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17 October 2011

Lora Lamarre
Senior Archaeologist
West Virginia Division of Culture and History
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25305

Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

Dear Ms. Lamarre:

Please find enclosed for your review two copies of the report titled *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia*. If you should have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Michael Striker
Senior Manager, Archaeology

cc: Anthony Amicon, CEC, Inc.

Gray & Pape Proj. 11-52001

WORK PLAN

Introduction

CEC is assisting in the permitting for proposed Ash Landfill Site in Marshall County,, West Virginia, which will require Clean Water Act Section 404/401 permitting. As such, the project requires consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act). As such, they have asked Gray & Pape to provide a proposal for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The cultural resources survey is designed to identify and assess preliminarily all cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. All work completed for the project will be conducted following the standards established by the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO) and all survey will meet the professional standards set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines.

The project area includes approximately 75 acres to the south and east of the intersection of Taylors Ridge Road and Gates Ridge Road. Approximately 60 acres of this area is on steep (>20 percent) slope. There three farms visible on the topographic maps adjacent to the project area. There is a potential for the proposed project to have a visual effect on these properties. We have included a scope of work and cost for an architectural survey in case the Corps of Engineers determines it is necessary.

Work for the project will be completed in a series of tasks. Initially, Gray & Pape will complete a background and literature search. Following this search, field work will be conducted following specifications outlined below. Artifact analysis and report preparation will follow field work. Each of these tasks is described in greater detail below.

Specific Work Scope and Project Assumptions – Literature Review

Prior to the initiation of field work, a background and records search will be conducted at the WVSHPO. The Archaeological site files, architectural files, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files, and the previously conducted cultural resources surveys within the vicinity of the project area will be consulted. Information collected during the records search will be used to provide background data regarding the development of the area and the previously recorded cultural resources located in the vicinity.

Specific Work Scope and Project Assumptions - Archaeology

Following research, field work will begin. As is noted above, the project area is approximately 75 acres, approximately 60 acres of which is on steep (>20 percent) slopes. Those areas that fall on steep slopes will be subjected to visual inspection. Areas that are not on steep slope will be shovel tested at a 15-m interval. We have assumed that all artifacts will be returned to the landowner following the project and that no formal curation will be required.

Specific Work Scope and Project Assumptions - Architecture

For the architectural survey, Gray & Pape assumes that no more than four properties will require survey. Survey Methods for the study include:

- A 2 person field crew will conduct a visual inspection of the area within the viewshed of the project area;
- Photograph resources 50 years of age and older and key to appropriate mapping;
- Collect UTM coordinates for all properties more than 50 years in age.

Following the completion of the field survey, a report summarizing the results of the archival research and field work will be submitted. This report will contain a summary of the research, a description of field methods, a summary of the field work, and specific management recommendations for all resources identified within the project area.

Schedule and Cost Estimate

Gray & Pape could begin work on this project as soon as an authorization to proceed has been received. The site file search will take a week to complete. We anticipate that field work can be completed in 10 days depending on weather conditions. Reports documenting the results of field work can be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of field work.

Given the above described conditions, Gray & Pape can complete the literature review, fieldwork, and report writing as described above for costs not to exceed those below:

Archaeology	\$28,000.00
Architectural History	\$11,300.00



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13 September 2011

Ms. Amy Toole
American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza
Columbus, OH 43215

Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill,
Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

Dear Ms. Toole:

Please find enclosed three copies of the report titled *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia*. If you should have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Michael Striker
Senior Manager, Archaeology

cc: Anthony Amicon, CEC, Inc.

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Architectural History	\$11,300.00

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



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ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEPTEMBER 9, 2011

LEAD AGENCY:

United States Army Core of Engineers,
Pittsburgh District

PREPARED FOR:

Civil and Environmental Consultants, Inc.
4274 Glendale Milford Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

PREPARED BY:

Gray & Pape, Inc.
1318 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202



FOLD



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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

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



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PREPARED BY:
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1318 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202



Gray & Pape Project No. 11-52001



GRAY & PAPE
— I N C. —
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

Project No. 11-52001

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

**Lead Agency:
United States Army Core of Engineers, Pittsburgh District**

**Prepared for:
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**Michael Striker, M.A.
Principal Investigator
September 9, 2011**

ABSTRACT

Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, under contract to Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc., and on behalf of America Electric Power Company, Inc., to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed Mitchell Landfill located in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. The proposed landfill covers an area of 53 hectares consisting of uplands, valley bottoms, and side slopes. 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.

Archaeological and architectural survey was conducted between July 26 and August 3, 2011. Investigations revealed 5 newly identified archaeological sites (Sites 46MR160, 46MR161, 46MR162, 46MR163, and 46MR167), consisting of several small historic artifact scatters, and a set of bridge abutments, and 2 isolated finds (Sites 46MR165 and 46MR166). None of these archaeological resources are recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Survey also identified a mid-nineteenth through twentieth century historic farmstead (Site 46MR164) with extant buildings (146 Gatts Ridge Road (the Cooper/Gatts House) and its associated granary), features, and a large historic artifact scatter. Gray & Pape, Inc., recommends the archaeological component of Site 46MR164 as potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and recommends Phase II testing if the proposed project will impact them.

Two architectural resources and an historic cemetery (Site 46MR168) were identified within the project area. These include: a ca. 1946 Ranch style house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road; and a ca. 1850s-1870s farmhouse at 146 Gatts Ridge Road (the Cooper/Gatts House) and its associated granary. A historic cemetery was located west of 145 Gatts Ridge Road and contains the family members of the Andrew Gatts household. Neither the house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road, nor the Gatts cemetery meets National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. They are not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns in history (Criterion A), or individuals significant in our past (Criterion B), do not represent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master (Criterion C), and do not have the potential to yield further information significant to history (Criterion D). Consequently, Gray & Pape, Inc., does not recommend any further work for these 2 resources as neither is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Gray & Pape, Inc., does recommend the 1850s-1870s farmhouse at 146 Gatts Ridge Road (the Cooper/Gatts House) and its associated granary as potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. We recommend that the project be designed so as to minimize impact to this property. If impacts are necessary, architectural documentation is recommended.

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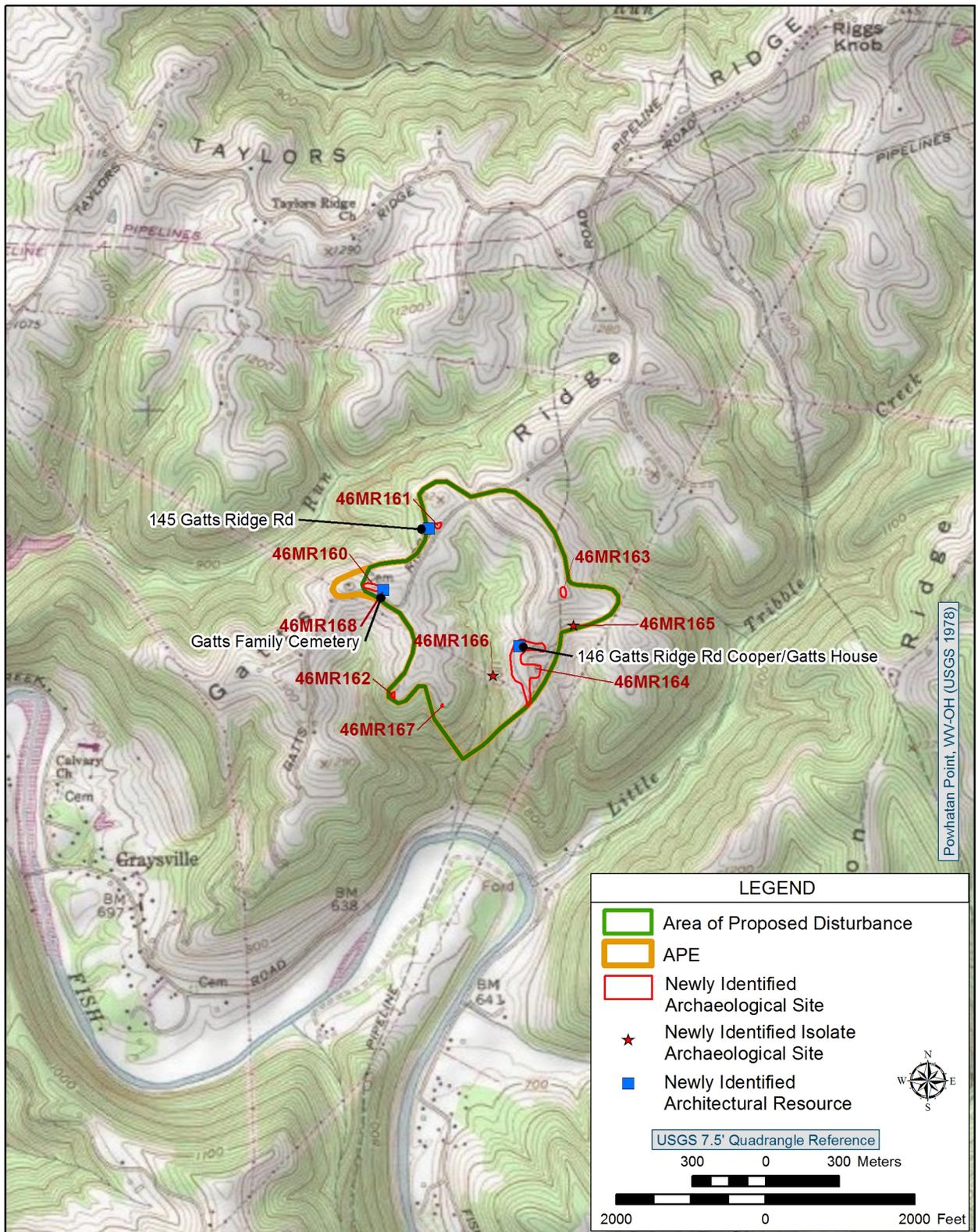
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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 a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed Mitchell Landfill located in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia (Figure 1). The proposed project area covers an area of 53 hectares (ha) consisting of uplands, valley bottoms, and side slopes. 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). Phase I archaeological and architectural survey was conducted between July 26 and August 3, 2011. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the 53 hectares (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 53 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 limits of disturbance associated with the landfill layout is approximately 53 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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

1.2 Acknowledgements

A literature review and background research for this project was conducted by Jeremy Norr, M.A., and Matthew Purtil, 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., on July 26, 2011 as well as deed research at the Marshall County Court House, County Clerks Office, in Moundsville, West Virginia on July 27, 2011. Archaeological survey of the project area was conducted between July 26 and August 3, 2011. Michael Striker, M.A., served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Jeremy Norr served as Field Director, and Kaye Grob was Crew Chief. Field Crew consisted of Jeremy Freeman, Laura Stoops, Jennifer Chisler, Trisha Word, John Bowler, Zac Lee, Scott Slater, Paul Ashbaugh, and Robert Williams. Jeremy Norr, Donald Burden, and Patrick Trader, M.A., were the authors of the report. Jonathan Frodge 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 Unglaciaded 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 (Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1. Disturbed powerline corridor in Field 5 looking southwest.



Plate 2. Powerline corridor within Field 13 looking west.

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.

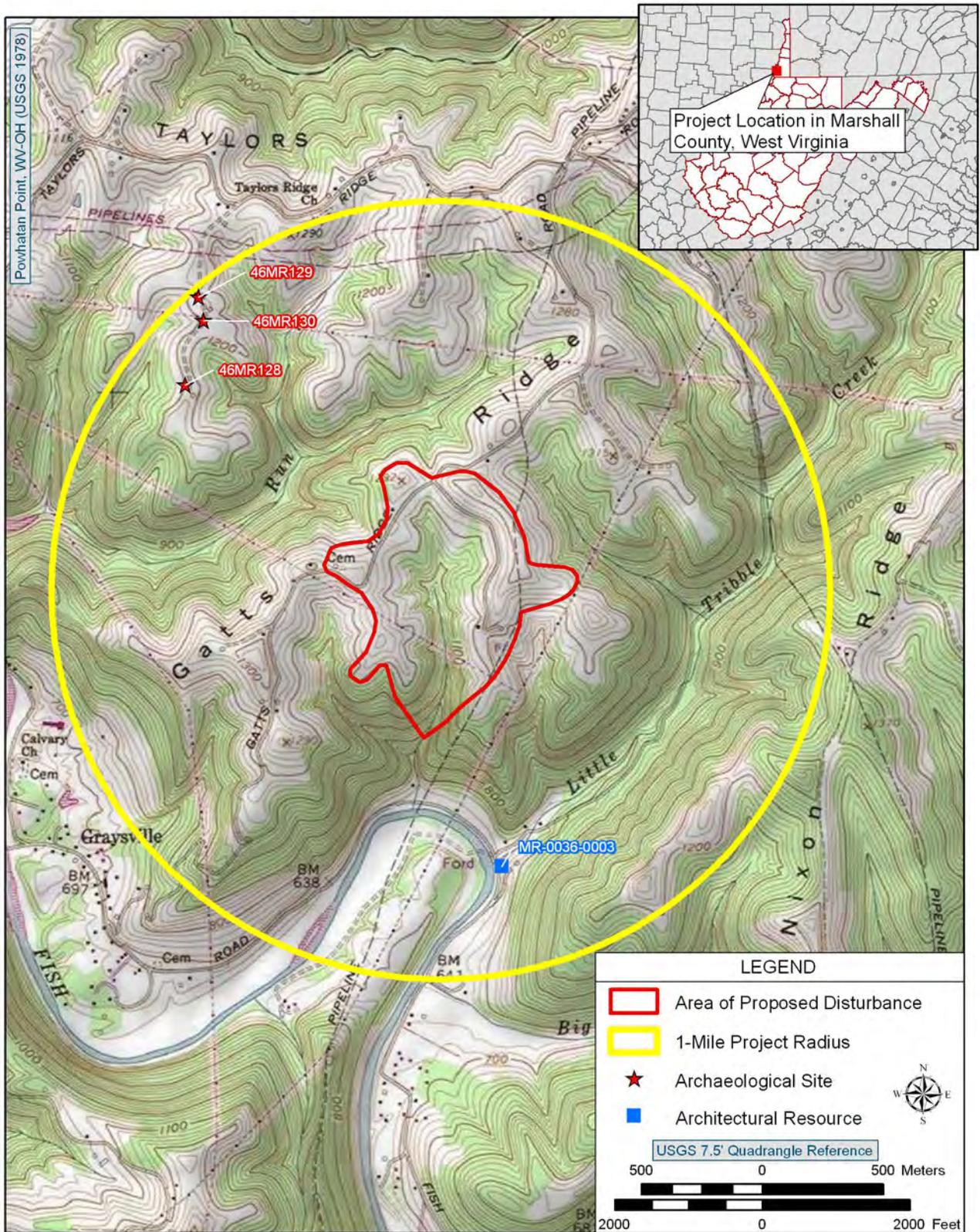
Based on the background research, there are 113 archaeological sites recorded in Marshall County (Tami Koontz, 2011, personal communication). There are no previously recorded archaeological sites found within the project boundaries; however, there are 3 archaeological sites and 1 architectural resource recorded within 1.6 km radius of the project area (Table 2). No prehistoric sites were identified. All three sites have historic components (46Mr128, 46Mr129, and 46Mr130). The architectural resource consists of a single standing structure (MR-0036-0003) (see Table 2) (Figure 2).

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.

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



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Location of the Project Area and Previously Recorded Resources within a 1.6-Kilometer (1-Mile) Radius

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 1992).

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 4 historical archaeological sites (Sites 46Mr128, 46Mr129, 46Mr130, and 46Mr131). All of these sites were rural homesteads consisting of historic 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 to 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 hand-made 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 WVSP0 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 were all 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 3 previously recorded historic 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 historic 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 were all 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 was previously 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, 3 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.

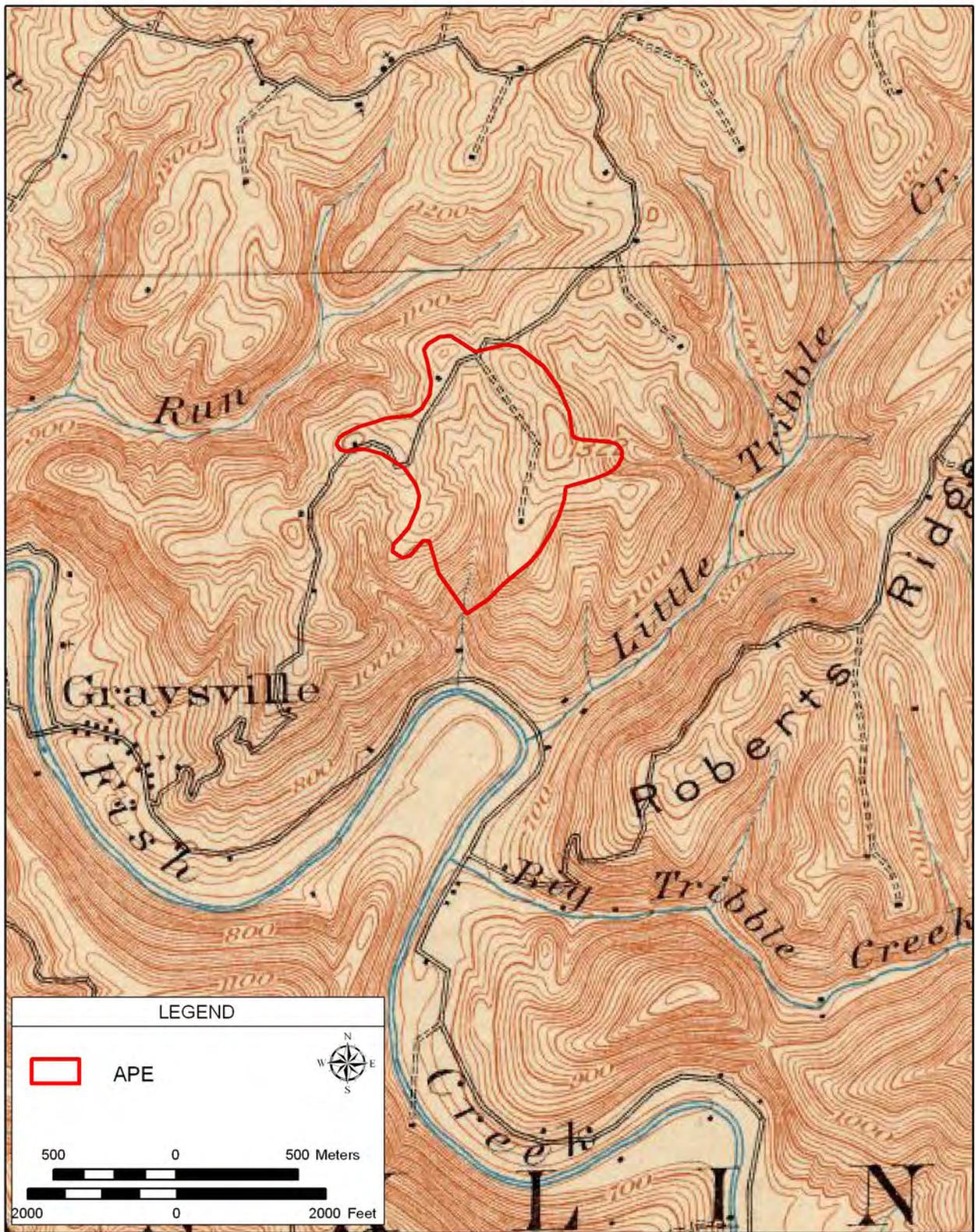
3.2 Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Background

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.

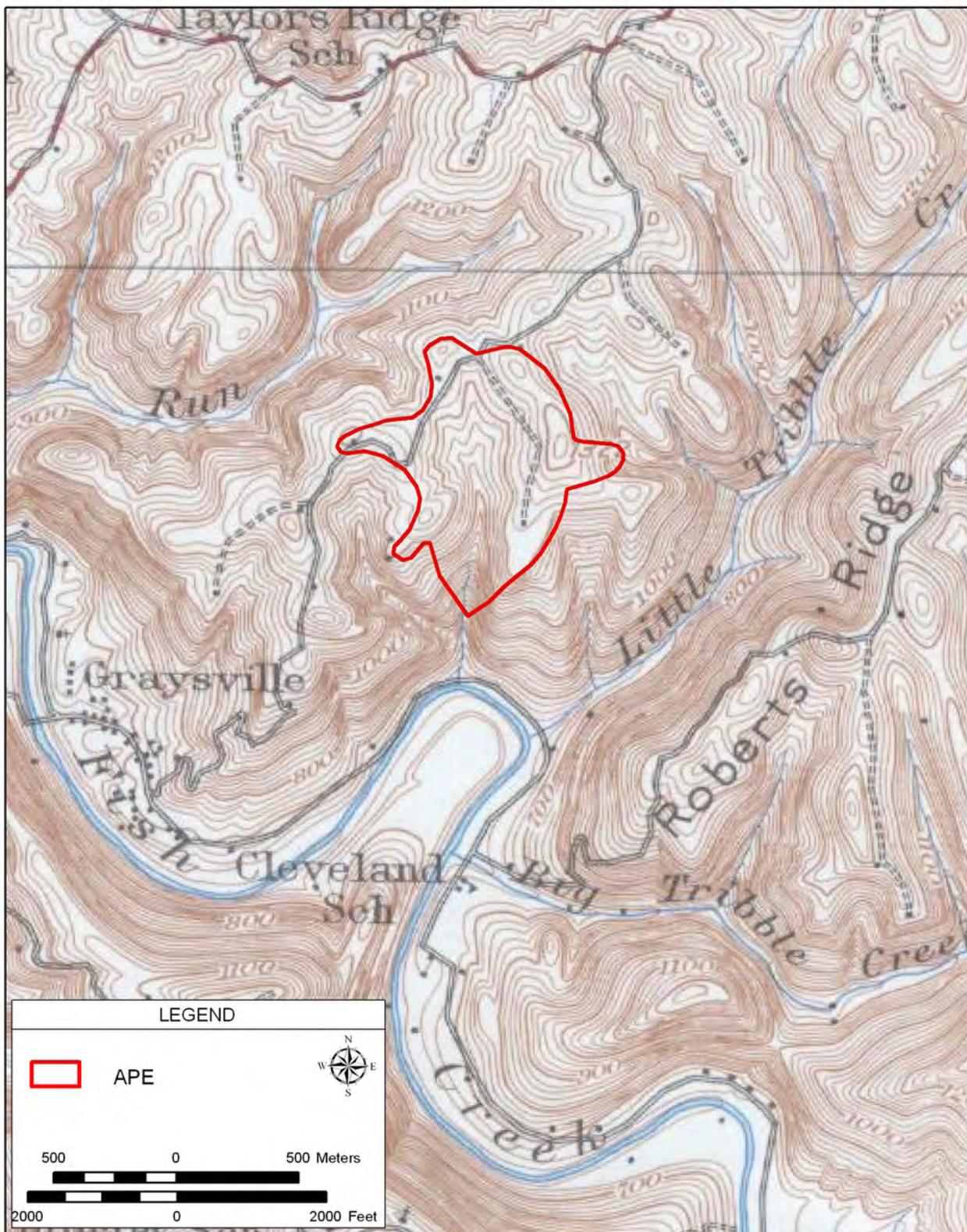
3.2.1 Paleoindian Period (11,500–10,000 B.P. [9500–8000 B.C.]

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 Purtil (2009:581) in the Unglaciated Plateau region of eastern Ohio, where this region was avoided by early groups until approximately 8550 B.C.



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



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

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 10,000–8000 B.P. (8000–6000 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). Burial 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, Purtil (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 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, 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 are also known to occur in these shell middens (Claassen 2010; McMichael 1968:10). The appearance of these shell mounds in the Ohio River is often 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; freshwater mussel shells, animal bone, fish bone, and carbonized botanical remains (Lothrop et al. 2007). A suite of C¹⁴ 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

reflecting 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 is commonly refined 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, respectfully (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 are usually found in upland settings at relatively high elevations or at stream confluences. Researches 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, WV. The Grave Creek Mound was site of one of the first archaeological excavations in what is now West Virginia in 1838 (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 florescence 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 were also found in upland settings on saddles (Lothrop et al. 2007:52-53; Maslowski 2006b:490-491). Villages are typically circular and surrounded with stockades which 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 were also 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, historic, and ethnographic evidence, suggests that later Monongahela protohistoric groups may be related to Iroquoian speaking groups (Maslowski 2006b:491).

3.2.5 Historic 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 m², 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 eleven 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 5, 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 eight 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 km². 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 thirty 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 or 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 km² 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 & 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 sixteen 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, 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 ten 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 thirteen schools house, 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 have all 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 was originally 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 area was however divided into discreet manageable sections or “fields” based on landforms (ridgetops, benches, valley slope), and vegetation breaks (crops, grass, wooded areas). Most often, cropland allowing 75% or greater visibility was surface inspected, however a few fields of soybeans required shovel testing due to inadequate visibility. 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. Three resources were documented during the course of this survey. Properties less than 50 years old were not documented as part of this project.

4.3 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.

4.3.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

4.3.1.1 Analytical Protocols

Only ground/pecked/chipped stone (herein ‘ground stone’) was identified for this project. This category includes a wide range of ground, pecked, battered, and even crudely chipped stone tools. A range of variables were recorded for each tool including artifact completeness (incomplete, distal fragment, proximal fragment, midsection, etc.), method of manufacture (battered, pecked, ground, etc.), artifact type (e.g., pitted stone), raw material, and presence of thermal modification (treated or damaged). Additional recorded quantitative measurements included length, thickness, width, and weight.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.2.1 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.

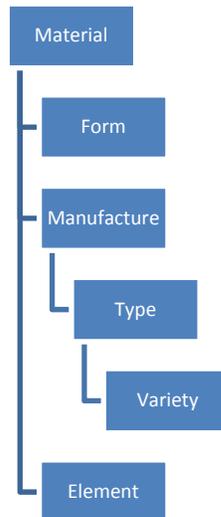
The second level of descriptive classification is *form* (e.g. aglet, carafe, chamberpot, pipkin). The forms that are included in the classification are based on descriptions provided by various sources, most prominently including: Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Lindsey (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.



4.3.2.2 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.

4.3.2.3 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.

4.4 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 53 ha of deeply dissected uplands in southwestern Marshall County, West Virginia. The cultural resource investigations for the proposed project identified: 5 archaeological sites (Sites 46MR160, 46MR161, 46MR162, 46MR163, 46MR167); 2 architectural resources at 145 and 146 Gatts Ridge Road respectively, along with an associated historic artifact scatter at Site 46MR164; 2 isolated finds (Sites 46MR165 and 46MR166); and the Gatts Family Cemetery (Site 46MR168) (see Figure 1). 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 19 arbitrarily defined testing areas or Fields (Figure 6). Figures 7-12 show field/survey coverage and document shovel test locations, surface inspection, and identified sites; Figure 13 provides a representative example of shovel test profiles within the project area. These investigations covered a small range of physiographic landforms including ridgetops (Plate 3), benches (Plate 4), and hillside slopes (Plates 5 and 6). Table 3 outlines the survey fields, coverage, and results of fieldwork . A more detailed discussion of investigations within each field is provided below.

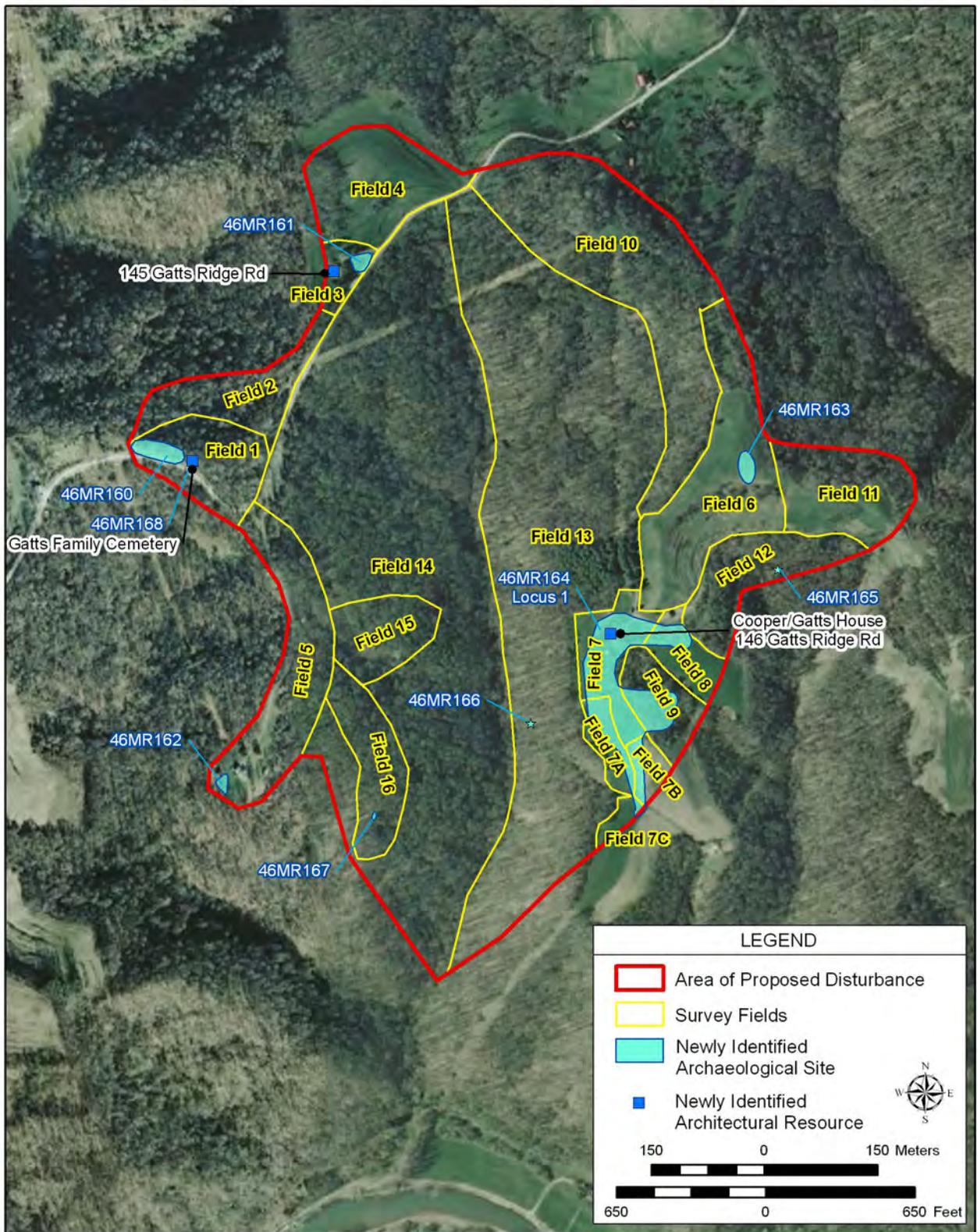
Test Area (Field)	Landform/ Ground Cover	Primary Soil Type	Method of Investigation	Area (ha)	Test Interval (m)	# of Shovel Tests	Sites Identified
Field 1	ridgetop, side slope/ wooded, grass	We	shovel test, pedestrian survey	1.68	15	12	46MR160, 46MR168
Field 2	ridgetop, side slope/ wooded, brush, grass	Wb	shovel test, pedestrian survey	1.53	15	2	--
Field 3	ridgetop/ grass	We	shovel test	0.44	15	11	46MR161
Field 4	ridgetop, hill slope/ grass	We	shovel test, pedestrian survey	2.26	15	3	--
Field 5	ridgetop, side slope/ wooded, grass	Wd	shovel test, pedestrian survey	2.87	15	44	46MR 162
Field 6	ridgetop/ beans, corn	Wb, Wg	surface inspection, shovel test	3.5	5, 15	1	46MR 163
Field 7	ridgetop/ grass	Wb	shovel test	1.16	15	50	46MR 164
Field 7a	ridgetop/ chard	Wb	surface inspection, shovel test	0.48	5	2	46MR 164
Field 7b	ridgetop/corn	Wb	surface inspection	0.33	5	-	--
Field 7c	ridgetop/beans	Wb	shovel test	0.19	15	14	46MR 164

Test Area (Field)	Landform/ Ground Cover	Primary Soil Type	Method of Investigation	Area (ha)	Test Interval (m)	# of Shovel Tests	Sites Identified
Field 8	ridgetop/ grass, clover	We, Gt	shovel test	0.68	15	20	46MR164
Field 9	side slope/ wooded	Gv	pedestrian survey	0.97	15	-	46MR 164
Field 10	side slope/brush, wooded	Wb, Wg	shovel test	5.72	15	18	--
Field 11	ridgetop/ bean	We	shovel test	1.99	15	7	--
Field 12	side slope/ wooded	Gv	pedestrian survey	1.68	15	-	46MR 165
Field 13	side slope, toe ridge, bench/ wooded	Gv	pedestrian survey, shovel test	15.3 2	15	8	46MR 166
Field 14	side slope, bench/ wooded	Gt, Gv	pedestrian survey, shovel test	18.1 1	15	3	--
Field 15	ridgetop/ wooded	Wd	shovel test	1.23	15	3	--
Field 16	ridgetop, side slope/ wooded	Wd	shovel test, pedestrian survey	1.47	15	25	46MR 167

5.1.3 Field 1

Field 1 (see Figures 8 and 14) runs along the north side of Gatts Ridge Road and is composed of a narrow flat area that slopes down to the north and west severely. At its widest point this landform is no more than 30 m wide. The portion of this landform included in the project area consists of a narrow ridge that rises as much as 1.8-3 m above the road and culminates in a flat high knob at its eastern end (Plate 7). Immediately to the north of the ridge/bluff edge is a relatively steep drop-off although at least one narrow, old logging, or farm road follows the contour of the landform down slope. Vegetation included deciduous woods, heavy underbrush, and a few small patches of grass. Field 1 also included Site 46MR160, a mid-late nineteenth through late twentieth century historic site, which consisted of several redeposited cut sandstone blocks representing possible foundation stones, a dump containing primarily glass bottle fragments, a historic artifact scatter, and a set of stone bridge abutments. A small family cemetery (Site 46MR168) was also located within Field 1 (see Figure 14).

A total of 12 shovel tests was excavated within this Field including 2, 5-m interval radials. Only 3 shovel tests were positive for historic artifacts including glass, nails, and a hinge (Shovel Tests A1, A2, and C1) (see Figure 14). Of the 3 positive shovel tests, only Shovel Test A1 had enough space for 2 radials to be excavated. Immediate slope to the north, and a drainage ditch and paved road to the south prevented further delineation using 5 m interval testing. Shovel Test A2 was bounded by the same to the north and south. The western bridge abutment and the gap between abutments to the east prevented any shovel testing between Shovel Tests A2 and A3. In addition, a 30 m gap between Shovel Test A3 and A4 was



Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area, Survey Fields, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources



LEGEND

Area of Proposed Disturbance	Shovel Test - Positive Historic
Pipeline	Shovel Test - Negative
Structure	Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
Newly Identified Site	Surface Find - Prehistoric
Survey Coverage	Surface Find - Historic
Shovel Testing	Feature
Pedestrian Survey	Rock Overhang
Surface Inspection	

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Site 46MR161
Field 3
Shovel Test A3

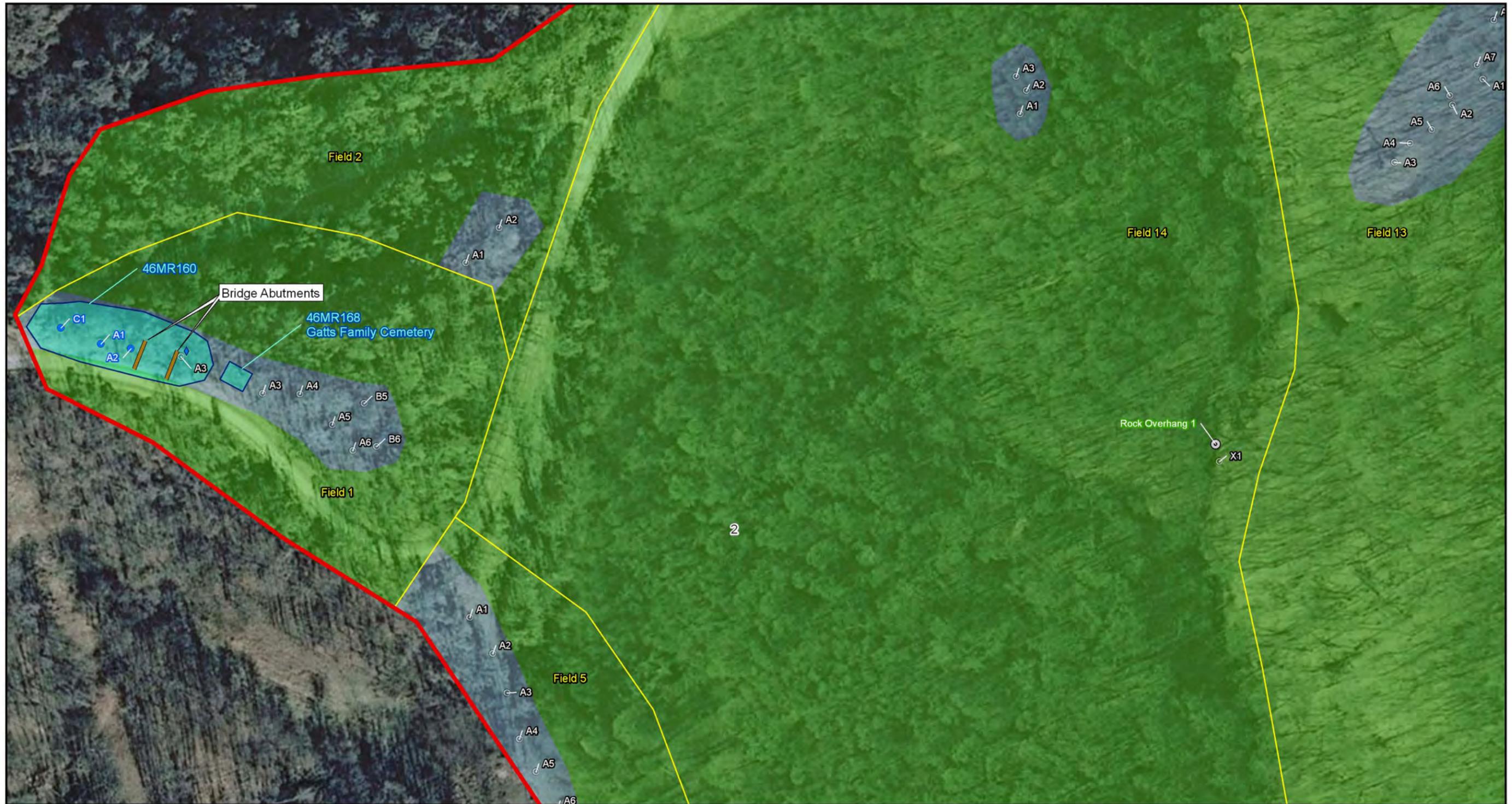
0

10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

50 cm

10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown silt clay

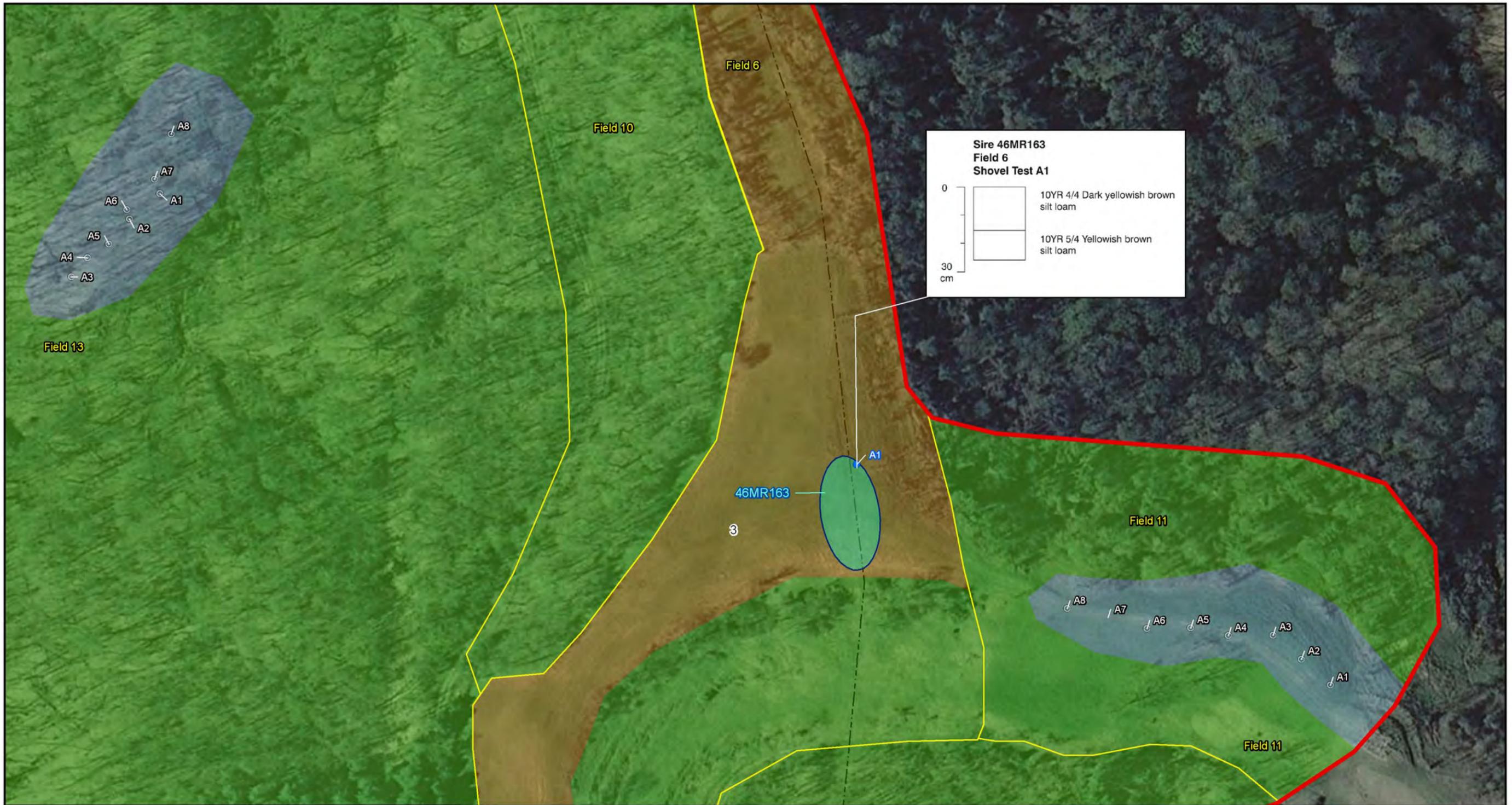
Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 1 of 6



LEGEND

	Area of Proposed Disturbance		Shovel Test - Positive Historic
	Pipeline		Shovel Test - Negative
	Structure		Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
	Newly Identified Site		Surface Find - Prehistoric
Survey Coverage			Surface Find - Historic
	Shovel Testing		Feature
	Pedestrian Survey		Rock Overhang
	Surface Inspection		

Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 2 of 6



**Sire 46MR163
Field 6
Shovel Test A1**

0	10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silt loam
30 cm	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam

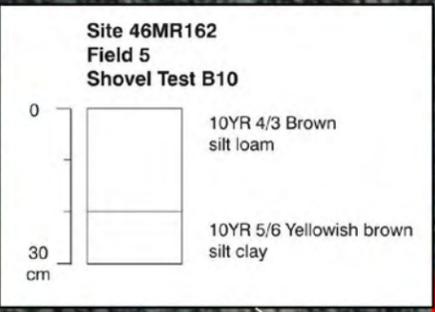
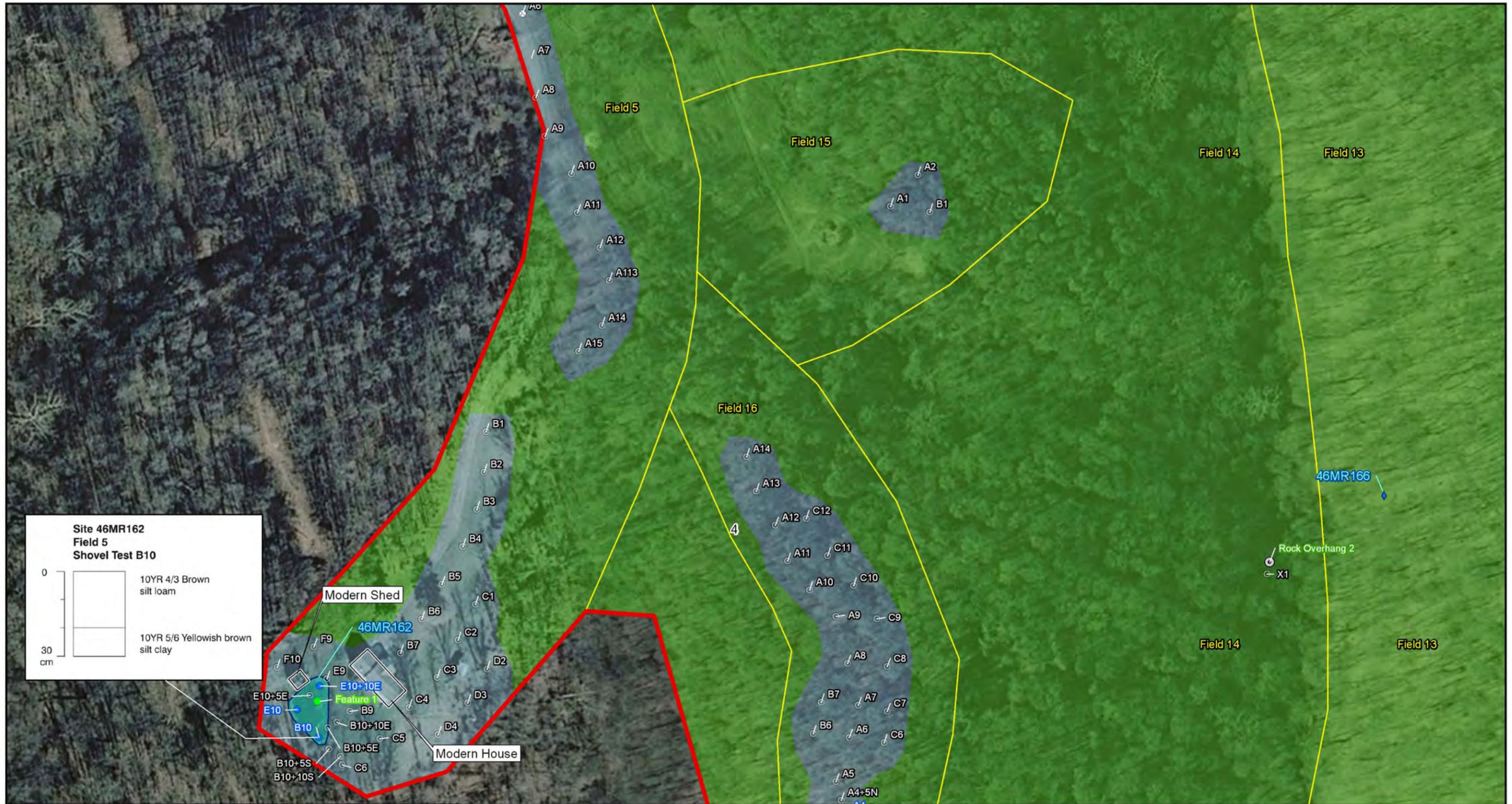
LEGEND

Area of Proposed Disturbance	Shovel Test - Positive Historic
Pipeline	Shovel Test - Negative
Structure	Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
Newly Identified Site	Surface Find - Prehistoric
Survey Coverage	Surface Find - Historic
Shovel Testing	Feature
Pedestrian Survey	Rock Overhang
Surface Inspection	

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 3 of 6



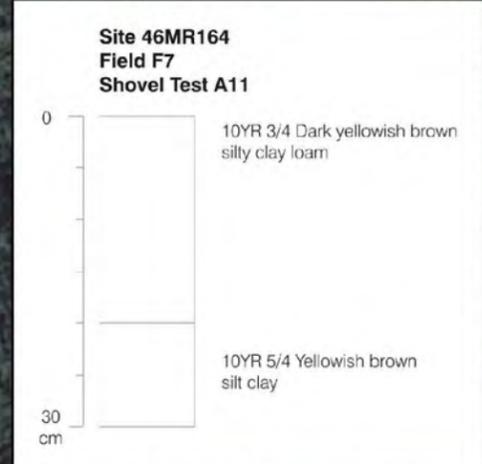
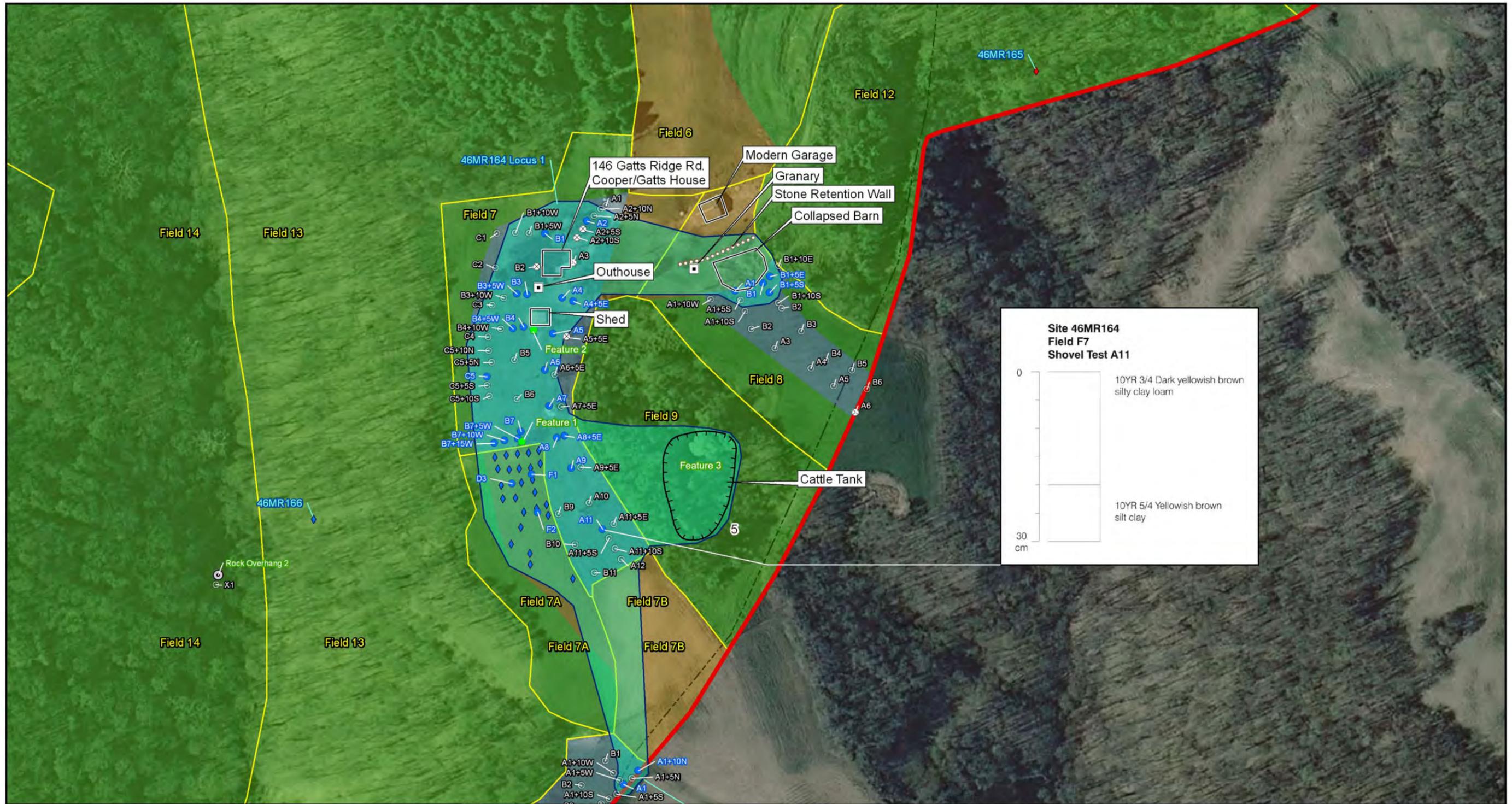
LEGEND

Area of Proposed Disturbance	Shovel Test - Positive Historic
Pipeline	Shovel Test - Negative
Structure	Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
Newly Identified Site	Surface Find - Prehistoric
Survey Coverage	Surface Find - Historic
Shovel Testing	Feature
Pedestrian Survey	Rock Overhang
Surface Inspection	

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 4 of 6



LEGEND

 Area of Proposed Disturbance	● Shovel Test - Positive Historic
 Pipeline	 Shovel Test - Negative
 Structure	⊗ Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
 Newly Identified Site	◆ Surface Find - Prehistoric
 Survey Coverage	◆ Surface Find - Historic
 Shovel Testing	● Feature
 Pedestrian Survey	⊙ Rock Overhang
 Surface Inspection	

Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 5 of 6



LEGEND

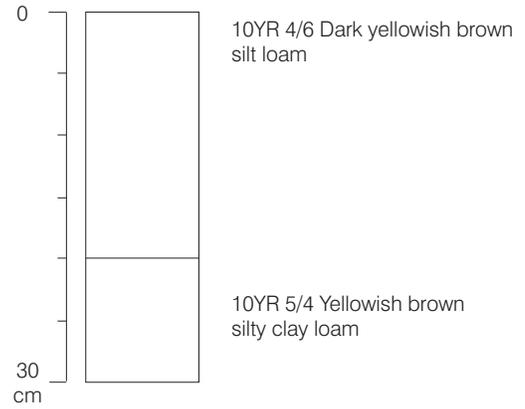
	Area of Proposed Disturbance		Shovel Test - Positive Historic
	Pipeline		Shovel Test - Negative
	Structure		Shovel Test - Disturbed, Skipped
	Newly Identified Site		Surface Find - Prehistoric
Survey Coverage			Surface Find - Historic
	Shovel Testing		Feature
	Pedestrian Survey		Rock Overhang
	Surface Inspection		

Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 6 of 6

**Field 4
Shovel Test A2**



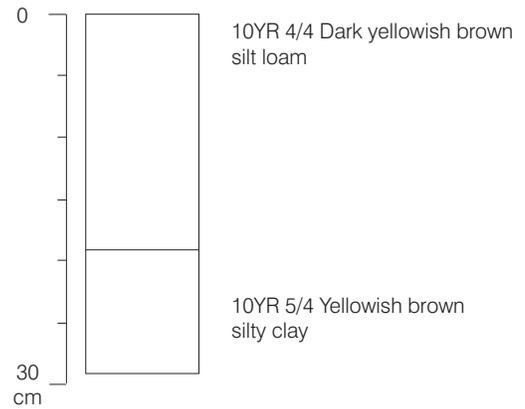
**Field 15
Shovel Test A1**



**Field 13
Shovel Test A5**



**Field 7C
Shovel Test B3**



Representative Shovel Test Profiles



Plate 3. Example of a ridgetop from Field 6 looking east.



Plate 4. Example of bench/narrow toe ridge in Field 13 looking south.



Plate 5. Example of hill slope from Field 4 looking north.



Plate 6. Example of steep side slope from Field 14 looking downslope to the east.



Plate 7. Flat topped knob at east end of Field 1, looking southeast.



Plate 8. Field 3 at 145 Gatts Ridge Road looking southwest.

necessitated by the discovery of the cemetery which was given a wide berth. No cultural material was recovered to the east of the cemetery. Shovel Test C1 was placed as a judgmental location used to test for accumulated dump/fill. An opportunistic sample of the visible, mainly glass artifacts, was also recovered from the surface area within a 1-2 m radius of Shovel Test C1. Several historic ceramics were recovered from the surface near Shovel Test A3 as well.

The historic dump, the artifact scatter derived from shovel testing, and the bridge abutments comprise Site 46MR160. Field 1 also contains the nineteenth century Gatts Family Cemetery (Site 46MR168) that most likely has some affiliation with Site 46MR160 to the immediate west of the cemetery (see Figures 8 and 14). Sites 46MR160 and 46MR168 are discussed in detail in Sections 5.2 and 5.3.1.

Typical soil stratigraphy encountered during shovel testing in Field 1 included a Stratum I consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam from 0-12 cm, over a Stratum II consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt clay loam. All artifacts recovered from subsurface contexts were found in Stratum I soils.

5.1.3 Field 2

Field 2 extends east from below the high knob at the eastern end of Field 1 to the edge of the next residential property along the north side of Gatts Ridge Road at Box 145 (see Figures 7 and 8). This portion of the project area is very narrow and consisted of both wooded and heavy underbrush within a shallow valley entrance. Topography included both sideslope and a small area of marginal flatland near a powerline corridor where 2 shovel tests were excavated. No cultural material was identified within this field.

Soils within this field consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt clay loam Stratum I that ranged from 10-25 cm in depth, over a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay loam Stratum II. This area may have been disturbed by the powerline corridor.

5.1.5 Field 3

Field 3 is located along the northwest boundary of the project area north of Gatts Ridge Road (see Figure 7). This Field encompasses almost all of the residential lot at Mail Box 145 along the road and is only marginally flat. Ground cover was primarily grassy lawn with a few trees scattered across the yard. A total of 11 shovel tests including radials were excavated within this field (Plate 8). Due to sparse areas of flat ground, a 45-m gap was placed between Shovel Tests A2 and A3. Four shovel tests were positive for historic artifacts (Shovel Tests A3, A3+10N, A3+10W, and A3+5S) including ceramics, glass, and, nails. These shovel tests make up Site 46MR161, a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter; this site is discussed further in Section 5.2. Soils in Field 3 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam Stratum I, over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) 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.



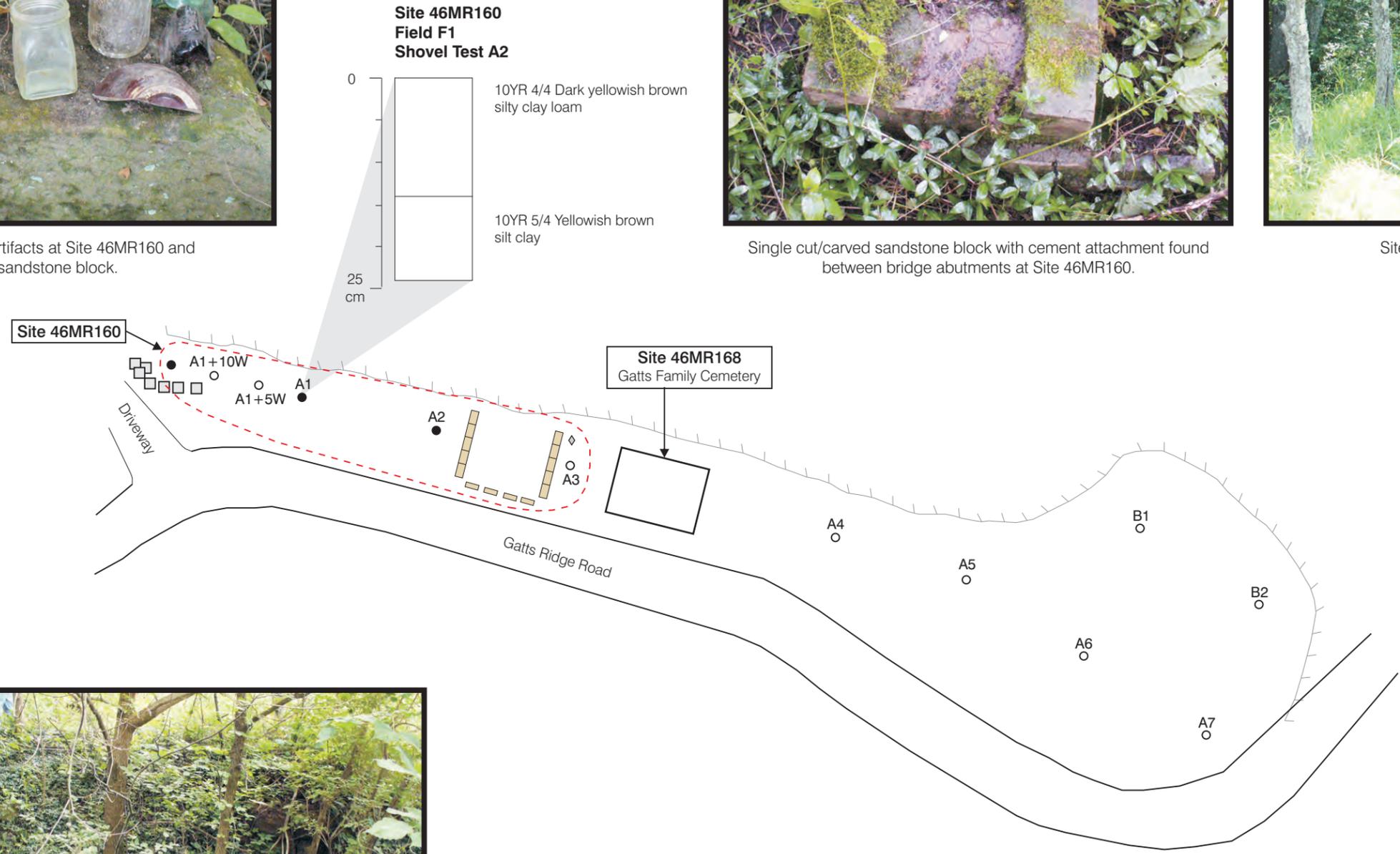
Example of surface artifacts at Site 46MR160 and rough cut sandstone block.



Single cut/carved sandstone block with cement attachment found between bridge abutments at Site 46MR160.



Site 46MR160 at Shovel Test A1 looking north.



Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Positive Shovel Test
	Negative Shovel Test
	Surface Find
	Bridge Abutments
	Cut Stone Blocks
	Slope



Site 46MR160, east bridge abutment looking southeast.

Detailed Map of Site 46MR160 with Location of Gatts Family Cemetery (Site 46MR168)

5.1.6 Field 4

Field 4 was located north and east of Field 3 and consists of a high knob/hill just northeast of the residential lot at 145 Gatts Ridge Road (see Figure 7) (see Plate 5). Only a small portion this hill was relatively flat allowing only enough space for 3 shovel tests along the ridge spine. The remaining portions of this field were considered slope. The entire landform was covered by unmowed grass. No cultural remains were identified within this field. Topsoil along this ridgetop was shallow, only 10 cm deep. Soils consisted dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt clay loam over a yellowish brown or mottled light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt clay loam. This was likely a highly eroded surface.

5.1.7 Field 5

Field 5 was located south of Gatts Ridge Road at Box 144 and consisted of a long, narrow ridgetline that forms the western boundary of the project area (see Figures 8 and 10). This ridge is punctuated by a high knob near its southern terminus along the east side. The main ridge flattens and broadens out (Plate 9), turning slightly to the west and ends in steep drops to the west, south, and east. A few other toe ridges branch off to the east and southeast within the project area, these are discussed as separate fields. A modern (post-1961) Ranch style house and single small shed outbuilding are located on the broadest and southernmost portion of this landform (Plates 10 and 11).

A total of 42 shovel tests, including 6 radials was excavated within this field. Three of these were positive for historic artifacts including glass and a few metal objects. The positive shovel tests represent Site 46MR162, an early twentieth century low density historic scatter/former structure location, which is discussed in Section 5.2 (see Figure 8). Two shovel tests were disturbed, likely due to landscaping from modern house construction or from removal of previous structural remains. The current tenant living on this property mentioned that there was at one time the remains of an older structure, that can also be found on the 1935 USGS topographic map (see Figure 5), and of a well that he had filled in that was no longer visible. The tenant gave an approximate location for the well that was mapped by GPS, although no subsurface testing was conducted to confirm its location.

Soils across this landform varied slightly. The long driveway extending south from Gatts Ridge Road was the flattest area of the ridge and did not leave much room to shovel test on either side before the landform sloped off. A powerline corridor also crosses this drive and has disturbed the soils within the corridor (see Plate 1). The relatively undisturbed soils along the highest point of the landform consisted of a shallow, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay loam. Stratum I was 10 cm in depth. The average depth of Stratum I along the flat, broad area around the modern house was 21 cm with a range from 14-28 cm. Soils in this area were generally a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt clay loam. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.



Plate 9. Southern end of Field 5 looking northeast.



Plate 10. Post-1961 Ranch style house located at 144 Gatts Ridge Road in Field 5 looking south.



Plate 11. Modern small shed associated with Post-1961 Ranch style house at 144 Gatts Ridge Road in Field 5 looking southwest.



Plate 12. Field 7, south of the 1850s-1870s house, looking north.

5.1.8 Field 6

Field 6 lies along the eastern boundary of the project area. It represents a portion of the highest ridge within the project area (see Figures 9 and 11). The ridge in question runs generally south from Gatts Ridge Road at Mail Box 146, trending slightly to the southeast and then back to the southwest at its tip (see Plate 3). An additional lower toe ridge extends out to the east from the highest and southernmost point on the ridge, but will be discussed as Field 11. Field 6 was surface inspected at 5-m intervals along the flattest areas. Pedestrian survey was conducted in areas of excessive slope. Survey of Field 6 began at the southern tip and proceeded through soybean crops and then standing corn with a minimum of 75% visibility. Field 6 ends midway north between its southern tip and Gatts Ridge Road. Agricultural fields at this point give way to brush and trees that required shovel testing, this will be discussed as Field 10.

A low density historic artifact scatter was identified during surface inspection within the standing corn crop on the highest point of the landform. Unfortunately, this approximately 40 m long by 25 m wide sparse scatter of mainly brick, glass, and ceramics fell right along a pre-existing pipeline corridor. A representative sample of artifacts was collected and a single shovel test was excavated approximately 10 m east of the pipe corridor in attempt to avoid pipe construction disturbance on level land. Glass and cut nails were recovered from this test. According to the 1871 atlas of Marshall County, a structure may have once been located along this ridge (Figure 3). It is possible that if the structure ever did exist on the ridge, it was destroyed during pipeline construction. No structural features remain, however the artifact scatter and positive shovel test were identified as Site 46MR163, a mid to late nineteenth through twentieth century low density historic scatter. This site is discussed separately in Section 5.2.

The single shovel test exhibited soils consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam. Stratum I was 16 cm in depth. Artifacts were found at surface or in Stratum I soils only.

5.1.9 Fields 7, 7a, 7b, and 7c

Field 7 begins below the southern tip of Field 6, at the end of the driveway of 146 Gatts Ridge Road (see Figures 11 and 12). The relatively broad toe ridge extends southeast and then abruptly turns back to the southwest before it exits the project area. The most level areas of the landform are variably vegetated. The houselot (Field 7) consists of mowed lawn that was shovel tested and the areas to southwest and southeast of the house are currently occupied by crops of chard (Field 7a) and corn (Field 7b), respectively which were surface inspected (Plates 12 and 13). Although Field 7a contained a fair amount of cultural material, no cultural material was recovered from Field 7b. A portion of an existing pipeline corridor also passes through the southeastern edge of Field 7b. Field 7c represents the southernmost extent of the ridgetop within the project area. Due to a high density soybean crop with less than 75% visibility, Field 7c was shovel tested. Field 7c also includes a portion of the existing pipeline corridor along its eastern edge.



Plate 13. Fields 7a, 7b, and 7c, looking south.



Plate 14. Fields 7a, 7b, and 7c, looking south.

The ridge that comprised Field 7 is occupied by a ca. 1850's-1870's farmhouse and its constituent outbuildings and features (Figure 15). Subsurface testing in Fields 7 and 8, as well as surface inspection in Field 7a, recovered a moderately dense historic artifact scatter. This location was designated as Site 46MR164, a mid-late nineteenth through twentieth century farmstead that included associated buildings, features, and a historic artifact scatter. All structures and features associated with Site 46MR164 will be discussed in detail with the Site discussion in Sections 5.2 and 5.3.1.

A total of 52 shovel tests were excavated within Field 7 including radials, 21 of which were positive for historic artifacts. Two shovel tests were excavated in Field 7a to assess integrity of the surface deposits and both were positive for historic artifacts to the base of plowzone. Field 7b did not require shovel testing. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in Field 7c including radials, only 2 of these were positive for historic artifacts. This small cluster of 7 artifacts was recovered along the southeastern edge of the project area in Field 7c. They were separated from the main scatter by at least 90 m. An existing buried pipeline also runs very close to this location and likely has disturbed this area. However, these artifacts are most likely associated with the farmstead and were designated as Site 46MR164 (see Figure 12). A total of 60 observation points were surface inspected in Field 7a, 24 of which were positive for historic artifacts. Ninety-four observation points were surface inspected in Field 7b and no cultural material was found.

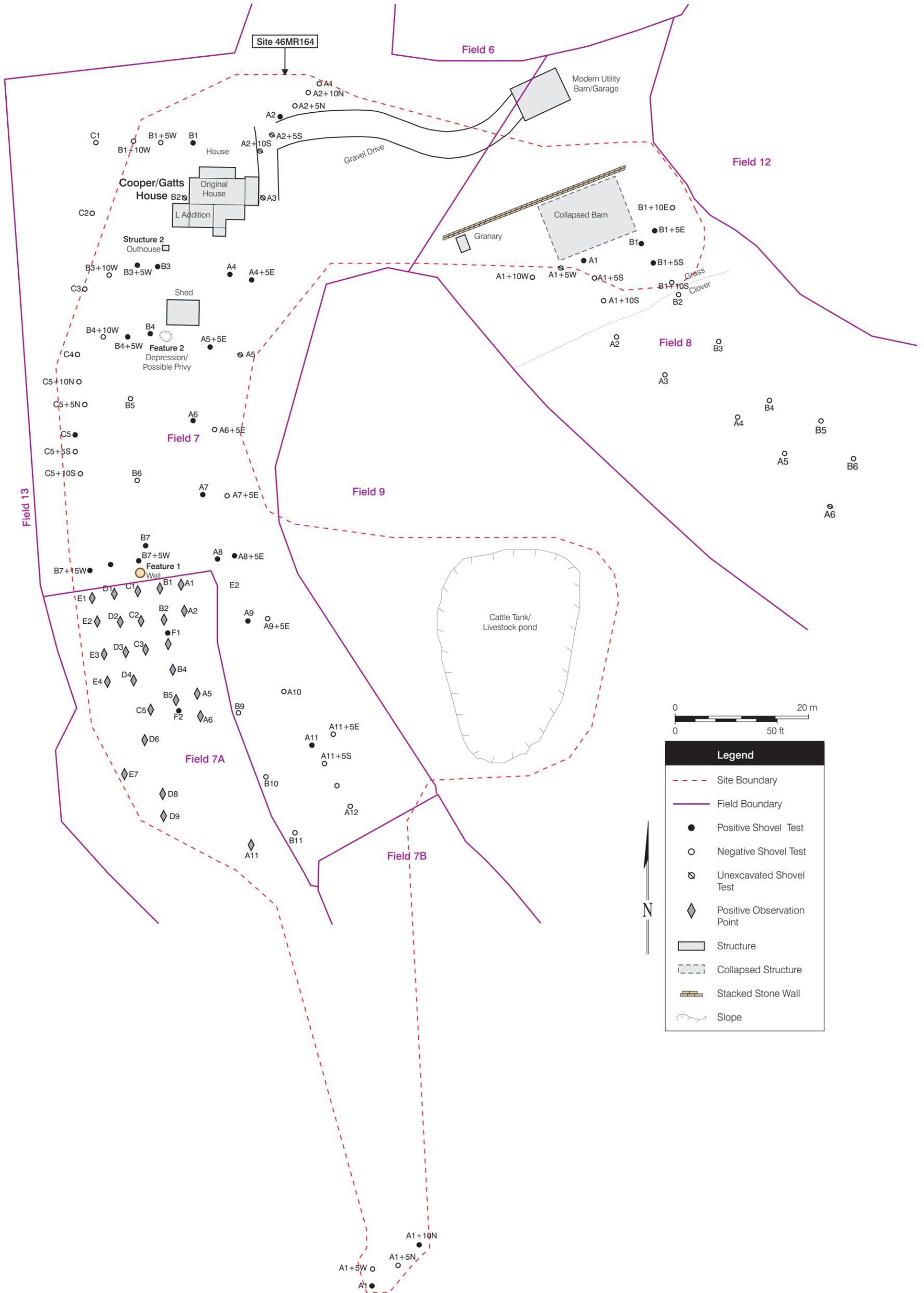
Topsoil north of the main house (Structure 1) was thinner, by as much as 10 cm, than soils to the south of the house. Soils south of the house consisted generally of brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were usually 20 cm thick with a range of 8 to 41 cm. All artifacts from subsurface contexts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

Although much of the area south of the house seemed to exhibit natural soils, some landscaping may have been done as well as trenching for utilities. A pvc pipe section was uncovered during shovel test excavation along the eastern portion of the landform south of the house that may have been either a field drainage pipe or water or other buried line. Some linear pattern in the grass between the house and the well suggested a buried pipe as well. A foul stench encountered during excavation in the central area south of the house may have been an indication of a leach field, though this could not be confirmed.

5.1.10 Field 8

Field 8 is a small east-southeast trending lobe of ridgetop that extends from where the southern end of Field 6 and northern end of Field 7 meet and includes overlaps with a portion of Site 46MR164 (see Figures 11 and 15). Sections of this field were covered in sparse trees, grass, and clover. Lack of visibility required shovel testing of this field.

Nineteen shovel tests were excavated within this field including 8 radials. Four of these were positive for historic artifacts including window glass and nails; and are considered part of the historic artifact scatter from Site 46MR164.



Detailed Map of Site 46MR164 and Location of the “Cooper/Gatts House” Architectural Resource

Soils in Field 8 consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) or brown (10YR4/3) silt clay loam to silt loam (Stratum I) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay to silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils averaged 17 cm in depth, but ranged between 10 and 35 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

5.1.11 Field 9

Field 9 is a shallow narrow side valley that is located south of Field 8 and between Fields 7 and 8 (see Figure 11). This field consisted of wooded steep slopes with dense underbrush and was surveyed employing walkover technique. A single cattle tank/livestock pond was identified near the head of this valley. This feature was still filled with water and was contained by an earthen berm along its southern boundary. This feature was considered part of Site 46MR164.

5.1.12 Field 10

Field 10 represents the northern portion of a crescent shaped ridgetop that is shared with Field 6 (the southern half) (see Figures 7 and 9). The ridgetop itself consisted of a flat narrow area dominated by a 2-track access road. The access road was surrounded by brush and tall grass along the edges of the flat area with wooded slope on either side. A total of 17 shovel tests were excavated along the ridgetop within this field. Four shovel tests were not excavated due to disturbance from an existing pipeline corridor or obviously disturbed, or eroded soils in and around a powerline corridor. Any areas of slope within this field were surveyed using pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were identified within this field.

Typical shovel tests in this field consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (Stratum I) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were most often 10 cm deep, but exhibited a range of depths between 5 and 13 cm.

5.1.13 Field 11

Field 11 is a narrow branching ridge that extends east from Field 6 (see Figures 9 and 11). A grass and dirt access road leads to a powerline tower just outside the project area along the spine and flattest portion of the ridge (Plate 14). Much of this ridge was planted with dense soybeans and visibility was zero. Therefore, a total of 7 shovel tests were excavated along the margins of the access road, with one additional test skipped due to disturbance from the access road. Pedestrian survey was employed for the surrounding slope of this landform. No cultural resources were identified within this field.

Soils in this area consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were generally 12 cm in depth, but ranged between 7 and 16 cm in thickness.

5.1.14 Field 12

Field 12 consisted of the wooded and heavy underbrush covered slopes in the upper valley notch between Fields 8 and 11 (see Figure 11). Slopes were at least 30%. An isolated surface

find (Site 46MR165) was identified on the lower slope south of Field 11, which is discussed in Section 5.2. No shovel tests were placed at this location as there were no flat or marginally level areas to test nearby. This artifact was either dropped by a prehistoric inhabitant of the area or more likely, was displaced from its original resting place and moved downslope by erosional processes.

5.1.15 Field 13

Field 13 represents the eastern valley slope of the main valley that is encompassed by the project area. The northern tip of the valley begins just south of 145 Gatts Ridge Road (see Figures 7 through 12). This field includes steep side slopes, benches, and a narrow, v-shaped drainage channel at the valley floor. There was no floodplain to speak of. Field 13 was surveyed from south to north primarily using pedestrian survey. Elevations ranged from 244 m amsl at the valley floor in the southernmost portion of the project area to 366 m amsl along the valley rim. A few indistinct logging roads/ narrow bench paths were observed at various levels hugging the upper side slopes and at least one powerline corridor crosses the valley (see Plate 2). Rock outcrops were observed within 30-45 m above the valley floor in the deepest and southernmost portion of the valley. A few negligible rock overhangs were observed.

A single large crockery fragment was recovered from the side slope 2/3 of the way to the bottom of the valley (Site 46MR166) (see Figure 11). Similar to the isolated find in Field 12, there were no relatively level areas to test nearby. This isolated find is discussed in Section 5.2.

A narrow bench or low lying toe ridge was located near the northern end of the valley, this was shovel tested (see Plate 4). A total of 8 shovel tests were placed running southwest to northeast, although 2 of these tests were initially placed perpendicular to the landform. This small area seemed to have been cleared of brush and small trees. Compared to the surrounding areas, this toe ridge was likely logged within the last 20 years. Soils in this area consisted of either a brown (10YR4/3) or dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam to silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were usually shallow, approximately 10 cm deep, but ranged up to 20 cm in depth.

5.1.16 Field 14

Field 14 represents the western slope of the large, main valley encompassed by the project area (see Figures 7 through 12, 16). The western slope exhibited much steeper inclines as well as sheer cliff faces compared to the eastern valley wall (see Plate 6). The lower valley slope of Field 14 was surveyed simultaneously with Field 13 including up to 45 m above the valley floor. Although no rockshelters were identified, 2 rock overhangs were located that seemed to be good candidates to have been used prehistorically. Rock Overhang 1 was identified towards the northern end of the project area where the valley floor rises considerably and the level of rock outcrops was much closer to the valley floor than in the



Rock overhang 1, view south.

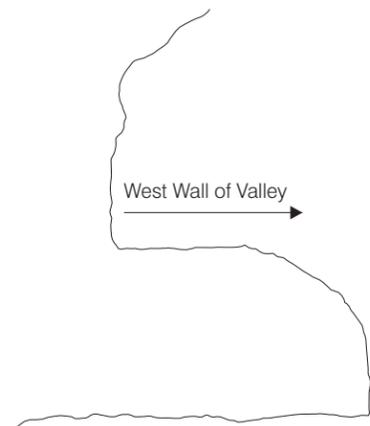


Rock overhang 2, view south.

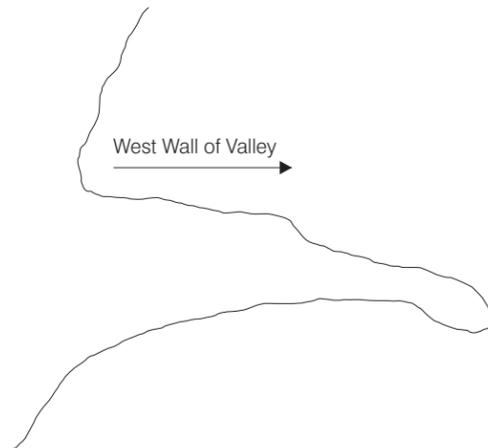


Rock overhang 2, view north.

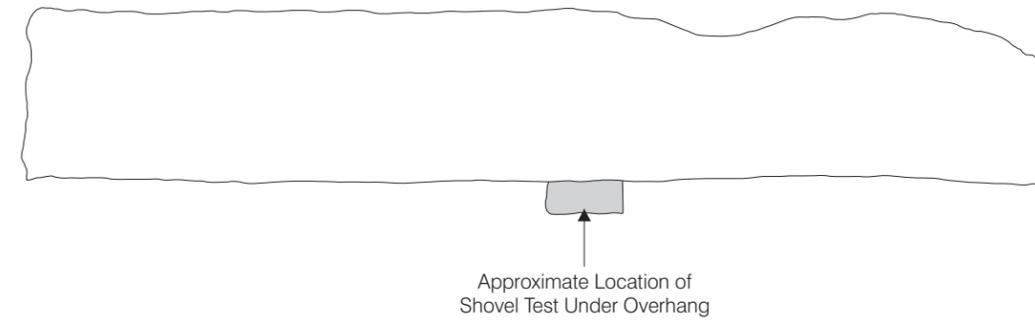
South Profile
Rock Overhang 1



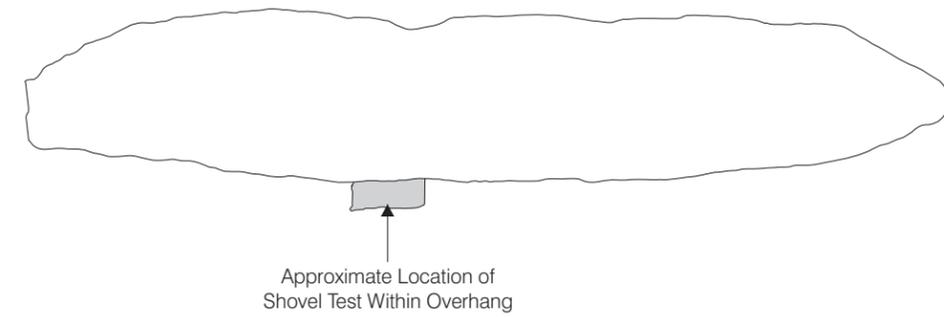
South Profile
Rock Overhang 2



West Wall of Valley
Rock Overhang 1



West Wall of Valley
Rock Overhang 2



Profiles of Rock Overhangs from Field 14

southern portion of the valley (see Figure 8). Rock overhang 1 sat level with the creek channel, which in itself made this an unlikely location for a rockshelter. However, this alcove measured 7.2 m wide and 1.2 m tall at the dripline. It was 1.8 m deep and maintained its full height for at least 1 m in horizontal depth. If this overhang were situated above the creek channel this would have made an excellent shelter. At the time of survey no water was covering the bottom, but the soil within the alcove was moist. Any rainfall would have inundated and likely scoured the surface clean. The entire space was likely a relatively recent erosional feature. Regardless, a single shovel test was excavated just inside the dripline. A clayey sand with 40-50% gravels was excavated to 22 cm and then terminated. No cultural material was found.

Rock Overhang 2 was located 7-10 m above the valley floor and measured approximately 7.5 m wide and 1.13 m tall at the dripline and was 2.9 m in horizontal depth (see Figures 10 and 16). However, the space narrows to a height of 60 cm by midway to the back of the overhang. A single shovel test was placed just inside the dripline that was negative for any cultural material. On the slightly sloping front edge below the overhang the eroded soil was only 6 cm deep consisting of brown (10YR4/3) sandy silt (Stratum I) with tabular gravel inclusions over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II).

The remainder of the upper valley slope in Field 14 was surveyed without any further points of interest. However, a very small, relatively level toe ridge was identified and 3 shovel tests were placed in this area along the northwest slope (see Figure 8). Soils consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I was no more than 8 cm deep.

As in Field 13, old logging roads, newer access roads, and utility corridors crossed the valley, although the roads were observed primarily along the upper valley slope and ridgetops.

5.1.17 Field 15

Field 15 represents a relatively undisturbed small and narrow wooded toe ridge located due east of Field 5 and north of Field 16 along the western edge of Field 14 (see Figure 10). The testable area of this field was no more than 30 by 30 m. Three shovel tests were placed in this location. Soils consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam (Stratum I) over strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were 22 cm thick.



Plate 15. Location of Site 46MR167 in Field 16 looking north.



Plate 16. A machine-made, aqua glass bottle/jar embossed with "ATLAS TRADE MARK REG. E-Z SEAL" from Site 46MR160.

5.1.18 Field 16

Field 16 consists of a narrow ridgetop that extends southeast from Field 5. The landform is surrounded on 3 sides by extreme slopes, although slope to the north is more gradual (see Figures 10 and 12). At the time of survey, a mowed path ran down the center of the landform with heavy brush and trees on either side (Plate 15). This area was shovel tested. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated within Field 16 including 3 radials. Two shovel tests were positive for historic material including glass and a few unidentified metal fragments.

This was considered Site 46MR167, a late nineteenth or early twentieth century very low density historic scatter. This site is discussed in Section 5.2. Soils from this field varied slightly throughout. The soils were generally dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). However, several shovel tests exhibited redder soils consisting of dull reddish brown (5YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over reddish brown (5YR4/6) silt clay loam to silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I soils averaged 18 cm in depth with a range from 10 to 25 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

5.2 Site Descriptions

Phase I archaeological investigations of the project area identified 7 historic sites and 1 prehistoric site. Due to the size of the project area and the wide distribution of resources, a series of figures was used to illustrate project results (see Figures 7 through 12). 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. National Register of Historic Places assessment for each site were made under Criterion D.

5.2.1 Site 46MR160

Site 46MR160 represents a mid-late nineteenth through late twentieth century historic artifact scatter, and its associated features. The site was located on the north side of Gatts Ridge Road along a narrow ridgetop bluff edge (see Figure 14). The site is narrow, linear, and oriented east-west. It measures approximately 60 m in length by 7-10 m in width, covering an area of 1471.77 m². This site consisted of several jumbled, roughcut sandstone blocks and sandstone slabs, a dump (primarily glass bottles/jars) (see Figure 14 inset), a subsurface historic artifact scatter, and a set of bridge abutments. These extend east from the gravel drive belonging to the former Andrew Gatts House shown on the 1978 USGS topographic map and on the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map (see Figures 1 and 3).



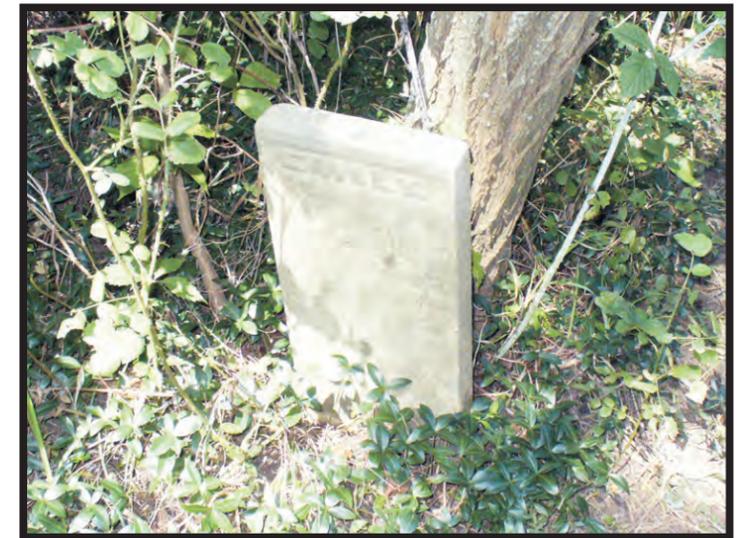
Andrew Gatts stone.



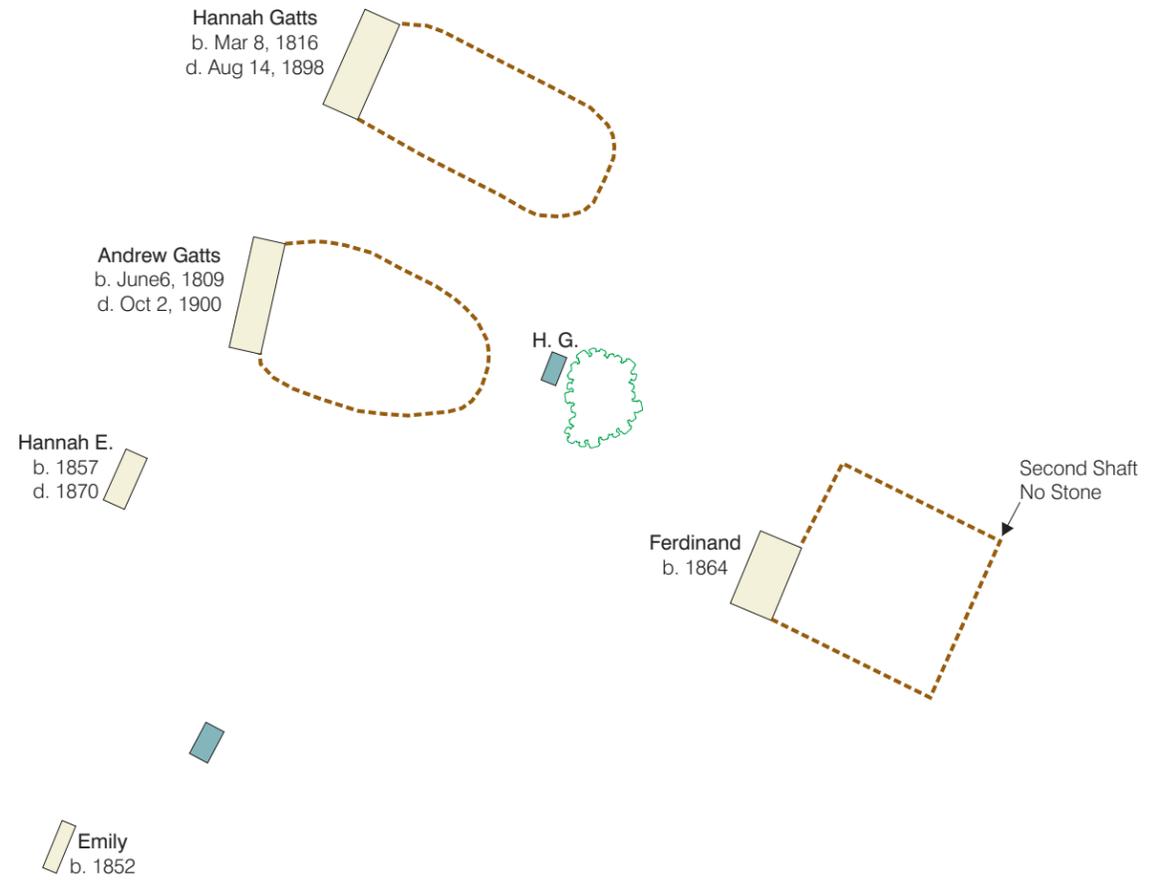
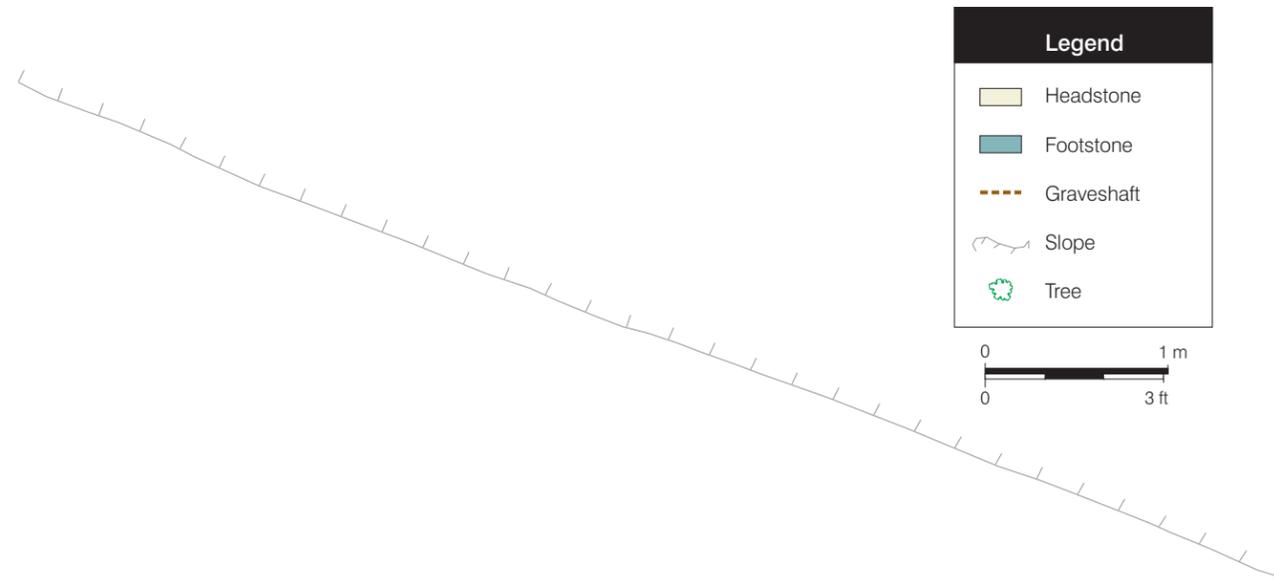
Ferdinand stone.



Hannah Gatts stone.



Emily stone.



Detailed Map of the Gatts Family Cemetery (46MR168)

This structure has since been destroyed. Although the Andrew Gatts house fell outside the current project boundaries, it is most definitely associated with Site 46MR160. Furthermore, a historic cemetery (Site 46MR168) was also identified just east of the bridge abutments at Site 46MR160. This cemetery contains the remains of the Andrew Gatts household and is also closely associated with Site 46MR160 (Figure 17). Both the Andrew Gatts property and the Gatts Family Cemetery are discussed in detail in Section 5.3.1.

The jumbled, roughcut sandstone blocks have been redeposited and do not seem to be arranged in a distinct form that would indicate intact structural remains. Several sandstone slabs seemed to be haphazardly laid nearby with glass bottles and jars laying both above and below them. Iron pipes and a few large bore, broken ceramic pipes also lay strewn about this area. An open patch of soil in this area was shovel tested with a single test (Shovel Test C1), which contained 53 pieces of bottle/jar glass, 4 wire drawn staples, 4 cut nails, 1 mason jar lid, and 3 pieces of coal. This area was considered a dump.

Moving east, 2 additional shovel tests (Shovel Tests A1 and A2) were positive for historic artifacts (see Figure 14 inset). These tests recovered only 1 cut nail and a small metal hinge fragment. The western bridge abutment was located less than 3 meters east of Shovel Test A2. The sandstone blocks that make up essentially a retention wall on either side of a 9 meter gap between abutments were larger than the blocks found to the west. These blocks measured approximately 140 cm long, 50 cm wide, and 20 cm thick. The bridge abutments are 9 m apart and 6.5 m long with the abutment walls oriented north-south. The abutments were approximately 2 m tall (see Figure 14 inset). Several sandstone slabs seem to have been laid in the gap between the abutments and a loosely spaced line of sandstone blocks was laid across the road side opening. It is unclear why this area was cleared and flattened. A single notched block with cement attached to the bottom was lying in the northeast corner of the gap (see Figure 14 inset) this may represent the base of a bridge support. Several broken pieces of a single crockery vessel and a decorated platter fragment were also recovered along the eastern bridge abutment at the surface near Shovel Test A3.

A total of 84 artifacts was recovered from this site. Sixty-nine artifacts were recovered from the dump alone and 4 of these were almost complete bottles from surface collection around the dumpsite. The majority of this debris consisted of glass vessels and vessel fragments. Two glass bottles were of interest. One was embossed with "ATLAS TRADE MARK REG. E-Z SEAL" that was used between 1896 and 1964 in Washington, PA & Wheeling, WV (Toulouse, Julian Harrison 1971) (Plate 16). The other was embossed with "MARSHALL DAIRY CO MOUNDSVILLE, WV" " SEALED 51" "HALF PINT LIQUID REGISTERED". The remaining, non-dump related artifacts included 1 cut nail, a hinge, and 13 historic ceramic fragments. Ten of these fragments refit to form an almost-complete 5-gallon stoneware crock, which measures 13 in. in diameter and is 14.5 in. high. The crock had a buff past and salt glaze. An eleventh fragment did not refit, but most likely belonged to the same vessel and had a partial cobalt blue crown motif.

The remaining 2 ceramic fragments were both made of ironstone. One was an undecorated and unidentifiable fragment. The other was a fragment of a molded platter with a transferprint underglaze, red and green hand painted floral motif. These 2 ironstone fragments have diagnostic manufacturing dates ranging from 1840 to the present. A total of 5 cut nails were recovered from the site. Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly used up through the 1870s (Nelson 1968).

Soils at Site 46MR160 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I was 13 cm thick. All artifacts from subsurface contexts derived from Stratum I soils.

5.2.1.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46MR160 consists of the likely partial destruction debris (e.g., foundation stones) of a mid-nineteenth through late-twentieth century structure (the Andrew Gatts House shown on both the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map as well as the 1978 USGS topographic map) (see Figures 1 and 3), a light historic subsurface scatter, and associated features, including a set of stone bridge abutments. The former structure was located outside the current project area. The subsequent dumping of more modern trash suggests a continued use of the nearby structure at least up to 1978 (date of the last known USGS topographic map produced). This site simply may represent an old, raised farm or other road that led to the associated family cemetery (Site 46MR168).

Site 46MR160 was not associated with any significant events in history, any significant historic figures, any distinct characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not have the potential to yield significant information important to history. This Site is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended for this site.

5.2.2 Site 46MR161

Site 46MR161 represents a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter. The site was located along the north/west side of Gatts Ridge Road on a narrow ridgetop in Field 3 (see Figure 7) (Plate 17). The site was delineated in the front lawn of the newly identified architectural resource at 145 Gatts Ridge Road (a ca. 1946 Ranch style house) that occupies the flattest portion of the landform. The site was approximately 15 m long and 10 m wide.

It consisted of 4 positive shovel tests containing a total of 15 artifacts, including 3 pieces of glass (1 brown, 2 solarized amethyst, and 3 colorless), 1 unidentifiable whiteware fragment, 1 stoneware fragment with interior Albany slip, and 1 stoneware fragment with a Cobalt decoration on the exterior and Albany slip interior, and six clumps of metal wire or nails. The only diagnostic artifact was the single whiteware fragment with a manufacturing date range between 1820 and the present (Aultman et al. 2003). This site, although low density, may represent remains associated with the Peter Gatts house noted on the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map (see Figure 3). This structure was likely located on the same spot as the current residence, but no longer exists (see discussion of 145 Gatts Ridge Road in Section 5.3.1). The Peter Gatts house was likely a contemporary of the Andrew Gatts House and therefore also dates this site to the mid-late nineteenth through at least the mid-twentieth century.

Soils at Site 46MR161 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) 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.

5.2.2.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46MR161 represents a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter that is likely all that remains of the Peter Gatts farmstead. No evidence of surface features associated with previous or current structures was found. Based on the acceptable criteria, Site 46MR161 is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

5.2.3 Site 46MR162

Site 46MR162 represents an early twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter. The Site was located at the very end of a generally north-south trending ridgetop in Field 5 (see Figure 10) (Plate 17). The site measures approximately 20 m east-west by 15 m north-south. The landform consists of a somewhat broad, flat area surrounded on 3 sides by severe slopes. This landform is currently occupied by a modern, ca. 1986, house (according to the current tenant) and small modern shed. A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated in the immediate area of the site. Site 46MR162 consists of only 3 positive shovel tests and an unconfirmed buried/ recently filled (by current tenant) well location. No structures are shown at this location on the most recent 1978 USGS topographic map (see Figure 1). Historic map research also showed no structures located on this landform until the 1935 USGS topographic map which exhibited two structures at this location (see Figure 5).



Plate 17. Site 46MR161, looking northeast.



Plate 18. Site 46MR162, looking northwest.

Site 46MR162 likely represents the remains of one of these structures. Some disturbance was noted in nearby shovel tests such as evidence of burning and mottled fill, as well as shallow or non-existent topsoil-evidence of grading. A total of 36 artifacts were recovered from this site including glass vessel fragments (n=9), milk glass lid liner (n=1), window glass (n=12), metal bolt (n=1), nails or screws (n=7), and a large u-shaped copper wire. No diagnostic materials were identified. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I contexts. The approximate location of the buried well was pointed out by the current tenant and a point was taken using GPS, no further exploration was attempted.

This assemblage represents the remains of an early twentieth century house site. Any above ground remains have been removed. The low density surface scatter provides little more than an approximate location of where a structure once stood. The artifacts themselves include some architectural debris such as window glass and a few nails, and the few fragments of vessel glass may or may not represent domestic use.

Soils within the site consisted of brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils averaged 20 cm thick, but ranged between 10 and 28 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

5.2.3.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46MR162 represents an early twentieth century, low density historic artifact scatter/former structure location with one associated buried/recently filled well. It is unlikely that further investigation would generate any information that would constitute a significant contribution to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

5.2.4 Site 46MR163

Site 46MR163 represents a mid to late nineteenth through twentieth century low density historic scatter. The site was located along a narrow, rounded ridgetop, near the highest point of the landform along the eastern project boundary in Field 6 (see Figure 9) (Plate 19). The site was identified during surface inspection of a crop of standing corn with 80 to 100% visibility. This low density historic artifact scatter was approximately 40 m long and 25 m wide and consisted of mainly brick, glass, and ceramics. Unfortunately, it followed a pre-existing pipeline corridor. A representative sample of artifacts was collected and a single shovel test was excavated approximately 10 m east of the pipe corridor in an attempt to avoid pipe construction disturbance on level land. According to the Beers' 1871 Marshall County



Plate 19. Site 46MR163, looking east.

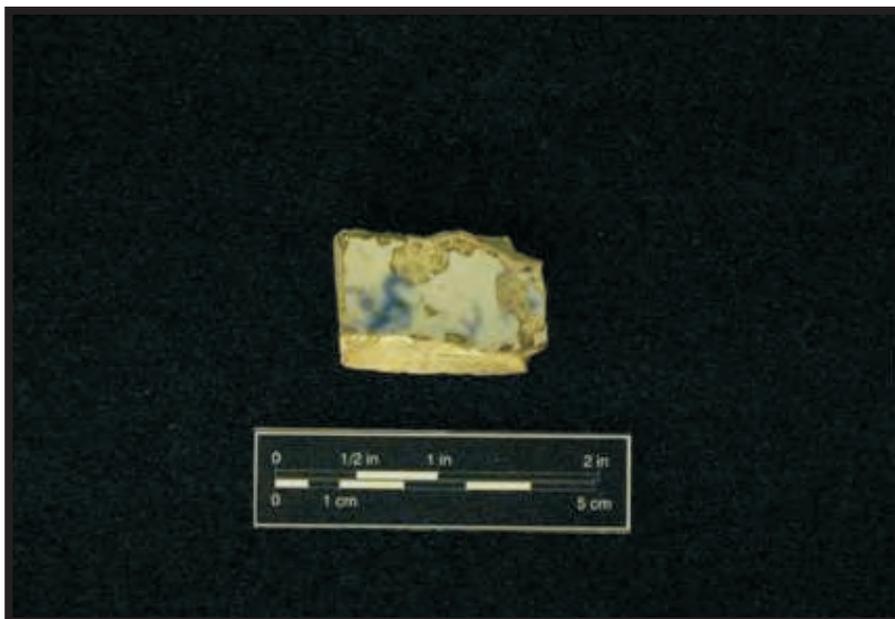


Plate 20. Partial base of a whiteware sherd with blue sponge decoration from Site 46MR163.

map (see Figure 3), a structure may have once been located along this ridge that belonged to Noah Gatts. It is possible that if the structure ever did exist on the ridge, it was destroyed during pipeline construction, although, with the exception of the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map, historic map research did not find any structures located in this particular spot. No structural features were identified during survey.

A total of 37 artifacts were recovered from this site, 6 of these were recovered from the single shovel test (A1). Surface collected artifacts consisted of functional categories such as architectural: sand struck brick (n=1), flat window glass (n=8); domestic: salt glazed stoneware (n=2), Blue spongeware (whiteware) (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=17), lamp chimney glass (n=1); and personal: a ceramic 2 hole button. Several brick fragments were observed, however, only one was collected as a representative sample. The shovel test yielded undecorated whiteware (n=2), flat window glass (n=2), and nails or screws (n=2). The blue spongeware, although recovered from the surface, has a date range from 1820-1930 (Magid 1984) (Plate 20). The 17 fragments of undecorated whiteware also have a manufacturing date range between 1820 and the present (Aultman et al. 2003). This assemblage suggests a mid to late nineteenth through twentieth century affiliation. The architectural debris, although found in a likely disturbed context may represent the remains of a structure.

Undisturbed soils consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I was 16 cm thick. Artifacts were recovered from both surface and subsurface contexts. All artifacts recovered from subsurface contexts were from Stratum I soils.

5.2.4.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46MR163 represents a mid to late nineteenth to twentieth century, low density historic artifact scatter including architectural debris possibly representing a former structure location. Pedestrian survey of the surrounding slopes failed to identify any above ground features. It is unlikely that further investigation would generate any information that would constitute a significant contribution to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

5.2.5 Site 46MR164

Site 46MR164 represents a mid-late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farmstead and artifact scatter. The site is located at the end of a quarter mile or longer driveway at 146 Gatts Ridge Road (see Figures 11, 12, and 15). The site is situated on a broad ridgetop that runs from north to south along the southeastern edge of the project area. This site represents the structural and artifactual remains of an early farmstead that belonged to either John Cooper or Theodore Gatts to whom the property was sold. It is not clear who built the farmhouse at this location although Theodore Gatts purchased the land from Cooper in 1869 (see discussion in Section 5.3.1). The Beers' 1871 Marshall County map shows a structure belonging to Theodore Gatts that fits this location (see Figure 3). Portions of Site 46MR164

were variably shovel tested, surface inspected, and pedestrian surveyed. A relatively high density historic artifact scatter was also identified, located primarily along the main ridge south of the farmhouse during both shovel testing and surface inspection.

In addition to the artifact scatter, the site includes a ca.1850-70's farmhouse, a modern outhouse, a wooden storage shed, a granary, a collapsed ca. 1930's barn, and a modern cinderblock foundation/aluminum sided garage/utility shed. Complete, detailed architectural descriptions of these structures are provided in Section 5.3.1. Three features were also identified, including a well (Feature 1), a depression/possible privy remnant (Feature 2), and a livestock pond or cattle tank (Feature 3):

Stone Well (Feature 1)

Feature 1 represents an extant well, or possible cistern, although it is likely that it has not been used in a while (see Figure 15) (Plate 21). The well was located approximately 70 m south of the farmhouse. Almost the entire opening was covered by what looks to be a sandstone millstone (diameter of 1.3 m) as well as several large slabs of limestone for good measure. A narrow gap along one edge suggests that the opening itself had at least one straight edge and may have been square at the top. The depth of the shaft was approximately 5.5 m with as much as 1.5 m of water at the bottom at the time of this investigation.

Depression/Possible Privy Location (Feature 2)

Feature 2 was located less than 2 m south of the southwest corner of the storage shed (see Figure 15). The depression was just under 2 m in diameter. The location was taken using GPS and no further investigation was attempted. Further investigation was reserved for any future work.

Livestock Pond/ Cattle Tank (Feature 3)

Feature 3 represents a low lying livestock pond that was nestled in a heavily wooded narrow valley entrance to the southwest of the main house between two branches of the main ridge (see Figure 15) (Plates 22-23). The pond was constructed using the upslope of the valley entrance as its northern boundary and an earthen berm was constructed around the south side to dam up runoff from the hillside. An overflow channel was also excavated along the southeast edge. In light of this discovery it is likely that a landowner at some point in the past kept cattle or sheep.

A total of 87 shovel tests, including radials, was excavated at Site 46MR164. Twenty-nine shovel tests were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 154 observation points was surface inspected at the site and 24 of these were positive for historic artifacts. The bulk of the scatter extends up to 100 m south of the farmhouse. A small cluster of 7 artifacts was recovered from 2 shovel tests along the southeastern edge of the project area in Field 7c. They were separated from the main scatter by at least 90 m. An existing buried pipeline also runs very close to this location and likely has disturbed this area.



Plate 21. Stone well, view south.

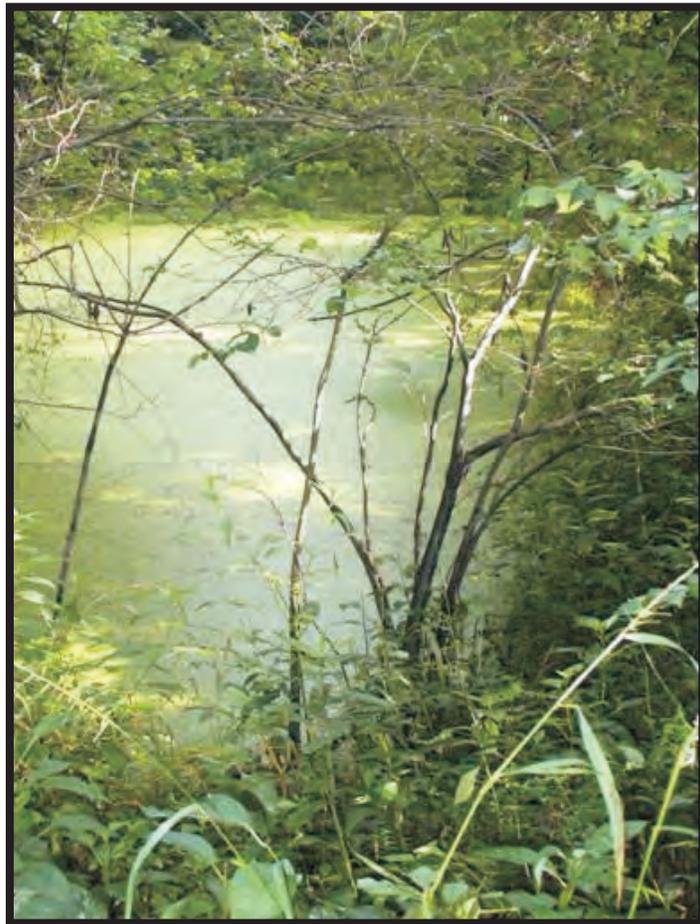


Plate 22. Livestock Pond/Cattle Tank, looking east.



Plate 23. Southern end of Site 46MR164, Field 7c looking south.



Plate 24. Lead glaze redware rimsherd from Site 46MR164.

A second although not quite as detached cluster of artifacts was located in Field 8 around the collapsed barn (see Figure 15). This was absorbed into the larger site.

Soils consisted mostly of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) or (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were generally very close to 20 cm deep, although they varied from 10 to 41 cm in depth. All artifacts from subsurface contexts were derived from Stratum I soils.

The deepest soils may also represent some disturbance/fill from trenching for buried lines, such as a pvc pipe encountered during shovel testing along Transect A in Field 7. Other sources of disturbances may include a buried pipe that at one time may have brought water to the house from the well, and a possible leach field from whatever septic setup is currently in use. A foul odor was detected during shovel testing of a particular area south of the main house and was subsequently avoided.

A total of 352 artifacts was recovered from Site 46MR164. These artifacts fall into several functional categories including Architectural, Commerce and Industry, Domestic, Personal, and Unkown. A total of 66 artifacts belonged to the Architectural group and included glazed fire brick fragment (n=1), sandstruck brick fragments (n=5), and unidentifiable small brick fragments (n=26), flat window glass (n=13), cut nails (n=3), wire-drawn nails (n=4), and unkown nails (n=11). Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly used up through the 1870s (Nelson 1968). Wire nails were developed in 1860, but began to be more commonly used by 1885 (Nelson 1968). This time frame would seem to be in line with the approximate age of the farmhouse.

The Commerce and Industry group consisted of two .22 caliber rim fire shells, and a single 20 gauge "Winchester Ranger" cartridge shell.

A total of 151 artifacts belong to the Domestic group which also represents the largest category of artifacts at this site. The Domestic group included a wide variety of ceramics and was dominated by whiteware (n=54), followed by stoneware (n=50), redware (n=33), ironstone (n=6), and unidentified ceramics (n=2). The remaining Domestic items consisted of 1 piece of unidentified bone, a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch steak bone, 1 opaque white, thin, glass fragment (possible candy dish), and 3 machine-made aqua glass, mason jar fragments.

Many of the ceramics have characteristics that identify them as being of significant age. The ceramics with the earliest manufacture dates begin with redware varieties at 1700, although the range of manufacture extends up to 1900 (Aultman et al. 2003) (Plate 24). Fifteen pieces of redware were recovered from this site and exhibited several different surface treatments including lead glaze, red brick slip, and a greenish gray exterior glaze with a brown Albany-like interior slip. Only one piece of redware could be identified as a portion of a crock. The next earliest date range belongs to a single whiteware fragment of scalloped and impressed blue edgeware with curved lines. This variety has a very tight manufacture date range from 1800 to 1835 (Miller and Hunter 1990:116). A total of 28 highly varied pieces of stoneware



Plate 25. Albany Slip and salt glaze stoneware ceramic fragment from Site 46MR164.



Plate 26. Amber glass bottle base embossed with "SCHMULBAC . . . BREW. . ." from the Schmulbach Brewery, Wheeling, WV, Site 46MR164.

range from 1810 or 1820 to 1900 (Goodwin et al. 1983) (Plate 25). These vary in paste (gray or buff), and surface treatments (Albany slip glaze, salt glaze or a combination, as well as variations such as red slip, or yellowish brown salt glaze). Twenty of these stoneware fragments represent recognizable pieces of crockery. Fifty-nine ceramics have date ranges that begin in the early to late 1800's, but extend as late as 2005 (Aultman et al. 2003). These include ironstone (n=6), and whiteware (n=53). Two of the ironstone fragments are decorated in decalcomania. Four of the whiteware fragments were decorated with blue transferprint, 1 of which represents a portion of a cup. An undecorated whiteware fragment also represents a portion of a cup. The remaining ceramics (n=41) include both decorated and undecorated stoneware, redware, and unidentified wares, however, these ceramics do not reflect datable varieties.

The Personal group consisted of one porcelain doll leg, a stamped, copper suspender buckle, a stamped copper rivet eyelet for jeans, and the base of an amber colored glass liquor bottle embossed on the bottom with "SCHMULBAC. . . BREW. . ." The Schmulbach Brewery was located at 33rd Street and McColloch in Wheeling, West Virginia (Plate 26). Schmulbach began producing beer under his name in 1883. West Virginia became a dry state in July 1914 under Yost's Law, and Schmulbach was forced to close in 1914 (Abandoned 2011).

The unknown functional group represents a kind of catchall category for objects not easily fit into a specific grouping. A total of 128 artifacts was placed in this category and include rodent tooth (n=1), coal (n=7), small pieces of (likely roofing) slate (n=6), possible cast metal handle (n=1), nails, screws, wire, miscellaneous hardware (n=24), unidentified metal objects (n=24), unidentifiable vessel glass (n=55) including 8 pieces of solarized amethyst glass, molded vessel glass (n=4) including 1 piece of solarized amethyst glass, and 2 refit pieces of a tubular light bulb or vacuum tube, machine made vessel glass (n=2) including 1 solarized amethyst glass fragment, 1 piece of colorless glass with indistinguishable embossed lettering, and 1 piece of unidentified glass. It is likely that much of the unidentifiable glass in the assemblage belongs in either the Domestic (table ware, canning jars, etc.) or Personal group (Liquor, beer bottles). Some of the metal may have belonged in the Architectural group as well; the slate is also likely fragments of roofing material. The coal could be considered a fuel source.

The artifacts in this case do tell a story. Forty-two percent of the artifact assemblage was used for domestic activities. Architectural debris such as nails, brick, and window glass likely indicate that at least one structure was destroyed, no real artifactual evidence of farming was recovered, and at least one early liquor bottle indicates that alcoholic beverages were available and imbibed by residents of this site. Certain historic ceramic manufacturing date ranges corroborate the deed and historical map research. Ceramics with early date ranges may represent curated (family heirlooms) brought with residents during immigration from abroad. The Schmulbach Brewing Company bottle, and the ca. 1930's barn indicate the continued use of the farmstead into the 1900's. This information helps date the Cooper/Gatts farmhouse and the historic artifact scatter to the mid nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Table 4 provides a complete list of diagnostic material from Site 46MR164.



Plate 27. Multi-pitted sandstone ground stone from Site 46MR165.



Plate 28. Site 46MR166, looking west.

Table 4. Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 46MR164			
Ceramics			
Waretype	Decorative Embellishment	Date Range	Total
Ironstone	decalcomania	1880-Present	2
	undecorated	1840-Present	4
Waretype Total			6
Redware	Brick red slip	1700-1900	4
	Lead Glaze	1700-1900	10
	undecorated	1700-1900	1
Waretype Total			15
Stoneware	Albany slip glaze	1820-1900	15
	alkaline glaze	1800-1920	1
	Albany slip and salt glaze	1810-1900	13
Waretype Total			29
Whiteware	Edgeware, scalloped & impressed, curved lines	1800-1835	1
	Molded	1820-Present	1
	Transferprint, overerglaze blue	1820-Present	1
	Transferprint, underglaze, blue	1820-Present	3
	Undecorated	1820-Present	47
	Unidentified	1820-Present	1
Waretype Total			54
Glass			
Glass Vessel	Aqua, machine-made, Bottle/jar, Mason	1893-Present	3
	Aqua, machine-made, unidentified	1893-Present	1
	Solarized Amethyst, machine-made, unidentified	1893-Present	1
	Amber, bottle, liquor, embossed lettering (Schmulbach Brewery)	?-1914	1
Glass Vessel Total			6
Metal			
Nails	cut	1790-1870	3
	wire-drawn	Post 1870	4
Metal Total			7
Total Diagnostic Artifacts Recovered			117

5.2.5.1 Summary and Recommendations

Site 46MR164 represents a likely mid nineteenth through twentieth century farmstead, its associated structures, and a relatively high density historic artifact scatter. The site consists of a ca. 1850's-1870's farmhouse, modern wooden outhouse, ca. 1985, small, ca. 1985 wood framed storage shed, a ca. late nineteenth to early twentieth century small wood frame granary, a ca. 1930's collapsed wood frame barn, modern cinderblock garage, stone well, depression/potential privy, and a livestock pond/cattle tank. The particular manufacturing date ranges from the ceramic assemblage of this site overlap with the suggested build date of the farmhouse. Any earlier dated artifacts may represent curated artifacts (family heirlooms) that were brought with the early residents from abroad. The 1930's barn and general artifact assemblage suggest a continued use of the site into the early 1900's and beyond.

The archaeological deposits from this site have aided significantly in confirming use of this landform as a farmstead from the mid nineteenth century, and at least one potential buried feature, a possible privy, has the potential to yield further information about this site. Gray & Pape considers Site 46MR164 as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; avoidance or Phase II testing is recommended.

5.2.6 Site 46MR165

Site 46MR165 represents a prehistoric isolate that was recovered from the wooded side slope of a wide notch between two ridgetops along the southeast edge of the project area (see Figure 11). Due to the excessive slope, no shovel tests were excavated. This isolated find is an example of redeposition by erosion. The single artifact was a pitted/cup stone sometimes referred to as a “nutting” stone made of a chunk of sandstone (Plate 27). This multi-pitted stone is pitted on both sides with pits ranging in diameter from 39.44 mm to 9.27 mm and from 18.45 mm to 3.20 mm in depth. The pits are not smooth, but this may be due to erosion rather than non-use.

5.2.6.1 Summary and Recommendations

As an isolated find, this site’s potential to yield further information has been exhausted and is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.2.7 Site 46MR166

This site represents an isolated historic find, located along the eastern face of the large, main valley in the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 11) (Plate 28). The single artifact was found nestled against a tree on the steep side slope of the valley. This isolated find consists of the basal portion of a salt glazed, stoneware, two gallon crock stenciled in cobalt blue with “. . .BORO, PA.” and “2”. The interior is Albany glazed. This artifact was most likely deposited by erosion (Plate 29).

5.2.7.1 Summary and Recommendations

This site’s potential to yield further information has been exhausted and is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.2.8 Site 46MR167

Site 46MR167 was a small, possibly late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter, located near the tip of a narrow, linear toe ridge in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 12) (see Plate 15). The site is approximately 10 m north-south by 5 m east-west. This site consists of 2 positive shovel tests (Shovel Tests A4 and A4+5S). Artifacts recovered from these tests included 3 pieces of unremarkable colorless vessel glass and portions of what seems to have been a machine-made, copper gaslight fixture. Only 3, 5 m interval radial shovel tests were excavated to the north, south, and west of the original shovel test due to excessive slope. No eastern radial could be excavated due to immediate slope. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated within this area and no additional cultural

material was recovered. The copper gaslight has a manufacturing date range of 1893 to present (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Therefore, this small cluster of artifacts may represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century deposit of unknown origin.

5.2.8.1 Summary and Recommendations

Due to the unremarkable nature and paucity of the artifacts from Site 46MR167, the potential of this site to yield further information has been exhausted and is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.3 Architectural Survey

The 3 architectural resources documented during the field investigation date from the mid-to-late 1800s to ca. 1946, with residential architecture styles and types associated with Greek Revival and Ranch. Resources less than 50 years of age were not documented during this investigation. One resource, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. 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

Located within a sparsely populated, rural environment, extant development in the APE is limited to a farmstead with a nineteenth century farmhouse, a ca. 1940s Ranch house that is not associated with an active farm, and a nineteenth century family cemetery. Through much of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the area within and around the APE consisted of rural farmsteads. Few resources survive from this era, as most of the nineteenth century farmhouses have been demolished and or replaced with modern Ranch style houses or modular homes.

5.3.1.1 146 Gatts Ridge Road(John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House) (Originally 165 Fish Creek Road)

Although the access road for the property is marked as 146 Gatts Ridge Road, the original parcel address as purchased in 1869 by Theodore Gatts was and still is according to the county assessor, 165 Fish Creek Road. In order to avoid confusion at this point, this resource will be referred to as the Cooper/Gatts House.

The Cooper/Gatts House and associated outbuildings are also located within the limits of Site 46MR164, a high density historic artifact scatter associated with the historic farmstead (see Figures 11 and 15). The house is a five-bay, wood frame I-house with an ell extending from the west end of the building. The original dimensions of the I- house are 11 m east-west and 5 m north-south. The ell addition measured an additional 5.5 m north-south and 5 m east-west. The ell appears to date to the same period of construction as the main body of the house. The house features subtle, Greek Revival style details, including gable returns at the



Plate 29. Salt glazed two gallon stoneware crock stenciled in cobalt blue with ". . . BORO, PA." and "2" with Albany glazed interior (Site 46MR166).

three gabled ends of the building, Doric pilasters at each of the corners, and lip lintels over the windows and doors (Plates 30 to 37). Deed records and census data indicate that this house may have been built by John Cooper during the 1850s. The Greek Revival details on the building suggest a probable build date in the 1850s or 1860s.

The house retains its original drop siding and a standing seam, metal roof. The original portion of the house rests atop a stone foundation that has largely been covered with pressed tin siding that mimics quarry faced stone block. Interior, brick chimneys are located at each of the three gabled ends of the house. The original window sash have all been replaced with vinyl or possibly metal sash. The two doors have been replaced with modern, metal-covered sash doors. There is a ca. 1970 porch addition on the primary façade and a ca. 1970 carport addition along the east side of the building (Plates 31 and 37). There is a one-story, shed roof addition in the ell of the house that appears to date to the early twentieth century (Plate 34). Part of this addition rests atop ornamental concrete blocks, while another section rests on modern cinderblocks. The cinderblocks possibly date to a relatively recent retrofit or repair. Part of the addition has been covered with vinyl siding, while the remainder features drops siding that closely matches the siding on the main portion of the house. A ca. 1985, shed roof addition extends the length of the west side of the house (Plates 33 and 34). This addition is covered with vinyl siding and rests atop a cinderblock foundation. The owners appear to have made an effort to retain the look and feel of the original house, as the additions are sensitively designed and constructed.

Of particular significance to the Cooper/Gatts House is its remote location atop a ridgeline. Within the hill country, these ridgelines provided the only practical place for construction of buildings and cultivation of crops. Due to the steepness of the hills, farmers in the ridge top areas of Marshall County had to adapt to conditions significantly different than those experienced by farmers working the fertile soil along the level creek bottoms. Of particular significance to this type of farming was the remoteness of many of the farmsteads. The John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is located a considerable distance from Gatts Ridge Road, which, in itself is an unpaved, rural road. Even in good weather, a trip from the farmhouse to the nearest village would have required considerable effort. The remoteness of the Cooper/Gatts House speaks volumes about the self reliance and fortitude of these nineteenth century farmers. The house itself provides insight into the architectural preferences, building techniques, and materials available to farmers living in remote, ridge top areas during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Given the loss of most of the nineteenth century farmhouses on Gatts Ridge, including the demolition of all of the nearby Gatts family farm houses, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is a rare example of the type.

Outbuildings

Outhouse

Built ca. 1985, the outhouse is a simple, wood frame building with a shed roof that measures 1 by 1 m (see Figure 15). It is covered with Texture-111 siding and includes diamond-shaped windows on the sides of the building. It remains unknown if the outhouse



Plate 30. East side and façade of Theodore Gatts House, facing southwest.



Plate 31. Façade of Theodore Gatts House, facing south.

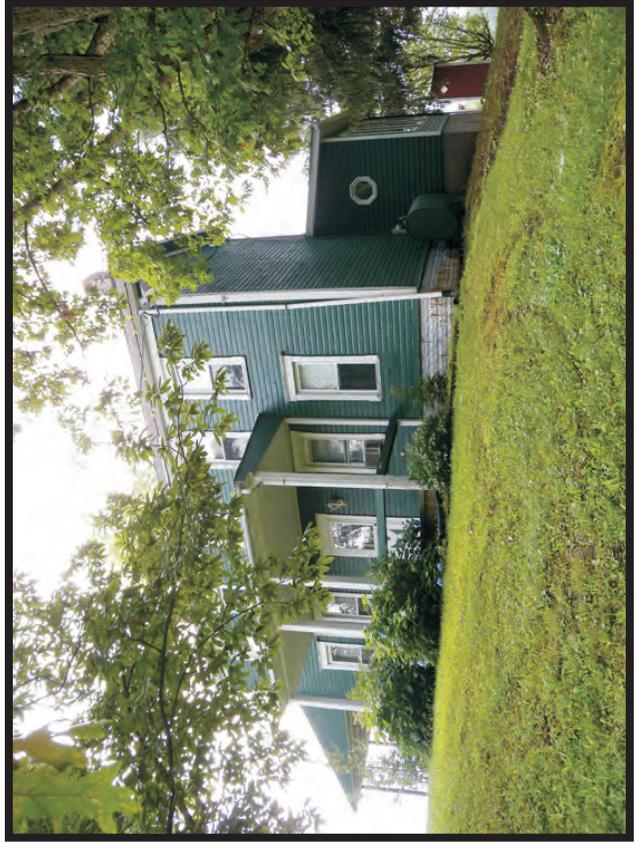


Plate 32. Façade and west side of Theodore Gatts House, facing southeast.



Plate 33. West side of Theodore Gatts House, facing east.



Plate 34. South side of Theodore Gatts House, facing north.



Plate 35. South and east sides of Theodore Gatts House, facing northwest.

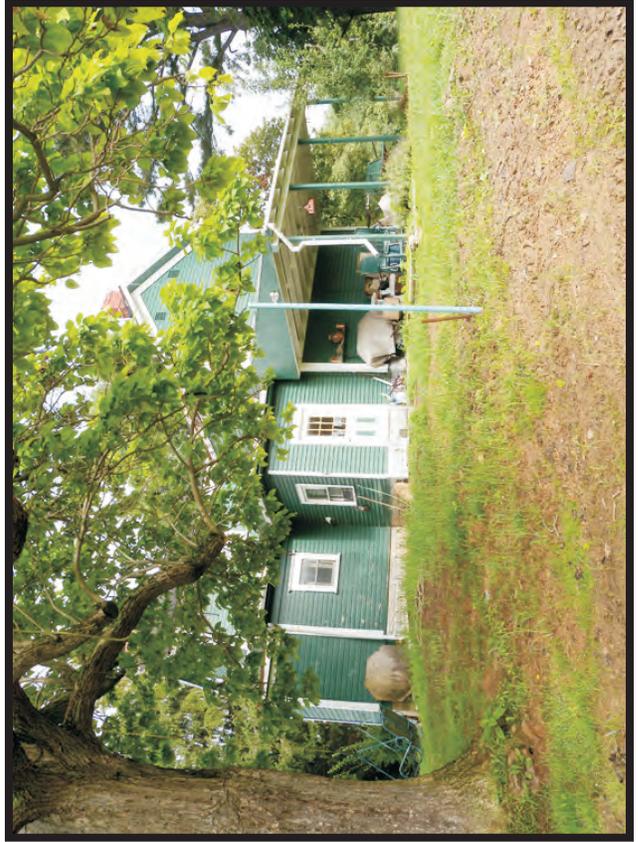


Plate 36. East side of Theodore Gatts House, facing northwest.

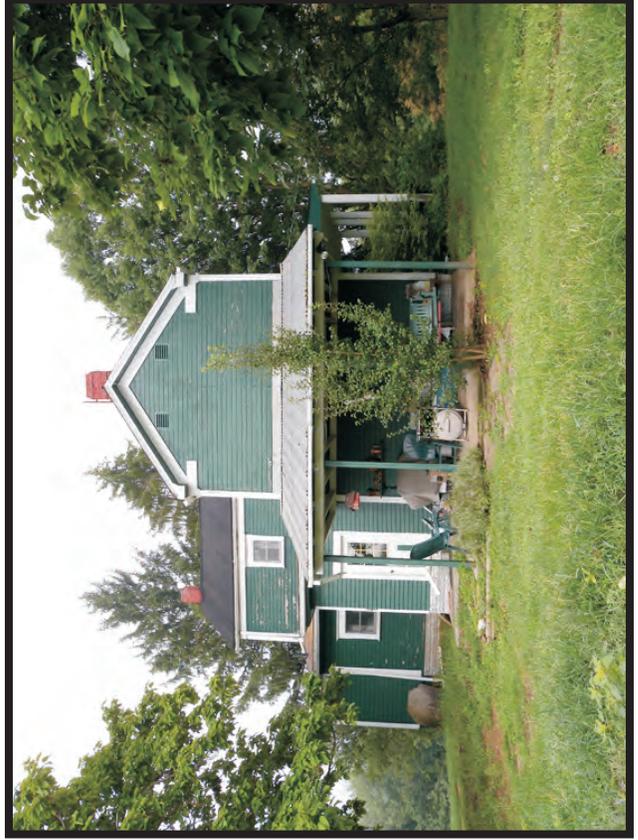


Plate 37. East side of Theodore Gatts House, facing west.

serves as the only toilet for the Cooper/Gatts House or if it simply serves as an auxiliary toilet. Although the Cooper/Gatts House is wired for electricity, it remains possible that no one ever bothered to plumb the house for sewage (Plate 38).

Storage Shed

The storage shed is a one-story, front-gabled building with vertical plank siding and a corrugated metal roof (see Figure 15) (Plate 39). Its dimensions are 6.8 m east-west by 5.5 m north-south. The building probably dates to the 1960s or possibly 1970s. It features a single, wooden door in each gable end. A simple, rectangular-shaped plate glass window is located in each of the two sides of the shed. The building rests atop stone and or concrete footers.

Granary

The oldest surviving outbuilding on the property consists of a small granary. It probably dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (see Figure 15). The granary is a small, front-gabled wood frame building with a standing seam metal roof and diagonal, wood plank siding (Plates 40 and 41). Its dimensions are approximately 3.1 m north-south by 1.5 m east-west. The side walls are slightly battered for strength and to help direct grain toward the center of the building. A pedestrian door is located at grade level on the north end of the building and a small, square-shaped grain access door is located at floor level at the opposite end of the granary. The building extends off the edge of a low, sandstone retaining wall, which elevates much of the building about three feet off the ground. The elevated end, opposite the retaining wall, rests atop a pair of wooden posts. The elevated position of the granary helps protect the grain from moisture and rodents. The configuration of this particular granary has the added benefit of convenient grain removal at the elevated end of the building, as the small access door at the bottom of the granary is located at about waist level.

The builder apparently aimed to avoid using more foundation supports than necessary, as the building rests atop only three contact points. This configuration reduced the number of potential entry points for pests, but created something of an engineering challenge, as the building had to support its load without the benefit of footers. To compensate for the lack of support, the builder integrated a king post truss into the frame of the granary. The design is clearly visible in the plank siding of the granary, which follows the 45 degree angle of the truss. It is a simple, but ingenious design that has stood the test of time.

Barn

The barn has entirely collapsed but the remains appear to date to the 1920s or 1930s (see Figure 15) (Plate 42). The barn appears to have been a front-gabled building with vertical, wood plank siding and a corrugated metal roof. Based on the orientation of the fallen roof it is likely that the main entrance to the barn was along its western face with the gable running parallel to the stone retention wall that extended from the granary east. A lean-to extension was also added to the southern face. Whether the barn was built right up to the wall for stability or the approximately 1.5 m high wall was used as a partial support for the barn is unclear. The foundation materials, if there were any, are entirely obscured under the debris.



Plate 38. East side of outhouse at Theodore Gatts farmstead, facing west.

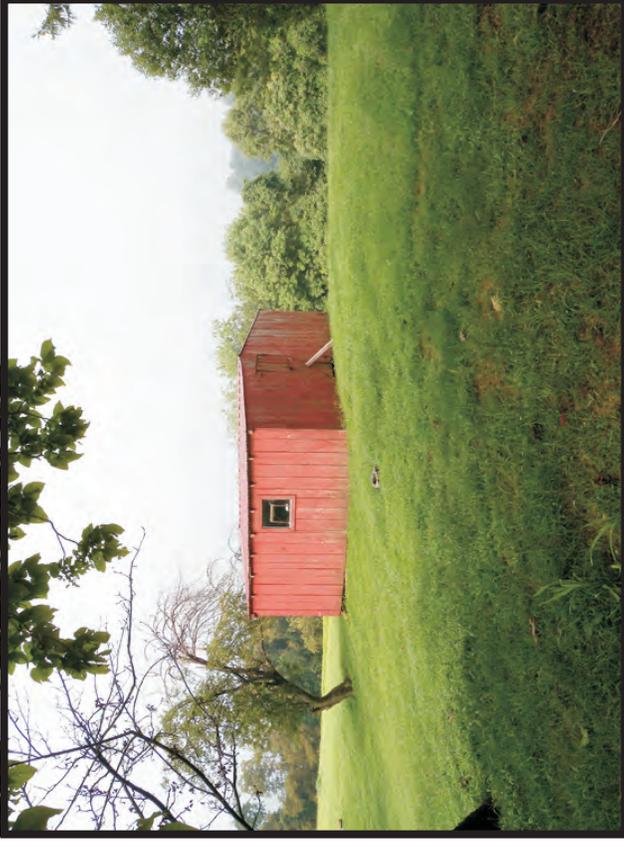


Plate 39. East and north sides of storage shed at Theodore Gatts farmstead, facing southwest.

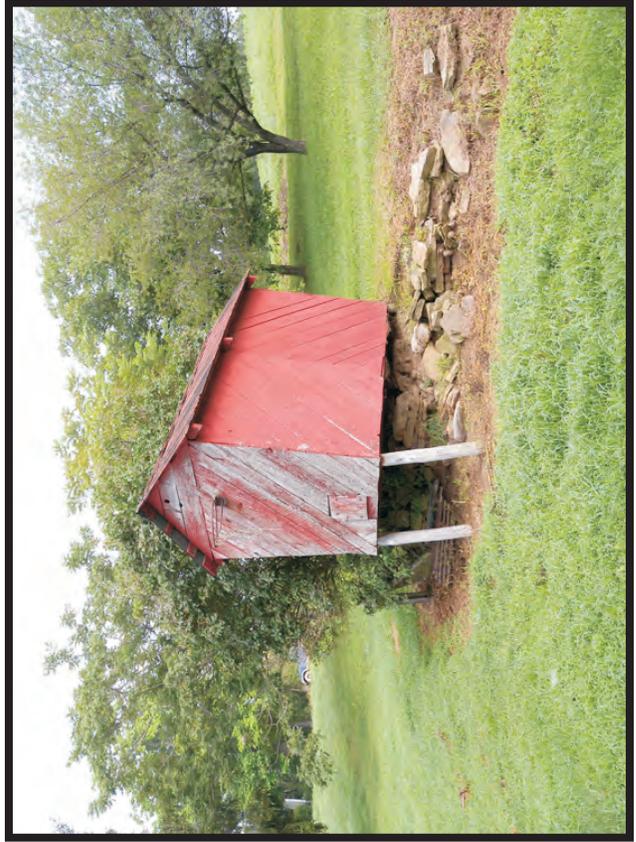


Plate 40. South and east sides of granary at Theodore Gatts House, facing northwest.

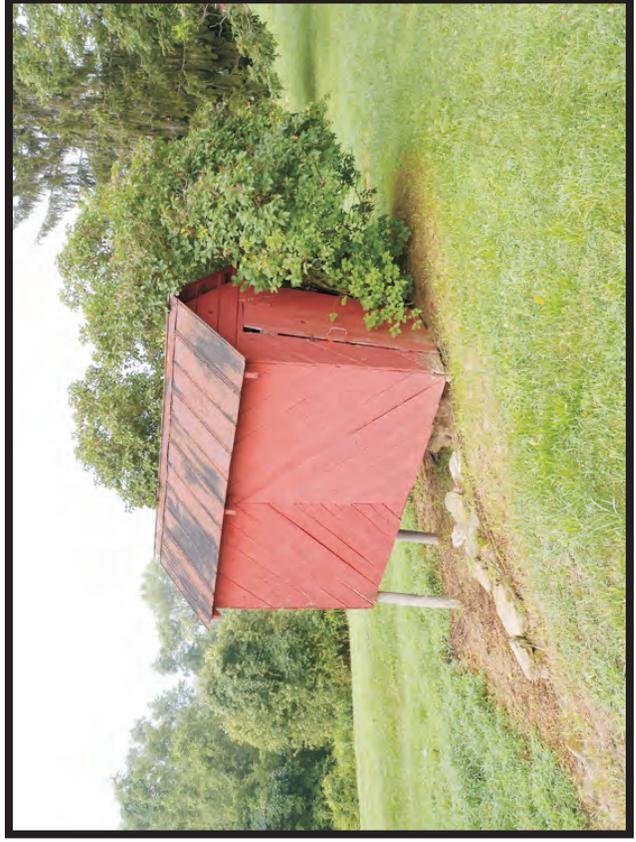


Plate 41. East and north sides of granary at Theodore Gatts farmstead, facing southwest.



Plate 42. South side of collapsed barn at Theodore Gatts farmstead, facing north.



Plate 43. West and south sides of detached garage at Theodore Gatts farmstead, facing northeast.

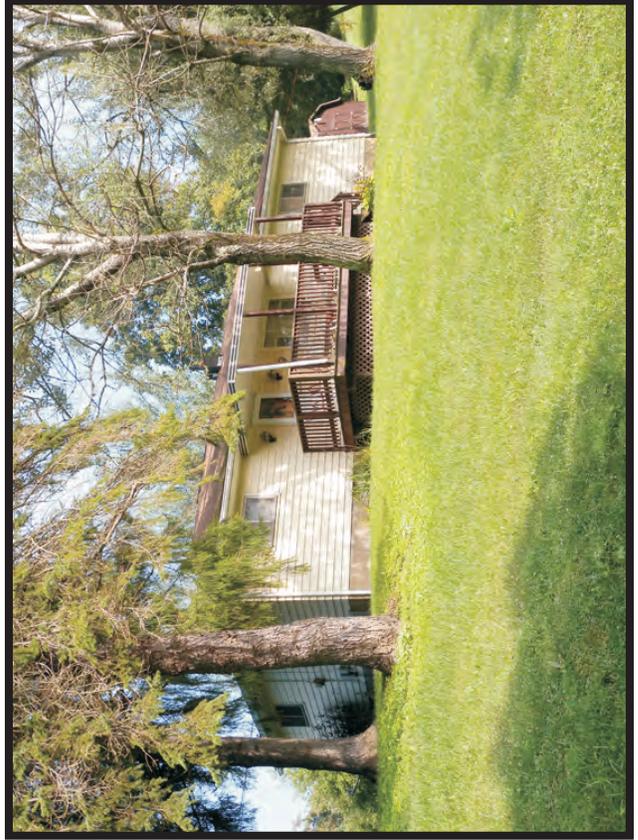


Plate 44. South side and façade of 145 Gatts Ridge Road, facing north.

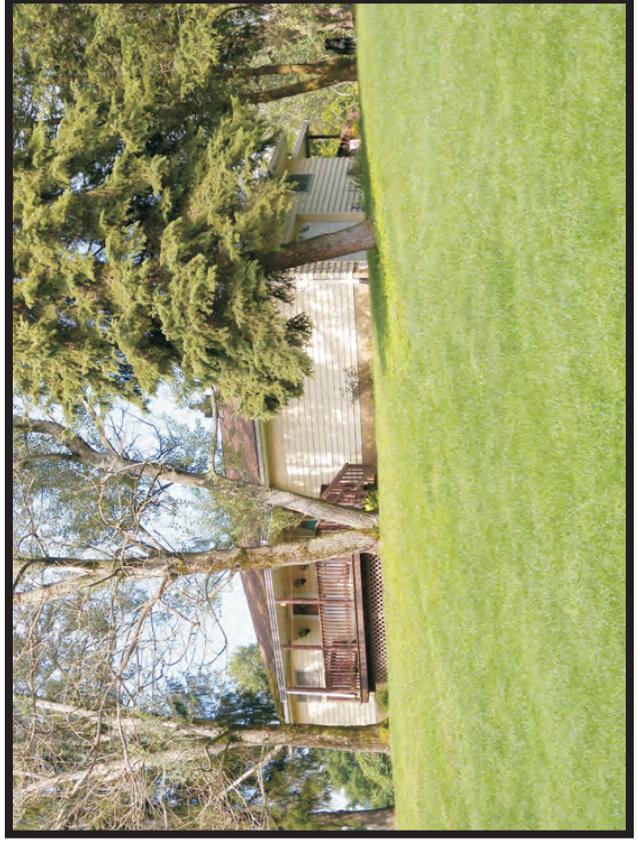


Plate 45. Façade and north side of 145 Gatts Ridge Road, facing west.

Construction materials consisted of dimensional, mill-cut lumber and wire nails. The barn debris was relatively well contained and covered a rectangular area of 16 m east-west by 12 m north-south.

Garage

A modern, one-car garage is located just north of the barn (see Figure 15). Built ca. 1985, the garage is a one-story, front-gabled wood frame building (Plate 43). It features a rollaway garage door and a pedestrian door in the gabled, western end of the building. A pair of sliding, metal sash windows is located in the sides of the garage. The building includes an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a cinderblock foundation.

John Cooper and Theodore Gatts

The 1871 atlas shows what appear to be two houses belonging to “T. Gatts.” These houses were located on either side of a deep ravine that extends from north to south (see Figure 3). One of these houses, depicted as a black dot on the map, is located on the east side of the ravine in the area of the extant house at the end of the unnamed, private road, which extends in a southeasterly direction from Gatts Ridge Road (see Figure 1). This house appears in Marshall County assessor’s records as 165 Fish Creek Road. A 1905 USGS topographic map shows that the house on the west side of the ravine had been demolished by this date (see Figure 4).

The 1871 atlas also shows an “N. Gatts” house, located about halfway between the T. Gatts house and Gatts Ridge Road. The 1905 USGS topographic map does not depict this house, indicating that the N. Gatts house was no longer standing at that date. Deed records show that the “N.” Gatts farm belonged to Andrew Gatts’s oldest son, Noah. The agriculture census from 1870 shows that Noah Gatts owned about 100 acres in the vicinity of the Christian D. and Peter Gatts farmsteads, both of which appear on the 1871 atlas near the Noah Gatts farm. Deed records show that, in 1873, Noah sold his property to his cousin and neighbor, Theodore Gatts (Marshall County Deed 1873:21/9). Census records show that by 1880, Noah Gatts and his family had relocated to Springhill Township, Green County, Pennsylvania (United States Federal Census 1880).

Deed records show that the “T.” Gatts farm belonged to Theodore Gatts (1845-1894), son of Peter Gatts. Census records indicate that Theodore was living at home with his parents in October 1870, but according to deeds, he had acquired a 106-acre tract just east of present-day Gatts Ridge Road from John Cooper in 1869 (Marshall County Deed 1869:18/106) (Table 5). Neither the grantor/grantee indexes nor the Cooper/Gatts deed provide a previous deed reference, making it difficult or impossible to determine when Cooper acquired the property. However, census records indicate that John Cooper (1798-?) and his wife Elizabeth (1806-?) moved to the Taylors Ridge (Gatts Ridge) area sometime between 1850 and 1860. The 1850 census shows that they were living in Marshall County, but not near the Gatts family. By 1860, the census record shows that John Cooper and his wife were living very near Peter, Andrew, and Christian D. Gatts. The Cooper/Gatts deed states that John Cooper was a resident of the property being transferred to Theodore Gatts. By 1871, Theodore Gatts appears to have moved into the former Cooper house. Cooper’s whereabouts after 1869 are

unknown, as he does not appear in the census records after 1860. Given that the Cooper/Gatts deed states that Cooper was a resident of the property, and that the 1860 census puts Cooper in the immediate vicinity of the Gatts family farms, Cooper could have built the extant house at 165 Fish Creek Road sometime between 1850 and 1860, when he moved to the Taylors Ridge area.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	Acres
Norval Carl and Linda K. Ott	Franklin Real Estate	12/16/2005	649/144	165 + house
Delores C. Ott (formerly Pelly)	Norval Carl and Linda K. Ott	9/11/2003	633/514	165 + house
Michael A. Pelley	Delores C. Ott (formerly Pelley)	6/20/2000	616/381	165 + house
Ruth Bonar (1903-1973)	Delores C. Ott (wife of Michael Pelley)	8/19/1971	422/620	165 + house
CLV Calvert admr (John C. Cain est)	Ruth and Ralph Bonar (1901-1965)	8/22/1936	205/549	165 + house
Shelby H. Gatts	John C. Cain	5/5/1904	106/480	165 + house
Shelby H. Gatts	Isaac H. Brownfield	4/25/1903	101/208	coal & mineral rights
Shelby H. Gatts	Isaac H. Brownfield	8/1/1902	89/425	coal & mineral rights
Shelby H. Gatts	George B. Goodrich	5/21/1901	75/440	89, land only
Theodore Gatts (deceased)	Shelby H. Gatts (sole heir of Theodore)	8/28/1894	Inherited	254 + house
Samuel B. Jones and wife	Theodore Gatts	11/13/1882	27/65	56
Noah Gatts and wife	Theodore Gatts	9/20/1873	21/9	92
John Cooper	Theodore Gatts	1/16/1869	18/106	106

In September 1873, Theodore acquired his cousin Noah’s property, which included about 92 acres along the north side of the property Theodore had acquired from John Cooper (Marshall County Deed 1873:21/9). Theodore made a third land purchase in 1882, buying a 56-acre parcel from Samuel B. Jones and wife (Marshall County Deed 1882:27/65). Altogether, Theodore’s three adjacent land acquisitions totaled about 254 acres.

The 1880 census lists Theodore as a farmer and a widower with a one-year old child named Shelby (sometimes listed as “Shelvy”). Theodore’s wife, Melvina Bowen Gatts, died the previous year. There are no records available to indicate whether or not Shelby’s birth and Melvina’s death were related. Theodore Gatts himself died on August 28, 1894 at age 49. Theodore and Melvina are buried at Taylors Ridge Cemetery, located approximately one mile north of the Cooper/Gatts farmhouse.

Upon Theodore's death, his son and only child, Shelby H. Gatts, inherited the Cooper/Gatts farmstead. Shelby would have been about 15 at the time of his father's death. It appears that Shelby had little desire to follow his father's footsteps as a farmer, as by his early twenties, he began selling off the land. On May 21, 1901, Shelby sold 89 acres of the 254 acre parcel to George B. Goodrich (Marshall County Deed 1901:75/440). Then in 1902 and 1903, Shelby sold the coal and mineral rights to Isaac Brownfield (Marshall County Deed 1902:89/425; Marshall County Deed 1903:101/208). In 1904, he sold the remaining 165 acre parcel, which included the extant Cooper/Gatts house, to John C. Cain (Marshall County Deed 1904:106/480). Shelby remained in Marshall County through at least 1910, when the federal census enumerated him as working for a street railway (probably the Benwood & Southern Electric Railway) and living with his wife Lillian in Union Township (United States Federal Census 1910). By 1920, he was working as a streetcar conductor and living in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio (United States Federal Census 1920).

John C. Cain (1854-ca. 1936) retained ownership of the farm from 1904 until about 1936, when he passed away. On August 22, 1936, the estate of John C. Cain sold the property to Ruth (1903-1973) and Ralph (1901-1965) Bonar (Marshall County Deed 1936:205/549). Ruth Bonar sold the property to Delores C. Ott in 1971 (Marshall County Deed 1971:422/620). The 165 acre parcel remained in the Ott family until 2005, when Franklin Real Estate acquired the property on behalf of the American Electric Power Company (Marshall County Deed 2005:649/144). As of this writing, the farmhouse remains occupied part time and several acres remain under cultivation. According to the tenant that currently leases the farmstead from American Electric Power the property has largely been used as a hunting lodge in recent years.

Recommendations

A good, representative example of a remote, nineteenth century residence in the rugged hills of Marshall County, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House provides invaluable insight into nineteenth century, ridge top agriculture and farm life. As such, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with nineteenth century agriculture in Marshall County, West Virginia. Research in local libraries and repositories indicates that the Theodore Gatts House is not associated with significant persons. Consequently, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. As a good example of a Greek Revival style farmhouse, which retains its original location, setting, most of its materials, workmanship, and feeling, the Theodore Gatts House is recommended eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

The outhouse, garage, and possibly the storage shed are less than fifty years of age. None of these buildings are architecturally significant nor do they contribute to the qualities that make the Cooper/Gatts House eligible for the National Register. Consequently, the outhouse, garage, and storage shed are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The granary, however, likely dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Featuring a kingpost truss frame and diagonal plank siding, the building provides unique insight into

vernacular, farmstead architecture in Marshall County. Retaining excellent integrity, the building is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with nineteenth or early twentieth century agriculture in Marshall County, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a granary.

5.2.2.2 145 Gatts Ridge Road

The house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road is located on the west side of Gatts Ridge Road, roughly one-quarter mile north of Gatts Cemetery (see Figures 1, 6, and 7). The house is set atop a low hill that skirts the west side of Gatts Ridge Road. According to the Marshall County assessor's site, the property totals approximately 1.95 acres and includes, in addition to the house, a modern garden shed.

According to the home owner, the house was built ca. 1946. It is a one-story, hipped roof Ranch house with an attached garage (Plates 44 and 45). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the house is covered with a composite siding. Fenestration consists of what appears to be original, sliding, metal sash windows and a plate glass picture window near the center of the façade. The original front door has been replaced with a newer door. Covered porch additions extend along the façade and the rear of the house. An attached garage is located in the north half of the house. The original garage door has been replaced with an aluminum, roll-away garage door. The overall building rests atop a cinderblock foundation.

The garden shed, located north of the house, probably dates to the 1990s or 2000s. It is a typical, wood frame shed kit that features a gambrel roof and Texture 111 siding (Plate 46). The building rests atop a gravel foundation.

The house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road is located on or very near the former Peter Gatts farmstead, of which nothing survives. Ranch houses such as the one at 145 Gatts Ridge Road are typical of the houses that now occupy the sites of former farmhouses in the Gatts Ridge and Taylors Ridge area.

Recommendations

Research in local libraries and other repositories indicates that the house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road 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. The building retains reasonable integrity but it is an undistinguished example of a post-World War II, Ranch style house. As such, the building is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.2.3 Gatts Family Cemetery (Site 46MR168)

The Gatts Cemetery is located on the west side of Gatts Ridge Road, just north of the former Andrew Gatts house and adjacent to Site 46MR160 (see Figures 14 and 17) (Plate 47). It is located atop a high spot along Gatts Ridge Road on what was the Andrew Gatts farmstead.

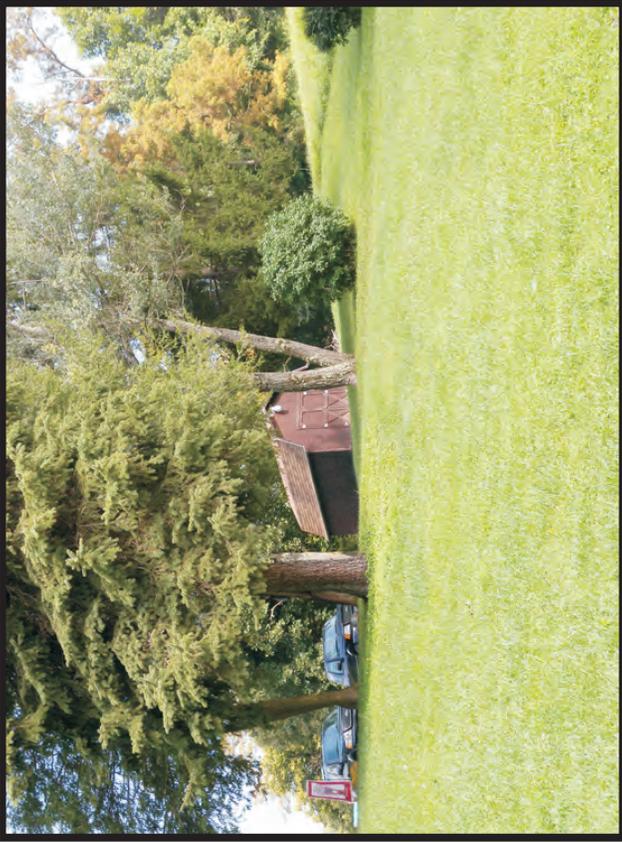


Plate 46. South and east sides of garden shed at 145 Gatts Ridge Road, facing northwest.



Plate 47. Headstones in Gatts Cemetery, facing east.



Plate 48. Headstones in Gatts Cemetery, facing north.



Plate 49. Headstone for Andrew Gatts, facing north.



Plate 50. Headstone for Hannah Gatts, facing east.

The cemetery appears to have originally had its own access road, which branched from and paralleled Gatts Ridge Road for some 50 feet. A number of sandstone block fragments are scattered about the former road leading to the cemetery. The Gatts Family Cemetery was heavily overgrown at the time of survey, making it difficult to locate. A survey of the area revealed the presence of at least five graves, including that of Andrew and Hannah Gatts and their children Emily, Hannah E., and Ferdinand.

Census and cemetery records show that Andrew Gatts' parents and most of his siblings are buried in the Graysville Methodist Church Cemetery, located in Graysville, and the Taylors Ridge Cemetery, located approximately one air mile north of the former Gatts family farm cluster. Given that Andrew's parents and siblings are buried elsewhere, it would appear that Gatts Cemetery contains only the graves of Andrew Gatts's immediate family, including his wife and at least three of his children. Due to erosion, the dates on the extant Gatts children's headstones are illegible. However, census records and available Gatts family trees suggest that they died prior to their eighteenth birthdays. It would appear, therefore, that, aside from Andrew and Hannah, Gatts cemetery contains only those children that did not live long enough to leave the farmstead.

Extant Headstones

Andrew Gatts

Andrew Gatts was born June 6, 1809 and died October 22, 1900 (see Figure 17 inset). He was the son of Christian Peter Gatts (1779-1855) and Mary Yoho (1778-1852). Andrew's siblings included Margaret (1803-1878), Mary (1805-1865), Peter (1807-1892), Cassa (1811-1883), Christian D. (1814-1889), Lydia (1818-?), and Nicholas (1820-1856). Christian, Sr. and Mary settled on Taylors Ridge (Gatts Ridge) in the 1820s or early 1830s. The 1871 county atlas shows that Andrew and his older brother Peter, and younger brother Christian D., owned farms on Taylors Ridge in what is now known as the Gatts Ridge area. Located along present-day Gatts Ridge Road, the three farms bordered one another, with Peter's farm located farthest north, followed by Andrew's farm in the middle and Christian D.'s to the south (see Figure 3). None of the buildings from these three farmsteads remain extant. All that remains of Andrew's farmstead is Gatts Cemetery and a few paving stones near the former location of the Andrew Gatts house.

Hannah (Doty) Gatts

Born Hannah Doty on March 8, 1816, Hannah was the daughter of Micajah Doty and Martha A. Ramsey (see Figure 17 inset). Hannah married Andrew Gatts in Ohio County, Virginia on January 8, 1835. Hannah gave birth to at least 13 children, including Noah (1838-?), Martha (1839-?), Mary Ellen (1841-?), Micajah (1843-?), Margaret Jane (1845-1904), Simeon J. (1847-1925), Leander (1848-?), Charlotte (1849-?), Emily (1852-?), Andrew, Jr. (1855-1915), Hannah E. (1857-1870), Adaline (1862-1943) and Ferdinand (1864-?). Census records show that Hannah was born in Virginia. She died August 14, 1898. According to the "Descendants of Mary Yoho" family tree, compiled by T. Vernon Anderson, Hannah Doty

was a Mayflower descendant. Indeed, an Edward Doty was among those who sailed on the Mayflower in 1620.

Emily – illegible dates

Emily Gatts appears in the 1860 census (see Figure 17 inset). She was a daughter of Andrew and Hannah Gatts. She was eight at the time of the census, making her date of birth ca. 1852. Emily does not appear in the 1870 census record, suggesting that she may have died prior to her eighteenth birthday.

Hannah E. Gatts – illegible dates

A daughter of Andrew and Hannah Gatts, Hannah E. appears in the 1860 census record (United States Federal Census 1860). During the 1860 census, Hannah E. was three years of age, making her date of birth ca. 1857. Hannah does not appear in the 1870 census record. A Gatts family tree, available on Ancestry.com, gives Hannah E.'s date of death as 1870. Hannah E. does not appear in the 1870 census, indicating that she probably died prior to October 5, 1870, when the census taker visited the Andrew Gatts household.

Ferdinand – illegible dates

Ferdinand appears in the 1870 census (see Figure 17 inset). He was a son of Andrew and Hannah. At the time of the 1870 census, Ferdinand was six years old, making his date of birth ca. 1864. He does not appear in the 1880 census. It is possible that he died prior to his sixteenth birthday.

Recommendations

Research in local libraries and other repositories indicates that Gatts Family Cemetery is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. The cemetery does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master. As such, the cemetery is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, Gray & Pape, Inc. does recommend that the Gatts Family Cemetery on Gatts Ridge Road be avoided and given a 15-30 m buffer placed around its limits to prevent inadvertent disturbance.

6.0 COMPOSITE ASSEMBLAGE

6.1 Materials Recovered

Materials recovered during this survey include both prehistoric and historic assemblages. Phase I survey resulted in the recovery of a single prehistoric artifact and 529 historic artifacts. A detailed artifact inventory is provided in Appendix B.

6.1.1 Prehistoric Artifacts

Only a single prehistoric artifact was recovered from this project area. A pitted/cupstone, commonly referred to as a “nutting stone” was identified during pedestrian survey of a valley slope in excess of 20% (see Plate 27). This was an isolated find (Site 46MR165). The artifact measured 160.2 mm long, 144.2 mm wide, and 112.2 mm thick. This groundstone artifact was made of a tabular sandstone block or chunk. It was modified by pecking, but the body showed minimal modification with the exception of the pits. This multi-pitted stone was pitted on both sides exhibiting various sized pits with varying depths, ranging from 39.44 mm wide and 18.45 mm deep to 9.27 mm by 3.20 mm in depth. The pits were not smooth, but this may be a result of erosion as opposed to non-use.

6.1.2 Summary of Historic Artifacts

Five-hundred twenty nine historic artifacts were recovered from the sites within the Mitchell Landfill project area. These artifacts are representative of 5 functional artifact groups including: Architectural, Commerce and Industry, Domestic, Personal, and Unknowns (Table 6). The historic artifact assemblage is dominated by artifacts from the unknowns group (n=223), representing 42% of the total artifact assemblage. After uUnknowns, the next largest group is Domestic (n=196), representing 37% of the assemblage. These two largest of the artifact groups are followed by Architecture (n=98; 19%), Commerce and Industry (n=7; 1%), and Personal (n=5; 1%). A discussion of each artifact group is presented below.

Table 6. Historic Artifact Assemblage		
Description	Count	Percentage
<i>Architecture Artifact Group</i>		
Brick	33	6.24
Flat window glass	35	6.6
Light bulb glass	1	0.19
Metal bolt	1	0.19
Sheet metal hinge	1	0.19
Copper machine-made gas fixture	1	0.19
Cut nails	8	1.5
Unknown manufacture nails	11	2.07
Wire-drawn nails	7	1.3
Subtotal	98	18.47
<i>Commerce and Industry Artifact Group</i>		
Wire-drawn fence staples	4	0.76

Table 6. Historic Artifact Assemblage		
Description	Count	Percentage
Copper .22 rim fire cartridges	2	0.38
20 gauge "Winchester Ranger" cartridge	1	0.19
Subtotal	7	1.33
<i>Domestic Artifact Group</i>		
Ceramic Vessels		
Ironstone, decalcomania	2	0.38
Ironstone, molded, transferprint, underglaze	1	0.19
Ironstone, undecorated	5	0.94
Redware	16	3
Redware, brick red slip	4	0.75
Redware, lead glaze	10	1.9
Redware, undecorated	1	0.19
Redware, unglazed	2	0.38
Stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip	1	0.19
Stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip and salt glaze	5	0.94
Stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip glaze	10	1.9
Stoneware, buff paste, Bristol glaze	1	0.19
Stoneware, buff paste, colored glaze, opaque	1	0.19
Stoneware, buff paste, salt glazed	14	2.64
Stoneware, buff paste, salt glazed, cobalt decoration	6	1.13
Stoneware, gray paste, Albany slip and salt glaze	8	1.5
Stoneware, gray paste, Albany slip glaze	5	0.94
Stoneware, gray paste, alkaline glaze	1	0.19
Stoneware, gray paste, salt glazed	3	0.56
Stoneware, gray paste, salt glazed, cobalt decoration	10	1.9
Stoneware, red paste, Albany slip glaze	1	0.19
Whiteware, edgeware, scalloped & impressed, curved lines	1	0.19
Whiteware, molded	1	0.19
Whiteware, sponge	1	0.19
Whiteware, transferprint, overglaze, blue	1	0.19
Whiteware, transferprint, underglaze, blue	3	0.56
Whiteware, undecorated	67	12.66
Whiteware, unidentified fragment	1	0.19
Unidentified, refined earthenware, lead glaze	1	0.19
Unidentified, refined earthenware, salt glaze	1	0.19
Glass Vessels		
Bottle/milk, colorless, embossed, lettering	1	0.19
Bottle/jar, aqua, machine-made	3	0.56
Bottle/jar, solarized straw, molded	1	0.19
Bottle/jar, food, aqua, machine-made	1	0.19
Glass, other		
Lamp chimney	1	0.19
Lid liner, opaque white, molded	1	0.19
Unidentified, opaque white, embossed pattern	1	0.19
Metal		
Bottle/jar, Mason-type lid, zinc	1	0.19
Faunal Remains		

Table 6. Historic Artifact Assemblage		
Description	Count	Percentage
Bone, mammalian, Bos, ¾ in. steak bone	1	0.19
Bone, mammalian, unidentified	1	0.19
Subtotal	196	37.05
<i>Personal Artifact Group</i>		
Ceramic		
Button, prosser molded, two hole	1	0.19
Doll/figurine, porcelain, doll leg	1	0.19
Glass Vessel		
Bottle, liquor, amber, embossed lettering	1	0.19
Metal		
Buckle, copper, stamped	1	0.19
Eyelet, copper, stamped	1	0.19
Subtotal	5	0.95
<i>Unknowns</i>		
Glass Vessel		
Bottle/jar, brown	11	2
Bottle/jar, colorless, ring finish, double	2	0.38
Bottle/jar, colorless	42	7.9
Unidentified, aqua, machine-made, continuous threaded finish, external	1	0.19
Unidentified, aqua	10	1.9
Unidentified, aqua, light, molded	1	0.19
Unidentified, brown, embossed lettering	1	0.19
Unidentified, brown	2	0.38
Unidentified, colorless, embossed lettering	1	0.19
Unidentified, colorless, molded	1	0.19
Unidentified, colorless, probable bottle	1	0.19
Unidentified, colorless	44	8.5
Unidentified, opaque, blue	1	0.19
Unidentified, opaque, white, molded	1	0.19
Unidentified, solarized amethyst, machine-made	1	0.19
Unidentified, solarized amethyst, molded	1	0.19
Unidentified, solarized amethyst,	11	2
Glass other		
Unidentified, aqua	1	0.19
Unidentified, colorless, molded, light bulb or vacuum tube	2	0.38
Metal		
Unidentified, ferrous, cast, possible handle	1	0.19
Unidentified, ferrous, cast	1	0.19
Unidentified, ferrous, nails, or screws	21	4
Unidentified, ferrous, small clumps of metal, wire, nail, or screw fragments	17	3.2
Unidentified, ferrous, possible wire	1	0.19
Unidentified, ferrous objects	22	4.1
Unidentified, ferrous, wrought	1	0.19
Wire, copper, wire-drawn, large u-shaped	1	0.19
Mineral		
coal	10	1.9
Slate, very small fragments, possibly from shingle	6	1.1

Description	Count	Percentage
Faunal Remains		
Bone, mammalia, groundhog tooth	1	0.19
Subtotal	223	42.16
Total	529	99.96

Architecture Ninety-four artifacts associated with the construction, abandonment, or demolition of a building were recovered. These include brick fragments (n=33), window glass (n=35), light bulb glass (n=1), cut nails (n=8), wire-drawn nails (n=7), nails of unknown manufacture (n=11), metal bolt (n=1), copper, machine-made gas fixture (n=1), and a metal hinge (Table 6). These items could also be the result of intentional discard (South 1977:100).

Architectural-related artifacts were recovered from Sites 46MR160, 46MR162, 46MR163, 46MR164, and 46MR167 although the majority was recovered from Site 46MR164 (Table 7). These materials are consistent with the construction and/or demolition of structures built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Site Number	Architectural Group	Commerce & Industry Group	Domestic Group	Personal Group	Unknowns Group	Total	Percentage
46MR160	7	4	17	--	56	84	15.9
46MR161	--	--	3	--	12	15	2.8
46MR162	13	--	1	--	22	36	6.8
46MR163	11	--	23	1	2	37	7
46MR164	66	3	151	4	128	352	66.6
46MR166	--	--	1	--	--	1	0.19
46MR167	1	--	--	--	3	4	0.76
Total	98	7	196	5	223	528	--
Percentage	18.5	1.3	37.1	0.9	42.2	--	100.0

Nails were the primary diagnostic artifact from this group. Nails were only recovered from Sites 46MR160 (n=5) and 46MR164 (n=10). Although a small sample, Adams (2002) uses a ratio of cut nails to wire-drawn nails to determine the date within a given site based on manufacturing demand by year for cut nails versus wire-drawn nails. For instance, between Sites 1-1 and 7-1, there are 8 cut nails (53%) and 7 wire-drawn nails (47%). Adams (2002) ratio gives an approximate date of 1891. Of course this nail assemblage is too small to be of any meaning, however, based on the complete assemblages from each of these sites the time frame is not far off. Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly used up through the 1870s (Nelson 1968). Wire nails were developed in 1860,

but began to be more commonly used by 1885 (Nelson 1968). Based on the nail assemblages alone, these sites likely date to the late nineteenth century.

Commerce and Industry Seven artifacts associated with this group including 4 wire-drawn fence staples, and 3 bullet cartridges, 2 copper, .22 rim fire cartridges, and a copper 20 gauge “Winchester Ranger” cartridge. Wire-drawn staples were manufactured post 1870s (Nelson 1963, Adams 2002). This artifact group was also confined to Sites 46MR160, and 46MR164. The presence of ammunition suggests hunting activities, and the staple were likely used for fencing around a farmstead.

Domestic This artifact group is represented by 196 (37%) artifacts and is the second largest historic artifact group recovered from the project area (Table 7). 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 vessels (n=184, 94%) are the largest artifact class in this group. Only 6 fragments of glass vessels were recovered from the project area. Three miscellaneous pieces of glass were found including a milk bottle lid liner, a piece of lamp chimney glass, and a piece of unidentified opaque white glass. Two pieces of mammal bone were found including a ¾ in. steak bone, and a single metal mason jar lid.

Ceramic ware types represented in the assemblage include ironstone (n=8), redware (n=26), stoneware (n=66), whiteware (n=75), and unidentified refined earthenware (n=2)(Table 6). Of the ceramics recovered, 125 (68%) are temporally diagnostic. Over 40% of the ceramics recovered from the project area were whiteware, followed by stoneware (n=66), representing 36% of all ceramics recovered from the project area (Table 6).

With respect to spatial distribution, historic ceramics were found in association with 5 sites including Sites 46MR160, 46MR161, 46MR163, 46MR164, and 46MR166 (Table 6). Sites 46MR163 (n=23) and 46MR164 (n=146) contain the highest frequencies of ceramic artifacts from the project area.

Only 6 glass vessel fragments were recovered from the project area that were considered of domestic use. These consist of bottle/jar (n=4), bottle/jar, food (n=1), and bottle/milk (n=1)(Table 6). Bottle/jar glass vessel fragments include aqua (n=3), and solarized straw (n=1), The bottle/jar, food glass vessel fragment was aqua and the bottle, milk fragment was colorless. Four of the glass vessel fragments are temporally diagnostic.

With respect to spatial distribution, glass vessel fragments from the domestic group were found in association with only Sites 46MR160 and 46MR164.

Personal. This artifact group is represented by only five artifacts and include a two hole ceramic button, a leg of a porcelain doll/figurine, a copper stamped buckle, a copper stamped eyelet, rivet, and an amber liquor bottle embossed on the bottom with "SCHMULBAC. . .

BREW. . ." The Schmulbach Brewery was located at 33rd Street and McColloch in Wheeling, West Virginia. Schmulbach began producing beer under his name in 1883. West Virginia became a dry state in July of 1914 under Yost's Law, and Schmulbach was forced to close in 1914 (Abandoned 2011). This group shows evidence of personal clothing items, toys or keepsakes, and alcohol use and availability.

Unknowns This artifact group represents artifacts that were for the most part too fragmentary to determine a specific use. A total of 223 artifacts make up this group including vessel glass (n=138), glass, other (n=3), metal (n=65), mineral (n=16), and faunal remains (n=1). Only 2 pieces of vessel glass from this group were diagnostic. Vessel glass varieties included aqua (n=16), light aqua (n=1), cobalt blue (n=1), brown (n=14), colorless (n=91), opaque blue (n=1), opaque white (n=1), and solarized amethyst (n=13). Other glass consisted of 1 fragment of aqua glass, and two fragments of colorless glass. Metal included a large piece of copper wire, a possible cast iron handle, an unidentified cast object, a wrought iron object, indeterminate nail, screw, or wire fragments (n=21), possible wire fragment (n=1), clumps of possible nails, screws, or wire (n=17), and unidentifiable metal fragments (n=22). Minerals included coal (n=10), and small slate fragments (n=6). The coal could be considered a fuel source, and if the slate belonged to slate shingles then they could be considered part of the architecture group. Faunal remains consisted of a single groundhog tooth. The Unknowns group artifacts were found at Sites 46MR160, 46MR161, 46MR162, 46MR163, 46MR164, and 46MR167. Site 46MR164 contained the largest number of this artifact group (n=128) followed by Site 46MR160 (n=56), and Site 46MR162 (n=22).

6.1.3 Diagnostic Historic Artifacts

Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the project area include ironstone, redware, stoneware, whiteware, vessel glass, a copper gas fixture, and cut nails. Table 8 provides a summary of diagnostic historic ceramics recovered from the project area.

Waretype	Decorative Embellishment	Date Range	1-1	3-1	6-1	7-1	Total
Ironstone	decalcomania	1880-Present	--	--	--	2	2
	Molded, transferprint, underglaze	1840-Present	1	--	--	--	1
	undecorated	1840-Present	1	--	--	4	5
Waretype Total			2	--	--	6	8
Redware	Brick red slip	1700-1900	--	--	--	4	4
	Lead Glaze	1700-1900	--	--	--	10	10
	undecorated	1700-1900	--	--	--	1	1
Waretype Total			--	--	--	15	15
Stoneware	Albany slip glaze	1820-1900	--	--	--	15	15
	alkaline glaze	1800-1920	--	--	--	1	1
	Albany slip and salt glaze	1810-1900	--	--	--	13	13
Waretype Total			--	--	--	29	29
Whiteware	Edgeware, scalloped & impressed, curved lines	1800-1835	--	--	--	1	1
	Molded	1820-Present	--	--	--	1	1
	Sponge	1820-1930	--	--	1	--	1

Waretype	Decorative Embellishment	Date Range	1-1	3-1	6-1	7-1	Total
	Transferprint, overer glaze blue	1820-Present	--	--	--	1	1
	Transferprint, underglaze, blue	1820-Present	--	--	--	3	3
	Undecorated	1820-Present	--	1	17	47	65
	Unidentified	1820-Present	--	--	--	1	1
Waretype Total			--	1	18	54	73
Total Diagnostic Ceramics Recovered			2	1	18	104	125

The majority of diagnostic ceramics was recovered from Site 7-1 (n=104), 83% of the datable ceramics. Some the earliest dates derive from redware (1700-1900)(Aultman et al. 2003), stoneware (1800-1920)(Goodwin et al. 1983), and whiteware (1800-1930)(Aultman et al. 2003). Ironstone was manufactured between 1840 and the present (Aultman et al. 2003). One piece of sponge decorated whiteware had tightly bracketed manufacturing dates between 1800 and 1835 (Miller and Hunter 1990:116). According to historic research, settlement of northwestern West Virginia began in the 1750s and the first building in Moundsville was erected in 1771. Although the historic structure at 146 Gatts Ridge Road was built in the mid to late nineteenth century, it is possible that some of the dated ceramic assemblage originated from an earlier occupation of the landform. However, it is also 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 7 datable glass vessel fragments were recovered from the project area. All but one of these fragments had manufacturing date ranges from 1893 to present. These fragments consisted of 4 aqua, bottle/jar fragments, an unidentified aqua fragment, and an unidentified solarized amethyst fragment. All of these fragments were machine-made. One of the aqua bottle/jar fragments was embossed with "ATLAS TRADE MARK REG. E-Z SEAL" This product was in use between 1896 and 1964, produced in Washington, Pennsylvania and Wheeling, West Virginia (Toulouse, Julian Harrison 1971). Although not dated by style or manufacturing dates, one amber glass vessel fragment was embossed on the bottom with "SCHMULBAC. . . BREW. . ." The Schmulbach Brewery was located at 33rd Street and McColloch in Wheeling, West Virginia. It was operational from 1883 to 1914 (Abandoned 2001). Six out of seven of these artifacts were recovered from Site 46MR164, only one was recovered from Site 46MR160.

As noted earlier, cut nails are also considered diagnostic and range between 1790 and 1870 (Nelson 1968). Eight cut nails were recovered from the project area, 5 from Site 46MR160, and 3 from Site 46MR164. Their presence at these sites suggest a mid through late nineteenth century period of occupation.

7.0 EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Research goals for the project were to identify any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project area, determine their eligibility for inclusion to the NRHP, and to determine any adverse affects that project related activities would have on the cultural resources identified. Field investigations were successful in identifying 8 new archaeological resources, 2 architectural resources, and a historic cemetery. Artifact analysis of historic material aided in temporal placement of the archaeological assemblages for each site. Historic background research showed evidence of a tight knit familial rural community, artifact analysis painted a picture of amore domestic lifestyle with evidence of hunting, and reliance on local products, such as milk, canning jars, and alcohol.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between July 26 and August 3, 2011, 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 a 53 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 7 historic and 1 prehistoric archaeological resources. Phase I survey also identified 2 previously undocumented architectural resources (a ca. 1946 Ranch style house at 145 Gatts Ridge Road; a ca. 1850's-1870's farmhouse at 146 Gatts Ridge Road (the Cooper/Gatts House and its associated granary), and a historic cemetery (Site 46MR168) within the APE.

Archaeological investigations identified several historic deposits likely associated with former structure locations including: Site 46MR160 (adjacent to Former location of Andrew Gatts House) (see Figure 3); Site 46MR161 (former location of Peter Gatts House) (see Figure 3); Site 46MR162 (former unknown structure (see Figure 5), and Site 46MR163 (possible location of Noah Gatts house) (see Figure 3). However, none of these archaeological sites are considered to have the potential to yield significant information regarding the history of the area and they are not recommended as eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Sites 46MR161, 46MR162, and 46MR163, each of which represent a small artifact scatter, fall into the same category and are also considered not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. No further work is recommended for any of these sites.

Sites 46MR165 (the only prehistoric find) and 46MR166 were classified as isolated finds and have exhausted their potential to yield further information significant to either history or prehistory. Site 46MR167 also represents a very low density site containing 4 historic artifacts and seems to have exhausted its potential to yield further information significant to the history of the area. As such, Sites 46MR165, 46MR166, and 46MR167 are not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and no further work is recommended. Table 9 provides a summary of Sites, their NRHP eligibility, and recommendations.

Site #	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations
46MR160	mid-late nineteenth through late twentieth century	Domestic artifact scatter/transportation	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR161	Mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth	Rural domestic scattter	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR162	Early twentieth century	Rural domestic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR163	Mid-late nineteenth through twentieth	Rural Domestic, artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No further work

Table 9. Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources Located within the Project Area				
Site #	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations
	century			
46MR164	Mid nineteenth through twentieth century	Farmstead artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible	Avoidance or Phase II Investigations
46MR165	Unassigned prehistoric	Isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR166	Unassigned Historic	Isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR167	late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Unknown	Not Eligible	No further work
46MR168	Nineteenth century	cemetery	Not Eligible	Avoidance
145 Gatts Ridge Road	Ca. 1946 Ranch Style house	Residential	Not Eligible	No further work
146 Gatts Ridge Road Cooper/Gatts House and Granary	Mid nineteenth through twentieth century	Rural Farmhouse and Granary	Eligible	Avoidance or Documentation

Of the 3 resources identified during architectural survey of the project area, only one was recommended eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. The main residence at 146 Gatts Ridge Road (the Cooper/Gatts house) and its associated granary are representative examples of a remote, mid to late nineteenth century residence and associated outbuilding in the rugged hills of Marshall County. These structures provide insight into nineteenth century, ridge top agriculture and farm life. Both structures are recommended eligible under Criterion A for their association with nineteenth century agriculture in Marshall County, West Virginia. The residence is a good example of a Greek Revival style farmhouse, which retains its original location, setting, most of its materials, workmanship, and feeling, the Cooper/Gatts House is recommended eligible under Criterion C. The granary is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of granary construction for the time period. Gray & Pape recommends that the project be designed in such a way as to avoid direct effects, and to minimize indirect (i.e. visual effects) on the property. If possible, the buildings on the property should be left undisturbed and, if possible, preserved in place. If this is not possible, HABS/HAER documentation is recommended.

The resource located at 145 Gatts Ridge Road, a ca. 1946 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. The building retains reasonable integrity but it is an undistinguished example of a post-World War II, Ranch style house. As such, the building is not eligible under Criterion C. The Gatts Cemetery is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. The cemetery does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction, and does not represent the work of a master. As such, the cemetery is not eligible under Criterion C., Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. However, Gray & Pape, Inc. does recommend that the Gatts cemetery on Gatts Ridge Road be avoided and given a 15-30 m buffer so as not to disturb its occupants.

Site 46MR164 was the only archaeological site recommended as NRHP eligible within the project area. This site represents a mid nineteenth through twentieth century farmstead, its associated structures, features, and a relatively high density historic artifact scatter. The archaeological deposits from this site have aided significantly in confirming use of this landform as a farmstead from the mid-nineteenth century, and at least one potential buried feature, a possible privy, has the potential to yield further information about this site. Avoidance or Phase II testing is recommended at the site.

Prehistoric resources have all, but vanished from this particular ridge system. In contrast to the historic resources which were abundant, the lack of prehistoric material, particularly along the ridgetops was strange considering the abundance of sites along the floodplain of the Ohio River. Upland areas would have been just as attractive to prehistoric people with plenty of plant, nut, and animal resources. Prehistoric deposits that may have once existed within the project area have also likely been negatively impacted by upland soil erosion, as well as historic disturbance such as access roads, logging, and pipeline/powerline corridors.

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APPENDIX A:
PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE



August 5, 2011

Mr. Scott Hans
Regulatory Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Pittsburgh District
2200 William S. Moorhead Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
Email scott.a.hans@usace.army.mil

Dear Mr. Hans:

Subject: Proposed Mitchell Landfill Project
American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Cresap, Marshall County, West Virginia
CEC Project 110-416.8200

Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC), on behalf of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP), is providing this letter to you requesting a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 pre-application meeting for the proposed Mitchell Landfill Project (the Project). It is expected that the Project will require a CWA Section 404 Individual Permit.

The proposed Project will comprise construction of a Class F Residual Waste Landfill for disposal of coal combustion and flue-gas desulfurization by-products generated by AEP's Mitchell Plant. The Project area is located approximately 2 miles east of AEP's Mitchell Plant located in Marshall County, West Virginia. The Project location is shown on Figure 1. The maximum limits of disturbance associated with the two conceptual landfill layout options, Option 1 and Option 2, is approximately 131 acres and approximately 216 acres, respectively.

The majority of both the project area for Option 1 and Option 2 consist of hilly, forested areas and ridgetops (Figures 2 and 3). Gatts Ridge Road is located along the northern limits of the Project area. Site elevations range from approximately 950 feet to approximately 1,300 feet above mean sea level. United States Geological Survey 7.5' topographic maps of the Glen Easton and Powhatan Point (both dated 1978) quadrangles show one unnamed tributary to Fish Creek that originates within the limits of disturbance associated with Option 1 and one unnamed

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Indianapolis 877/746-0749
Nashville 800/763-2326
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Phoenix 877/231-2324
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Mr. Scott Hans – USACE
CEC Project 110-416.8200
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tributary to Little Tribble Creek that originates within the limits of disturbance associated with Option 2. Drainage within the Project area is generally south and west towards Little Tribble Creek and Fish Creek.

In the spirit of open and early communications with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CEC respectfully requests a meeting at the Project site on August 24 or 26, 2011. CEC has also approached the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Section 401 Permit coordinator about attending this meeting. Please forward a written response via email (dgodec@cecinc.com or tamicon@cecinc.com) or U.S. Postal Service to our office at your earliest possible convenience. Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or need additional information

Sincerely,

CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

Daniel J. Godec
Project Manager

Anthony P. Amicon, P.E.
Principal

Attachments: Figure 1 – Vicinity Map
Figure 2 – Site Location Map (USGS topographic map)
Figure 3 – Site Location Map (Aerial photograph)

cc: Mr. Tom Cooper, AEP
Mr. Tim Howdyshell, AEP
Ms. Aimee Toole, AEP
Mr. Marty Leedy, AEP

**APPENDIX B:
ARTIFACT INVENTORIES**

**Prehistoric Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District,
Marshall County, West Virginia**

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Depth	Class	Type	Material	Segment	Weight	Length	Width	Manufacture Method	Degree of Blank Modification	Ct
46MR165	12	General Surf.	Surface	Ground/pecked/battered stone	Pitted Stone	Sandstone	Complete	1602g	144.2mm	112.2mm	Pecked	Minimal	1

Site Ct: 1

Historic Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	No.	Rad.	Strat.	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR.160	1	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle, milk	embossed, lettering	colorless		base	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	aqua		base	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	solarized straw		neck	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-12cm	Metal	hinge	sheet	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	A	2		I	0-14cm	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		complete	Architecture		1
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Glass, other	electrical, light bulb	unidentified			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	unidentifiable fragment	brown		body sherd	Unknowns		11
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		41
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		4
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Metal	cap/lid, Mason-type	sheet	zinc	unknown	fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Metal	fence staple	wire-drawn	ferrous		complete	Commerce and Industry		4
46MR.160	1	Shovel Test	C	1		I	0-10cm	Mineral	coal				fragment	Unknowns		3
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	platter	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded, transferprint, underglaze	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	base, partial	Domestic Items		3
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		5
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	rim sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR.160	1	Surf. Inspect.	A	3			surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3		I	0-32cm	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	10N	I	0-15cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	10W	I	0-45cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	embossed, lettering	brown		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	10W	I	0-45cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		3

Site Ct: 84

Historic Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	10W	I	0-45cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Unknowns		2
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	10W	I	0-45cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		6
46MR.161	3	Shovel Test	A	3	5S	I	0-19cm	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		1

Site Ct: 15

46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	B	10		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	B	10		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	B	10		I	0-20cm	Metal	bolt	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10		I	0-20cm	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		12
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, undiagnostic	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body	Unknowns		5
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10	10E	I	0-18cm	Glass, other	lid liner	molded	opaque white		fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10	10E	I	0-18cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		7
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10	10E	I	0-18cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		7
46MR.162	5	Shovel Test	E	10	10E	I	0-18cm	Metal	wire	wire-drawn	cupric		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1

Site Ct: 36

46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, other	button	Prosser molded	round	two-hole	complete	Personal Items		1
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	sponge	base, partial rim/body/basal sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated		Domestic Items		17
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		8
46MR.163	6	General Surf.					Surface	Glass, other	lamp chimney	unidentified			fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR.163	6	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-16cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		2
46MR.163	6	Shovel Test	A	1		I	0-16cm	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		2

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Historic Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR163	6	Shovel Test	A	1	I	0-16cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		2
Site Ct: 37															
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	2	I	0-13cm	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous		fragment	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware		crumbs	Domestic Items	Eroded/exfoliated	16
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		9
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Metal	cartridge shell	stamped	cupric		complete fragment	Commerce and Industry		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	15
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Mineral	slate				fragment	Unknowns		6
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-37cm	Mineral	coal				fragment	Unknowns		7
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	unglazed	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	machine-made	aqua	continuous threaded finish, external	finish	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		4
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Metal	cartridge shell	stamped	cupric		partial	Commerce and Industry		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	4	I	0-25cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	5	I	0-10cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	A	6	I	0-25cm	Metal	eyelet	stamped	cupric		complete	Personal Items		1

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad. No.	Strat.	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7		I	0-20cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		9
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified fragment	unidentifiable fragment	brown	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7		I	0-20cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	6
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7	5E	I	0-28cm	Ceramic, brick	straight	sand struck			partial	Architecture		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7	5E	I	0-28cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7	5E	I	0-28cm	Faunal remains	bone	natural	Mammalia	unidentified	unidentified	Domestic Items		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 7	5E	I	0-28cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified fragment	molded	aqua, light		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8		I	0-22cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8		I	0-22cm	Ceramic, vessel	crook	stoneware	buff paste	albany slip	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8		I	0-22cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified fragment	unidentifiable fragment	brown		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8		I	0-22cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	8
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8	5E	I	0-58cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	Architecture		4
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8	5E	I	0-58cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8	5E	I	0-58cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	colored glaze, opaque	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 8	5E	I	0-58cm	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		fragment	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 9		I	0-24cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		7
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	A 9		I	0-24cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	B 1		I	0-8cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	B 1		I	0-8cm	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial	Domestic Items		2
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	B 1		I	0-8cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		3
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	B 1		I	0-8cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MIR.164	7	Shovel Test	B 1		I	0-8cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		5

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-19cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-19cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-19cm	Faunal remains	bone	natural	Mammalia	Rodentia	tooth	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-19cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		3
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3		I	0-19cm	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous		complete	Architecture	Corroded	3
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	unglazed	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Glass, other	unidentified	embossed, pattern	opaque white		rim	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		5
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	3	5W	I	0-30cm	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4		I	0-10cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	opaque blue		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4	5W	I	0-24cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4	5W	I	0-24cm	Faunal remains	bone	natural	Mammalia	Bos	lone bone	Domestic Items	Cut/ Sawn	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4	5W	I	0-24cm	Glass, other	unidentified	molded	colorless		partial	Unknowns		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4	5W	I	0-24cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	4	5W	I	0-24cm	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7		I	0-25cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7		I	0-25cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		4
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7		I	0-25cm	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		complete	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		2

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad. No.	Strat.	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	molded	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	10W	I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		4
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, coarse	red ware	lead glaze	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		4
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	stoneware	gray paste	alkaline glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Glass, flat	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		4
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	15W	I	0-20cm	Metal	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	5
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	5W	I	0-29cm	Ceramic, other	porcelain			partial	Personal Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	5W	I	0-29cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	white ware	edgeware, scalloped & impressed, curved lines	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	5W	I	0-29cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	5W	I	0-29cm	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window			fragment	Architecture		3
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	B	7	5W	I	0-29cm	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		fragment	Unknowns	Burned/ melted	1
46MR164	7	Shovel Test	C	5		I	0-51cm	Metal	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Ceramic, brick	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	unidentified	salt glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Ceramic, vessel	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Glass, flat	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		2
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	molded	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Shovel Test	F	1		I	0-20cm	Metal	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		1

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MIR164	7A	Shovel Test	F 2		I	0-25cm	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR164	7A	Shovel Test	F 2		I	0-25cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	unidentified	lead glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Shovel Test	F 2		I	0-25cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		2
46MIR164	7A	Shovel Test	F 2		I	0-25cm	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		5
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 12			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 2			Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 5			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns	Burned/ melted	1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 5			Surface	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 6			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	A 6			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 1			Surface	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 2			Surface	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	fire brick	clear glaze		fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 4			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 6			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, blue	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 6			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Bristol glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	B 6			Surface	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment	Architecture		1
46MIR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	transferprint, overglaze, blue	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	rim/body/basal sherd	Domestic Items		5
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim/body sherd	Domestic Items		5
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 1			Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	unidentifiable fragment	colorless	ring finish, double	finish	Unknowns		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		3
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	red paste	Albany slip glaze	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 2			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	embossed, lettering	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 2			Surface	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	cast	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 3			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	machine-made	solarized amethyst		base	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	C 4			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	other, specified	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	white ware	transferprint, underglaze, blue	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1

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State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim/body/basal sherd	Domestic Items		7
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 2			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	opaque white	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		4
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 4			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	blue, cobalt	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 6			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 8			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	undecorated	unidentifiable fragment	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 9			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	D 9			Surface	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	wrought	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	other, specified	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, blue	rim sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim/body/basal sherd	Domestic Items		5
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	lug	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle, liquor	embossed, lettering	amber		base	Personal Items		1

Historic Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans. No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 1			Surface	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar fragment	machine-made	aqua	continuous threaded finish, external	neck, finish	Domestic Items		3
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	other, specified	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	decalcomania	rim/body/basal sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	rim/body sherd	Domestic Items		4
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		unidentifiable fragment	Unknowns		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	cast	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns	Corroded	1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 2			Surface	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknowns		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 3			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	rim sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 3			Surface	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		fragment	Architecture	Corroded	1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 4			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	other, specified	base, partial	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7A	Surf. Inspect.	E 7			Surface	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd	Domestic Items		1
46MR164	7C	Shovel Test	A 1			0-25cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		4
46MR164	7C	Shovel Test	A 1			0-25cm	Metal	buckle	stamped	cupric		complete	Personal Items		1
46MR164	7C	Shovel Test	A 1	10E		0-10cm	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	white ware	undecorated	body sherd	Domestic Items		2
46MR164	8	Shovel Test	A 1			0-36cm	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		2
46MR164	8	Shovel Test	B 1			0-26cm	Metal	nail, common	wire-drawn	ferrous	4"	complete	Architecture		2
46MR164	8	Shovel Test	B 1			0-26cm	Metal	nail, common	wire-drawn	ferrous	5"	complete	Architecture		1
46MR164	8	Shovel Test	B 1	5E		0-20cm	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Architecture		1
46MR164	8	Shovel Test	B 1	5S		0-22cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd	Unknowns		1

Site Ct: 352

46MR166	13	General Surf.				Surface	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed, cobalt decoration	base/body sherd	Domestic Items		1
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Site Ct: 1

Historic Artifact Inventory for Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia

State Site	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Rad.	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Functional Group	Modification	Ct
46MR167	16	Shovel Test	A	4		I	0-26cm	Metal	gas fixture	machine-made	cupric		partial	Architecture		1
46MR167	16	Shovel Test	A	4	5S	I	0-22cm	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Unknowns		3

Site Ct: 4

**APPENDIX C:
SITE FORMS**

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR160

2. Site Name: 1-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): X17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408563.4 _____ Easting: 518760.11 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: Site 46MR160 was located on the north side of Gatts Ridge Road along a narrow ridgetop bluff edge less than a mile north of Graysville, WV _____

_____7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____
_____8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other _____

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/RoadOther Cemetery _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes No

Has a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed Disturbed

(explain): The disturbance is confined to the western portion of the site closest to the former location of a demolished structure that fell outside the project area. A set of bridge abutments seems undisturbed. _____

14. Describe current land use: wooded narrow strip of ridgetop north of paved road _____

15. Topographical Location: Floodplain Terrace 1 2 3 Ridgetop

 Gap/Saddle Hillside/Bench Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau Transitional Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association Gilpin-Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex Westmoreland silt loam, 20-30 percent slopes, severely eroded _____

18. Vegetation: wooded, some grass, heavy underbrush _____ **19. Elevation:**
 1280 ft./390 m _____ (ft/m amsl)

20. Slope %: 0-6 _____ **21. Slope Direction:**
 west _____

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: Hog Run _____ Spring River Perennial Stream

Intermittent Stream Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): Ohio River _____ **Minor Drainage (name):**
 Fish Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) 1200ft./396m _____ (horizontal)
 380ft./116m _____ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): 1471.77 meters squared _____ 50 m east-west by 10 m north-south _____

Basis for site area estimate: Paced Taped Historic Maps Aerial Photograph

Transit/Alidade Unrecorded Other GPS data _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site 46MR160 represents a mid-late nineteenth through late twentieth century historic artifact scatter, and bridge abutments. The Site was located on the north side of Gatts Ridge Road along a narrow ridgetop bluff edge. The site is narrow, linear, and oriented east-west. It measures approximately 60 m in length by 7-10 m in width, covering an area of 1471.77 m². This site consisted of several jumbled, roughcut sandstone blocks and sandstone slabs, a dump (primarily glass bottles/jars), a subsurface historic artifact scatter, and a set of bridge abutments. These extend east from the gravel drive belonging to the former Andrew Gatts House shown on the 1978 USGS Powhattan Point, WV-OH topographic map and on the Beers' 1871 Marshall County map. This structure has since been destroyed. Although the Andrew Gatts house fell outside the current project, it was most definitely associated with Site 46MR160.

The 4-5 roughcut sandstone blocks have been redeposited and do not seem to be arranged in a distinct form that would indicate intact structural remains. Several sandstone slabs seemed to be haphazardly laid nearby with glass bottles and jars laying both above and below them. Iron pipes and a few large bore, broken ceramic pipes also lay strewn about this area. An open patch of soil in this area was shovel tested with a single test (C1) and contained 53 pieces of bottle/jar glass, 4 wire drawn staples, 4 cut nails, 1 mason jar lid, and 3 pieces of coal. This area was considered a dump.

Moving east, 2 additional shovel tests (A1 and A2) were positive for historic artifacts. These tests recovered only 1 cut nail and a small metal hinge fragment. The western bridge abutment was located less than 3 meters east of Shovel Test A2. The sandstone blocks that make up essentially a retention wall on either side of a 9 meter gap between abutments were larger than the blocks found to the west. These blocks measured approximately 140 cm long, 50 cm wide, and 20 cm thick. The bridge abutments are 9 m apart and 6.5 m long with the abutment walls oriented north-south. The abutments were approximately 2 m tall. Several sandstone slabs seem to have been laid in the gap between the abutments and a loosely spaced line of sandstone blocks was laid across the road side opening. It is unclear why this area was cleared and flattened. A single notched block with cement attached to the bottom was lying in the northeast corner of the gap. This may represent the base of a bridge support. Several broken pieces of a single crockery vessel and a decorated platter fragment were also recovered along the eastern bridge abutment at the surface near Shovel Test A3.

Soils at Site 46MR160 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I was 13 cm thick. All artifacts from subsurface contexts derived from Stratum I soils.

Site 46MR160 was situated immediately west of a small cemetery (Site 46MR168) belonging to the Gatts Family. The cemetery still contains 5 headstones belonging to Andrew Gatts (June 6, 1809-October 2, 1900), Hannah Gatts (March 8, 1816-August 14, 1898), Hanna E. (1857-1870), Emily (1852-?), and Ferdinand (1864-?). A displaced footstone marker was leaning up against a nearby tree with the initials H.G. An unmarked sixth depression indicating a graveshaft was located immediately next to and north of Ferdinand. The entire Site seems to have been situated along a slightly elevated road leading directly from the original Andrew Gatts structure to the nearby family cemetery.

Site Number: _____

4

This site represents a portion of the remains of what was likely a family farmstead and part of a rural ridgetop community.

Site Number: _____

5

**WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Number: _____

6

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks _____ Window Glass _____ Nails 5 Other _____

Ceramics 13 Bottle Glass 56 Military _____ Weapons _____ Personal _____

Food Remains _____ Metal 5 Other _____ light bulb glass, 3 pcs of
coal _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: One glass bottle was embossed with "ATLAS TRADE MARK REG. E-Z SEAL" that was used between 1896 and 1964 in Washington, PA & Wheeling, WV. Two ironstone fragments had diagnostic manufacturing dates ranging from 1840 to the present. A total of 5 cut nails were recovered from the site. Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly used up through the 1870s (Nelson 1968). _____

31. Curation Location: _____

Site Number: _____

7

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Explain: Site 46MR160 was not associated with any significant events in history, any significant historic figures, any distinct characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, and does not have the potential to yield significant information important to history. This site is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP _____

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: _____ (513)287-7700 _____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorrr@graypape.com _____

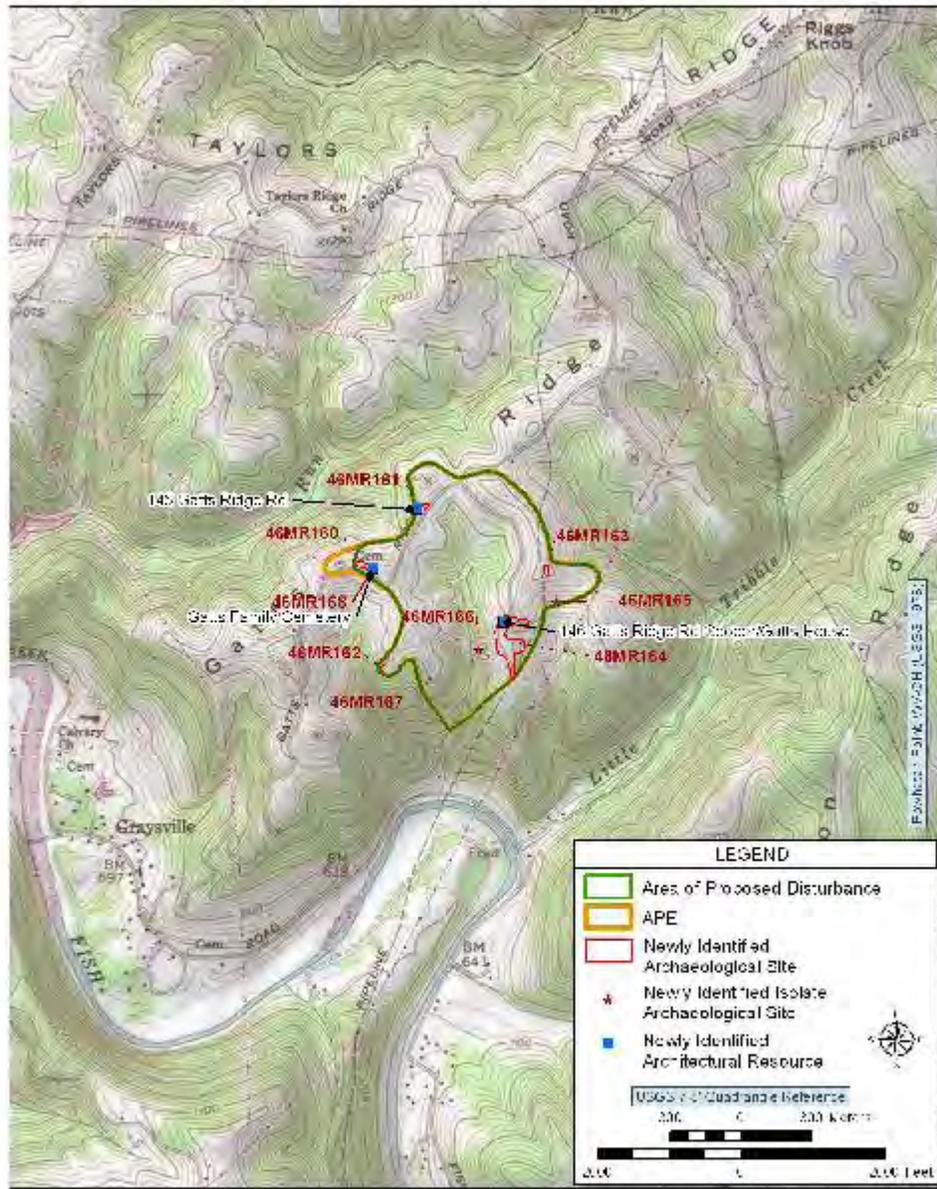
38. Date of Fieldwork: 7/26-7/27/11 _____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/18/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): _____ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH _____

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Path: A:\2017_Site\2017-0201\2017-0201\Projects\April_17_2017_FIL_1.mxd

C:\Users\jacobr\OneDrive\Documents\2017-0201\2017-0201



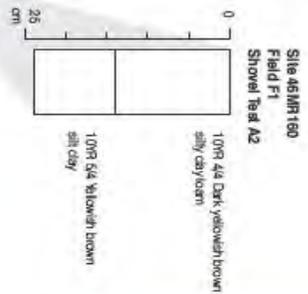
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1



Example of surface artifacts at Site 46MR160 and rough out sandstone block.



Single out-caved sandstone block with cement attachment found between bridge abutments at Site 46MR160.



Site 46MR160 at Shovel Test A1 looking north.



Legend	
--- Site Boundary	● Positive Shovel Test
○ Negative Shovel Test	○ Surface Find
□ Bridge Abutments	□ Out Stone Blocks
~ Slope	

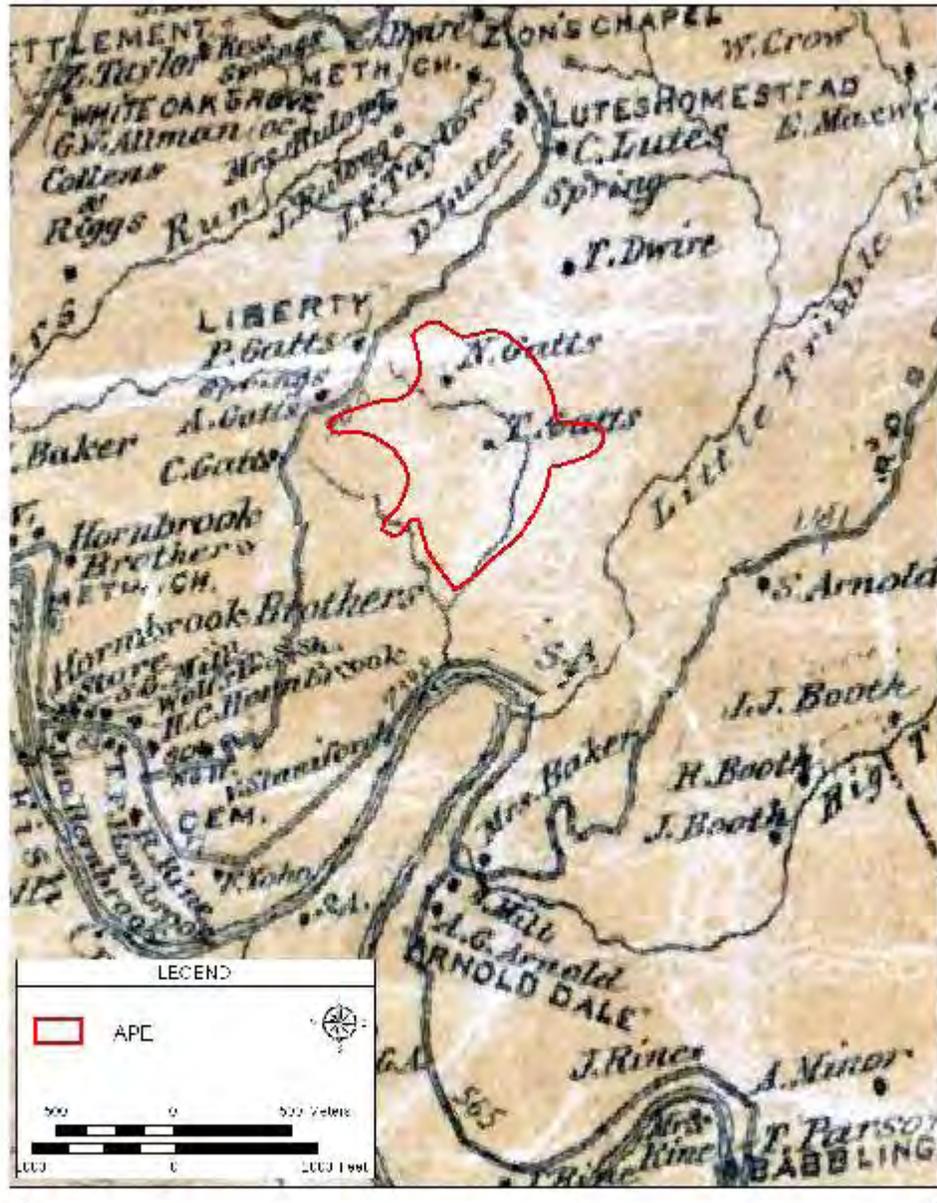


Site 46MR160, east bridge abutment looking southeast.

Detailed Map of Site 46MR160 with Location of Gats Family Cemetery (46MR168)

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Figure 14



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

Site Number: _____

11



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

This program receives federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal Assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR161

2. Site Name: 3-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): x17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408815.27 ___ Easting: 519028.89 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: Site 46MR161 was located along the north/west side of Gatts Ridge Road on a narrow ridgetop less than a mile north of Graysville, WV _____

_____7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____
_____8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/PictographOther single flake _____12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/Road Other _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes NoHas a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed Disturbed

(explain):_ The Peter Gatts house noted on the 1871 Marshall County Atlas was likely located on the same spot as the current residence, but no longer exists. The newly identified architectural resource at 145 Gatts Ridge Road is a ca. 1946 Ranch style house and occupies the flattest portion of the landform. ___The historic scatter recovered from this site is likely associated with the destruction of the original house.

14. Describe current land use: ___ Residential Lot, mowed lawn _____

15. Topographical Location: ___ Floodplain Terrace ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ Ridgetop
 ___ Gap/Saddle ___ Hillside/Bench ___ Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau ___ Transitional ___ Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association ___ Gilpin-Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex ___ Westmoreland silt loam, 20-30% slopes, severely eroded _____

18. Vegetation: ___ grass, sparse trees _____
 ___ 1250ft./381m _____ (ft/m amsl)

19. Elevation:

20. Slope %: _____ 0-20% _____
 _____ southeast _____

21. Slope Direction:

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: ___ Hog Run ___ ___ Spring ___ River ___ Perennial Stream

___ Intermittent Stream ___ Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): ___ Ohio River _____ **Minor Drainage (name):** ___ Fish Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) ___ 1200ft./366 m _____ (horizontal) ___ 250ft./76m _____ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): ___ 15 m east-west by 10 m north-south

Basis for site area estimate: Paced ___ Taped ___ Historic Maps ___ Aerial Photograph

Transit/Alidade Unrecorded Other _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site 46MR161 represents a mid-late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter. The site was located along the north/west side of Gatts Ridge Road on a narrow ridgetop. The site was delineated in the front lawn of the newly identified architectural resource at 145 Gatts Ridge Road (a ca. 1946 Ranch style house) that occupies the flattest portion of the landform. The site was approximately 15 m long and 10 m wide. It consisted of 4 positive shovel tests containing a total of 15 artifacts, including 3 pieces of glass (1 brown, 2 solarized amethyst, and 3 colorless), 1 unidentifiable whiteware fragment, 1 stoneware fragment with interior Albany slip, and 1 stoneware fragment with a Cobalt decoration on the exterior and Albany slip interior, and six clumps of metal wire or nails. The only diagnostic artifact was the single whiteware fragment with a manufacturing date range between 1820 and the present. This site, although low density, may represent remains associated with the Peter Gatts house noted on the 1871 Marshall County Atlas (Beers). This structure was likely located on the same spot as the current residence, but no longer exists. The Peter Gatts house was a contemporary of the Andrew Gatts House and therefore also dates this site to the mid-late nineteenth through at least the mid-twentieth century.

Soils at Site 46MR161 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) 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.

Site Number: _____

4

**WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Number: _____

5

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks _____ Window Glass _____ Nails _____ Other _____

Ceramics 3 Bottle Glass 6 Military _____ Weapons _____ Personal _____

Food Remains _____ Metal 6 Other _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: NA

31. Curation Location: Artifacts will be returned to American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Site Number: _____

6

Explain: Site 46MR161 is likely all that remains of the Peter Gatts farmstead. No evidence of surface features associated with previous or current structures was found. Based on the acceptable criteria, this site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. _____

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: _____ 513 287-7700 _____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorrr@graypape.com _____

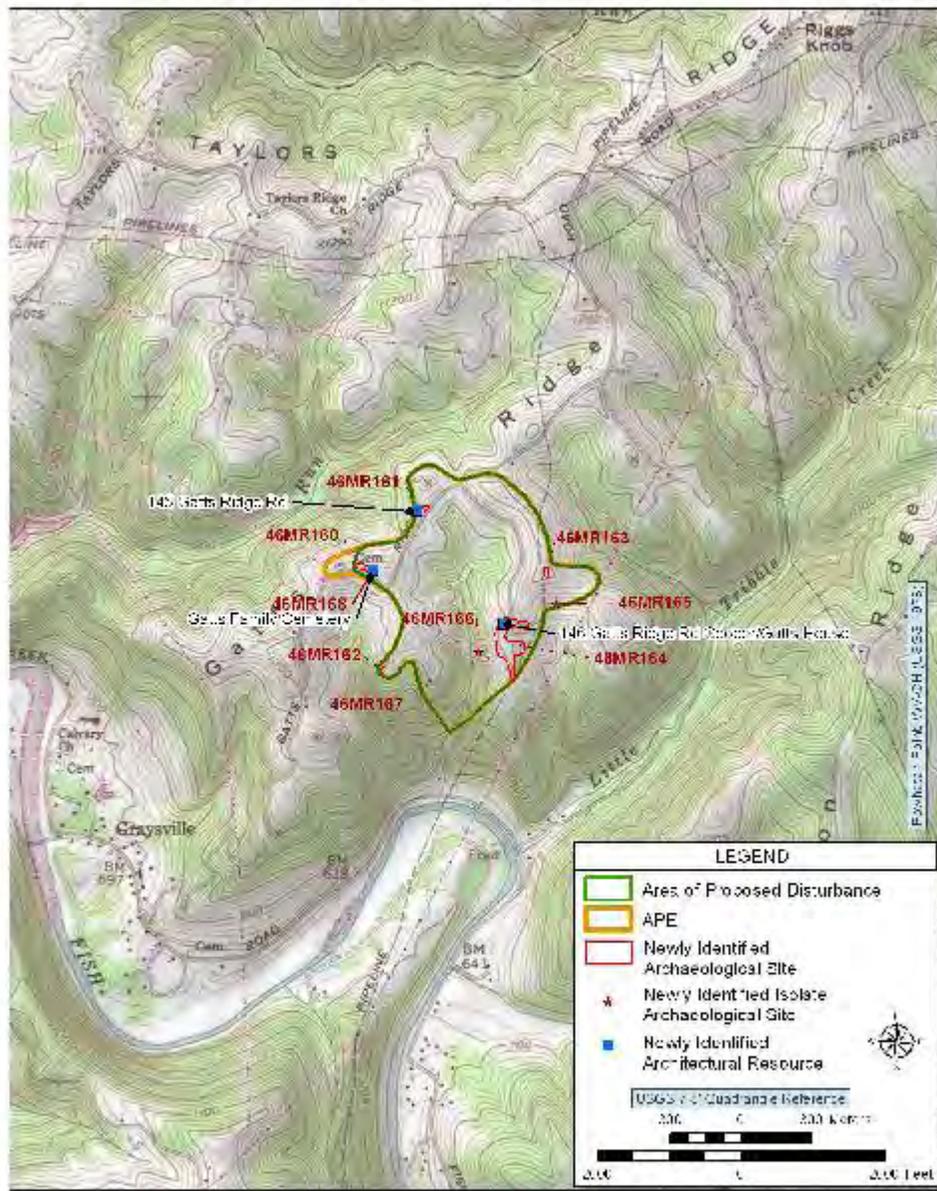
38. Date of Fieldwork: _____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/25/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): ___ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH__

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Path: A:\2017_L549\2017_5200\Drawings\2017_5200_Proposed\April_17_2017_Phil_1.mxd

C:\Users\jacobr\OneDrive\Documents\2017_5200\2017_5200_Proposed\2017_5200_Proposed\April_17_2017_Phil_1.mxd



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

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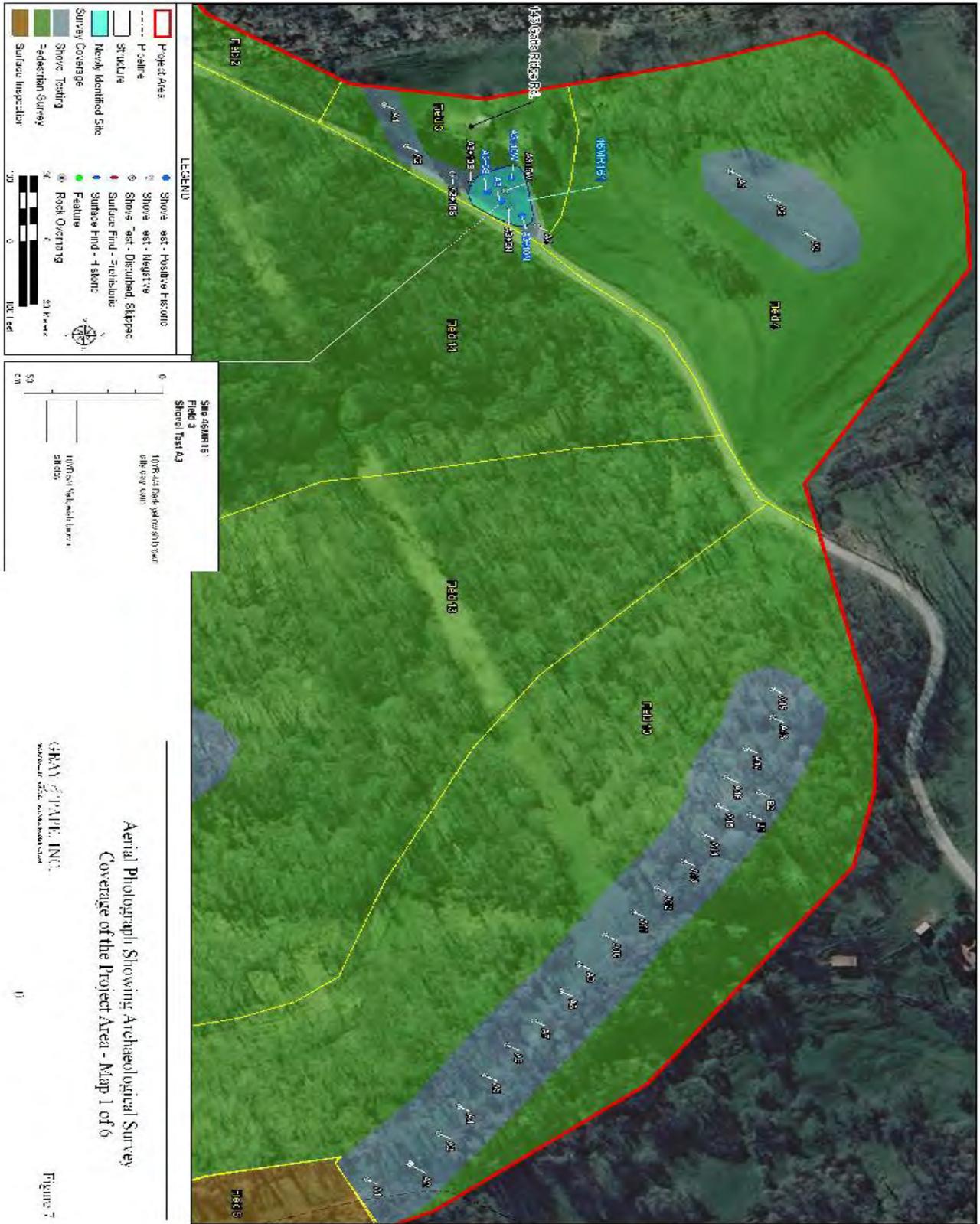


Figure 7



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

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WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR162

2. Site Name: 5-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): X17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408121.18 _____ Easting: 518845.67 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: Site 46MR162 was located at the very end of the southwestern toe of a north-south trending ridgetop, south of 144 Gatts Ridge Road, less than a mile north of Graysville, WV.

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other _____

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/Road Other _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes NoHas a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed Disturbed

(explain): ___ Construction of a modern house and yard landscaping has disturbed much of the topsoil surrounding the site and the buried and filled well was said to have been filled by the current tenant.

14. Describe current land use: ___ Open grassy residential yard

15. Topographical Location: ___ Floodplain Terrace ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ Ridgetop
___ Gap/Saddle ___ Hillside/Bench ___ Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau ___ Transitional ___ Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association ___ Gilpin-Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex ___ Westmoreland silt loam, 20-30 percent slopes

18. Vegetation: ___ wooded, some grass, heavy underbrush _____ **19. Elevation:**
_____ 1200 ft./366 m _____ (ft/m amsl)

20. Slope %: _____ 0-6 _____ **21. Slope Direction:**
_____ southwest _____

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: _____ unnamed tributary of Fish Creek _____ Spring ___ River
___ Perennial Stream

___ Intermittent Stream ___ Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): ___ Ohio River _____ **Minor Drainage (name):**
_____ Fish Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) ___ 1200 ft./366 m ___ (horizontal) 500 ft./152 m ___ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): ___ 20 m east-west by 15 m north-south

Basis for site area estimate: ___ Paced ___ Taped ___ Historic Maps ___ Aerial Photograph

___ Transit/Alidade ___ Unrecorded Other ___ GPS data _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site 46MR162 represents an early twentieth century low density historic artifact scatter. The Site was located at the very end of the southwestern toe of a north-south trending ridgetop. The site measures approximately 20 m east-west by 15 m north-south. The landform consists of a somewhat broad, flat area surrounded on 3 sides by severe slopes. This landform is currently occupied by a modern, ca. 1986, house (according to the current tenant) and small modern shed. A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated in the immediate area of Site 46MR162. The site itself consists of only 3 positive shovel tests and an unconfirmed buried/ recently filled (by current tenant) well location. No structures are shown at this location on the most recent 1978 USGS topographic map. Historic map research also showed no structures located on this landform until the 1935 USGS topographic map which exhibited two structures at this location. This site likely represents the remains of one of these structures. Some disturbance was noted in nearby shovel tests such as evidence of burning and mottled fill, as well as shallow or non-existent topsoil-evidence of grading. A total of 36 artifacts were recovered from the site including glass vessel fragments (n=9), milk glass lid liner (n=1), window glass (n=12), metal bolt (n=1), nails or screws (n=7), and a large u-shaped copper wire. No diagnostic materials were identified. The approximate location of the buried well was pointed out by the current tenant and a point was taken using GPS, no further exploration was attempted.

Soils within the site consisted of brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils averaged 20 cm thick, but ranged between 10 and 28 cm. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

This assemblage represents the remains of an early twentieth century house site. Any above ground remains have been removed. The low density surface scatter provides little more than an approximate location of where a structure once stood. The artifacts themselves include some architectural debris such as window glass and a few nails, and the few fragments of vessel glass may or may not represent domestic use.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Number: _____

4

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks _____ Window Glass 12 _____ Nails _____ Other _____

Ceramics _____ Bottle Glass 14 _____ Military _____ Weapons _____ Personal _____

Food Remains _____ Metal 9 _____ Other 1 unidentified
glass _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: NA

31. Curation Location: Artifacts will be returned to American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Site Number: _____

5

Explain: Site 46MR162 represents an early twentieth century, low density historic artifact scatter/ former structure location with one associated buried/recently filled well. It is unlikely that further investigation would generate any information that would constitute a significant contribution to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. _____

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: ____ (513)287-7700 _____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorr@graypape.com _____

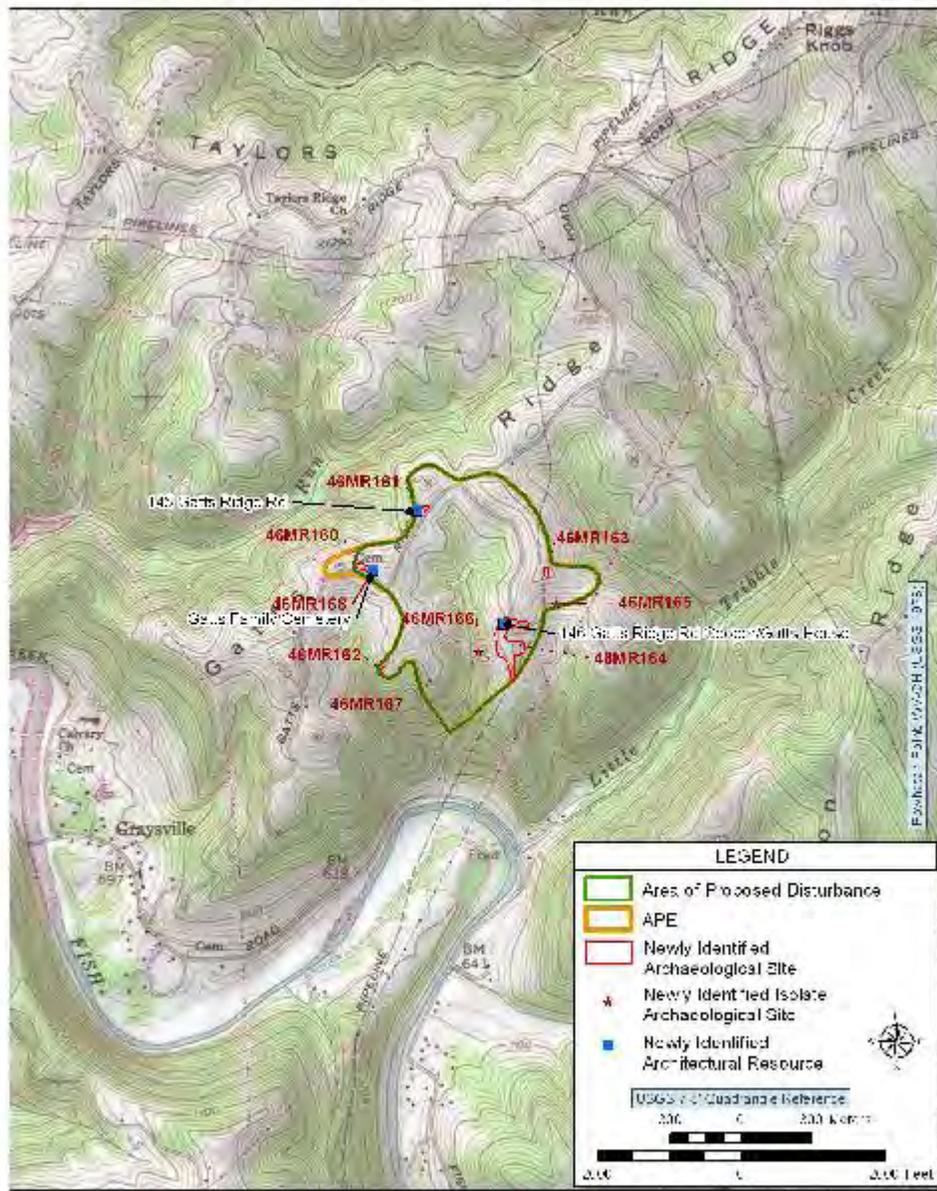
38. Date of Fieldwork: _7/26-7/27/11_____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/18/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): ___ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH__

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Path: A:\07_L549(L549) 5200 (Work) 2_21500 Projects\April_2010_JFH_1.mxd

C:\msdcs\4user\1061\my\pape\pape\1402001\01_020201



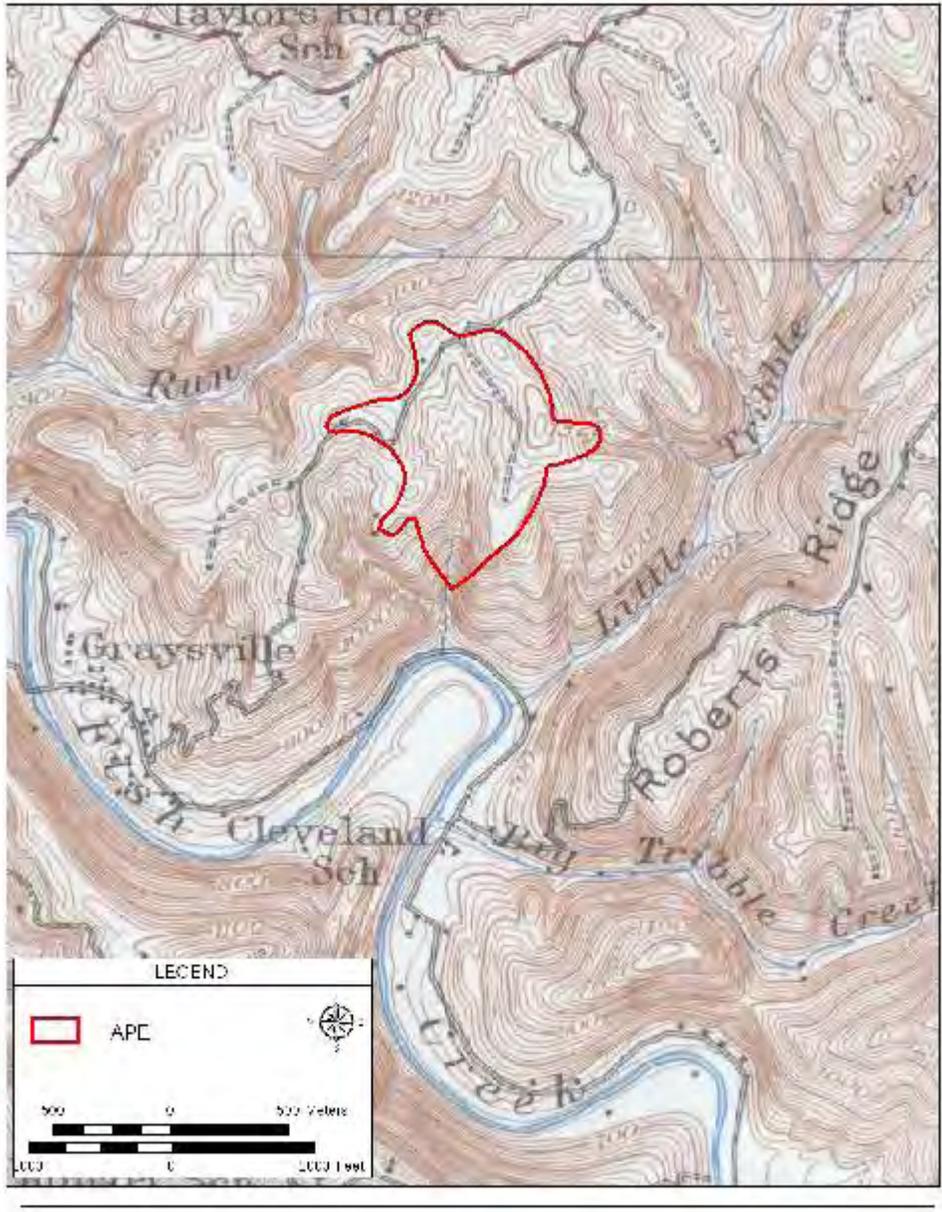
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

site: C:\Users\james\Documents\Projects\14020001\14020001_0011_0011.dwg

C:\Users\james\Documents\Projects\14020001\14020001_0011_0011.dwg



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

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Figure 5

Site Number: _____

9



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
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Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

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WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR163

2. Site Name: 6-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): X17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408541.75 Easting: 519541.44 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description:

The Site was located along a narrow, rounded ridgetop, near the highest point of the landform south of 146 Gatts Ridge Road _____

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other _____

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/Road Other _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes NoHas a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed **X** Disturbed

(explain): __most of site lies within existing pipeline corridor

14. Describe current land use: __ agricultural field, wooded slope, grass ridgetop margins

15. Topographical Location: __ Floodplain Terrace ___1 ___2 ___3 ___**X** Ridgetop

__Gap/Saddle __ Hillside/Bench __ Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: **X** Appalachian Plateau ___ Transitional ___ Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association ___ Gilpin-Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex ___ Westmoreland silt loam, 10-20 percent slopes

18. Vegetation: __grass with 0% visibility and standing corn with 85-100% visibility__ **19. Elevation:**
_____ 1300 ft./396 m _____ (ft/m amsl)

20. Slope %: _____ 0-10 _____
_____ south, east, and west _____

21. Slope Direction:

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: _____ unnamed tributary of Little Tribble Creek _____ **Spring**
__River __ Perennial Stream

X Intermittent Stream ___ Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): _Ohio River _____ Minor Drainage (name):
_____ Little Tribble Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) ___ 1200 ft./366 m ___ (horizontal) 300 ft./91 m ___ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): __ 40 m north-south by 25 m east-west

Basis for site area estimate: **X** Paced __ Taped ___ Historic Maps ___ Aerial Photograph

__ Transit/Alidade ___ Unrecorded Other _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site 46MR163 represents a mid to late nineteenth through twentieth century low density historic scatter. The Site was located along a narrow, rounded ridgetop, near the highest point of the landform along the

eastern project boundary. The site was identified during surface inspection of a crop of standing corn with 80 to 100% visibility. This low density historic artifact scatter was approximately 40 m north-south and 25 m east west and consisted of mainly brick, glass, and ceramics. Unfortunately, it followed a pre-existing pipeline corridor. A representative sample of artifacts was collected and a single shovel test was excavated approximately 10 m east of the pipe corridor in an attempt to avoid pipe construction disturbance on level land. According to the 1871 Marshall County atlas (Beers), a structure may have once been located along this ridge that belonged to Noah Gatts. It is possible that if the structure ever did exist on the ridge, it was destroyed during pipeline construction, although, with the exception of the 1871 Beers map, historic map research did not find any structures located in this particular spot. No structural features were identified during survey.

A total of 37 artifacts were recovered from this site, 6 of these were recovered from the single shovel test (A1). Surface collected artifacts consisted of functional categories such as architectural: sand struck brick (n=1), flat window glass (n=8); domestic: salt glazed stoneware (n=2), Blue spongeware (whiteware) (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=17), lamp chimney glass (n=1); and personal: a ceramic 2 hole button. Several brick fragments were observed, however, only one was collected as a representative sample. The shovel test yielded undecorated whiteware (n=2), flat window glass (n=2), and nails or screws (n=2). The Blue spongeware, although recovered from the surface, has a date range from 1820-1930. The 17 fragments of undecorated whiteware also have a manufacturing date range between 1820 and the present. This assemblage suggests a mid to late nineteenth through twentieth century affiliation. The architectural debris, although found in a likely disturbed context may represent the remains of a structure.

Undisturbed soils consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt clay loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay (Stratum II). Stratum I was 16 cm thick. Artifacts were recovered from both surface and subsurface contexts. All artifacts recovered from subsurface contexts were from Stratum I soils.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Number: _____

4

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks 1 Window Glass 10 Nails _____ Other ceramic button _____

Ceramics 22 Bottle Glass _____ Military _____ Weapons _____ Personal _____

Food Remains _____ Metal 2 Other 1 piece of lamp chimney glass _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: A piece of Blue spongeware has a manufacturing date range from 1820-1930.

31. Curation Location: Artifacts will be returned to American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Explain: Site 46MR163 represents a mid to late nineteenth to twentieth century, low density historic artifact scatter including architectural debris possibly representing a former structure location. Pedestrian survey of the surrounding slopes failed to identify any above ground features. It is unlikely that further investigation would generate any information that would constitute a significant contribution the history of the area. Therefore, this site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. _____

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: _____(513)287-7700_____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorr@graypape.com _____

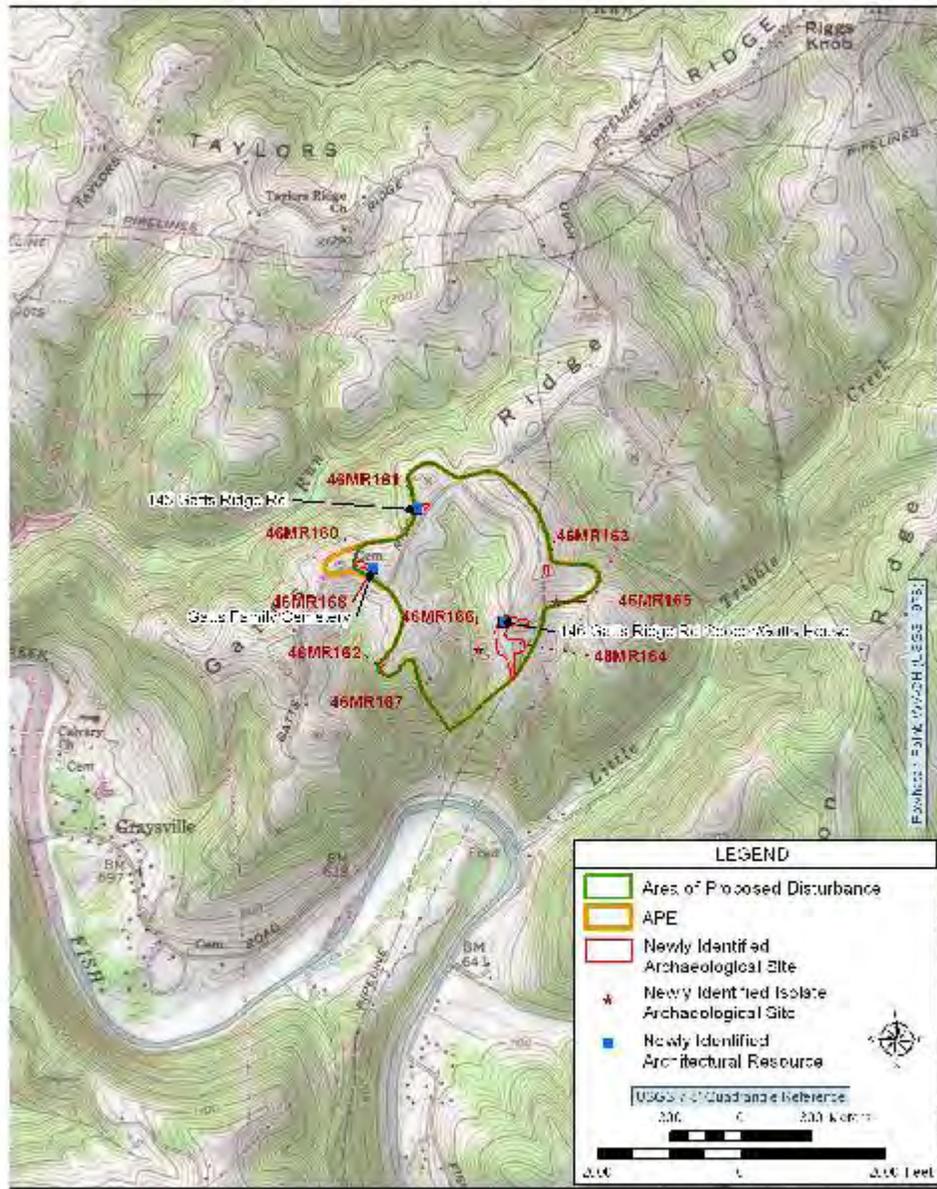
38. Date of Fieldwork: _7/28/11_____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/25/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): ___ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH__

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Path: A:\07_L519\0601_6200\Drawn\2_016000 Projects\April_11_2011_Phil_1.mxd

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

Site Number: _____

9



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

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WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR164

2. Site Name: 7-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): X17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408319.38 Easting: 519365 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: Site 46 MR164 is located at the end of a quarter mile or longer driveway at 146 Gatts Ridge Road. The site is situated on a broad north-south trending ridgetop.

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other _____

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/Road Other _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes NoHas a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown **X**Undisturbed Destroyed Disturbed
(explain): __

14. Describe current land use: ___Farmstead, agricultural fields, mowed house yard, wooded

15. Topographical Location: ___ Floodplain Terrace ___1 ___2 ___3 **X** Ridgetop
___Gap/Saddle ___ Hillside/Bench ___ Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: **X** Appalachian Plateau ___ Transitional ___ Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association ___ Gilpin-
Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex ___ Westmoreland silt loam, 10-20 percent slopes

18. Vegetation: **chard and standing corn with 85-100% visibility** 19. Elevation: _____ 1200 ft./366
m _____ (ft/m amsl)

20. Slope %: _____ 0-10 _____ 21. Slope Direction:
_____ south, east, and west _____

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: _____ unnamed tributary of Fish Creek _____ ___ Spring ___ River
___ Perennial Stream

X Intermittent Stream ___ Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): ___ Ohio River _____ Minor Drainage (name):
_____ Fish Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) ___ 500 ft./152 m ___ (horizontal) 200 ft./61 m ___ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): ___ 14296.65

Basis for site area estimate: ___ Paced ___ Taped ___ Historic Maps ___ Aerial Photograph

___ Transit/Alidade ___ Unrecorded Other ___ GPS data _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site 46MR164 represents a mid-late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farmstead and artifact scatter. This Site represents the structural and artifactual remains of an early farmstead that belonged to either John Cooper or Theodore Gatts to whom the property was sold. It is not clear who built the

farmhouse at this location although Theodore Gatts purchased the land from Cooper in 1869. The site consists of a ca.1850-70's farmhouse (Structure 1), a modern outhouse (Structure 2), a wooden storage shed (Structure 3), a granary (Structure 4), a collapsed ca. 1930's barn (Structure 5), and a modern cinderblock foundation/aluminum sided garage/utility shed (Structure 6). Three features were also identified, including a well (Feature 1), a depression/possible privy remnant (Feature 2), and a livestock pond or cattle tank (Feature 3). Portions of the site were variably shovel tested, surface inspected, and pedestrian surveyed. A relatively high density historic artifact scatter was also identified located primarily along the main ridge south of the farmhouse during both shovel testing and surface inspection.

The Cooper/Gatts Farmhouse (Structure 1)

Structure 1 represents a mid nineteenth century Farmhouse that was likely built between 1850 and 1870. It is a representative example of a Greek Revival Style, wood frame I-house with an ell addition that was likely added around the same period as the original build. The original stacked limestone and mortar foundation is largely hidden behind pressed tin panels that resemble faux stone blocks as well as several other small additions to the main house such as a north facing porch and an east facing patio. The original dimensions of the I-house are 11 m east-west and 5 m north-south. The ell addition measured an additional 5.5 m north-south and 5 m east-west.

Modern Outhouse (Structure 2)

Structure 2 is a small wooden outhouse constructed ca. 1985 measuring 1 by 1 m. The outhouse is located just south of the southwest corner of the main house.

Storage Shed (Structure 3)

Structure 3 is a small to medium sized, one story, wooden building likely built in the 1950's or 60's. Its dimensions are 6.8 m east-west by 5.5 m north-south. This structure is located due south of the main house.

Granary (Structure 4)

Structure 4 is located approximately 50 m east of the main house. It represents the oldest standing outbuilding and was likely built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The granary is a small, pentagonally shaped, wood frame building. It is propped up with the northern edge supported by a stone retaining wall and the southern edge supported by two wooden posts or stilt-like legs. The positioning of the structure was an attempt at pest control. The fill door, where grain is added lies on the side resting on the stone wall and the extraction port (small door) is located at about waist height on the stilted side of the structure. The granary dimensions are approximately 3.1 m north-south by 1.5 m east-west.

Collapsed Barn (Structure 5)

Structure 5 represents what was probably a medium to large sized wood frame barn (now collapsed) with a corrugated metal roof. The barn was located almost due east of the main house and approximately 16 m east of the granary. Based on the orientation of the fallen roof it is likely that the main entrance to the barn was along its western face with the gable running parallel to the stone retention wall that extended from the granary east. A lean-to extension was also added to the southern face. Whether the barn was built right up to the wall for stability or the approximately 5 ft. high wall was used as a partial

support for the barn is unclear. Foundation elements were not visible beneath the debris. This structure, based on its construction and milled lumber versus hand hewn beams, appears to date to the 1920's or 30's. The barn debris was relatively well contained and covered a rectangular area of 16 m east-west by 12 m north-south.

Garage (Structure 6)

Structure 6 is a modern ca. 1985 single car garage/workshop with vinyl siding and cinderblock foundation. It is located just north of the old barn and measures 10 m east-west by 7 m north-south.

Stone Well (Feature 1)

Feature 1 represents an extant well, or possible cistern, although it is likely that it has not been used in a while (Figure X). The well was located approximately 70 m south of the southwest corner of the main house. Almost the entire opening was covered by what looks to be a sandstone millstone (diameter of 1.3 m) of as well as several large slabs of limestone for good measure. A narrow gap along one edge suggests that the opening itself had at least one straight edge and may have been square at the top. The depth of the shaft was approximately 5.5 m with as much as 1.5 m of water at the bottom at the time of this investigation.

Depression/Possible Privy Location (Feature 2)

Feature 2 was located less than 2 m south of the southwest corner of the storage shed. The depression was just under 2 m in diameter. The location was taken using GPS and no further investigation was attempted.

Livestock Pond/ Cattle Tank (Feature 3)

Feature 3 represents a low lying livestock pond that was nestled in a heavily wooded narrow valley entrance to the southwest of the main house between two branches of the main ridge. The pond was constructed using the upslope of the valley entrance as its northern boundary and an earthen berm was constructed around the south side to dam up runoff from the hillside. An overflow channel was also excavated along the southeast edge. In light of this discovery it is likely that a landowner at some point in the past kept cattle or sheep.

A total of 87 shovel tests, including radials, was excavated at Site 46MR164. Twenty-nine shovel tests were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 154 observation points was surface inspected at the site and 24 of these were positive for historic artifacts. The bulk of the scatter extends up to 100 m south of the main house. A small cluster of 7 artifacts was recovered from 2 shovel tests along the southeastern edge of the project area in Field 7c. They were separated from the main scatter by at least 90 m. An existing buried pipeline also runs very close to this location and likely has disturbed this area. A second although not quite as detached cluster of artifacts was located around the collapsed barn.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Soils consisted mostly of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) or (10YR5/6) silt clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were generally very close to 20 cm

deep, although they varied from 10 to 41 cm in depth. All artifacts from subsurface contexts were derived from Stratum I soils.

A total of 352 artifacts was recovered from Site 46MR164. These artifacts fall into several functional categories including Architectural, Commerce and Industry, Domestic, Personal, and Unkown. A total of 66 artifacts belonged to the Architectural group and included glazed fire brick fragment (n=1), sandstruck brick fragments (n=5), and unidentifiable small brick fragments (n=26), flat window glass (n=13), cut nails (n=3), wire-drawn nails (n=4), and unkown nails (n=11). Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly used up through the 1870s. Wire nails were developed in 1860, but began to be more commonly used by 1885. This time frame would seem to be in line with the approximate age of the main farmhouse.

The Commerce and Industry group consisted of two .22 caliber rim fire shells, and a single 20 gauge "Winchester Ranger" cartridge shell.

A total of 151 artifacts belongs to the Domestic group which also represents the largest category of artifacts at this site. The Domestic group included a wide variety of ceramics and was dominated by whiteware (n=54), followed by stoneware (n=50), redware (n=33), ironstone (n=6), and unidentified ceramics (n=2). The remaining Domestic items consisted of 1 piece of unidentified bone, a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch steak bone, 1 opaque white, thin, glass fragment (possible candy dish), and 3 machine-made aqua glass, mason jar fragments.

Many of the ceramics have characteristics that identify them as being of significant age. The ceramics with the earliest manufacture dates begin with redware varieties at 1700, although the range of manufacture extends up to 1900. Fifteen pieces of redware were recovered from this site and exhibited several different surface treatments including lead glaze, red brick slip, and a greenish gray exterior glaze with a brown Albany-like interior slip. Only one piece of redware could be identified as a portion of a crock. The next earliest date range belongs to a single whiteware fragment of scalloped and impressed blue edgeware with curved lines. This variety has a very tight manufacture date range from 1800 to 1835. A total of 28 highly varied pieces of stoneware range from 1810 or 1820 to 1900. These vary in paste (gray or buff), and surface treatments (Albany slip glaze, salt glaze or a combination, as well as variations such as red slip, or yellowish brown salt glaze). Twenty of these stoneware fragments represent recognizable pieces of crockery. Fifty-nine ceramics have date ranges that begin in the early to late 1800's, but extend as late as 2005. These include ironstone (n=6), and whiteware (n=53). Two of the ironstone fragments are decorated in decalcomania. Four of the whiteware fragments were decorated with blue transferprint, 1 of which represents a portion of a cup. An undecorated whiteware fragment also represents a portion of a cup. The remaining ceramics (n=41) include both decorated and undecorated stoneware, redware, and unidentified wares, however, these ceramics do not reflect datable varieties.

The Personal group consisted of one porcelain doll leg, the base of an amber colored glass liquor bottle embossed on the bottom with "SCHMULBAC. . . BREW. . ." The Schmulbach Brewery, located at 33rd Street and McColloch in Wheeling, West Virginia was in operation between 1883 and 1914. The remaining personal items included a stamped, copper suspender buckle and a stamped copper rivet eyelet for jeans.

The unknown functional group represents a kind of catchall category for objects not easily fit into a specific grouping. A total of 128 artifacts was placed in this category and include rodent tooth (n=1),

coal (n=7), small pieces of (likely roofing) slate (n=6), possible cast metal handle (n=1), nails, screws, wire, miscellaneous hardware (n=24), unidentified metal objects (n=24), unidentifiable vessel glass (n=55) including 8 pieces of solarized amethyst glass, molded vessel glass (n=4) including 1 piece of solarized amethyst glass, and 2 refit pieces of a tubular light bulb or vacuum tube, machine made vessel glass (n=2) including 1 solarized amethyst glass fragment, 1 piece of colorless glass with indistinguishable embossed lettering, and 1 piece of unidentified glass. It is likely that much of the unidentifiable glass in the assemblage belongs in either the Domestic (table ware, canning jars, etc.) or Personal group (Liquor, beer bottles). Some of the metal may have belonged in the Architectural group as well, the slate is also likely fragments of roofing material. The coal could be considered a fuel source.

The artifacts in this case do tell a story. Forty-two percent of the artifact assemblage was used for domestic activities. Architectural debris such as nails, brick, and window glass likely indicate that at least one structure was destroyed, no real artifactual evidence of farming was recovered, and at least one early liquor bottle indicates that alcoholic beverages were available and imbibed by residents of this site. Several historic ceramic manufacturing date ranges corroborate the deed and historical map research. Ceramics with early date ranges may represent curated (family heirlooms) brought with residents during immigration from abroad. The Schmulbach Brewing Company bottle, and the ca. 1930's barn indicate the continued use of the farmstead into the 1900's. This information helps date the Cooper/Gatts farmhouse and the historic artifact scatter to the mid nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

Site Number: _____

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks 32 Window Glass 13 Nails 21 Other _____
Ceramics 145 Bottle Glass 66 Military _____ Weapons 3 Personal 3

Food Remains 3 Metal 49 Other 7 coal, 6 small pieces of slate, 4 other glass _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: _____

Table 5. Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 46MR164			
Ceramics			
Waretype	Decorative Embellishment	Date Range	Total
Ironstone	decalcomania	1880-Present	2
	undecorated	1840-Present	4
Waretype Total			6
Redware	Brick red slip	1700-1900	4
	Lead Glaze	1700-1900	10
	undecorated	1700-1900	1
Waretype Total			15
Stoneware	Albany slip glaze	1820-1900	15
	alkaline glaze	1800-1920	1

	Albany slip and salt glaze	1810-1900	13
Waretype Total			29
Whiteware	Edgeware, scalloped & impressed, curved lines	1800-1835	1
	Molded	1820-Present	1
	Transferprint, overerglaze blue	1820-Present	1
	Transferprint, underglaze, blue	1820-Present	3
	Undecorated	1820-Present	47
	Unidentified	1820-Present	1
Waretype Total			54
Glass			
Glass Vessel	Aqua, machine-made, Bottle/jar, Mason	1893-Present	3
	Aqua, machine-made, unidentified	1893-Present	1
	Solarized Amethyst, machine-made, unidentified	1893-Present	1
	Amber, bottle, liquor, embossed lettering (Schmulbach Brewery)	?-1914	1
Glass Vessel Total			6
Metal			
Nails	cut	1790-1870	3
	wire-drawn	Post 1870	4
Metal Total			7
Total Diagnostic Artifacts Recovered			117

31. Curation Location: Artifacts will be returned to American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Explain: “The John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is a good, representative example of a remote, nineteenth century residence in the rugged hills of Marshall County. It provides invaluable insight into nineteenth century, ridge top agriculture and farm life. As such, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with nineteenth century agriculture in Marshall County, West Virginia. Research in local libraries and repositories indicates that the Theodore Gatts House is not associated with significant persons. Consequently, the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. As a good example of a Greek Revival style farmhouse, which retains its original location, setting, most of its materials, workmanship, and feeling, the Theodore Gatts House is recommended eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends the John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

The outhouse, garage, and possibly the storage shed are less than fifty years of age. None of these buildings are architecturally significant nor do they contribute to the qualities that make the Cooper/Gatts House eligible for the National Register. Consequently, the outhouse, garage, and storage shed are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The granary, however, likely dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Featuring a kingpost truss frame and diagonal plank siding, the building provides unique insight into vernacular, farmstead architecture in Marshall County. Retaining excellent integrity, the building is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with nineteenth or early twentieth century agriculture in Marshall County, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a granary.”

The archaeological deposits from this site have aided significantly in confirming use of this landform as a farmstead from the mid nineteenth century, and at least one potential buried feature, a possible privy, has the potential to yield further information about this site. Gray & Pape considers Site 46MR164 as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; avoidance or Phase II testing is recommended.

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: _____(513)287-7700_____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorr@graypape.com _____

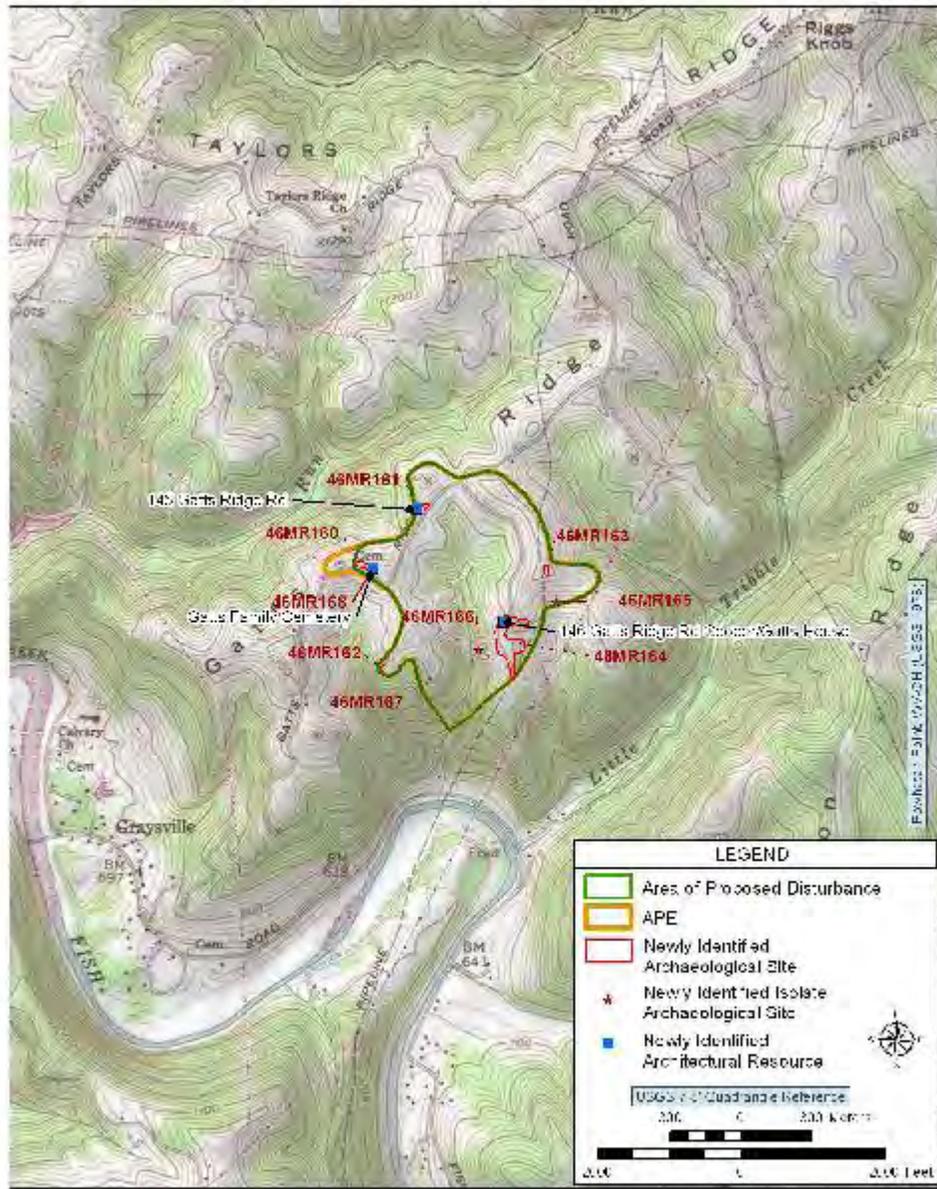
38. Date of Fieldwork: _7/28/11_____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/25/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): ___ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH__

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Path: A:\2017_L549(L549) 5200 (Work) TL_216500 Projects\April_2017_Phil_1.mxd

C:\Users\jacobr\Documents\Projects\2017\20170401\20170401.dwg



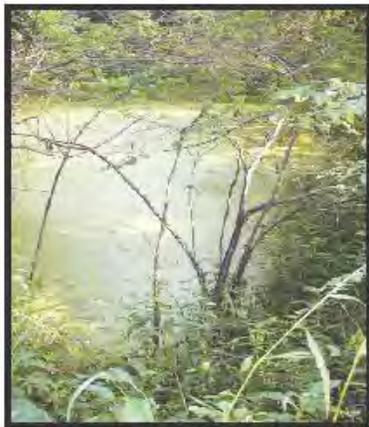
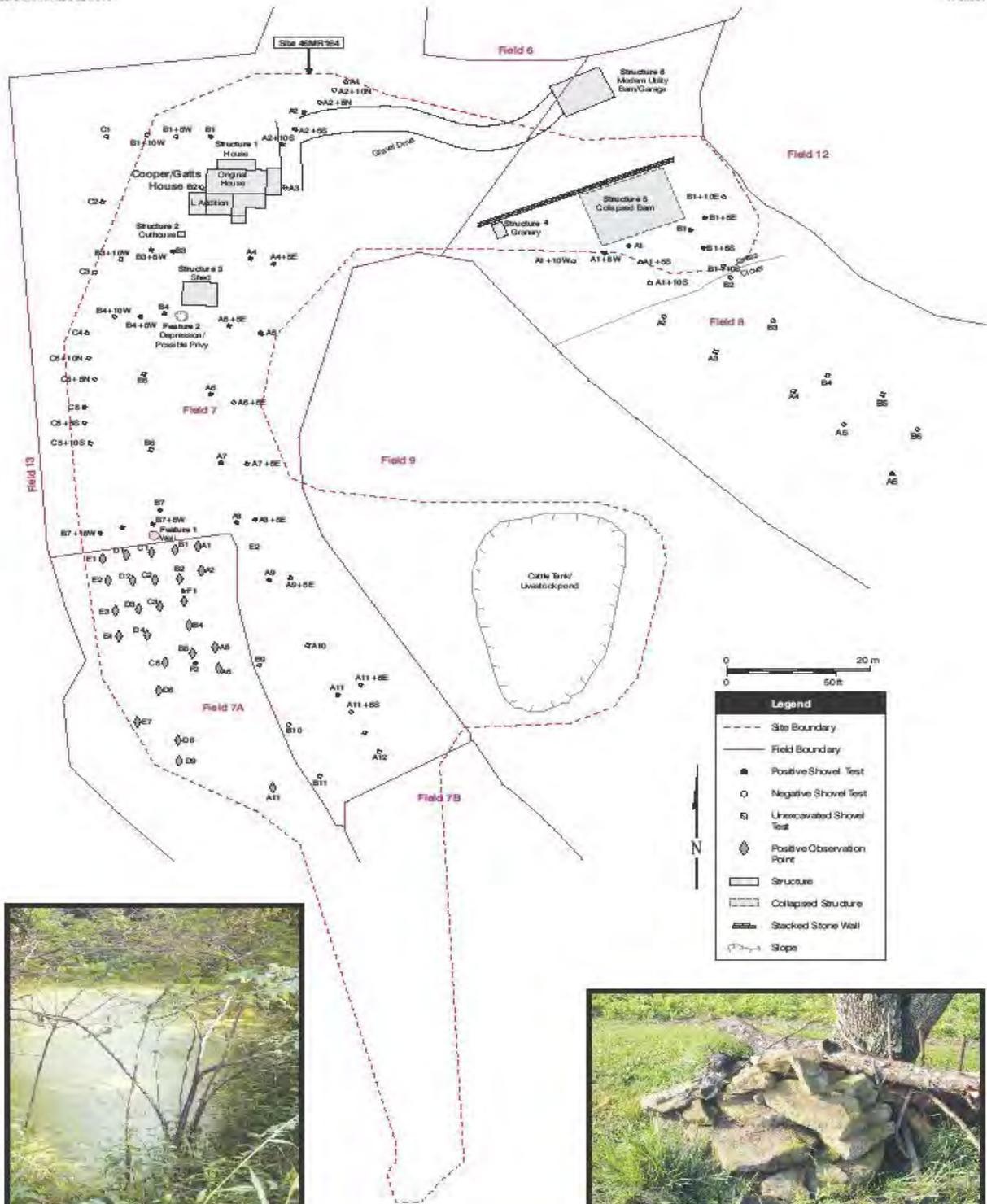
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

Created in CordDraw X3, 8-25-2011

11-52001



Livestock pond/cattle tank, looking northeast.



Feature 1, the well.

Detailed Map of Site 46MR164 and Location of the "Cooper/Gatts House" Architectural Resource

Site Number: _____

14



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

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WEST VIRGINIA ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM

Revised 2010

1. Site No.: _____ 2. Site Name: _____

3. County: _____ 4. 7.5' Quadrangle: _____

5. UTM Zone: 17 or 18 (circle one) NAD: _____
Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: _____

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): _____

8. Describe Artifact Recovered (Please provide a detailed description of recovered artifact, including measurements and type of raw materials. You may also provide sketch or photo of diagnostic artifacts): _____

9. Temporal Period: Prehistoric Historic

Discuss Cultural Affiliation: _____

10. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed
 Disturbed (explain): _____

11. Topography/Landform: Floodplain Terrace __ 1__2__3 Ridge Top Gap/Saddle
 Hillside/Bench Other

12. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau Transitional Ridge and Valley
Other : _____

13. Soils: _____

14. Vegetation: _____

15. Elevation: _____ (ft/m amsl) 16. Slope%: _____ 17. Slope Direction: _____

18. Nearest Water (Name): _____ Permanent Intermittent

19. Distance to Water (ft/m): _____

20. Investigation Type: Pedestrian Survey Shovel Test Probes Surface Collection

21. Form Prepared by: _____

22. Affiliation: _____

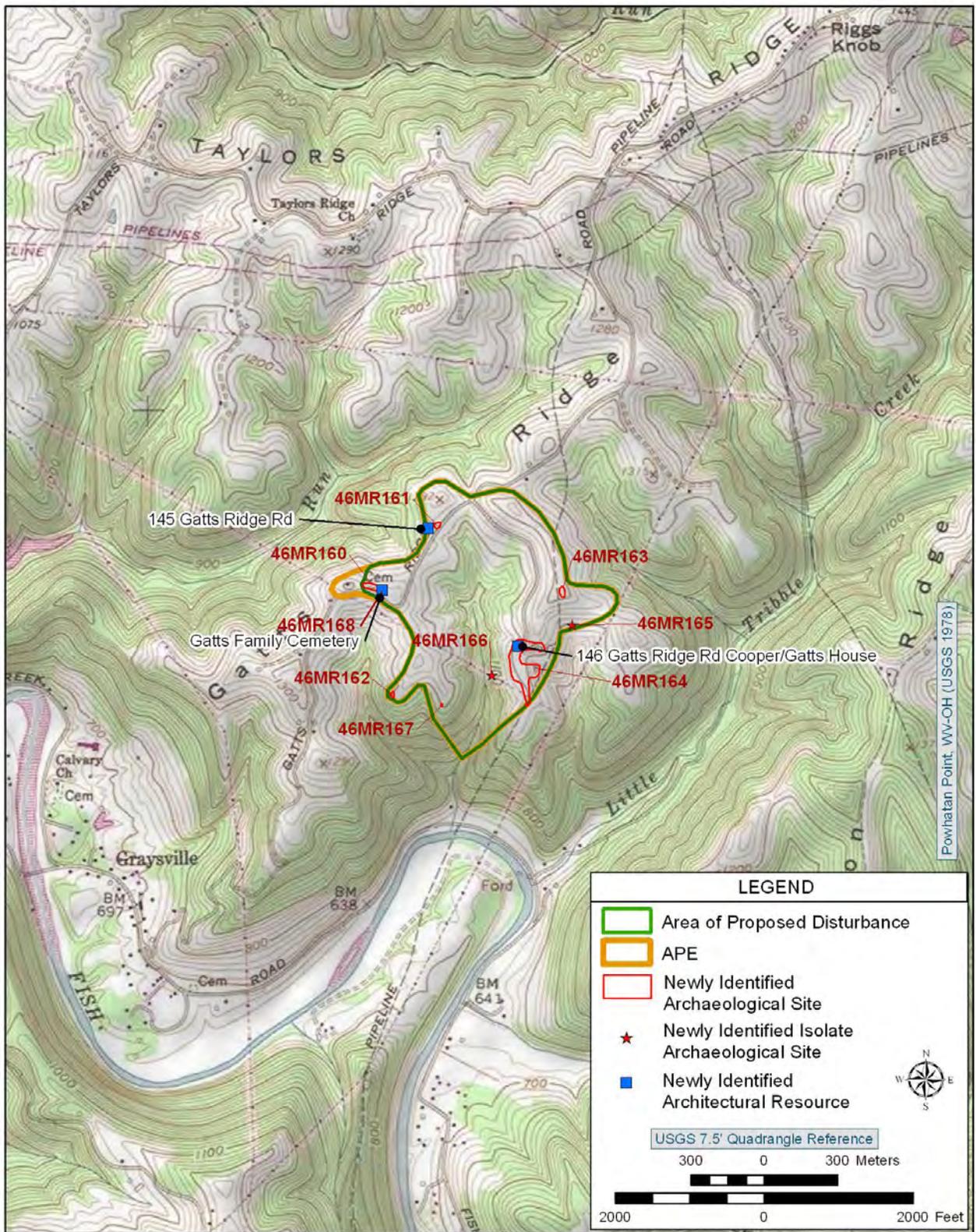
23. Address: _____

24. Phone Number: _____ 25. E-Mail: _____

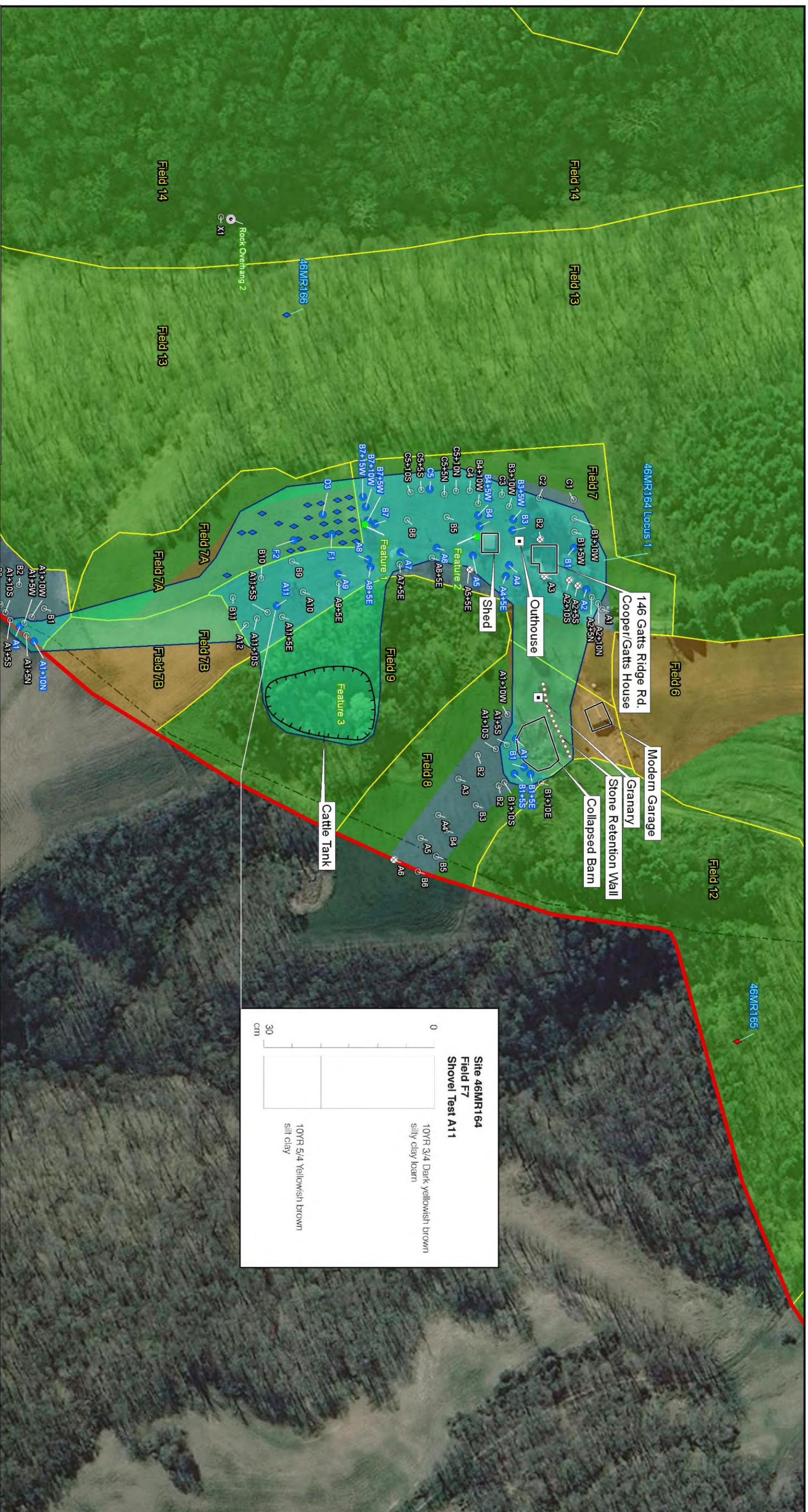
26. Date of Fieldwork: _____ 27. Date Form Prepared: _____

28. References (Please note any bibliographic references): _____

29. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources



Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 5 of 6



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WEST VIRGINIA ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM

Revised 2010

1. Site No.: Site 46MR166 2. Site Name: 13-1

3. County: Marshall 4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point

5. UTM Zone: 17 or 18 (circle one) NAD: Zone 17 NAD83
Northing: 4408202.40 Easting: 519254.27

6. Location Description: This isolated find was located on the eastern slope of a steep sided, broad valley extending south from Gatts Ridge Road.

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc., Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055

8. Describe Artifact Recovered (Please provide a detailed description of recovered artifact, including measurements and type of raw materials. You may also provide sketch or photo of diagnostic artifacts): partial base of 2 Gallon, gray salt glaze jug with Albany slipped interior. This historic isolate is from an unknown historic period.

9. Temporal Period: Prehistoric Historic

Discuss Cultural Affiliation: _____

10. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed

Disturbed (explain): _____

11. Topography/Landform: Floodplain Terrace 1 2 3 Ridge Top Gap/Saddle
 Hillside/Bench Other

12. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau Transitional Ridge and Valley

Other : _____

13. Soils: (Gv) Gilpin-Upshur Silty clay loams, 40-55% slopes.

14. Vegetation: _____
The valley slope was wooded with heavy underbrush

15. Elevation: 1080 ft./329m (ft/m amsl) 16. Slope%: 40 17. Slope Direction: west

18. Nearest Water (Name): unnamed tributary of F Permanent Intermittent

19. Distance to Water (ft/m): 200 ft./61 m

20. Investigation Type: Pedestrian Survey Shovel Test Probes Surface Collection

21. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr

22. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc.

23. Address: 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202

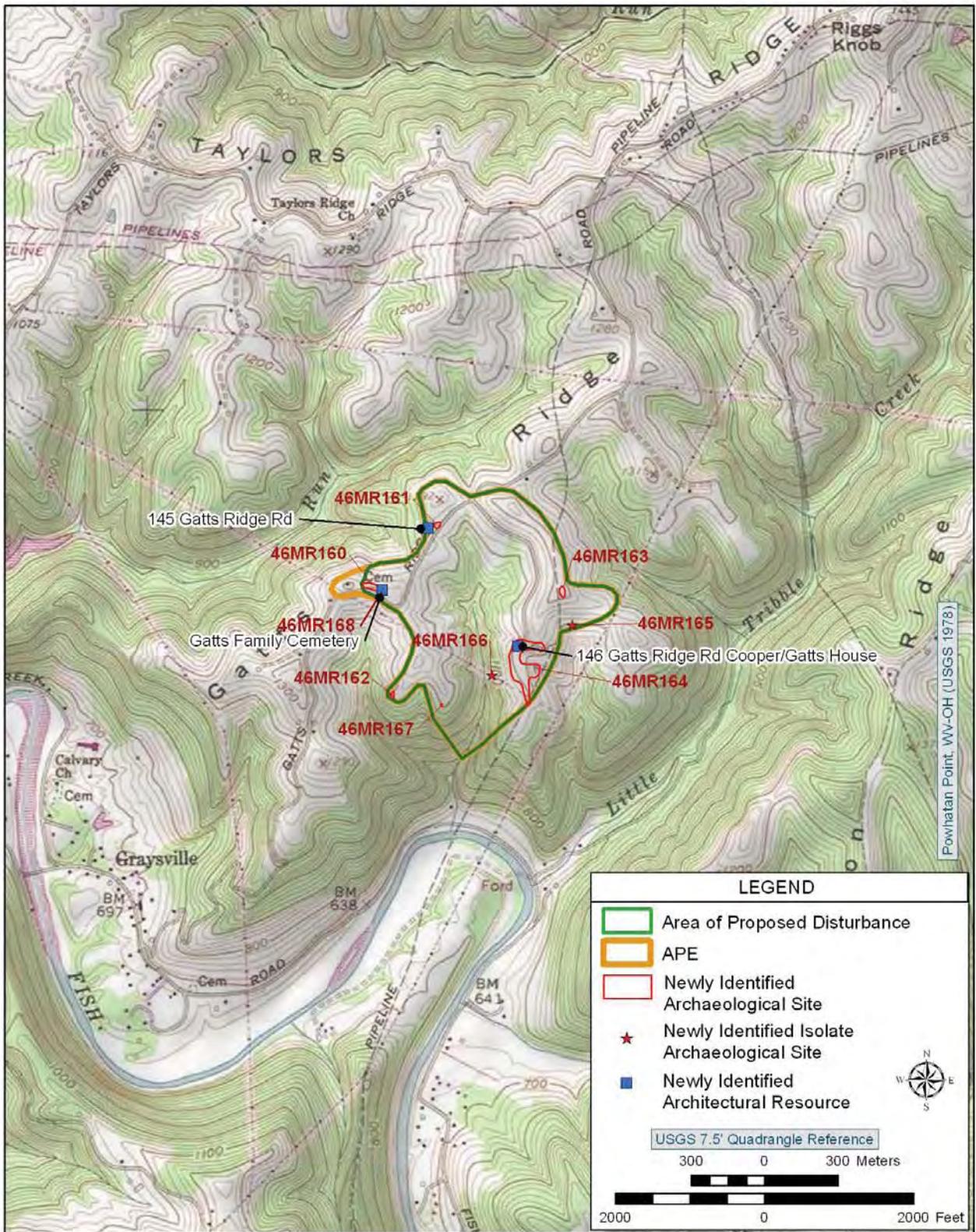
24. Phone Number: (513) 287-7700 25. E-Mail: jnorrr@graypape.com

26 Date of Fieldwork: 7/29/11 27. Date Form Prepared: 8/18/11

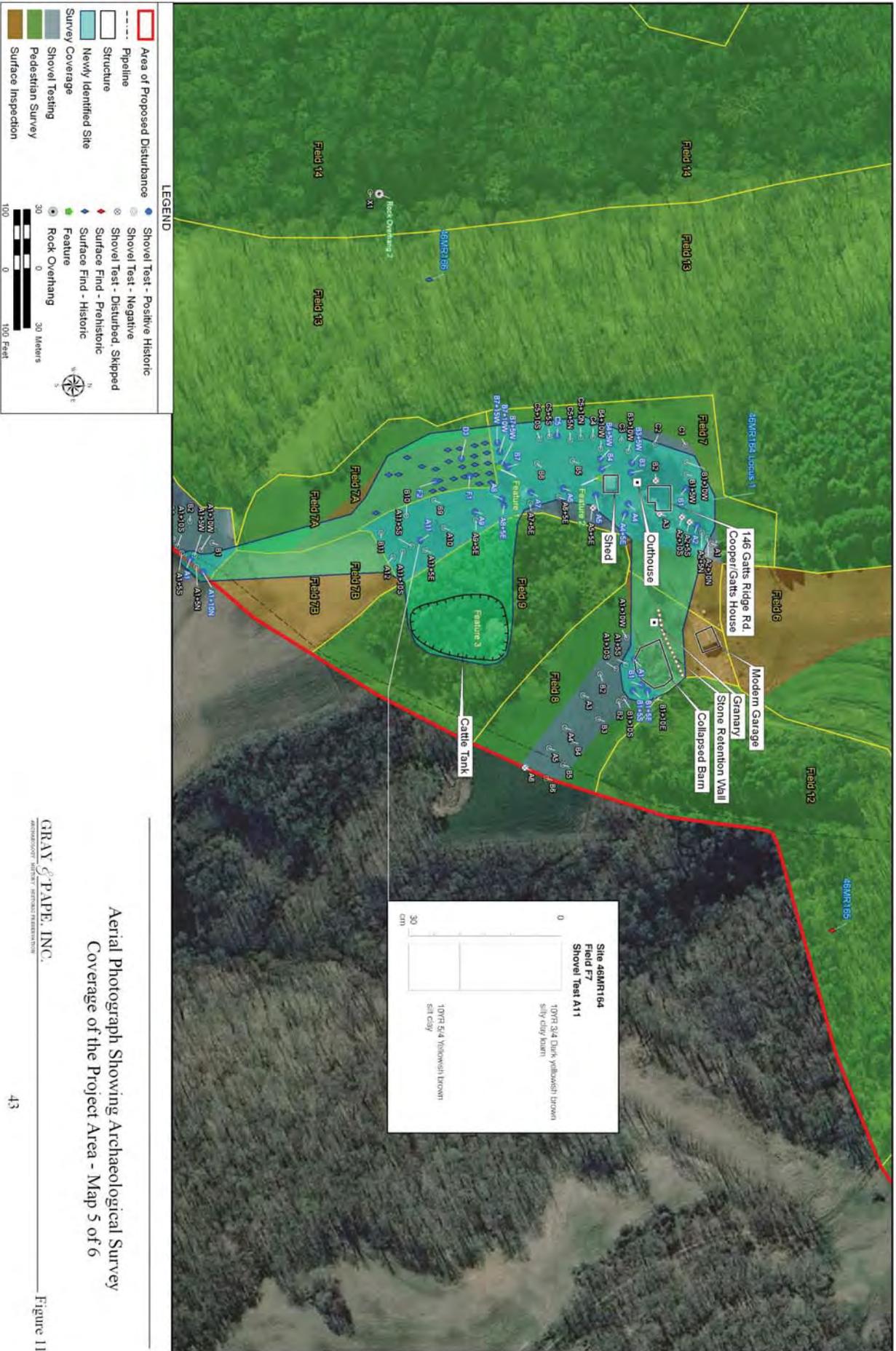
28. References (Please note any bibliographic references): Norr, Jeremy A., Don Burden, and Pat Trader 2011

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH

29. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Powhatan Point, WV-OH) Showing the Project Area, Newly Identified Archaeological Sites, and Newly Identified Architectural Resources



Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area - Map 5 of 6

GRAY & PAPE, INC.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND RESEARCH SERVICES



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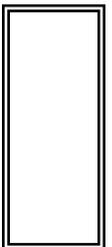


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Street Address 145 Gatts Ridge Road	Common/Historic Name/Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Herbert and Ruth Eddy House	Field Survey # 	Site # (SHPO Only)
Town or Community Gatts Ridge	County Marshall	Negative No. 	NR Listed Date N/A
Architect/Builder Unknown	Date of Construction Ca.1946	Style Ranch	
Exterior Siding/Materials Composite planks	Roofing Material Asphalt shingle	Foundation Cinderblock	
Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	UTM# Zone 17 NAD 83 518962.87 E 4408803.14 N	Photograph (2" x 3" Contact)	
Survey Organization & Date Gray & Pape, Inc. July 27, 2011	Quadrangle Name Powhattan Point, WV-OH		
	Part of What Survey/FR# 		

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.

(Use Continuation Sheets)

Alterations

If yes, describe: The pedestrian and garage doors have been replaced.

Additions

If yes, describe: The house includes ca.1990 front and back porch additions

Yes

No

Describe All Outbuildings:

A garden shed is located to the north of the house. It probably dates to the 1990s or 2000s. It is a typical, wood frame shed kit that features a gambrel roof and texture 111 siding. The building rests atop a gravel foundation.

(Use Continuation Sheets)

Statement of Significance: The house is located on the former Peter Gatts farmstead, but nothing from the Gatts era of ownership survives. This resource is a common Ranch style house that is neither historically nor architecturally significant.

(Use Continuation Sheets)

Bibliographical References:

(Use Continuation Sheets)

Form Prepared By: Donald Burden

Date: August 9, 2011

Name/Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Address: 1318 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Phone #: (513) 287-7700



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office

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West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

NR rating: _____

(Revised February 3, 2010)

1. Site Number (OFFICE USE ONLY): _____

2. Cemetery Name, Historic: Gatts Cemetery Cemetery Name, Common: Gatts Cemetery

3. County: Marshall 4. 7.5' Quadrangle Name: Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone: 17 NAD: 83
Easting: 518803.37 Northing: 4408550.09
Easting: _____ Northing: _____

6. Location: Gatts Cemetery is located on the north side of Gatts Ridge Road in Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia. The site is located approximately one air mile northeast of the unincorporated village of Graysville, Franklin District, Marshall County, West Virginia.

7. Ownership: Public: Municipal _____ County _____ State _____ Federal _____
Private: Family _____ Church _____ Denomination _____
Fraternal _____ Other X Energy Company

8. Burial Population: Five marked graves. It is possible that additional graves are located here but there are no stones to mark their locations.

9. Predominant Surnames: Gatts

10. Mass Grave: Yes _____ No X Explain: _____

11. Public Accessibility: Unrestricted _____
Restricted X
For permission to visit, contact American Electric Power Company, Inc.

12. Access into cemetery: By foot X By car _____

13. Terrain: Steep hills and deep valleys covered by dense vegetation

14. Bounded by: Fence _____ Wall _____ Hedge _____ Other

15. Condition: Well-maintained _____ Poorly maintained _____ Overgrown, easily identifiable X
Overgrown, unidentifiable _____ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (identify source) _____

16. Disturbances: It is possible that the widening of Gatts Ridge Road (unpaved) had some impact upon the south edge of this cemetery but this remains uncertain. There has been no other construction in the immediate area.

17. Cemetery Size and Orientation (please give dimensions in feet, and indicate compass direction for long and short axis): Roughly 18 feet from north to south and approximately 15 feet from east to west. The cemetery is oriented east to west.

West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

NR rating: _____

Site Number: _____

Cemetery Name: Gatts Cemetery

18. Historical Background (use continuation sheet if necessary):

Continued

Andrew farmed his land from the 1830s through the 1880s, when his son, Andrew, Jr. took over the operation. Andrew Sr.'s parents, siblings, and most of his children are buried in the Graysville Methodist Church Cemetery and the Taylors Ridge Methodist Church Cemetery. Gatts Cemetery appears to include only Andrew, his wife Hannah, and three of his young children, who died prior to their 18th birthdays. The Andrew Gatts house was demolished during the 1980s. Gatts Cemetery is all that survives of the Andrew Gatts farmstead. The Peter Gatts and Christian D. Gatts farmsteads have also been demolished.

West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

NR rating: _____

Created in CoreDRAW X3, 08-17-2011

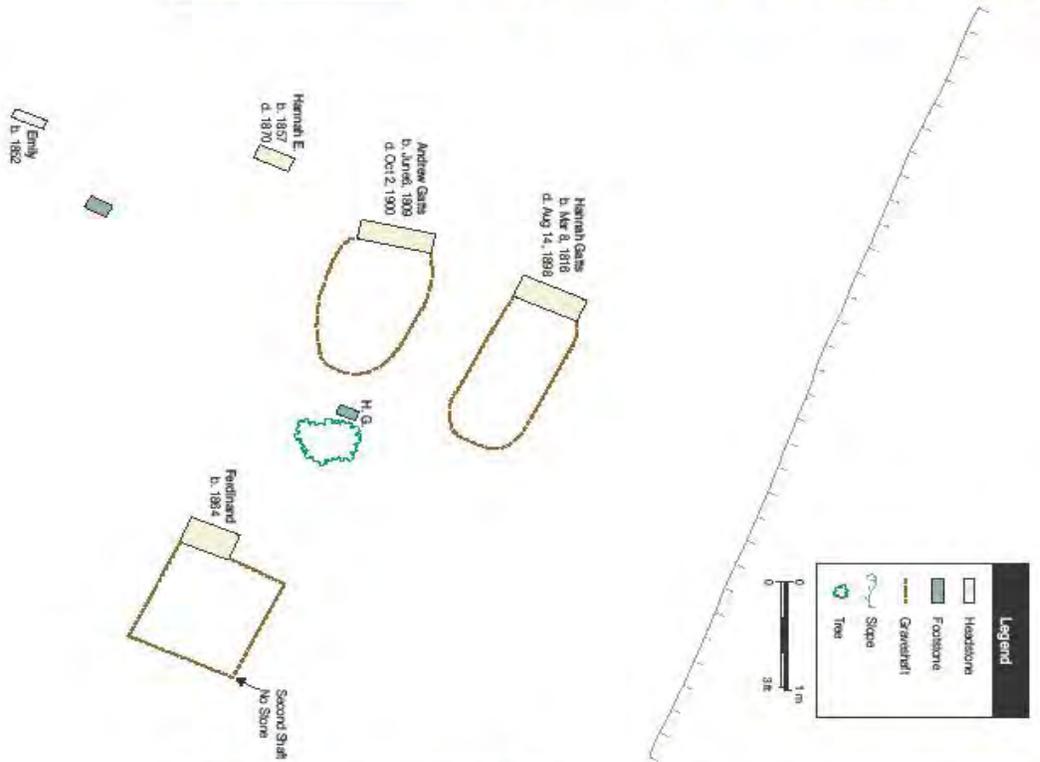
11-53001



Hannah Gats stone.



Andrew Gats stone.



Fredland stone.



Emily stone.

Detailed Map of the Gats Family Cemetery
(46MR168)

GRAY & PAPER, INC.
ARCHITECTURAL & DESIGN SERVICES





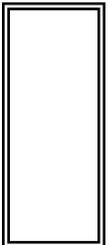


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

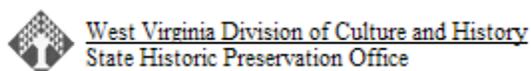
Street Address 165 Fish Creek Road	Common/Historic Name/Both <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> John Cooper/Theodore Gatts House	Field Survey #	Site # (SHPO Only)
Town or Community Gatts Ridge	County Marshall	Negative No.	NR Listed Date
Architect/Builder John Cooper or Theodore Gatts	Date of Construction Ca.1855 to ca.1870	Style Greek Revival	
Exterior Siding/Materials Drop siding	Roofing Material Standing seam metal	Foundation Stone	
Property Use or Function Residence <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hunting Lodge	UTM# 17S 519320.54 E 4408319.39 N	Photograph (2" x 3" Contact)	
Survey Organization & Date Gray & Pape, Inc. July 27, 2011	Quadrangle Name Glen Easton, WV		
	Part of What Survey/FR#		

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.

Present Owners American Electric Power Company, Inc. Phone # (614) 716-1000	Owners Mailing Address 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, Ohio 43214-1000
Describe Setting: The house is isolated atop a narrow ridge, and is only accessible via a long, private, heavily rutted road. The house is surrounded by soybean and corn fields, which are planted along the slopes that border the ridge. The area surrounding the farmstead is characterized by rugged, steep hills and deep, serpentine valleys. The terrain is heavily forested with hardwood trees and dense ground cover. The term "isolated" best describes the setting.	
165 Acres _____ Archaeological Artifacts Present	
Description of Building or Site (Original and Present)	
2 Stories 5 Front Bays	
The house was built sometime between ca.1855 and ca.1870. Theodore Gatts acquired the property from John Cooper in 1869. It remains unknown if Cooper or Gatts built the house. It is a five-bay, wood frame I-house with an el extending from the west end of the building. It features subtle, Greek Revival style details, including gable returns at the three gabled ends of the building, Doric pilasters at each of the corners, and lip lintels over the windows and doors. The house retains its original drop <div style="text-align: right;"><i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i></div>	
Alterations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, describe: All of the windows and doors have been replaced with vinyl or aluminum sash windows and metal doors.
Additions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, describe: The house includes ca.1970 front porch and car port additions and a ca.1985 shed roof addition along the western side of the house. Yes No
Describe All Outbuildings:	
Outhouse Built ca.1985, the outhouse is a simple, wood frame building with a shed roof. It is covered with texture-111 siding and includes diamond-shaped windows on the sides of the building. <div style="text-align: right;"><i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i></div>	
Statement of Significance: The farmstead is associated with Theodore Gatts, who was a member of the locally prominent Gatts family. Of the numerous Gatts family houses that dotted the surrounding hills during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Theodore Gatts House is the only Gatts house still standing. Although most of the outbuildings have been replaced with modern structures, the farmstead itself remains intact and active. The farmstead also remains secluded and rural, just as it was during the nineteenth century. The house retains reasonable integrity, retaining its original siding and <div style="text-align: right;"><i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i></div>	
Bibliographical References: See continuation sheet <i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>	
Form Prepared By: Donald Burden	
Date: August 9, 2011	
Name/Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. Address: 1318 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 Phone #: (513) 287-7700	



WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME John Cooper/Theodor Gatts House

SITE# _____

Description of Building Continued

siding and a standing seam, metal roof. The original portion of the house rests atop a stone foundation, which has largely been covered with pressed tin siding that mimics quarry faced stone blocks. Interior chimneys are located at each of the three gabled ends of the house. The original windows have all been replaced with vinyl or metal sash windows. All of the doors have been replaced with modern, metal-covered sash doors. There is a ca.1970 porch addition on the primary façade and a ca.1970 carport addition along the east side of the building. There is a one-story, shed roof addition in the el of the house that appears to date to the early twentieth century. Part of this addition rests atop ornamental concrete blocks while another section rests on modern cinderblocks. The cinderblocks possibly date to a relatively recent retrofit or repair job. Part of the addition has been covered with vinyl siding while the remainder of the addition features drop siding that closely matches the siding on the house. A ca.1985, shed roof addition extends the length of the west side of the house. This later addition is covered with vinyl siding and rests atop a cinderblock foundation.

Description of Outbuildings Continued

Storage Shed

The storage shed is a one-story, front-gabled building with vertical plank siding and a corrugated metal roof. The building probably dates from the mid-twentieth century or possibly 1960s. It features a single, wooden door in each of the gable ends of the building. A simple, rectangular-shaped plate glass window is located in each of the two sides of the shed. The building rests atop stone footers.

Granary

The oldest surviving outbuilding on the property consists of a small granary. It probably dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The granary is a small, front-gabled wood frame building with a standing seam metal roof and diagonal, wood plank siding. The side walls are slightly battered for strength and to help direct grain toward the center of the building. A pedestrian door is located at grade level on the northern end of the building and a small, square-shaped grain access door is located at floor level at the opposite end of the granary. The building extends off the edge of a low, sandstone retaining wall, which enables much of the building to remain elevated about three feet off the ground. The elevated end, opposite the retaining wall, rests atop a pair of wooden posts. The elevated position of the granary helps protect the grain from moisture and rodents. The configuration of this particular granary has the added benefit of convenient grain removal at the elevated end of the building, as the small access door at the bottom of the granary is located at about waist level.

The builder apparently aimed to avoid using more foundation supports than necessary, as the building rests atop only three contact points. This configuration reduced the number of potential entry points for pests but it created something of an engineering challenge, since the building had to support its load without the benefit of footers. To compensate for the lack of support, the builder integrated a king post truss into the frame of the granary. The design is clearly visible in the plank siding of the granary, which follows the 45 degree angle of the truss. It is a simple but ingenious design that has stood the test of time.

Barn

The barn has entirely collapsed but the remains appear to date to the 1920s or 1930s. The barn appears to have been a front-gabled building with vertical, wood plank siding and a corrugated metal roof. The foundation materials, if there were any, are entirely obscured under the debris. Construction materials consisted of dimensional, mill-cut lumber and wire nails.

Garage

A modern, one-car garage is located just north of the barn. Built ca.1985, the garage is a one-story, front-gabled wood frame building. It features a rollaway garage door and a pedestrian door in the gabled, western end of the building. A pair of sliding, metal sash windows are located in the sides of the garage. The building includes an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a cinderblock foundation.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME John Cooper/Theodor Gatts House

SITE# _____

Statement of Significance Continued

Greek Revival details. The house includes an addition that appears to date the 1980s but the addition is relatively small and blends well with the house. And despite the replacement of windows, the house retains its overall original look and feel.

Bibliographical Continued

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Lowe, Dale and Naomi

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Marshal County Historical Society

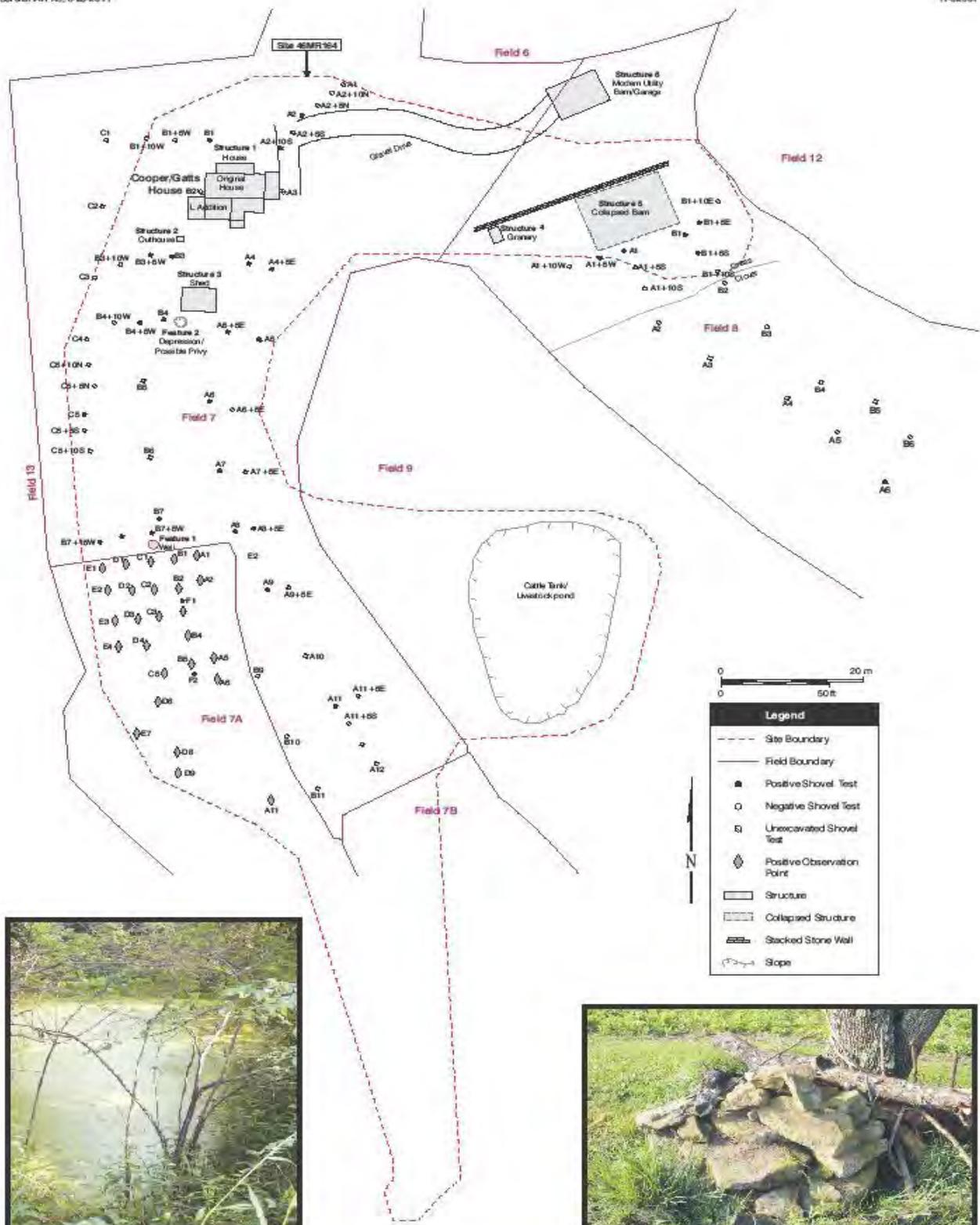
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Powell, Scott

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Livestock pond/cattle tank, looking northeast.



Feature 1, the well.

Detailed Map of Site 46MR164 and Location of the "Cooper/Gatts House" Architectural Resource



APPENDIX D:
PROJECT PERSONNEL CURRICULUM VITAE

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): New Form Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46MR167

2. Site Name: 16-1

3. County: Marshall

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: 1978 Powhatan Point, WV-OH

5. UTM Zone (circle one): X17 18 NAD: 83 _____

Northing: 4408077.78 _____ Easting: 519046.42 _____

Northing: _____ Easting: _____

6. Location Description: Site 46MR167 was a small, possibly late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter, located near the tip of a narrow, linear toe ridge south of 144 Gatts Ridge Road, less than a mile north of Graysville, WV.

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

8. Temporal Affiliations: Prehistoric Protohistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented: Unassigned Paleoindian Archaic, E M L Woodland, E M L Late Prehistoric Protohistoric10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented: 1700-1750 1751-1800 1801-1850 1851-1900 1901-1950 1951-Present Unassigned11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Lithic Scatter Cave/RockshelterHabitation: Village Hamlet Extractive: Quarry Workshop Earth Mound Stone Mound Earthwork Burial Area Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other _____

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate): Residential Farmstead Commercial Industrial Military Trail/Trace/Road Other _____ Unknown _____Is site associated with any standing structures? Yes NoHas a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure? Yes No

13. Site Condition: Unknown Undisturbed Destroyed Disturbed
(explain): __The little material that was found may have been disturbed by logging activities

14. Describe current land use: ___ wooded with dense brush, walking/4-wheeler path along narrow ridgetop

15. Topographical Location: ___ Floodplain Terrace ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ Ridgetop
___ Gap/Saddle ___ Hillside/Bench ___ Bluff Other: _____

16. Physiographic Province: Appalachian Plateau ___ Transitional ___ Ridge and Valley

17. Soils: Soil Association ___ Gilpin-Upshur _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex ___ Westmoreland silt loam, 20-30 percent slopes, severely eroded

18. Vegetation: __ wooded, heavy underbrush _____
_____ 1220 ft./372 m _____ (ft/m amsl)

19. Elevation:

20. Slope %: _____ 6-10 _____
_____ southeast _____

21. Slope Direction:

22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: _____ unnamed tributary of Fish Creek _____ ___ Spring ___ River
___ Perennial Stream

___ Intermittent Stream ___ Swamp/Bog Other: _____

Major Drainage (name): ___ Ohio River _____ **Minor Drainage (name):**
___ Fish Creek _____

23. Distance to water (ft/m) ___ 500 ft./152 m ___ (horizontal) 220 ft./67 m ___ (vertical)

24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters): __ 10 m north-south by 5 m east-west

Basis for site area estimate: Paced ___ Taped ___ Historic Maps ___ Aerial Photograph

___ Transit/Alidade ___ Unrecorded Other _____

25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:

Site Number: _____

3

Site 46MR167 site was approximately 10 m north-south by 5 m east-west. The site consisted of 2 positive shovel tests (A4 and A4+5S). Artifacts recovered from these shovel tests included 3 pieces of unremarkable colorless vessel glass and portions of what seems to have been a machine-made, copper gaslight fixture. Only 3, 5 m interval radial shovel tests were excavated to the north, south, and west of the original shovel test due to excessive slope. No eastern radial could be excavated due to immediate slope. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated within this area and no additional cultural material was recovered. The copper gaslight has a manufacturing date range of 1893 to present. Therefore, this small cluster of artifacts may represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century deposit of unknown origin.

Soils from Site 46MR167 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (Stratum I) over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam (Stratum II). Stratum I soils were 26 cm thick. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Number: _____

4

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): Examination of Collection

Pedestrian Survey Surface Collection Shovel Tests Test Unit(s)

Test Trench(es) Deep Test(s) Auger/Soil Corer PZ Removal

Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photographs Remote Sensing

Unknown Other: _____

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): _____

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): None Less than 10% 11-50%

51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? Yes No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: _____

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): NA _____

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage _____ Tools _____ Projectile Points _____ FCR _____

Ceramics: Rim Sherds _____ Body Sherds _____ Faunal Remains _____

Botanical Remains _____ Human Skeletal Remains _____ Other _____

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks _____ Window Glass _____ Nails _____ Other _____

Ceramics _____ Bottle Glass 3 Military _____ Weapons _____ Personal _____

Food Remains _____ Metal 1 copper gas light fixture _____ Other _____

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: NA

31. Curation Location: Artifacts will be returned to American Electric Power Company, Inc. , Mitchell Power Plant, 1211 6th Street, Moundsville, Marshall County, WV 26041-1932 (304) 843-6055 _____

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: Yes No Unevaluated Unknown

Site Number: _____

5

Explain: Due to the unremarkable nature and paucity of the artifacts from Site 46MR167, the potential of this site to yield further information has been exhausted and is therefore not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. _____

33. Form Prepared by: Jeremy Norr _____

34. Affiliation: Gray & Pape, Inc. _____

35. Address: 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202 _____

36. Phone Number: ____ (513)287-7700 _____ **37. E-Mail:** jnorr@graypape.com _____

38. Date of Fieldwork: _8/2-8/3/11_____ **39. Date Form Prepared:** 8/25/11 _____

40. References (Please note any bibliographic references): ____ Norr, Jeremy A., Donald R. Burden, and Pat Trader 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Mitchell Landfill, Marshall County, West Virginia. Prepared for CEC, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH ____

41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)

Site Number: _____

8



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-0220

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Michael Striker, MA, RPA

Senior Manager, Archaeology

Education

1992 B.A. with honors, Anthropology, Michigan State University

1995 M.A., Anthropology, University of Idaho

In progress, Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Kentucky

Project Experience

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase III data recovery at the Oberschlake #1 Site, 33CT648, a Late Archaic and Late Woodland site in Clermont County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Hospital Core Area of the Springfield Urban Redevelopment Area, Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for the Park West International development, Boone County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed 15-mile pipeline in Monroe, County, Michigan.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I Archaeological survey of 500-acres at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 60-acre Catlettsburg Storage Cavern, Wayne County, West Virginia.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase III data recovery at four historical archaeological sites (33HA733, 33HA735, 33HA736, and 33HA737) along River Road, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Catlettsburg Tri-State Connector petroleum products line, Wayne County, West Virginia and Greenup County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Park South at Richwood industrial park, Boone County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Muddy Creek Bike Path , Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase Ia archaeological survey for the 13-mile long proposed Heartland Pipeline project, Sullivan and Greene Counties, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase II archaeological testing of the Oberschlake #1 site (33T648) in Clermont County, Ohio

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Vine Street entrance-pedestrian bridge study at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – A Phase I intensive archaeological survey for the proposed U.S. 60 realignment, Ballard and McCracken Counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I intensive archaeological survey for the proposed U.S. 641 relocation from Marion to Fredonia, Caldwell and Crittenden Counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase II investigations at four archaeological sites (33Gr890, 33GR921, 33GR923, and 33GR924) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – A Phase Ia literature review and reconnaissance survey of the 1,282-acre Sugar Camp Hollow, Shircliff Hollow, and Fallen Rock Hollow project area, in the Hoosier National Forest, Perry County Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed improvement and realignment of U.S. 460 in Morgan County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Salt River bridge replacement on Vanarsdell Road, Mercer County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the Bowling Green Bypass Extension from KY 185 to the Seventh and College Street Intersection, Warren County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – A Phase I archaeological survey for the KY-92 Magnet Curve Improvement, Bell County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey of eleven proposed waste disposal areas in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey of 500 acres in Areas B and C at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 1.2-mile realignment of KY 111 in Fleming County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 2.7 mile U.S. 60 realignment in Livingston County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 3.82-mile realignment and reconstruction of KY 165 in Robertson and Fleming counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 1.7-mile realignment of Rock Crusher Curve on U.S. 60 in Carter County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed 164-acre Knox County Airport improvement project, Knox County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 6-ha Woodlawn Armory Site in the Village of Woodlawn, Hamilton County, Ohio

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed 6-mile Paducah Outer Loop project in McCracken County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological investigations and deep testing for a proposed realignment and bridge replacement along U.S. 460 in Magoffin County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase III archaeological investigations at 33AT724, an Early Woodland site in Athens County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase III archaeological investigations at 33LE96, a multiple component stratified site in Lawrence County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase II archaeological investigations at 33RO951, a Middle Woodland site in Ross County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase II archaeological investigations at 33RO954, a Middle Woodland site in Ross County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase III archaeological investigations at the Carter-Hull Site (33WY327), a 19th and 20th Century farmstead in Wyandot County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase III archaeological investigations at 33FR423 (Varner-Motz II Site), a multicomponent prehistoric site in Franklin County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase Ia archaeological investigations for the proposed major upgrade to U.S. 31 and S.R. 431 in Hamilton County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of the 850-acre University Estates Planned Development, Athens County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed parking area at Wright Brothers Hill, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase II archaeological evaluation of 33MI168, a Late Prehistoric site in Miami County, Ohio. ASC Group, Inc. Submitted to Ohio Department of Transportation, Columbus, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase Ia archaeological investigations for the Louisville – Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project, Clark County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase Ib archaeological investigations at 12MA814a, an Early Archaic site in Marion County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed cellular tower location in Greenup County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed parking area at Wright Brothers Hill, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed U.S. 50 improvements in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed intersection upgrade at S.R. 747 and Millikin Road in Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed intersection upgrade at S.R. 748 and Layhigh Road in Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed intersection upgrade at S.R. 73 and Busenbark Road in Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase Ia reconnaissance survey of the 83.4-ha (206-acre) Wesley Chapel Gulf Area, Hoosier National Forest, Orange County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Phase Ia cultural resources survey of an approximately 222.6 ha (550 acre) for the Newberry Mine, Greene County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator – Cultural resources data collection and field review summary of findings for the North South Transportation Initiative, Part C, Downtown Dayton Subcorridor, Montgomery County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey for Ground Wave Emergency Network Site #2, Stoddard County, Missouri.

Principal Investigator – Literature review and field visit for the proposed New Haven Road Expansion, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Literature review for a proposed fiber-optic communications corridor, Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resource survey for a proposed fiber-optic line in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Cellular Tower Location in Raceland, Greenup County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator – Literature review for a proposed fiber-optic line from Joliet, Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri.

Principal Investigator – Literature review for a proposed fiber-optic line in Will and Cook counties, Illinois.

Principal Investigator – Literature review for a proposed fiber-optic line in Lake County, Illinois.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's 3-mile Air Product Natural Gas Pipeline, Marshall County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's 13-mile Slaughters-Montezuma Loop natural gas pipeline in Pike and Gibson counties, Indiana.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources investigations for the proposed Proctorville, Ohio Post Office, Lawrence County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I and Phase II cultural resources investigations for Columbia Gas of Kentucky's proposed 13.4-mile Georgetown to Frankfort natural gas pipeline, Scott and Franklin counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed remediation site for Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Cahoma County, Mississippi.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed bridle trail at Buck Creek State Park, Clark County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed remediation site for Texas Gas Transmission Corporation’s proposed Highway 1435 replacement, Warren County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase Ia and Phase Ib cultural resources survey for a proposed 1200-meter wide corridor for the proposed State Route 32 corridor, Clermont County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of a designated portion of a proposed 4-inch saltwater disposal line, Panola County, Texas.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of designated portions of two proposed Pennzoil natural gas pipeline corridors, Panola County, Texas.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resource survey for a 1.86-mile proposed natural gas pipeline for Miami Valley Leasing, Shelby County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey for Matrix Gas Corporation’s proposed 8.3-mile natural gas pipeline corridors, Butler and Warren counties, Ohio.

Project Manager – Curation of artifacts from a Phase I cultural resources survey of a 300-acre parcel in Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – National Register of Historic Places Nomination of Big Bone Lick Archaeological District, Boone County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation’s 112-mile Market Link Project, Clinton, Lycoming, Northampton, and Bucks counties, Pennsylvania and Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, and Essex counties, New Jersey.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources investigations for a proposed bridge replacement, Hill Station Road, Clermont County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase II cultural resource investigations at 33WA668 on Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Lebanon Discharge, Warren County, Ohio.

Faunal Analyst – Phase II cultural resource investigations at 33WA668, an Early Woodland site in Warren County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resource investigations for URS Consultants' McMann – Gordon Connector Project, Clermont County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Lebanon Discharge Pipe Replacement, Warren County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Batesville Discharge Replacement 1, Butler County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Summerville Discharge Line 3 Retest, Monroe and Noble counties, Ohio.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Batesville Discharge, Franklin County, Indiana.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase II archaeological investigations at the Clark Site (AO-2910.000018), a prehistoric site in Erie County, New York.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase II archaeological investigations at the Kalke Farmstead (36TI109 and 36TI110), a 19th Century farmstead in Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for National Fuel’s 137-mile Niagara Expansion Project, Erie, Cattaraugus, and Allegany counties, New York and Potter and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for United Salt’s brine evaporation plant and railroad loading facility, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Market Hub Partner’s 750-acre Natural Gas Storage Facility, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation’s Windridge Discharge, Green County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation’s Bedford Discharge, Fulton County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation’s Uniontown Discharge, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of approximately 80 acres of proposed ancillary work areas associated with the realignment of a portion of U.S. 35, Fayette and Ross counties, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources investigations of CNG Transmission Corporation’s proposed Chambersburg Compressor Station expansion, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator / Project Manager – Phase I cultural resources survey of 30 additional workspaces for Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation’s proposed Seaboard Expansion Project, Lycoming and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey for pullouts associated with Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation’s proposed Trenton – Woodbury Lateral natural gas pipeline expansion, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources literature review for the Dayton Power & Light Company power line corridor in Elizabeth and Bethel townships, Miami County, Ohio.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of CNG Transmission Corporation’s proposed Greenlick Compressor Relay Station, Potter County, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator – Phase I cultural resources survey of CNG Transmission Corporation’s proposed 14-mile Bath to Avoca natural gas pipeline, Steuben County, New York.

Field Director – University of Idaho field school at Island Bar (10IH369), a prehistoric site on the Salmon River, Idaho County, Idaho, under the direction of Robert Lee Sappington, Ph.D.

Field Director – Archaeological testing for the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho at the Nez Perce Tribal Fish Hatchery, Lewis County, Idaho, under the direction of Robert Lee Sappington, Ph.D.

Field Director – Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Gold Mountain and Long Mountain, Bonner County, Idaho, under the direction of Robert Lee Sappington, Ph.D.

Assistant Director for the Field – Test Excavations at 20th Century mining site on California Bar (10IH926) in the Salmon National Forest, Lemhi County, Idaho, under the direction of Roderick Sprague, Ph.D.

Assistant Director for the Field – Excavations at a 19th Century mining site at Florence, Idaho County, for the University of Idaho field school, under the direction of Roderick Sprague, Ph.D.

Assistant Director for the Field – Excavation of two 19th Century mining sites at Centerville, Idaho County, for the University of Idaho field school, under the direction of Priscilla Wegars, Ph.D.

Assistant Director for the Field – Excavation at the Granite Chinese Walls (Or-Gr-16), a 19th Century mining site in Grant County, Oregon, for the University of Idaho field school, under the direction of Priscilla Wegars, Ph.D.

Archaeologist – Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Plummer Water Facility, Benewah County, Idaho.

Archaeologist – Cultural Resources Inventory for the Camas Gravel Company, Idaho County, Idaho.

Archaeologist – Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Proposed White Avenue Extension Subdivision, Latah County, Idaho.

Field Technician – Excavations at the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery (10IH820), Idaho County, Idaho.

Field Technician – Test excavations at the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery (10IH820), Idaho County, Idaho.

Field Technician – Excavations at Tuketasp’eh (10IH1009), Idaho County, Idaho.

Laboratory Director – Analysis of artifacts from the 19th Century Mining site at Florence, Idaho County, Idaho.

Laboratory Director – Analysis of artifacts from test excavations at 20th Century mining sites at California Bar (10LH926) and Leesburg (10LH627) in the Salmon National Forest, Lemhi County, Idaho

Laboratory Director – Analysis of artifacts from the 19th Century Mining site at Warren, Idaho County, Idaho.

Technical Reports in Archaeology

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1997 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed McMann-Gordon Connector Project in Clermont County, Ohio*. 3D/International, Environmental Group, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to URS/Greiner Consultants, Cleveland, Ohio.

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1997 *Phase I Cultural Resources Report for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Summerfield Discharge Line 3 Retest in Monroe and Noble Counties, Ohio*. 3D/International, Environmental Group, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Houston, Texas.

Benz, Bridget J., Michael Striker, and Ken Duerksen
1997 *Phase I Cultural Resources Report for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's Batesville Discharge Line 1 Replacement in Butler County, Ohio*.

3D/International, Environmental Group, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Houston, Texas.

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Haywood, Norman and Michael Striker
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Miller, Donald A. and Michael Striker
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Striker, Michael and Kevin Coleman

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Athens County, Ohio. ASC Group, Columbus, Ohio. Submitted to University Estates, Athens, Ohio.

Striker, Michael and Norman A. Haywood

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1997 *The Kalke Farmstead: A Two Part Report on the History and Architecture of the Kalke Farmstead and Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Site 36-Ti-109 and 36-Ti-110, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.* 3D/International, Environmental Group, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to Market Hub Partners, LLP, Houston, Texas.

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2003 *The Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed State Route 161/37 Improvement Project [FRA/LIC-161/37-23.15/00 (11.75); PID 12139] in Plain Township, Franklin County, and Jersey, St. Albans, and Granville Townships, Licking County, Ohio.* ASC Group, Columbus, Ohio. Submitted to Balke Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Publications

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Striker, Michael. 2007. Toward a Descriptive and Functional Classification of Historical Artifacts for Use in Cultural Resource Management Settings. *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* 22:57-68.

Striker, Michael, Donald A. Miller, and Patrick M. Uphus. 2007. Preliminary Geological Modeling of Potential Chert Sources at Fort Knox, Kentucky. *Currents of Change* 5(3).

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Presentations

Striker, Michael and Tim King. 2011. A Phenomenological Approach to Archaeoastronomy at the Southwind Site, an Angel Phase Village in Posey County, Indiana. Paper presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Bloomington, Indiana.

Striker, Michael and Tim King. 2010. Using Computer Modeling to Test and Explain Astronomical Alignments at a Mississippian Village. Paper presented at the 75th Anniversary Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, Missouri.

Striker, Michael. 2008. Burial Mounds as Material Manifestations of Social Memory in the Eastern Woodlands. Paper presented at World Archaeological Congress 6, Dublin, Ireland.

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Striker, Michael and Roderick Sprague. 1992. Warren, Idaho Chinese Mining Camp Site, 1989-1992. Paper presented at the 47th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference.

Professional Affiliations

Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

Lambda Alpha, National Collegiate Honors Society for Anthropology

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for American Archaeology

Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society

World Archaeological Congress

Professional Certifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Certified Principal Investigator for Archaeology – Indiana Department of Natural Resources-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

- 2010 The Historic American Engineering Record for the Township Road 150 Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Inc. Rail Located in Sullivan Township, Ashland County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2010 The Historic American Engineering Record for the Township Road 391 Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Inc. Rail Line Located in Sullivan Township, Ashland County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc..
- 2010 The Historic American Engineering Record for the River Corners Road (Township Road 27) Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Inc. Rail Line Located in Homer Township, Medina County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2010 The Historic American Engineering Record for the Pawnee Road (County Road 28) Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Inc. Rail Line Located in Homer/Harrisville Township, Medina County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2010 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for the Hunting Bayou Project, Houston, Harris County, Texas. Prepared for Harris County Flood Control District.
- 2010 The Toledo Bend Relicensing Project: Cultural Resources Study. Prepared for Sabine River Authority.
- 2010 Willow Island Hydroelectric Station Indirect Effects Assessment. Prepared for American Municipal Power-Ohio.
- 2010 Phase I History/Architecture Report for the West Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Project in Hamilton County, Ohio.
- 2009 The Historic American Engineering Record for the Mud Lake Road (Township Road 116) Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Incorporated Rail Located in Westfield Township, Medina County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2009 The Historic American Engineering Record for the Fifth Street Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Incorporated Rail Line Located in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2009 Historic American Engineering Record for the Knapp Road (Township Highway 169) Bridge Spanning the CSX Transportation, Incorporated Rail Line Located in Charlestown Township, Portage County, Ohio. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc.
- 2009 Utica Lime Kilns Multiple Property Nomination, Utica, Clark County, Indiana. Prepared for Community Transportation Solutions, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 2009 Phase II History/Architecture investigations for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project – Ohio portion
- 2009 Phase I History/Architecture investigations for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project – Kentucky portion

- 2009 Historic American Engineering Record, Willow Island Locks & Dam Newport, Washington County, Ohio. Prepared for American Municipal Power-Ohio.
- 2008 Nicodemus National Historic Site Historical Resource Study, Nicodemus, Graham County, Kansas. Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2008 Ohio Historic Property Documentation of the Reed-Bake Farm, Middletown, Lemon Township, Butler County, Ohio. Prepared for SunCoke Energy, Inc.
- 2008 History Architecture Red Flag Summary for Segments II–III of the Eastern Corridor Multi-Modal Project in Hamilton and Clermont Counties, Ohio. Prepared for ENTRAN of Cincinnati.
- 2008 Phase I Investigations of the Proposed Site for Victoria County Station, Units 1 and 2, Victoria County, Texas. Prepared for Geo-Marine, Inc.
- 2008 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for the Northeast Passage Pipeline Project, in Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike Counties, Pennsylvania. Prepared for ENSAR Corporation and El Paso.
- 2008 Liberty & Main, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Historic Tax Credit Project. Prepared for Liberty & Main Properties, LLC.
- 2008 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for Relicensing of Markland Hydroelectric Project, Switzerland County, Indiana. Prepared for Kleinschmidt Associates.
- 2007 Canton Dam Historic American Engineering Record, Canton, Blaine County, Oklahoma. Prepared for Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation.
- 2007 Anderson Railroad Relocation Study, Historic Property Report, Anderson, Madison County, Indiana. Prepared for HNTB Corporation.
- 2007 Vincennes Railroad Relocation Study, Historic Property Report, Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. Prepared for HNTB Corporation.
- 2007 Mission Lands District, Historic Property Survey, Pine Island, Orange County, New York. Prepared for Columbia Gas Transmission (Millennium Pipeline LLP).
- 2007 Historical Documentation of the Woolen Mills Dam (002-1260-0009), Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia. Prepared for Rivanna River Restoration Committee.
- 2007 Phase II History/Architecture Survey for the Sewage Lift Station and the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co. Substation (ALL-75-0.21, PID#76691) in Lima, Allen County, Ohio. Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff.
- 2007 Archaeological Investigations at Wabash & Erie Canal Culvert No. 151, Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. Prepared for Indiana Department of Transportation.

- 2007 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for Geauga 422-17.35 (GEA-422, PID# 78343), Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio. Prepared for Ohio Department of Transportation.
- 2006 Cultural Resources Red Flag Summary for the Oxford Connector Project, Oxford Township, Butler County, Ohio. Prepared for Gannett Fleming Engineers and Architects, PC.
- 2006 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for the GAL-Farm Road Phase 2 Project in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio. Prepared for Gannett Fleming Engineers and Architects, PC.
- 2006 Phase II History/Architecture Survey for the Cleveland Innerbelt Project (CUY-Innerbelt, PID# 77510), Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Prepared for URS Corporation.
- 2006 Phase II History /Architecture Survey for Columbus Africentric School (FRA-I-70/71-8.93; PID No. 77369) in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Prepared for the Ohio Department of Transportation.
- 2006 Determination of Effects for the Cleveland Innerbelt Project (CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510), Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Prepared for URS Corporation.
- 2006 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for SUM-76-9.00 Akron Central Interchange, Akron, Summit County, Ohio. Prepared for URS Corporation.
- 2006 Cultural Resources Red Flag Summary for the GAL-Farm Road Phase 2 Project (PID 77158) Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio. Prepared for Gannett Fleming Engineers and Architects, PC.
- 2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Yellow Springs Community Resources Project, Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio. Prepared for Yellow Springs Community Resources.
- 2006 Phase I History/Architecture Survey for the Proposed Improvements to Colerain Avenue, Virginia Avenue, and I-74 Exit Ramps (HAM-US27-6.49, PID 77484) Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Prepared for ME Companies, Incorporated.
- 2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for PIK-Waverly South Connector, Pee Pee Township, Pike County, Ohio. Prepared for the Ohio Department of Transportation.
- 2006 Cultural Resources Investigations for Eight Mile Road Bridge (HAM C0362 0070 PID # 79749) Hamilton County, Ohio. Prepared for LJB, Incorporated.
- 2006 Culbertson Mansion State Historic Site Historic Structure Report, New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. Prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites.

- 2006 Lanier Mansion State Historic Site Historic Structure Report, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. Prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites.
- 2005 Laurel Feeder Dam Historic Structure Report, Laurel, Franklin County, Indiana. Prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites.
- 2005 Whitewater Canal State Historic Site Historic Structure Report, Metamora, Franklin County, Indiana. Prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites.
- 2005 Territorial Capitol State Historic Site Historic Structure Report, Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. Prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society for Industrial Archaeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation



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

JEREMY A. NORR

TITLE

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1997

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology 1994

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Mr. Norr has worked as an archaeologist since 1994 and was hired full time by Gray & Pape in 2007. Mr. Norr has over 15 years of experience in the field.

In 1994, Mr. Norr worked briefly with the Cleveland Museum of Natural History assisting in the conducting of several small, local archaeological and photographic surveys. During his graduate work, Mr. Norr worked with several local Cincinnati CRM companies on a seasonal basis as a field technician. Since 1994, Mr. Norr participated in Phase I, II, and III investigations in AR, AZ, IL, IN, KY, MI, MO, MS, NY, NJ, OH, PA, TX, VA, and WV; and has written or co-authored several technical CRM reports for both historic and prehistoric projects. Mr. Norr has presented papers at both an annual Society for American Archaeology conference and at meetings of the Ohio Archaeological Council.

At Gray & Pape, Mr. Norr has served as Field Director or Crew Chief for all Phases of fieldwork. Both recently and prior to joining Gray & Pape, Mr. Norr assisted in both survey and data recovery on many types of projects including Pipelines, Section 106 and 110 compliance, housing developments, national forests, military installations, department of transportation projects, and the excavation of both prehistoric and historic burials.

Mr. Norr has considerable expertise in:

- Prehistory of the Midwest, specifically the Ohio Valley
- Survey and excavation methodology, including the use of total station, penmap, and GPS

Mr. Norr is particularly interested in prehistoric lithic and ceramic technologies

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

PHASE III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WILD SITE (46PL66) AS PART OF THE PROPOSED WILLOW ISLAND HYDROELECTRIC PLANT AT WILLOW ISLAND IN PLEASANTS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

One of Four Crew Chiefs as well as assisted in report write-up.

PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED GYPSUM LANDFILL PROJECT, J.M. STUART GENERATING STATION, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

Crew Chief, assisted in report write-up.

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED GREENHOUSE STATION, GILL TOWNSHIP, SULLIVAN COUNTY, INDIANA.

Field Director, assisted in write-up.

ADDENDUM REPORT OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 12FR336 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INSTALLATION OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS FOR THE ROCKIES EAST PIPELINE PROJECT (REX-EAST) IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA.

Field Director, primary author on report.

RESULTS OF 2007-2008 PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT SITES 33AD56 AND 33AD121 WITHIN THE GREENLEE TRACT, J.M. STUART GENERATING STATION, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

Crew Chief, also assisted in report write-up.

RESULTS OF 2007 PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT SITES 33AD56, 33AD121, AND 33AD365 WITHIN THE GREENLEE TRACT, J.M. STUART GENERATING STATION, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

Crew Chief, assisted in report write-up.

PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS OF AREA 3 WITHIN THE WEBSTER SITE (12SW351) AS PART OF THE PROPOSED BELTERRA CASINO EXPANSION PROJECT, SWITZERLAND COUNTY, INDIANA

Crew Chief, assisted in report write-up.

PHASE I SURVEY OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE OZARK EAST END EXPANSION PROJECT IN COAHOMA, QUITMAN, AND PANOLA COUNTIES, MISSISSIPPI.

Field Director, assisted with write-up.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PREHISTORIC WATER-COLLECTION FEATURE IN THE UPPER BASIN, KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, NORTHERN ARIZONA

Served as Field Director for portion of a field school, the site was used for Masters Thesis

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY FOR THE ELKINS MITIGATION SITES FOR SECTION 4, I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

Field Director, Report Author.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SITES 33MY883-887, TECH TOWN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF DAYTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

Supervised Initial monitoring of mechanical excavations prior to mitigation and assisted with report write-up.

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED GYPSUM LANDFILL PROJECT, J.M. STUART GENERATING STATION, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

Field Director, assisted in report write-up

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR MEG 124-56.02 MEIGS COUNTY, OH (PID # 70807).

Field Director, report author.

ADDENDUM TO PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO HOME ROAD (DEL-CR 124-4.38; PID 75917) IN LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO.

Field Director, report Author.

PHASE I AND II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROPOSED HANGING ROCK ENERGY FACILITY, HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO.

Field Director for Phase II work, assisted with report write-up.

MENARDS PHASE II, COLUMBUS, INDIANA PREHISTORIC SITES.

Crew Chief

PHASE I, HANGING ROCK LATERAL PIPELINE PROJECT

Field Director

PHASE III, HANGING ROCK PLANT, DAVISSON FARM SITE, HANGING ROCK, OHIO

.Crew Chief

PHASE I SURVEY OF STUART STATION NEAR ABERDEEN, OHIO.

Field Director

PHASE I SURVEY, ADDITIONAL WORK AT SOUTH POINT, OHIO.

Field Director

BEHRINGER-CRAWFORD MUSEUM, COVINGTON, KY JUNIOR CURATORS PROGRAM

Ran a 1 week Field School for Jeannine Kreinbrink at Piatt's Landing in Boone County, KY. Field directed, supervised, and instructed 17 children ages 10-15 in archaeological field methods

MENARDS MITIGATION, COLUMBUS, INDIANA, PREHISTORIC BURIAL GROUND

Field Tech. This Mitigation involved the recordation and excavation of 30-40 "bone areas." Some of these so called areas were disturbed by previous plowing and heavy machinery, with no more than a few scattered bone fragments. Some were intact burials.

SITE 12MA777, HISTORIC CEMETERY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SALVAGE

Field Technician. Excavated burials, and assisted in library research of historic records (census, birth-death, wills).

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

► TECHNICAL REPORTS

Purtill, Matthew P. , M.A., Jeremy A. Norr, M.A., and Christopher J. Baltz

2011 Phase III Cultural Resource Investigations of the WILD Site (46PL66) as Part of the Proposed Willow Island Hydroelectric Plant at Willow Island in Pleasants County, West Virginia

Purtill, Matthew, M.A., Jeremy A. Norr, M.A., and Patrick D. Trader, M.A.

2010 Phase Ia Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Greenhouse Station, Gill Township, Sullivan County, Indiana. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2010 Phase Ia Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Elkins Mitigation Sites for Section 4, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis, Monroe County, Indiana. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for the Indiana Department of Transportation.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A., Matt Purtill, M.A., Michael Striker, M.A, RPA, Donald Burden, M.A.H.P. and Doug Owen, M.A.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Gypsum Landfill Project, J.M. Stuart Generating Station, Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for The Dayton Power & Light Company.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A. and Donald R. Cochran, M.A.

2009 Addendum Report of Additional Investigations at Site 12FR336 in Conjunction with the Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells for the Rockies East Pipeline Project (REX-East) in Franklin County, Indiana. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Caprock Environmental Services, LLC.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.; Matthew P. Purtil, M.A.

2009 Results of 2007-2008 Phase III Excavations at Site 33AD121 within the Greenlee Tract, J.M. Stuart Generating Station, Adams County, Ohio

Purtil, Matthew P., M.A.; Jeremy A. Norr, M.A.

2009 Results of 2007-2008 Phase III Excavations at Site 33AD56 within the Greenlee Tract, J.M. Stuart Generating Station, Adams County, Ohio

Purtil, Matthew P., M.A., Donna Bryant, Kate Carothers, Jennifer Matri, and Jeremy Norr

2008 Archaeological Investigations of Sites 33MY883-887, Tech Town Development Project, City of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for CityWide Development Corporation.

Purtil, Matthew P., M.A.; Jeremy A. Norr, M.A.

2008 Results of 2007 Phase III Excavations at Sites 33AD56, 33AD121, and 33AD365 within the Greenlee Tract, J.M. Stuart Generating Station, Adams County, Ohio (with Contributions from Annette Erickson). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for the Dayton Power and Light Company.

Purtil, Matthew P., M.A. and Jeremy A. Norr

2008 Phase III Archaeological Excavations of Area 3 within the Webster Site (12SW351) as Part of the Proposed Belterra Casino Expansion Project, Switzerland County, Indiana (with Contributions from Karen Leone). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Belterra Resort & Spa.

Niemel, Karen, Patrick Trader, Jeremy Norr, and Donald Burden

2008 Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Northeast Passage Pipeline Project in Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Franklin, Adams, Berks, Lancaster, Chester, York, and Pike

Counties, Pennsylvania. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

Purtill, Matthew P., M.A.; Jeremy A. Norr, M.A.

2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Gypsum Landfill Project, J.M. Stuart Generating Station, Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio (with Contributions from Doug Owen). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for the Dayton Power and Light Company.

Kelly, Christina, Karen Niemel, Jeremy Norr, Marcia Vehling, Elizabeth Jordan, Rebecca Sick, and Jim Hughey

2007 Phase I Survey of Investigations for the Ozark East End Expansion Project in Coahoma, Quitman, and Panola Counties, Mississippi. Prepared by HRA Gray & Pape, LLC for ENSR.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2006 Phase I Archaeological Survey for MEG 124-56.02 Meigs County, OH (PID # 70807). Report prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for R.D. Zande & Associates, Inc.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2005 Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Improvements to Home Road (DEL-CR 124-4.38; PID 75917) in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Report prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for ODOT.

2003 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Salt River Bridge Replacement on Vanarsdell Road (Item No. 7-1089.00), Mercer County, Kentucky. Prepared by ASC Group, Inc., Columbus, OH. Submitted to T.H.E. Engineering, Inc., Lexington, KY.

2003 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Realignment and Reconstruction of KY 165 from KY 617 at Piqua to U.S. 68 at Blue Licks (Item Nos. 6-121.00 and 6-122.00), Robertson and Fleming Counties, Kentucky. Prepared by ASC Group, Inc., Columbus, OH. Submitted to T.H.E. Engineering, Inc., Lexington, KY.

Purtill et al.

2002 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Hanging Rock Lateral Pipeline Project, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, Ohio. Prepared by Gray & Pape,

Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to ENSR Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (with Matthew Purtill, James M.L. Newhard, and Lora Arduser).

Purtill, Matthew P., Jeremy A. Norr, and Jim Pritchard

2002 Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations and Phase II Archaeological Testing at Sites 33SC92, 33SC417, 33SC431, 33SC434, and 33SC457 for the Proposed Texas Eastern Hanging Rock Lateral Pipeline Project, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, Ohio. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for ENSR International.

Purtill, Matthew P., Jeremy A. Norr, John W. Picklesimer, II, Patrick Bennett, Rodney Riggs, Thomas Fugate, and Della Rucker

2001 Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Hanging Rock Energy Facility, Hamilton Township, Lawrence County, Ohio. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to ENSR Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (with Matthew Purtill, John W. Picklesimer II, Rodney Riggs, Thomas Fugate, and Della Rucker).

Purtill, Matthew P., M.A. and Jeremy A. Norr, M.A.

2001 Addendum Report No. 2: Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Tracts 2, 3, 4, and 5 for the Proposed South Point Industrial Park, Lawrence County, Ohio. Unpublished report prepared for Lawrence Economic Development Corporation (with Matthew Purtill).

Sullivan, Alan P., III, Robert A. Cook, Thomas I. Fugate, and Jeremy A. Norr

1995 Preliminary Results of 1995 Excavations Conducted at Archaeological Site AR-03-07-04-1007, Tusayan Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest, Coconino County, Arizona. Report on file, Tusayan Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona.

► PAPERS/PRESENTATIONS

Norr, Jeremy A. M.A., Matthew P. Purtill, M.A., and Donna L. Bryant, M.A.

2010 "Recent Investigations of Several Historic Urban Archaeological Sites in Downtown Dayton, Ohio" Presented at the Spring 2010 Meeting of the Ohio Archaeological Council.

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.; Matthew P. Purtill, M.A., and Jonathan B. Frodge, M.A.

2008 "Discovery of an Early Woodland Paired-post Structure During Recent Investigations in Adams County, Ohio" Presented at the Spring 2008 Meeting of the Ohio Archaeological Council.

Masters Thesis

1999 *“Archaeological Investigation of a Prehistoric Water-Collection Feature in the Upper Basin, Kaibab National Forest, Northern Arizona.”* Presented at the 64th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, March 28, 1999.

AFFILIATIONS

Member: Ohio Archaeological Council since 2008

APPENDIX E:

**COPY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES FILES AND LIBRARY
USER REGISTRATION AND RESEARCH RECORD FORM**

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

Cultural Resources Files and Library
User Registration and Research Record Form

INSTRUCTIONS: Part I must be completed before you will be permitted access to the SHPO Cultural Resource Files and Library. Part II is a record of the site files, cultural resource reports, USGS topographic maps and other materials you utilize during your visit. Part III will be completed and signed by a SHPO staff member only when you have completed your research and have returned the materials to which you have been given access.

I. IDENTIFICATION

DATE: June 2, 2011

Name (s) Matt Purhill, Jeremy Norr

Organization or Company: GRAY & PAPE, INC.

Address: 1318 MAIN ST.

CINCINNATI, OH Phone 513/287-7700

FR Number (if known) _____

II MATERIALS UTILIZED

ARCHAEOLOGY:

USGS QUAD MAP NAMES:

ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM #s

CRM Reports/Publications

FR 93-1129-WD FR 94-990 MS-Addl

FR 93-382-RT-7

FR 93-1233-M6

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER:

County Survey Files

National Register Files

Other Materials

III MATERIALS RETURNED IN GOOD ORDER

DATE: 6/3/11 # Photocopies _____ \$ _____

USER NAME: Jeremy Noor

SHPO STAFF SIGNATURE: [Signature]

(Signature assures that materials have been returned to file)

Jeremy Norr
11-32001 Background
Copies
petty cash

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

Cultural Resources Files and Library
User Registration and Research Record Form

INSTRUCTIONS: Part I must be completed before you will be permitted access to the SHPO Cultural Resource Files and Library. Part II is a record of the site files, cultural resource reports, USGS topographic maps and other materials you utilize during your visit. Part III will be completed and signed by a SHPO staff member only when you have completed your research and have returned the materials to which you have been given access.

I. IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 6/2/11

Name (s) Jeremy Norr

Organization or Company: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Address: 1318 main st.
Cincinnati, OH 4502 Phone 513 1287-7700

FR Number (if known) NA

II MATERIALS UTILIZED

ARCHAEOLOGY:

USGS QUAD MAP NAMES:

Powhatan Point Sten Baston

ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM #s

MR-71, MR-70, MR-69

MR-128, MR-129, MR-130

MR-131

Kristen D. Scarce-Dwight

CRM Reports/Publications

04-20-MR-2	98-190-MR	
03-691-MR-3	92-256-MR-1	
03-691-MR-4	92-256-MR-2	
00-510-MR	08-449-MR-1	
00-510-MR.1	92-256-MR	

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER:

County Survey Files

MR-0047		

National Register Files

Other Materials

III MATERIALS RETURNED IN GOOD ORDER ^{6/3}

DATE: 6-3-2011 # Photocopies 25 \$ 6.50

USER NAME: Jeremy Klarr

SHPO STAFF SIGNATURE: [Signature]
(Signature assures that materials have been returned to file)

