Total			**6**
Whiteware	Molded	1820–Present	1
	Undecorated	1820–Present	1
	Unidentified	1820–Present	11
Whiteware Total			**13**
Yellowware	Undecorated, clear glaze	1830–1940	1
Total Diagnostic Ceramics Recovered			**29**

All of the diagnostic ceramics were recovered from Site 1 (n=29). Some the earliest dates derive from Albany slip and salt glaze stoneware (1810–1900) (Goodwin et al. 1983) and whiteware (1820–present) (Aultman et al. 2003). Ironstone was manufactured between 1820 and the present (Aultman et al. 2003). According to historical research, settlement of northwestern West Virginia began in the 1750s and the first building in Moundsville was erected in 1771. Although the former Peter Gatts House at 145 Gatts Ridge Road was built in the mid-nineteenth century, it is possible that some of the dated ceramic assemblage originated from an earlier occupation of the landform. However, it also is possible that within the date ranges offered, these artifacts were manufactured later in the range, or that the ceramics with earlier dates may have been heirlooms and passed down through the generations.

A total of six datable glass vessel fragments were recovered from the project area. All of these fragments had manufacturing date ranging from 1893 to present. These fragments consisted of two amber bottle/jar fragments, two unidentified amber fragments, and two unidentified colorless bottle/jar fragment. All of these fragments were machine-made.

7.0 EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Research goals for the project were to identify any historical or prehistoric cultural resources within the project area, to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, and to determine any adverse affects that project-related activities would have on the cultural resources identified. Field investigations identified one previously recorded archaeological resource and one new architectural resource. Artifact analysis of historical material aided in temporal placement of the archaeological assemblages for the site. Historical background research showed evidence of a tight-knit familial rural community, and artifact analysis painted a picture of a more domestic lifestyle with evidence of hunting.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between February 20 and 22, 2012, Gray & Pape completed Phase I cultural resource investigations for the proposed Mitchell Landfill Project, in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. This work included archaeological and architectural investigations of 9.75 ha of land and architectural survey of structures within and immediately adjacent to the project area. The project area includes the deeply dissected uplands of Marshall County, immediately east of the Ohio River Valley. Investigations revealed one historical resource. Phase I survey also identified one previously undocumented architectural resource (a ca. 1904 gabled-L house at 147 Gatts Ridge Road) (Table 7).

Archaeological investigations identified several historical deposits likely associated with the former Peter Gatts House (Site 46Mr161) (see Figure 12). However, Site 46Mr161 is not considered to have the potential to yield significant information regarding the history of the area and it is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this site.

Table 7. Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources Located within the Project Area

Site #	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations
46Mr161	Early-to-Mid Nineteenth through Twentieth Century	Farmstead Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
147 Gatts Ridge Road	Early Twentieth Century	Rural Farmhouse	Not Eligible	No Further Work

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Historic Artifact Inventory for Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Seg	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-27	Glass, flat	non-silvered, unidentified	unidentified	colorless		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-27	Glass, flat	silvered	unidentified	colorless		fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	1	5E	I	0-18	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	colorless		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items	Burned/ melted	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	base, partial	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff/gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-27	Metal	shot shell	machine-made	cupric	.22, rim-fire	complete	Commerce and Industry	Corroded	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	colorless		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	amber		base/body	Domestic Items		1

Historic Artifact Inventory for Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Seg	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	unidentified	machine-made	amber		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless	unidentifiable	body, neck	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd	Unknowns		6
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd	Unknowns	Burned/ melted	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	unidentified		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	2	5E	I	0-21	Metal	wire	wire-drawn	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	yellow ware	undecorated, clear glaze	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Faunal remains	shell, bivalve	natural			fragment	Unknowns	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	green, light		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	blue, light		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-34	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	cupric		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	A	4		I	0-14	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	colorless		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1		I	0-28	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1

Historic Artifact Inventory for Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Seg	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1		I	0-28	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1		I	0-28	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1		I	0-28	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1	10N	I	0-38	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	solarized amethyst	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1	5N	I	0-38	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	amber		base/body	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1	5N	I	0-38	Glass, vessel	unidentified	machine-made	amber		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1	5N	I	0-38	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	1	5N	I	0-38	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	2		I	0-26	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	2		I	0-26	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	2		I	0-26	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		unknown	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-18	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim/body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-18	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	4		I	0-29	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	5		I	0-26	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items	Eroded/ exfoliated	1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	5		I	0-26	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	red paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR161	Area C	1	Shovel Test	B	5		I	0-26	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	Architecture		2
																Site Ct:	**73**