

**Phase I Cultural Resource Survey**

**Burgettstown-Smith Twp.  
Joint Sewage Project  
Washington County, PA**

**Prepared for:  
Burgettstown-Smith Twp.  
Joint Sewage Authority**

Prepared by: Christine Davis Consultants, INC.

Draft: August 1994  
Final: December 1994

*Courtesy of Fort Vance Historical Society*

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WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for:

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP JOINT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

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CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ER#

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## ABSTRACT

A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in March, April and May of 1994 for the proposed sewage treatment facilities in Smith Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. This Farmers Home Administration project is sponsored by the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority.

The proposed sewage treatment facilities involve a series of communities situated along Raccoon Creek. The project area is topographically situated within the Pittsburgh Low Plateau Section of the Unglaciaded Appalachian Plateau physiographic province in the uplands of Washington County within the Ohio River drainage system.

Originally, the project area involved a total of approximately 72,515 linear meters of sewer line and a 24-acre area for the sewage treatment plant site. During the Phase I Field Survey, a total of nine (9) sites were identified. In an effort to avoid these sites, the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority chose to realign portions of the sewer line where sites would be impacted. In addition, three alternate sewage treatment plant sites were selected. Based on the avoidance measures taken by the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority, the final project boundaries included approximately 72,515 linear meters of sewer line and three treatment plant sites. Total acreage for the treatment plant sites is 2.67 acres or approximately 0.89 acres each. A Supplemental Phase I Field Survey was conducted in July of 1994. No additional sites were identified.

Although one site (Cherry Valley Area C Site) will be impacted during the proposed construction, it is recommended that no further work is necessary for this project.

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1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the project was to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resource survey to identify all surface and subsurface cultural resources in the study area; and to describe and evaluate the potential scientific importance of those resources. The project area consists of a proposed sewage project located in Washington County, Pennsylvania. This Farmers Home Administration project was sponsored by the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority.

The research design for the Phase I Survey complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1964, the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 36 CFR 800, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Acts No. 1979-120 and No. 1978-273. The scope of services is prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission/Bureau for Historic Preservation and revised in July of 1991.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

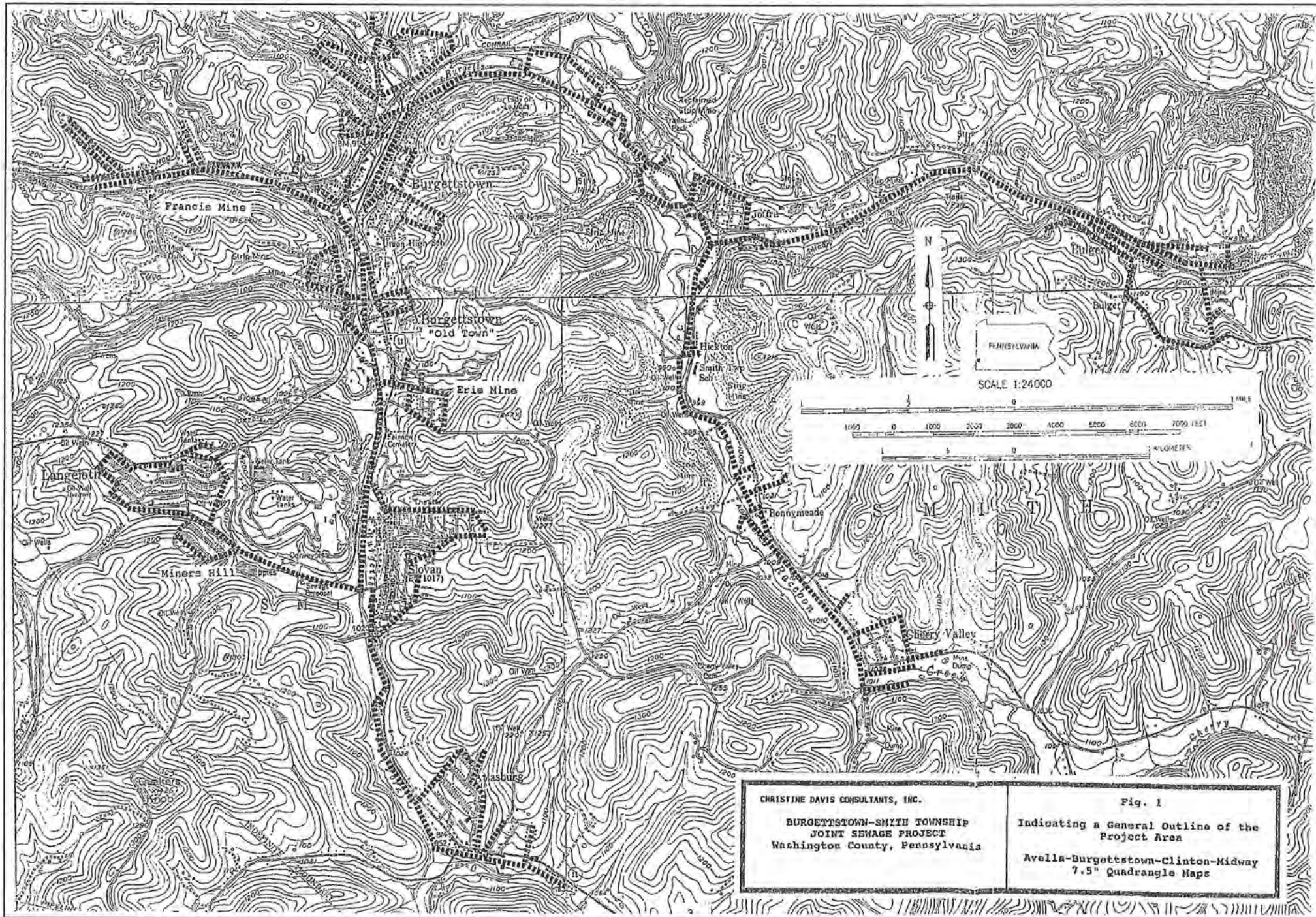
The project involves proposed sewage treatment facilities in Smith Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania (Fig. 1) sponsored by the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority. The original project area involved approximately 72,515 linear meters of sewer line and a 24-acre sewage treatment plant site. In an effort to avoid sites identified during the Phase I field survey, the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority chose to realign portions of the sewer line where sites would be impacted. In addition, three alternate sewage treatment plant sites were selected. Based on the avoidance measures taken by the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority, the final project boundaries included approximately 72,515 linear meters of sewer line and three treatment plant sites. Total acreage for the treatment plant sites is 2.67 acres or approximately 0.89 acres each.

Smith Township, in the north central section of Washington County, is



located near the headwaters of Raccoon Creek. The Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek joins the main stem at Burgettstown and both pass through the project area. Raccoon Creek is within the Ohio River drainage system and enters the Ohio River north of the project area in Burgettstown.

The proposed sewage treatment facilities involve a series of communities situated along Raccoon Creek. Until the construction of the Pan Handle Railroad through the region in the mid-19th century, the small crossroads community of Burgettstown was dominated by agriculture. The region evolved into an important industrial locality through the development of the bituminous coal and zinc industries. Subsequently, commercial and small industrial complexes were drawn to the region by the series of small company towns and company housing constructed in the area. To facilitate the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, the complex project area was divided into sections with each community described and presented as a separate section.



<p>CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.</p> <p>BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT Washington County, Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Fig. 1</p> <p>Indicating a General Outline of the Project Area</p> <p>Avella-Burgettstown-Clinton-Midway 7.5" Quadrangle Maps</p>
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Courtesy of Fort Vance Historical Society

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The project area is topographically situated within the Pittsburgh Low Plateau Section of the Unglaciaded Appalachian Plateau physiographic province in the uplands of Washington County within the Ohio River drainage system. Surficial rocks in the project area relate with the Monongahela Group, the uppermost group of the Pennsylvanian system. Rocks underlying the region are predominately shale, siltstone, sandstone, and some conglomerates. No limestones are present in the Devonian rocks but the Pennsylvanian contains some minor limestone formations. Surficial rocks are principally from the Allegheny Group of the Pennsylvanian period.

### 2.2 ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

By at least as early as 9,240 B.P. (Before Present), the ecological system of Appalachia was much as it is today. The cooler, drier climates of the Late Pleistocene were described by Guilday who suggested that forests were more open and diverse with more browsing and grazing herbivores. Seventy-five species of large mammals were known including several associated with early man, the caribou, elk, mammoth, and mastodon. Forests consisted of a mixed but essentially coniferous spruce/fir cover interspersed with grasslands. By the early Holocene, the major faunal species had been reduced to six and the once diversified ecological systems had evolved into a more homogenous mast forest with "deficient understory, long winter resting periods, and intermittent snow cover" (Guilday:1982).

Significant environmental changes occurred in the post-glacial period involving a two-stage transition based on pollen data from thirteen Middle Atlantic sites. Early mesic forests of pine and then oak evolved into a later xeric period of hickory maximum. This transition from warm/wet conditions to a warmer and drier period took place by at least 3,200 B.C. The drier conditions lasted until ca. 1,000 B.C. and possibly later. As a result, major environmental changes effecting the distribution of plant and animal communities took place.

Human populations responded to these climatic fluctuations either by abandoning traditional exploitative strategies in one zone and continuing them in another, or by exploiting new resources (Custer:1984).

Paralleling the Wisconsin terminal moraine through Ohio and northern Pennsylvania is the interface between Mixed-Mesophytic Forest typical of present-day forest association and the Hemlock-White Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest.

The entire biological community has been altered by European agriculture and industrial activities which had significantly modified natural habitats and relationships. Defining prehistoric site-specific ecological communities was not possible with available data base. Clear-cutting for the purpose of agriculture or lumbering creates a warmer, drier environment, and the resulting invasion of species tolerant to those conditions. The project area is composed of altered floral communities resulting from the impact of nearly 200 years of historic use.

Washington County is within the Carolinian Biotic Province. The original upland forest cover included northern red oak (*Quercus borealis* Michx.), black oak (*Q. velutina* Lam.), yellow Poplar (*populus* sp.), and chestnut oak (*Q. montana* Willd.). Lower elevations were dominated by a Beech-Maple Forest including beech (*Fagus grandiflora*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.) (Braun:1950).

### 2.3 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions in Washington County include a typically humid continental regime with cold and snowy winters and warm to hot summers. The average temperature is 48 degrees with average winter temperatures of 35 degrees and summer temperatures ranging from a high in July of 80-82° to a minimum of 60-62°. Valleys have slightly higher temperatures and less rainfall while upland environments have lower temperatures. Snow remains on the ground all winter in some northern-facing high elevations. Western facing tracts on higher elevations have slightly more rainfall than eastern facing ones. Precipitation is uniformly distributed throughout the year and averages 102-111 centimeters per year with 116 to 148 frost-free days. Winds prevail from the southwest in spring and from

the south in the fall.

## 2.4 SOILS

Soil capabilities have an established relationship with prehistoric settlement patterns as well as the preservation of archeological sites. Erosion and deep cultivation decrease the probability of extant archeological horizons while well-drained soils capable of supporting rich mast and fruit production or for prehistoric horticultural practices, increase the probability of archeological sites.

Soils in the project area derived from three general associations: 1) the Dormont-Culleoka Association which consists of moderately well drained and well drained, deep and moderately deep, gently sloping to very steep soils located on hilltops, ridges, benches, and hillsides; 2) the Dormont-Culleoka-Newark Association consisting of well drained to somewhat poorly drained deep and moderately deep, nearly level to very steep soils located on hilltops, ridges, benches, hillsides and flood plains; and 3) the Udorthents-Culleoka-Dormont Association which consists of well drained to somewhat poorly drained, very shallow to deep, gently sloping to very steep soils located on hilltops, ridges, benches, and hillsides.

There are five soil types found within the project area that indicate disturbance from mining activities or urban development. They include Mine dumps (Du), Urban land (Us), and Udorthents, strip mine (UkB, UkD, and UkF).

Mine dumps (Du) consists of piles of low grade coal, carbonaceous shale, and ash from deep mining operations. The material is extremely acid, generally has no vegetation, and contains large amounts of iron and sulphur. These areas are difficult to re-vegetate because few plants can survive the extreme acidity of the material. Some of the material is suitable for fill, but it is not suitable for most other uses.

Urban land (Us) consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, and other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, shopping centers, and industrial parks. These areas

are mainly near larger cities and towns and range from 2 to 400 acres. Examination and identification of soils or materials in this unit are impractical.

Udorthents, strip mine (UkB, UkD, and UkF) consist of deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. The soils have been altered by strip mining activities. The areas of these soils are in the northwestern part of Washington County and range from 5 to 250 acres. Slopes are 100 to 500 feet long. The permeability of these Udorthents is slow to rapid, and the available water capacity is low to high. Runoff is slow to very rapid. Reaction is mildly alkaline to extremely acid throughout the soils. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of about 6 to 36 inches. The hazard of erosion is moderate to very severe. Most areas of these soils are idle or are in pasture or woodland. A few areas of unit UkB are used for cultivated crops and community development. The suitability of the soils for most uses depends on the degree of reclamation; the areas of unit UkF are poorly suited for most uses.

#### 3.1 CULTURAL PREHISTORY

An examination of prehistoric and historic sites in the Washington County region surrounding the project area provided relevant background data for characterizing the area's prehistoric settlement system. This data, based on published historical and archaeological sources, contributes to the ability of field personnel to identify and establish the probability of archaeological sites within the project area. Through the literature search, archaeologists can then evaluate the significance of cultural resources recorded during field survey. According to data from the Meadowcroft Rockshelter near Avella, Pennsylvania (Stuckenrath, et.al.:1982), man entered southwestern Pennsylvania at least as early as 16,000 years ago. By 18,000 B.P., boreal forests extended to the Carolinas while marginal glacial regions consisted of permanently frozen park tundra with large open meadows and zones of spruce and fir trees with some shrub/herbaceous communities. By 11,500 B.P., major faunal extinctions began in relation to the retreating glacier, and it was not until 9240 B.P. that essentially modern invertebrates were present in mid-Appalachia. Abrupt changes in climate were characteristic of this early period of occupation and resource availability for early man in the New World was closely related with the dynamic glacial episodes present during the first 8,000 years of occupation in the Upper Ohio Valley.

#### Paleo Indian Period

The Paleo Indian occupation of the region originates between 9,500 and 9,000 B.C. During the Paleo Indian period, the climate was cooler and wetter than present climatic conditions and characterized by a spruce-pine-hemlock vegetation. Fauna during this period was most likely bison, caribou and mastodon. This may be supported by the tendency toward smaller more reworked projectile points from the region, suggesting a reliance on smaller, modern game species.

Swift abrupt changes in climate were characteristic of this early period of occupation and resource availability for early man in the New World was

closely related with the dynamic glacial episodes present during the first 8,000 years of occupation in the Upper Ohio Valley. Associations of extinct fauna and early man have been reported in the Northeast but little information is available relating to the cultural patterns of the Paleo Indian period. Impressive is the tremendous geographical distribution of similar projectile points and other tool types.

Lantz (1985) suggests a series of site types for the Paleo Indian period in Western Pennsylvania including kill sites with single projectile points; upland and waterside camps with varied tool kits; trail camps associated with Indian paths and natural trails; and specialized quarry and tool manufacturing sites where raw materials were procured and worked into tools. In the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau, there is a high correlation between Paleo Indian sites and first order streams. In the PASS files, one Paleo-Indian point was reportedly recovered from a site near Burgettstown.

#### Archaic Period

The Early Archaic period (8,000 - 6,000 B.C.) correlates with glacial retreat and the accompanying extinction of Pleistocene megafauna. Poorly understood archaeologically, the period is recognized by classic lithic tool types at a relatively small number of localities. Landscape modification resulting from melting and retreating glaciers may have reworked Illinois and Wisconsin sediments in a way that would have destroyed archaeological evidence for the Early Archaic and Paleo Indian periods in many loci. But the lack of sites may be more closely related to a lack of understanding regarding the Early Archaic tool kit than anything else. Recognizable types such as those recovered from excavations at the stratified St. Albans Site in West Virginia may represent only some of the full complement of types produced during this period (Broyles:1971). However, continuity with Paleo Indian populations can be suggested by Early Archaic tool attributes such as basal grinding. Evidence for resource availability is poorly known but it has been suggested that Early Archaic cultures were generalized hunters and gatherers living in small ephemeral sites located in a diversity of geographical settings including springheads.



Where floral preservation in archaeological strata is present, a high percentage of vegetable foods, particularly acorns and hickory nuts, have been recovered suggesting that either the excavated sites represented specialized camps, or that Early Archaic peoples were subsisting on a diet supplemented with some vegetable products.

LeCroy and other bifurcated points mark the end of the Early Archaic period and the gradual emergence of the Middle Archaic cultures. By the Middle Archaic period (6500-3000 B.C.), some archaeologists suggest that a major economic shift toward increased specialization in hunting and gathering resources had occurred perhaps in response to continued Early Holocene environmental changes. Middle Archaic populations are poorly understood in the Upper Ohio Valley with the typology based, for the most part, on stratified sites in West Virginia where the full range of tool types may not have been identified. The adaptive responses in place during the Middle Archaic period seem coupled with some increase in population. Population increase may be correlated with a trend toward territoriality and more sedentary lifeways observed in the Late Archaic. Bifurcated points, Stanly, and Morrow Mountain types from the earlier Middle Archaic sequence have been found on sites in the region as have Big Sandy I and Otter Creek points including those from hilltop and rockshelter sites (George:1985; Davis:1987; Cowin:1982).

Hallmarks for the Late Archaic period include an emerging widespread interaction sphere in which objects such as copper, marine shell and chert were traded via long distance networks. Woodworking, weaving, and hideworking tools are evident on larger base and settlement camps where ceremonial and domestic activities may have occurred. Base camps were located on major rivers and may have at least partially functioned to take advantage of riverine links with cultures outside of the Ohio Valley for the purpose of trade, group hunting activities, ceremonies and/or the exchange of ritual and marriage partners. At the Meadowcroft Rockshelter, the production of ceramics and the use of cultivated plants occur as early as the Terminal Archaic suggesting that the trend to sedentary life was in place well before the Early Woodland period (Carlisle and

Adovasio:1982).

Corresponding with the Late Archaic period is the xerothermic climatic interval accompanied by an increased potential for oak-hickory forest development. Such specialized subsistence practices as the collection of mussel shell and hickory nuts as well as an increased use of fish and avian resources seem to have been intensified during the Late Archaic, although data for increase in subsistence diversity is difficult to assess because of the lack of archaeological data for this period.

In southwestern Pennsylvania, more diagnostic projectile point types can be assigned to the Late Archaic period than any other time period in the prehistoric cultural sequence in many of the regions. A diversity of topographic situations in the uplands and major riverine areas were utilized during this period. Small samples of Late Archaic point types including Brewerton, Amos, Lamoka, Vestal and Normanskill are well represented in the regional archaeological record.

#### Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period (1000 B.C. to 100 B.C.) is characterized by a shift to ceramic production, the introduction of cultivated plants, and a more sedentary settlement system. However, some early Woodland sites suggest a persistence of the Archaic hunting, gathering and fishing lifeway. One significant Early Woodland component with an important influence in the project area is the Adena culture. Numerous Adena points have been identified in the project area as have Half-Moon ceramics. Major ceremonial complexes were present throughout core Adena territory in the central Ohio Valley from eastern Indiana to Western Pennsylvania. In the Upper Ohio Valley, Early Woodland Adena mounds and habitation sites have been recognized with one of the most important centers downstream on the Ohio in Moundsville. This "cult of the dead" may have been a unifying theme for many groups throughout the northeast but the extent and character of the relationships are poorly understood.

Diagnostic Adena artifacts as well as Forest Notched, Meadowood and Robbins projectile points have been found in the general project area. A continuation of

Late Archaic subsistence and procurement patterns may be indicated by the presence of both Early Woodland and Late Archaic artifacts on the same sites. However, ceramics tend to occur only on base camps or habitation sites (Stewart and Kratzer 1989).

Although there may have been a major shift in subsistence and settlement system during Middle Woodland times in Illinois, Dragoo (1963) suspected that the Adena and Hopewell preferred similar environmental zones on major floodplains and terraces where high yields of seed plants and riverine resources could be supplemented by upland natural resources. Gradually, cultigens such as squash, pumpkin, gourd and corn were introduced from the south and west, although the evidence for cultivated plants in both local Adena and Hopewell sites is unimpressive. This gap in the archaeological record relates as much to the problem of preservation of microfloral and faunal artifacts as to the lack of controlled excavation on key sites.

Based on the archaeological record, Middle Woodland populations relied on a broad spectrum subsistence pattern including the harvesting of wild or quasi-domesticated crops near rich hunting and gathering sites. Of particular importance in the subsistence strategies during this period was the use of aquatic resources. Although deer provided the most significant food sources, fish, birds, turtles, and amphibians were component of the subsistence system (Ritchie:1965). Evidence for domesticated plants is not impressive and there seems to more reliance on a broad spectrum subsistence pattern including the harvesting of wild or quasi-domesticated crops near rich hunting and gathering sites.

Grit-tempered Mahoning ceramics are characteristically coiled with cordmarked exterior surfaces and plain or occasionally cordmarked or fabric-impressed interior surfaces. Mahoning Plain and Incised ceramics are minority types. Mayer-Oakes (1955) classifies Mahoning ceramics with the Hopewellian period based on their similarity to sherds from the Marietta, Ohio area. In contrast, Watson Cordmarked and Plain ceramics are limestone tempered with smoothed interior surfaces and deeply imprinted cordmarked exterior surfaces.

Minority Plain and Incised types occur with less frequency and are poorly understood. Watson ceramics occur more commonly in the Ohio Valley but also are present in the Monongahela, Youghiogheny and Allegheny Rivers on Middle Woodland sites and may represent a utilitarian ware (Mayer-Oakes:1955). Radiocarbon dates from sites including the Georgetown Site, the Fairchance Mound (A.D. 160 and 420) near Wheeling and the Watson Farm in Weirton (A.D. 100) chronologically place the ceramics in the Middle Woodland period (Maslowski:1986)

The Hopewell cultures of the Middle Woodland Period, 100 B.C. to A.D. 400 continued to occupy sites associated with major riverine systems throughout the northeast. Seeman (1979) defined eight major regional traditions which seem to be correlated with ecological and physiographical features. Interregional trade in raw materials was significant but may have been on a more limited basis than previously suggested.

Classic Hopewell artifacts commonly occur on floodplain sites in the Upper Allegheny Valley (Mayer-Oakes:1955). Although few classic Hopewell projectile points have been recovered, numerous Middle Woodland mounds in the northwestern Pennsylvania contain exotic artifactual material associated with the Hopewell complex. The decline of the Hopewell culture occurred during a period of climatic deterioration; however, such cultural breakdowns are a common phenomenon in prehistoric societies at the chiefdom level. The terminal Middle Woodland period reflects a decrease in long distance interaction and an increase in a more provincial cultural expression.

Topographic settings utilized by Middle Woodland cultures include floodplains, terraces, upland flats and hilltops, and promontories bracketing drainage heads. Habitation sites are present on both high and low order streams. Middle Woodland artifacts including ceramics and diagnostic Chesser, Manker, Snyders, Jack's Reef, Fox Creek, Garver's Ferry, and Kiski notched points have been recovered from sites in the general project area. Middle Woodland artifacts including limestone-tempered ceramics and diagnostic Chesser, Jack's Reef, Raccoon-notched, and Manker points have been recovered from other regional sites (Davis 1990; Lantz 1989; George:n.p.).

During the Late Woodland period, subsistence strategies (A.D.900-1650) shifted to a reliance on domesticated plants including corn, beans and squash cultivated primarily on the large floodplains and terraces of major rivers. Nucleated villages, some stockaded, were occupied by Late Woodland cultures known as the Monongahela Culture. Continued occupation of upland sites or rockshelters as well as narrow terraces and floodplains as hunting and gathering stations, winter campsites, or small farmsteads can be demonstrated by the Late Woodland components of numerous regional sites. During the Late Woodland period, a climatic episode known as the NeoBoreal brought cool, moist conditions to the general region. The effect of such climatic changes on the growing season for Late Woodland crops is difficult to assess without additional studies particularly data relating to the significance of cultigens during this period.

### 3.2 CULTURAL HISTORY

Archival documentation of the project area is significant in understanding past land use patterns and cultural events relating to the 250-year recorded history of the region. The Ohio River was explored by European traders in the late 1600s. Two major world powers, France and England, established claims to the Upper Ohio Valley territory and sent explorers, traders, and cartographers to affirm those claims. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Six Nations and other Eastern Woodlands groups engaged in a series of wars related to the quest for new hunting territories. During this period, the indigenous prehistoric populations had been dispersed leaving large sectors of the region unoccupied by Indians. Both the Shawnee and Delaware, who previously occupied territories to the east and south, sought refuge in the Upper Ohio Valley. Permission for settlement was obtained from the Six Nations who then claimed all the lands in southwestern Pennsylvania. Some of these refuge groups banded together in small villages while others occupied single cabins, small farmsteads, and trading stations throughout the region.

The name Raccoon Creek derives from the Delaware name for the stream - Nachenum-hanne (Donehoo, 1926). Lands in Washington County were included in the

Fort Stanwix "New Purchase" of 1768, however, European settlement in this area was stifled by border disputes. For many years after the "New Purchase", the Indians claimed title to lands west of the point at Pittsburgh. Stable occupation by European agriculturalists remained suppressed even after the close of the French and Indian War. Boundary disputes between Virginia and Pennsylvania also contributed to the general instability of the project area. Virginia's claims reached a peak during Dunmore's War of 1774 but the boundary was not established until 1781. The unpredictable, hostile environment existed in northern Washington County until after the victory of Anthony Wayne and the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 when Indian raiding ceased and stable colonization in the region began. During this period of instability, numerous frontier forts were constructed in the region. At least three were present in the Burgettstown area (Dallas-Albert 1896).

The Burgettstown area was predominately a rural farming community until the mid-19th century. Agriculture continued to be a significant economic factor well into the 20th century in Washington County. The region's growth, however, depended upon the development of many small railroads that crossed western Pennsylvania. Typically, these lines were built by local investors in order to reach natural resources, particularly coal, gas, oil and timber. The long-term success of these industrial lines often relied upon their ability to tie into larger transportation networks, provided by the two trunk railroad lines. Through its various incarnations, the development of the Pan Handle Railroad, originally called the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, is typical of these connecting railroads in the Pittsburgh region. The Railroad provided an important transportation route for Burgettstown. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, coal mines were opened near the Panhandle Railroad as the industry grew rapidly when the demand for coal increased dramatically.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, first organized in 1849, was chartered to build a railroad line from the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, to the Ohio River near Steubenville, Ohio. Three years later, in 1852, the charter was amended allowing the railroad into the City of Pittsburgh. Two other

companies, one incorporated in West Virginia and one Ohio, were to build a bridge across the Ohio River from Steubenville to Indiana. The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad intended to link service with these two corporations.

In 1852 the company released its first construction contracts, but four years later little work had been completed, and the contractors abandoned the railroad. The directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville line entered into several mortgage agreements attempting to raise more money to complete the line. Construction delays and difficulty continued to plague the company even after responsibility was given to a firm controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1857. Construction was finally restarted in 1862. More than ten years later, the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the construction company from the intermediaries using funds generated by the resolution of a dispute it had with the Pennsylvania legislature. Finally, in 1865, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad was completed and trains began operating along its 196 mile track.

In 1876, the main line of the Pan Handle track consisted of 176.9 miles of single track, 15.4 miles of double track line, and 48.6 miles of sidings. Between Pittsburgh and Columbus, a total of nine (9) tunnels, fifty-one (51) wooden bridges, twenty-three (23) stone bridges and twelve (12) iron bridges were constructed on the route. During the 1870s and 1880s the line underwent renovations, including the replacement of wooden bridges with iron or stone structures.

Burgettstown is typical of communities along the Pan Handle Railroad that experienced significant growth as a result of rail transportation. By the late 19th century, a total of 81 passenger stations including Burgettstown, Bulger, and Joffre were located between Pittsburgh and Columbus. Two tunnels, one at Bulger and the other at Dinsmore, were constructed in the Burgettstown area.

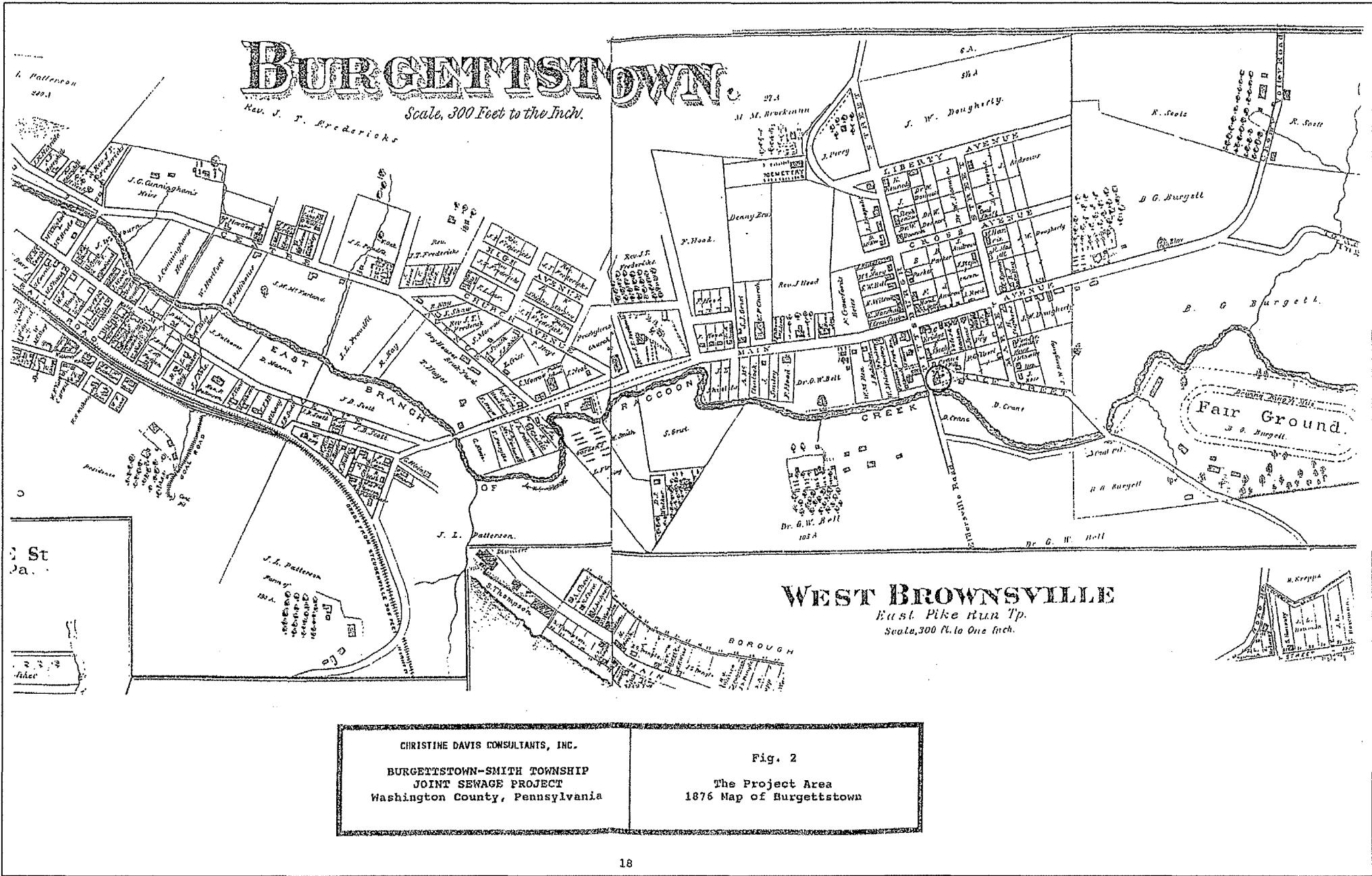
Through privately owned and leased lines, trains traveled from Pittsburgh to Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. From these cities, additional lines linked the railroad to more southern regions. Pittsburgh served as the center transfer point between "Lines East" and "Lines West" on the Pennsylvania Railroad system. In 1916 an additional seven railway lines were merged into the

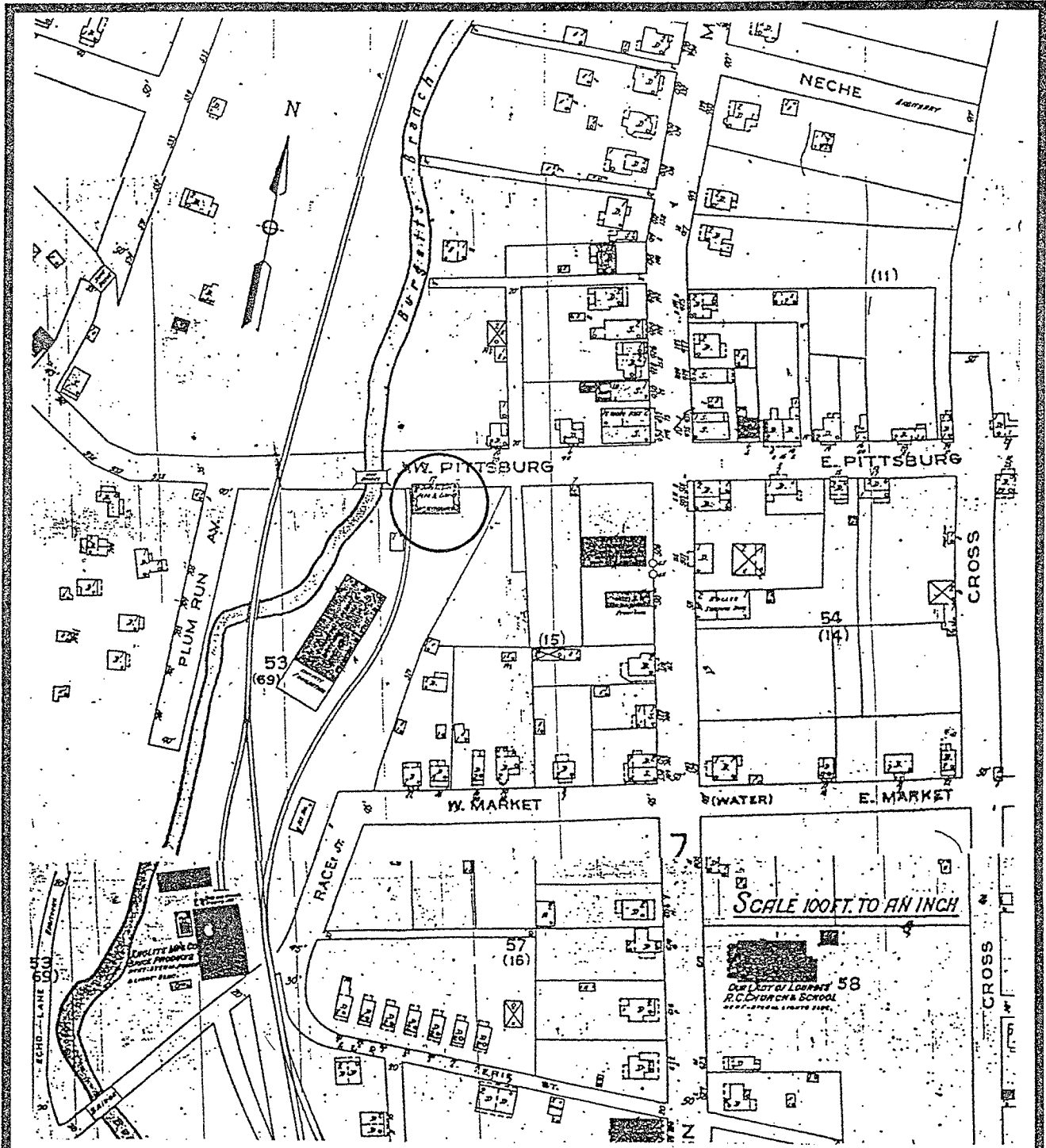
line, and the name was modified to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. This company controlled 1,516 miles of rail lines. Despite the massive expansion, the route was still commonly referred to as the Pan Handle Division.

Over the years, the Pan Handle Railroad, originally proposed as a modest route of less than one hundred miles, had been developed into a major division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and covered over one thousand miles as it stretched into the American mid-west. Its growth parallels the development of the Pittsburgh region as an industrial and transportation center of international proportion (Davis 1993).

Burgettstown and a series of small company towns in Smith Township represent the significance of the regional bituminous coal industry and the rail transportation required to exploit inland mines. Brief histories of the individual towns are presented in the Results Section of this report. The integration of agriculture, coal mining and rural country in proximity to the major industrial center of Pittsburgh is evident along the line. Although this pattern is often overlooked, it provides an significant component of the region's history. Two major construction projects in the early 1950s - the Penn Lincoln Parkway and the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport - had an important effect on regional development. The Parkway opened some of the most rural environments in the county and promoted phenomenal regional growth. In response, small commercial and industrial companies established complexes within the project area. Today, the construction of Interstate Route 79, the expansion of the new Airport and the Airport Parkway-Southern Expressway continues to stimulate regional growth.







CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
 JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT  
 Washington County, Pennsylvania

Fig. 3

1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map  
 Indicating Burgett's Mill Site

### 3.3 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The literature search included an examination of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the list of National Register Survey Data, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey records at the BHP and The Carnegie, the Washington County Historic Site Survey, and secondary histories.

Company towns and mining complexes in the project area were included in a study of bituminous coal industry in Washington County. None of the towns in the study area were included in the list of sites selected for National Register nominations (Carmen Diciccio:pers.comm.)

One historic property, the Burgettstown Elementary School, had been previously declared not eligible by the BHP when submitted in 1982. The Romanesque building was built by Armor and Linn.

The only archaeological site recorded within the boundaries of the project area was 36WM252 located near Bonnymeade. The site was documented as a probable Hopewell site located on the floodplain and terrace of Raccoon Creek. This cultural definition seems to have been based on the recovery of Flint Ridge chalcedony flakes from the site's surface only.

Numerous other prehistoric sites were recorded near the general project area, and a very active amateur archaeologist resided nearby. However, the majority of the recorded resources represent small lithic reduction sites. Three important exceptions were recorded near Atlasburg. The Moore/Olah Site was a multicomponent prehistoric site located on a bench above Raccoon Creek near the juncture of a smaller stream. This small hamlet was partially excavated by the University of Pittsburgh (John Glenn: pers.comm.). Artifacts recovered at the site included a fluted point, a Raccoon point, Mahoning grit tempered pottery, an elk tooth and a turtle shell. There were some hearths and small features found during the excavations at the site, but no house patterns were identified. The site is most likely Late Woodland, but possibly dates to an earlier time period. A C<sub>14</sub> date of 900 A.D. was obtained.

The second resource, 36WH364, was recorded as the archaeological site of a frontier fort. The third site, 36WH363, was a series of "scattered camps"

located on a peninsular flat bracketed by two springs. This small site measured approximately one-half acre and contained artifacts including a Snyders point, two triangle points, one Adena stemmed point, one possible bifurcate, two Forest notched points, and a drill.

Near Cherry Valley were three sites located near - but beyond - the boundaries of the project area. PASS 36WH183 and 36WH184 were recorded as Archaic sites with no features. PASS 36WH253 was documented as a "flake scatter" on the floodplain of a tributary stream that junctures with Raccoon Creek at Cherry Valley.

4.1 PREHISTORIC RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Surveys of the Cross Creek drainage, including the headwaters of Raccoon Creek in the project area, were conducted by the University of Pittsburgh during studies involving the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter (Carlisle and Adovasio 1982). A series of sites were recorded on upland benches above Cross Creek and on the floodplains or terraces near stream junctures. Segments of Raccoon Creek were included in this project.

In 1989, Stanley Lantz published the results of a study of Raccoon Notched point varieties in Western Pennsylvania and Western New York (Lantz 1989). The type site for the point type, the Outdoor Theater Site (36BV24), is located on a wide terrace of Raccoon Creek near the town of Aliquippa. The point type was first recognized in the 1930s by Emil Alam and published by William J. Mayer-Oakes who noted the prevalence of the points in the Upper Ohio Valley. Sites relating with this study can be anticipated in the project area.

Based on these studies, a series of variables that could be used to predict site location in the survey region were defined. Included were the following high probability factors: 1) floodplain and terrace systems; 2) well-drained and moderately well-drained soils; 3) proximity to water; 4) upland localities below exposed elevations with south and east flanks protected from the wind; 5) saddles or wide floodplains at stream junctures as probable locations for mounds or villages; and 6) lithic reduction sites with access to lithic resources.

There is a higher probability of identifying hamlets, special purpose camps, or other small sites from the Paleo Indian through Late Prehistoric periods. However, an Early/Middle Woodland mortuary mound - the Avella Mound - was located at the confluence of the two tributaries of Cross Creek. Cross Creek Village, a stratified multicomponent site with subsurface structures and a series of hearths, was identified on a floodplain of Cross Creek (Applegarth and Cowin:1982). Two forks of Raccoon Creek meet in Burgettstown thus there is a high probability of mounds or small village sites in this area. Conversely, this section of the study area was the most intensely developed section of the project

area during regional industrialization.

The project area was considered a high probability area for prehistoric archaeological sites based on the following factors:

- 1) The study area is situated on Raccoon Creek near its headwaters, and numerous tributary springs and small streams are present.
- 2) Numerous prehistoric sites have been documented along Raccoon Creek and its tributaries in the uplands of Washington County.
- 3) Well to moderately well-drained soils cover segments of the project area.
- 4) Slopes of less than 8 percent are present.
- 5) Local chert sources outcrop near the project area.

#### 4.2 HISTORIC RESOURCE POTENTIAL

There is a very high probability of historic archaeological resources and extant historic structures dating from the earliest occupation of the region by European settlers. A series of frontier forts were located on the headwaters of Raccoon Creek during the late 18th century. As the village of Burgettstown developed, the first settlers constructed grist and saw mills along the stream. Resources associated with the Pan Handle Railroad such as stations, bridges, and other structures from the 19th century may be present. Company housing, company towns, and industrial complexes particularly those associated with the bituminous coal mining and the zinc industry can be anticipated.

#### 4.3 DISTURBANCE FACTORS

Intensive industrial development in the Burgettstown area involved bituminous coal mining, drilling for oil and gas wells, and the construction of a network of rail lines and spurs. Construction of the railroad included grading and the emplacement of four to five feet of fill deposits. The construction and subsequent demolition of large industrial complexes as well as fires and demolitions in the residential areas have disturbed large segments of the project area. Numerous utility rights-of-way pass through the project area to service residential, industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the community. The proposed sewer lines pass through these areas. Disturbance factors will be

addressed in specific project descriptions.

Recent flood control projects on Raccoon Creek or "Hell Creek" have taken place in and above Burgettstown to minimize the devastating floods that have taken place in the project area (White 1987:80).

locations of recorded sites, and areas of disturbances are included as appendices to this document. A total of nine (9) archaeological sites were identified in the project area (Table 1).

### 5.2.1 Atlasburg

#### *Description:*

Atlasburg, located on S.R. 0018 southwest of Burgettstown, is situated on the active Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek at the terminal point of the inactive Burgetts Branch of the Railroad. The town was originally known as "Gillespie City" and began as a small group of five or six houses located on a tract formerly known as the Buchanan Farm. The town derived its original name from R.G. Gillespie who was involved in the local oil business. The Harper McCune and Frank Bonner families also lived in Gillespie City and were employed at the oil wells.

Gillespie held leases on twenty or more farms consisting of approximately three thousand acres of land centering near Gillespie City. During the oil boom between 1904 and 1906, Gillespie had drilled approximately 190 oil and natural gas wells.

In 1911, the former Buchanan Farm and the adjoining Studa Farm, then owned by J. B. Henderson, were purchased by the Brownsville Coal Company. The firm immediately began preparations for sinking two shafts in the Pittsburgh Coal vein which was located at a depth of 225 feet below the surface of Atlasburg. Despite the depth of the coal stratum, the company believed coal could be mined economically. After a year of work, the shafts were completed and the mine elevators installed. Between the two shafts, a brick power house and a brick shop were constructed.

Within the first year, a barracks constructed on the Studa Farm served as workers' housing. In 1912, Henderson's farm became the site of the company town for the new mine. As the mining industry flourished, new housing was constructed on the adjoining Russell Farm just south of the main town site. Opposite the mine, the company erected a large two-story brick building to be used for the



company store and the mine office. By 1914 the Atlas Coal Company was ready for operations at the new mine. The superintendent was Mr. W. A. McBride of Houston and the mine clerk was Mr. Samuel J. McCalmont.

During World War I, coal was shipped from the Atlas mine to Burgettstown on feeder tracks and from there to a branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The north shaft of the mine had a slow elevator and the cage was used for transporting the miners into the pit and for lowering supplies. The south shaft was used exclusively for hoisting coal to the surface, there were two platforms balanced on opposite ends of the huge cable, so that as one platform was raised with a full car of coal, the other was lowered with an empty car. These elevators were operated at a high speed and were not available for human riders. This hoist was operated by steam and later by electric power produced in the local power house. When the commercial electric lines were built to this place, the hoisting was changed to this power.

The Atlas Mine was later purchased by the Carnegie Coal Company which operated it as a captive mine for a short time. In 1930, Carnegie Coal Company employed over one thousand men in their Atlasburg, Joffre, Studa, and McDonald mines. However, the increased cost of mining coal here resulted in the closure of the mine and the sale of company houses to private owners.

Today, the former company town consists of approximately 148 buildings dominated by two-story gable front semi-detached dwellings, the school and church. A row of large semi-detached four-bay by four-bay dwellings is present to the east of the grid plan. Some former company houses have been extensively remodeled or demolished and new houses constructed. The complex of red brick mining buildings is now occupied by an industrial park.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 7,100 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Atlasburg area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in Atlasburg extends along existing rights-of-way. Other sections not tested are within marsh zones with wetland vegetation and surface water, are disturbed by development activities including coal mining and an associated mine dump; and/or

are within areas with slopes greater than 15 percent. A total of 6,935 linear meters were not tested due to disturbances and slope. Subsurface testing was conducted in the remaining 165 linear meters, and was completed in two different testing areas (Area A and Area B).

Area A was located along a terrace of the Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek and south of the abandoned Panhandle Railroad. Flora included pasture and sedges. A total of nine (9) shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in Area A. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I was 20 to 25 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone that overlaid Stratum II, a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. The subsoil terminated at 34 cm. b.g.s. in a light yellow/brown subsoil with dense gravel was encountered.

Area B was located along the floodplain of the Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek and north of the abandoned Panhandle Railroad. Flora included mowed grasses. A total of three (3) shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in Area A. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I was 15 to 20 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone which overlaid Stratum II, a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil that extended to 40 cm. b.g.s. At this level, a light yellowish/brown gravelly subsoil with dense gravel was encountered.

On archaeological site, the Atlasburg Area A and B Site, was identified in both Areas A and B. Four shovel tests in Area A and one shovel test in Area B produced prehistoric artifacts including four secondary flakes, four tertiary flakes, and one shatter. No additional cultural material was found. The site had been impacted by the construction of the railroad and spurs, which bisect the two testing areas and resulted in the destruction of the central site area.

### 5.2.2 Slovan

#### *Description:*

Slovan, located between Burgettstown and Atlasburg, is situated on the Burgetts Branch of Raccoon Creek. The town was given its name because of its large Slavic and Slovenian population who immigrated there in the early 20th

century. Between 1913 and 1914, the American Zinc and Chemical Company formulated plans to construct a large industrial facility in the agricultural area near present-day Slovan. John S. Easton, who owned property on both sides of the valley road, was the first to parcel his farm into smaller lots. He, and other farmers, sold their land to men attracted to the area by the prospect of employment at the chemical plant.

The American Zinc and Chemical Company constructed the adjacent community of Langeloth as a model company town. However, Slovan's population grew and commercial establishments in the town increased in response to the needs of the families who worked either for the zinc company or the nearby coal mines. A grocery, meat shop, and working men's store were opened first, followed by barber shops, pool halls, bowling alleys, a movie theater, tailor shops, a bottling works, steel factory, and garage (Sanborn 1925).

The Big Fire of 1922 destroyed many of the early places of business in the south end of town. As a result, the business district shifted to the Dunbar plan of lots to the north of the original commercial core. During the Depression, many of the small businesses failed. Although the adjacent coal and zinc industries ceased production, the town continued to develop in response to regional suburbanization. Today, Slovan consists of approximately 242 dwellings, a commercial core, and several industrial establishments. Although the commercial core is not as extensive as it once was, the community remains viable.

Extensive disturbance in the project area resulted from the use of the land near the railroad for bituminous coal mining. A tipple crossed the stream at Slovan.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 10,460 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Slovan area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in Slovan extends along existing road rights-of-way. Other areas are associated with a marshy area with wetland vegetation and surface water, a large mine dump, a series of railroad spurs cut into the benches and terraces, and recent urban land development. Other areas consist of slopes greater than 15 percent. The entire

10,460 linear meters in the Slovan area were not tested due to disturbances and slope.

### 5.2.3 Langeloth

#### *Description:*

A Historic Resource Survey Form was completed for the company town of Langeloth and is included as an appendix to this report. Langeloth was constructed as a "new modern industrial town" with beautiful homes, filtered water, a sewage system, electric lights, and passenger stations offering service to Pittsburgh. The town included 215 wood, brick and stucco houses on 390 acres of land. A playground, company store, movie theater, and park provided recreational facilities for the town. The Union High School was located in the community and the Lolla Building provided rental apartments. In addition to housing for the employees of the chemical plant, houses were built on "Miners' Hill" for families of men employed in the mine of Langeloth Coal Company.

Between 1912-1913 the American Zinc and Chemical Company began purchasing land for the development of a new chemical plant. The McNary Heirs farm then owned by Matthew and Mary B. Acheson and the Hervey Farm were acquired and became the location of the new plant. The Donaldson Farm of 247 acres was purchased and used for the new town of Langeloth.

By 1914 construction had begun and the new plant was in partial operation. Roasting ovens with tall brick stacks were built. The principal product was metal zinc and the axillary facilities produced sulfuric acid. During this period, a series of oil wells were drilled in the region around Langeloth.

A branch railroad line which had already been built to Atlasburg was extended to the new and modern station house at Langeloth. At one time, the Pennsylvania Railroad planned to shift its main line to the south so that all trains on that line would run through Langeloth. The plan was never completed.

In 1924, the Climax Molybdenum Company established a plant facility on part of the same land on which the Zinc and Chemical plant was located. The Climax Molybdenum Company used some of the roasting facilities of the older plant during

its earliest period of operation. The new facilities were designed by Hellmers and later a huge stack was built on the property. In 1929 a fire destroyed much of the facility and consequently larger and "better" buildings were erected in their place. The plant is still in operation today.

However, the zinc plant closed June of 1948 due to labor troubles and the consequent decline of the industry. Gus Barbush who owned the Langeloth Market purchased the entire town through a loan financed by Mellon Bank.

Today, the former company town consists of approximately 190 homes and businesses. The majority of the buildings were one-or two story wood, brick or stucco dwellings with gable or hipped roofs. Original buildings still extant today include a school, the Langeloth Church, built in 1926, the office for the Langeloth Company, the Langeloth Hotel, a community center, and an auto service station.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 8,000 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Langeloth area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in Langeloth extends along existing road rights-of-way. The remainder of the proposed line passes through backyards in areas with slopes of more than 15 percent. Wetlands are located in sections of the proposed right-of-way in the southern sectors of Langeloth, as evidenced by dense wetland vegetation and seepage on the ground surface. One portion of the proposed right-of-way is located adjacent to a gully in the east sector between the town and a wetlands area; however, the entire portion passes up slopes of more than 15 percent. Another portion is located between Slovan and Langeloth and passes to the south of the railroad right-of-way at the site of the former tipples and present sewage disposal plant. The area was extensively graded during industrial construction as evidenced by angular rock fragments on the ground surface. These areas were pervasively disturbed by these described impacts. The entire 8,000 linear meters in the Langeloth area were not tested due to disturbances and slope.

#### 5.2.4 Erie Mine

*Description:*

Erie Mine is located on S.R. 0018 at the southern end of Burgettstown between the southern borough line and the Fairview Cemetery. This company town consists of approximately 31 houses which were built for workers of the Erie Mine owned by the Pittsburgh and Erie Coal Company. The remaining houses developed by this company are located beyond the borough limits in Smith Township at Fairview Cemetery.

The Erie Mine was a "slope" mine operated by the Pittsburgh and Erie Coal Company for a number of years during the regional coal boom. The mine was located east of the town and the incline exit that led to the trestle was situated east of the Main Street. The trestle passed over the Pan Handle Railroad and the Burgetts Branch of Raccoon Creek. The coal tipple, extensively damaged by the 1912 flood, was located on a site now occupied by a football field. A carpenter's building, supply shed, and several outbuildings were once part of the Pittsburgh and Erie Coal Company's Erie Mine property but are no longer extant.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 2,460 linear meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Erie Mine area. The proposed right-of-way in Erie Mine passes through a former mining site and then continues along existing roads in the company town. No subsurface testing was required in this area. Maps for the Erie Mine area are presented in an appendix to this document.

#### 5.2.5 Burgettstown "Old Town"

*Description:*

Burgettstown was named after a German settler, Sebastian Burgett, who purchased a tract of land in the southern end of the present-day town in the 1780s. Two tracts of land were patented to the Burgett family; the West Boston tract of 329 acres and known as "Old Town" or "South Burgettstown". The second tract known as Radius consisted of 297 acres and was located in the Plum Run valley to the west. This section of Burgettstown later became known as "Old Town"

to distinguish the early village from the commercial and industrial town which had developed to the north.

Soon after Burgett came to this area he constructed Burgett's Fort, one of a series of blockhouses built during the Revolution to protect local settlers from persistent Indian raids (Dallas-Albert 1886). The fort was originally located where Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church and School now stand. The log fort was eventually moved across the road where the building reportedly functioned as a stable until it was completely destroyed by lightning. A graveyard located on the hill above the fort was used for members of the family and neighbors.

Sebastian Burgett constructed the first mill on Raccoon Creek ca. 1789. As part of Burgett's plans to improve the mill, he drove his wagon to Pittsburgh to procure iron castings. On the way back to town, the wagon overturned and Burgett was killed on September 4, 1789. The mill operations were continued by the Burgett Family, and Burgettstown developed around the milling site. A saw mill operated along with the grist mill. By 1876, D. Crane took over the milling operation.

The town of Burgettstown was laid by Burgett's son, George Burgett, on land that had belonged to his father. The community was originally known as "West Boston" but was later named Burgettstown after the founding family. By 1817, Burgettstown had developed as crossroads community and was the only town in this northern section of Washington County (Knight 1817).

By 1865, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad had been completed to the north of the original town site. The original village at "Old Town" expanded and a large Fair Ground was built on the creek. But it was the "New Town" section that rapidly developed in response to the railroad and industrial development, particularly the bituminous mines and zinc mill.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 3,280 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Burgettstown "Old Town" area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in this area extends along existing road and railroad rights-of-way.

### 5.2.6 Burgettstown "New Town"

#### *Description:*

Burgettstown is located at the forks of Raccoon Creek and the Burgetts Branch of Raccoon Creek. In 1865 when the Pan Handle Railroad was completed north of the original crossroads village of Burgettstown, a railroad station was constructed in the area later developed as "New Town". At the station site, Rev. J.T. Fredericks laid out an addition to the old town plan. This area was first known as Abilene, then Cardville, or simply "New Town". The name Cardville was used for the Post Office until 1883, when the Burgettstown Post Office was moved there and the former Burgettstown Post Office in Old Town became known as South Burgettstown.

The first proposal to establish the Borough of Burgettstown was made in 1877 but was never finalized until March 23, 1881. The new borough included both Old and New Towns. By 1879 the population consisted of approximately 1,500 persons. Commercial enterprises to support the local industry included a bank, a hardware store, furniture store, livery stable, grist mill, barber, and numerous small retail enterprises.

Burgettstown expanded rapidly as a commercial center during the regional coal, oil and gas boom and when the zinc mill was constructed south of the town. By 1930, the Carnegie Corporation, the Greensburg-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, the Harmon Creek Coal Company, the Raccoon Creek Coal Company and the Radiant Gas Works were important employers in the Burgettstown area.

Today, a new four-lane highway has been constructed adjacent to the old Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. According to the Sanborn maps, this area was formerly covered with railroad tracks (Sanborn 1925).

#### *Results:*

A total of approximately 16,800 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Burgettstown "New Town" area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way extends along existing rights-of-way and through the former industrial and commercial core of the town. Sanborn maps delineate the density of industrial activities in the town. The area adjacent to the new four-lane highway that is



bisected by the former Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way was occupied by the railroad yards and station. This area was deeply cut and leveled during the railroad activities and is now classified as urban land. Other areas consisted of slopes greater than 15 percent and also were not tested. Based on the pedestrian survey, the entire 16,800 linear meters in the Burgettstown "New Town" area were disturbed by the factors described above and delineated on the project maps.

The proposed sewage treatment plant site is located in the Burgettstown "New Town" area between Burgettstown and Joffre. The 24-acre site is situated between the abandoned Panhandle Railroad and the Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek. The western sector of the proposed treatment plant site was inundated with water from an adjacent beaver dam, and conditions were not suitable for subsurface testing.

Railroad tracks and sidings were previously located in the central section of the proposed plant site. The steep, elevated railroad grade (Photo 2) and a few railroad ties are all that remains of this part of the railroad. A stone arch tunnel over Raccoon Creek is located north and outside the site boundaries, and has re-routed and partially stabilized this section of the creek. However, a local informant provided a verbal documentation of the project area and confirmed that the present stream bank has meandered over 30 feet in the past 20 years. The central sector of the site was graded from industrial operations and then covered with fill deposits as evidenced by the undulating ground surface covered with cinders, brick, and concrete. This disturbance was further documented in the northern and eastern sectors with the excavation of two one meter by one meter units. The soil profile for Unit 1 included the following: Stratum I - 50 cm. dark brown silt loam with 20th century debitage; Stratum II - 40 cm. dark brown silt loam with coal and cinders; Stratum III - brown silt loam with coal fragments. At 150 cm. saturated soils and the water table at the pool level of the creek were reached. At this point, the unit filled with water, and excavation was terminated. The soil profile for Unit 2 included the following: Stratum I - 60 cm. dark brown silt loam with 20th century debitage; Stratum II -

10 cm. dark brown silt loam with coal and cinders; Stratum III - residual yellowish brown clay loam subsoil with bedrock fragments. Excavation continued 10 cm. into the subsoil where bedrock fragments increased. No cultural artifacts were recovered during unit excavations. Note that the location of the proposed treatment plant site was changed and the new areas are included in the "Results of the Supplementary Phase I Field Survey" section of this document.

#### 5.2.7 Francis Mine

*Description:*

Francis Mine was located on the former McNary Brothers' farm on the Pennsylvania Railroad approximately one mile west of Burgettstown. The Jones Family began the mine about 1903 under the name of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company. It later came under the control of the Greensburg-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company until the closing of the mine in the 1960s. Advanced methods of mining and screening the coal were used and as many as 300 men were once employed there. During the last years of operation much of the coal was produced by strip mining.

The company town of Francis Mine was constructed in a linear pattern along the road from Patterson Crossing on the western border of Burgettstown to Dinsmore. The town consisted of approximately 110 dwellings, a company store and a public school. Company houses are one- and two- story gable-front dwellings of wood and brick. Foundations are of brick, concrete or tile.

The mine was located south of the town, adjacent the Pan Handle Railroad. The complex once consisted of at least eleven structures including a pit mouth which led to a frame incline, a stable, and several other mine related buildings and outbuildings.

Original structures which are still extant include the Hillsdale Church which was the former school that had closed in 1949. An original 19th century 2-1/2 story farmhouse is still standing. The remains of the yellow brick mining building are also located in Francis Mine.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 4,720 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Francis Mine area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in this area extends along existing road rights-of-way, is within marshy zones with wetland vegetation and surface water, or is in areas disturbed by mining activities. All other areas are disturbed by development activities or consist of slopes greater than 15 percent. The entire 4,720 linear meters in the Francis Mine area were not tested due to disturbances and slope.

**5.2.8 Joffre or "Raccoon"**

*Description:*

The town of Joffre is situated to the east of Burgettstown at the juncture of Raccoon Creek and the West Branch of Raccoon Creek. Raccoon Station was a stop along the main line of the Pan Handle Railroad thus the town was established before the coal industry developed. Two important features relating with railroad - the 300-foot Bulger Tunnel and an iron bridge spanning Raccoon Creek - were constructed in the later 1870s as part of the Pan Handle system. Neither of these resources will be effected by the proposed undertaking.

The town was planned in a modified grid pattern consisting of approximately 112 homes and commercial buildings constructed in a diversity of vernacular architectural styles built from 1870s to 1990s. Several of the older structures have been demolished, while others have additions and/or infilled windows and doors. The town maintains little of its original integrity.

The Whitestone Coal Works and the Raccoon mine, owned by the Sanford Coal Company, were located near the town. Later, Carnegie Coal Corporation purchased these mines. When the mines ceased operation, the town's name was changed to Joffre.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 5,740 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Joffre area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in Joffre extends along existing road rights-of-way. Other sectors are classified as mine

dump areas, consisted of slopes greater than 15 percent or are within areas disturbed by development activities. One sector between Joffre and Hickton is modified by the emplacement of a railroad spur. A total of 4,900 linear meters were not tested due to disturbances and slope. Subsurface testing was conducted in the remaining 840 linear meters and was completed in three different testing areas (Areas A, B and C).

Area A was located along the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek. Flora consisted of mowed grasses. A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in Area A. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 18 to 20 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. The Raccoon Area A Lawns Site was identified in Area A. Two adjacent shovel tests produced three prehistoric artifacts including two secondary flakes and one flake fragment. No additional cultural material was found.

Area B was located northeast of Area A along the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek. Flora consisted of mowed grasses. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in Area B. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 18 to 27 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. One shovel test in Area B produced one prehistoric tertiary flake. Four supplemental shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions around the positive shovel test, and no additional cultural material was found. Therefore, the single flake was concluded to be an isolated find and was not recorded as a site.

Area C was located west of Area A along the floodplain of Raccoon Creek. Flora included mowed grasses and large vegetable gardens. A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in Area C. Shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 20 to 43 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil or Stratum I - 15 cm. dark gray silty clay; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. No cultural material was found during shovel test excavations in Area C.

#### 5.2.9 Hickton

##### *Description:*

The former bituminous mining industry by the Pittsburgh and Eastern Coal Company at Hickton is represented by a few remaining semi-detached company houses. Site remediation work on the former bituminous coal mine has been recently completed in this area resulting in ground disturbance throughout the entire proposed right-of-way in this area.

##### *Results:*

A total of 1,025 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Hickton area. The entire proposed right-of-way in this area extends along existing road and railroad rights-of-way. No subsurface testing was completed in the Hickton area due to disturbance.

#### 5.2.10 Bonnymeade

##### *Description:*

Bonnymeade is located southeast of Burgettstown, in Smith Township between Hickton and Cherry Valley. The town is a linear plan with of six dwellings dating after 1940. Extensive active mining begins at Bonnymeade and continues to the north. A number of active and inactive oil wells are present in the area.

##### *Results:*

A total of approximately 3,500 meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Bonnymeade area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in this area extends along existing railroad and road rights-of-way. Other areas are disturbed by development activities or oil wells, or consist of slopes greater than 15 percent. A total of 2,500 linear meters were not tested due to disturbances and slope. Subsurface testing was conducted in the remaining 1,000 linear meters, which were divided into three different testing areas (Areas A, B, and C).

Area A was located between the abandoned Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. Flora consisted of dense thicket. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in all sectors of Area A. Typical shovel

test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 20 to 25 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - dark yellowish brown clay loam subsoil. The Bonnymeade Area A Site was identified in Area A. Three adjacent shovel tests produced five prehistoric artifacts including three shatter, one secondary flake and one tertiary flake. The historic Bonnymeade Mill Site was also identified in Area A. Extant remains include the stone millstone, foundation depression, and possibly the remains of the race and dam.

Area B was located southeast of Area A between the abandoned Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. Flora included fallow fields, golden rod patches, and brambles. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in all sectors of Area B. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 30 to 34 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - dark yellowish brown clay loam subsoil. The Bonnymeade Area B Site was identified in Area B. Four adjacent shovel tests produced artifacts (STPs 1, 5, 6, and 23). In addition, two shovel tests (STPs 2 and 3) excavated in the adjacent Cherry Valley Area A were positive. The artifacts found in these two shovel tests were included in the Bonnymeade Area B Site inventory because of their close proximity (Bonnymeade Area B, STP 1 was approximately 30 meters from Cherry Valley Area A, STP 2). A total of 12 prehistoric artifacts were found in association with the Bonnymeade Area B Site including one primary flake, three secondary flakes, four tertiary flakes, and four shatter.

Area C was located northwest of Area A between the abandoned Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. Flora included pasture and tall grasses. A total of 22 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in all sectors of Area C. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 22 to 26 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - dark yellowish brown clay loam subsoil. The previously recorded site 36WH252 was identified in Area C. Two prehistoric artifacts, one secondary flake and one tertiary flake, were found on the ground surface within the proposed right-of-way in an area cleared for access. No cultural material was found during shovel test

excavations.

#### 5.2.11 Cherry Valley

*Description:*

Cherry Valley is a company town located on Raccoon Creek at a point where the stream turns to flow in an easterly direction . approximately one mile above the juncture of Cherry Run. The general area around Cherry Valley was first occupied in 1774 when an English immigrant, Thomas Cherry, constructed a log house and a frontier fort on the hill above Raccoon Creek. In the 1780s, James Leech constructed a stone house and grist mill on the Hoagland's Fort, a frontier fort, was reportedly located on Leech's property on land that later belonged to Joseph Keys (Dallas-Albert 1896).

The company town of Cherry Valley was established at the turn of the century when three mines owned by the Pittsburgh and Eastern Coal Company were opened on the former Keys and Scott farms. Coal was transported from these mines on a branch railroad, extending along Raccoon Creek from the main line at Burgettstown. The mines were in continuous operation until they were closed in 1927. A major fire occurred at Mine #2 shortly afterwards. The tipples were removed and the remaining company houses were sold to private owners. Despite the closing of the mine, Cherry Valley continued to flourish and new homes have been built within and near the original town.

The town is laid out in a grid pattern of approximately 24 semi-detached dwellings. Cherry Valley was constructed at the turn of the century and continued as a company town until 1927 when the mines were shut down. Since that time, new residences have infilled vacant lots and older company houses have been remodeled.

A two-and-one-half story stone dwelling, formerly owned by James Leech, is located on the south side of town. Although the dwelling is beyond the project area boundaries, the right-of-way passes through the Leech property.

Several large mine dumps and oil wells are present in the area today. The proposed right-of-way passes along a terrace of Raccoon Creek and in an area

where three prehistoric archaeological sites - 36WH184, 36WH253, and 36WH185 - have been previously recorded beyond the project area boundaries on a series of upland benches and a narrow floodplain of a small tributary stream.

*Results:*

A total of approximately 4,100 linear meters of the proposed right-of-way is located in the Cherry Valley area. The majority of the proposed right-of-way in this area extends along existing railroad and road rights-of-way. Other areas are disturbed by development activities, the emplacement of an oil well, or consist of slopes greater than 15 percent. A total of 3,330 linear meters were not tested due to disturbances and slope. Subsurface testing was conducted in the remaining 770 linear meters, and was completed in three different testing areas (Areas A, B, and C).

Area A was located between the abandoned Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. Flora included mowed grasses and dense thicket. A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in undisturbed sectors of Area A. Some sections of Area A were not tested due to disturbance from construction of the railroad and an old railroad spur that was previously connected to the Pittsburgh & Eastern #2 Mine. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of a moist, dark brown silt loam plowzone extending to the water table at 25 to 30 cm. The Cherry Valley Area A Site was identified in an area adjacent to the old railroad spur. One shovel test produced two prehistoric artifacts including one shatter and one tertiary flake. Four supplementary shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions around the positive shovel test, and no additional cultural material was found. Most of this site was probably destroyed by the construction of the railroad and railroad spur. As previously described, two positive shovel tests excavated in Cherry Valley Area A (STPs 2 and 3) have been included in the Bonnymeade Area B Site.

Area B was located south of Area A between the abandoned Pan Handle Railroad right-of-way and Raccoon Creek. Flora included mowed grasses and secondary woodlands. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in undisturbed sectors of Area B. Some sections of Area B were not



tested due to disturbance from construction of the railroad and the Pittsburgh & Eastern #2 Mine, located just west of Area B. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 28 to 30 cm. dark brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. No cultural material was found during subsurface testing in Area B.

Area C was located east of Area B adjacent to Raccoon Creek. Flora included mowed grasses. A total of 22 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in all sectors of Area A. Disturbances in some shovel test profiles can be attributed to the close proximity of the railroad and the Pittsburgh & Eastern #2 Mine. Typical undisturbed shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 15 to 25 cm. brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. The Cherry Valley Area C Site was identified with two adjacent shovel tests producing a total of two tertiary flakes.

#### 5.2.12 Bulger

##### *Description:*

Bulger is located on a series of benches above a tributary of Raccoon Creek. The town was originally part of the Village of Candor and did not become a separate entity until after the completion of the Panhandle Railroad in 1865, when a station was constructed there. The railroad passed through the nearby Bulger Tunnel until it was removed in 1905. The first lots were laid out in 1866 by Pittsburgh lawyers Charles Lockhart and William Frew.

Before the bituminous mining industry dominated the region, Bulger was an agricultural community focusing on the dairy business. The Butter and Cheese Association established a business in the town on July 1, 1881. During its first four months of operation this firm produced over one thousand cheeses of an average weight of 33 pounds and shipped a large volume of milk from this area to the Pittsburgh market.

The first mine to be opened in the area was the Whitestone Coal Works, located between Bulger and Burgettstown. In 1901, the Bulger Mine was constructed in 1901 and two years later, the Carnegie Coal Company and the Bulger Block Coal

Table 1

Burgettstown-Smith Joint Sewage Project SITES IDENTIFIED DURING PHASE I: CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY			
<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Topographic Setting</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Distance to Nearest Water</u>
36 WH 252	terrace	Glenford silt loam	195 meters
Atlasburg Areas A & B	flood plain	Newark silt loam, Udorthents	45 meters
Bonnymeade Area A	terrace	Newark silt loam	90 meters
Bonnymeade Area B	flood plain	Purdy silt loam	60 meters
Bonnymeade Mill	terrace	Newark silt loam	150 meters
Burgett's Mill	terrace	Dormont silt loam	15 meters
Cherry Valley Area A	flood plain	Purdy silt loam	35 meters
Cherry Valley Area C	terrace	Glenford silt loam	105 meters
Raccoon Area A Lawns	first terrace / flood plain	Newark silt loam	10 meters

### 5.3 RESULTS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY PHASE I FIELD SURVEY

As a result of the initial Phase I field survey, a total of nine (9) sites were identified. In order to avoid these resources, the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority decided to move the proposed right-of-way from the areas where sites would be impacted. Eight (8) of the nine (9) resources will be avoided as a result of the new alignment. In most cases, the sewer line was moved within existing railroad or road rights-of-way. When the new sewer line segments were within undisturbed areas, subsurface testing was performed. No realignment was created to avoid the Cherry Valley Area C Site; however, additional subsurface testing was performed in the site area to further define the site boundaries.

In addition to the sewer line realignments, three specific sites were chosen for the possible location of the sewage treatment plant. One goal was to situate the sewage treatment plant site so it was not within a flood plain. Each of the three sites includes approximately 0.89 acres. Disturbances were documented in two of the new treatment plant site areas; subsurface testing was conducted in one of these and the third treatment plant site area.

Maps indicating the new sewer line alignments and the new treatment plant sites, as well as any testing performed in these areas, are presented in an appendix to this document.

#### 5.3.1 Atlasburg Area A and B Site

In order to avoid the Atlasburg Area A and B Site, the proposed sewer right-of-way was realigned to extend along existing road and railroad rights-of-way. The sewer line will now follow the roadway located southeast of the site, and will then extend along the railroad right-of-way that bisects the site. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from the construction of the railroad. During initial Phase I testing, it was concluded that the central section of the Atlasburg Area A and B Site was destroyed during construction of the railroad. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the remainder of the Atlasburg Area A and B Site

will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### **5.3.2 Burgett's Mill Site**

In order to avoid the Burgett's Mill Site, the proposed sewer right-of-way was moved to the west side of the site. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from the construction of the roadway and railroad. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Burgett's Mill Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### **5.3.3 Raccoon Area A Lawns Site**

In order to avoid the Raccoon Area A Lawns Site, the proposed sewer right-of-way was moved south of the site. The new portion of the right-of-way consists of approximately 200 meters. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in these areas. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 19 to 23 cm. dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. No cultural material was found during subsurface testing; therefore, it can be concluded that the site does not extend into the new sewer alignment areas. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Raccoon Area A Lawns Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### **5.3.4 36WH252 Site**

The proposed sewer right-of-way was relocated north and east of the 36WH252 Site in order to avoid the resource. The sewer line in this area will now extend along the railroad right-of-way. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from railroad construction. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the 36WH252 Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### 5.3.5 Bonnymeade Mill Site

The proposed sewer right-of-way was relocated north and east of the Bonnymeade Mill Site in order to avoid any impact to the site. The sewer line in this area will now extend along the railroad right-of-way. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from railroad construction. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Bonnymeade Mill Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### 5.3.6 Bonnymeade Area A Site

In order to avoid the Bonnymeade Area A Site, the proposed sewer right-of-way was relocated to the north and east along the railroad right-of-way. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from railroad construction. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Bonnymeade Area A Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### 5.3.7 Bonnymeade Area B Site

The proposed sewer right-of-way was relocated to the north and east of the Bonnymeade Area B Site so as to avoid impact to the site. The sewer line in this area will now extend along the railroad right-of-way. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to disturbances from railroad construction. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Bonnymeade Area B Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### 5.3.8 Cherry Valley Area A Site

The proposed sewer right-of-way was relocated to the north and east of the Cherry Valley Area A Site so as to avoid impact to the site. The sewer line in this area will now extend along the railroad right-of-way. No subsurface testing was necessary in the realigned portions of the proposed right-of-way due to

disturbances from railroad construction. Due to the realignment of the sewer line, the Cherry Valley Area A Site will be protected in place and will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

#### 5.3.9 Cherry Valley Area C Site

The proposed sewer right-of-way was not relocated to avoid this site. However, additional subsurface testing was performed in the site area in order to further define the site boundaries. As stated before, this site is represented by two tertiary flakes, one found in each of two adjacent shovel tests. During the Supplementary Phase I Field Survey, shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions around each positive shovel test. Shovel test soil profiles consisted of the following: Stratum I - 17 to 25 cm. brown silt loam plowzone; Stratum II - yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. No additional cultural material was found during the supplementary testing.

#### 5.3.10 New Sewage Treatment Plant Sites

Three specific sites (TP-Site #1, TP-Site #2, and TP-Site #3) were chosen for the sewage treatment plant, each consisting of approximately 0.89 acres. TP-Site #1 is located on a bench within the area originally designated as the sewage treatment plant site. Flora includes secondary tree growth and areas of dense underbrush and/or herb/shrub communities. The Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek is located approximately 125 meters north of TP-Site #1. This specific area consists of industrial disturbance in the form of piled slag to form a railroad turn around (visible as an upside down "V" shape on the topographic map). In addition, piles of slag and debris littered the surrounding areas, and railroad construction has impacted areas to the north and south of site. Units excavated east of TP-Site #1 during the initial Phase I Field Survey further document these disturbances. Subsurface testing was not performed in TP-Site #1.

TP-Site #2 is situated in an upland bench just north of the area originally designated as the sewage treatment plant site. The ground surface steeply drops from this landform to the terrace and flood plain of the Burgetts Fork of Raccoon

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area was considered a high probability zone for archaeological sites based on the following factors:

- 1) The study area is situated on Raccoon Creek near its headwaters, and numerous tributary springs and small streams are present.
- 2) Numerous prehistoric sites have been documented along Raccoon Creek and its tributaries in the uplands of Washington County.
- 3) Well to moderately well-drained soils cover segments of the project area.
- 4) Slopes of less than 8 percent are present.
- 5) Local chert sources outcrop near the project area

The project boundaries were defined as the sewage treatment plant site and proposed a sewer line right-of-way. The majority of the proposed sewer line is within existing rights-of-way. The general project area has been previously disturbed by a series of significant factors based primarily on the industrial development in the area. Numerous bituminous coal mines and oil and gas wells were connected to a network of railroad rights-of-ways and utilities. The construction and subsequent demolition of these large industrial complexes as well as fires and demolitions in the residential areas have disturbed large segments of the project area. Although Flood control projects on Raccoon Creek have minimized flooding, the projects have altered the floodplains and creek banks.

The villages surrounding the headwaters of Raccoon Creek represent a classic pattern of industrial development in southwestern Pennsylvania - the integration of agriculture, bituminous coal mining and railroad-related transportation features during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Burgettstown began as a characteristic small crossroads community with an early water-powered grist that provided the impetus for community growth. Millers and other entrepreneurs expanded the mill site with a general store and other services for farmers while they waited for their grains to be processed. As the bituminous coal mining industry began, a series of company towns and zones of company housing were constructed in the Burgettstown area. During the height of

the regional industrialization, the town and other surrounding villages prospered from a new zinc mill and most importantly from the extractive industries relating with bituminous coal, oil and gas. Yet, unlike many other industrial towns that were isolated once the coal mining industry was no longer feasible, the communities in this area have evolved into viable residential neighborhoods. The original commercial centers of Burgettstown and Slovan have deteriorated but new business development is evident in the valley. An industrial park has taken over the coal mining complex at Atlasburg; and coal reclamation processes are currently underway. A four-lane road has been constructed through the main road in Burgettstown.

Susan Zacher of the PHMC was contacted regarding the company housing complexes in the project area. She requested that a brief description and history of each town be included in the historic context section of the report. None of the towns in the study area had been included in the list of sites selected for National Register nominations for company towns and mining complexes by Carmen Diccio. However, the town of Langeloth which was constructed by a chemical company, was not included in Diccio's survey (pers. comm.). A Historic Resource Survey form was included for this resource.

One segment of the Pan Handle Railroad between Station Square in the City of Pittsburgh and the Borough of Carnegie was determined eligible for the NRHP. This eligible segment is beyond the boundaries of the project area. However, the Pan Handle right-of-way, bridges, sidings, and other associated resources are located adjacent to segments of the sewer rights-of-way in the project area. The proposed line will not impact any of these resources.

An important component of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was the identification of areas where features relating with the early industrial sites in the project area could be extant. Two archaeological sites relating with grist milling were identified in the highest probability localities for this site type. The Burgett's Mill dating c. 1789 was recorded in "Old Town" ; the Bonnymeade Mill Site was identified in Bonnymeade.

During the initial Phase I Field Survey, a total of nine (9) sites were



identified within the project area. As mentioned above, two of these sites were mill sites relating with grist milling. The remaining sites were small lithic reduction localities.

In order to avoid the resources identified during initial Phase I testing, the Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewerage Authority decided to move the proposed right-of-way from the areas where recorded archaeological sites would be impacted. No realignment was created to avoid the Cherry Valley Area C Site; however, additional subsurface testing was performed in the site area to further define the site boundaries. In most other cases, the sewer line was moved within existing railroad or road rights-of-way. If the new sewer line segments were within undisturbed areas, subsurface testing was performed.

In addition to the sewer line realignments, three specific sewage treatment plant sites were chosen, each consisting of approximately 0.89 acres. Subsurface testing was conducted in two of the new treatment plant sites.

The results of the Supplementary Phase I Field Survey demonstrate that all but one (1) of the nine (9) identified sites will now be avoided. No additional sites were recorded during the Supplementary Phase I Field Survey.

The Cherry Valley Area C Site will be impacted during the proposed construction. As stated earlier, this site is represented by two tertiary flakes, one found in each of two adjacent shovel tests. No further cultural material was found during supplementary testing in the Cherry Valley Area C Site area.

Based on the results of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, no additional survey is recommended for the Burgettstown-Smith Joint Sewerage Project.

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#### MAPS

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**APPENDIX I  
SUMMARY FORM**

BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
Report Summary Form

1) Report Title Phase I Cultural Resource Survey. Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewage Project. Washington County, Pennsylvania.

2) ER#

3) Author/Firm Christine E. Davis with Amy K. Davis & D. Scott Speedy: CDC, Inc.

4) Report Date Draft: August 1994, Final: December 1994

5) # of Pages 58 + Appendices

6) Agency Farmers Home Administration

7) Project Area County Washington County

8) Project Area Municipality Smith Township

9) Project Area Drainage Codes  
Subbasin 341 Subbasin 20, Ohio River  
Watershed 353 Watershed D  
Major Stream 354 Ohio River  
Minor Stream 355 Raccoon Creek

10) Project Area Physiographic Zone Unglaciated Appalachian Plateaus

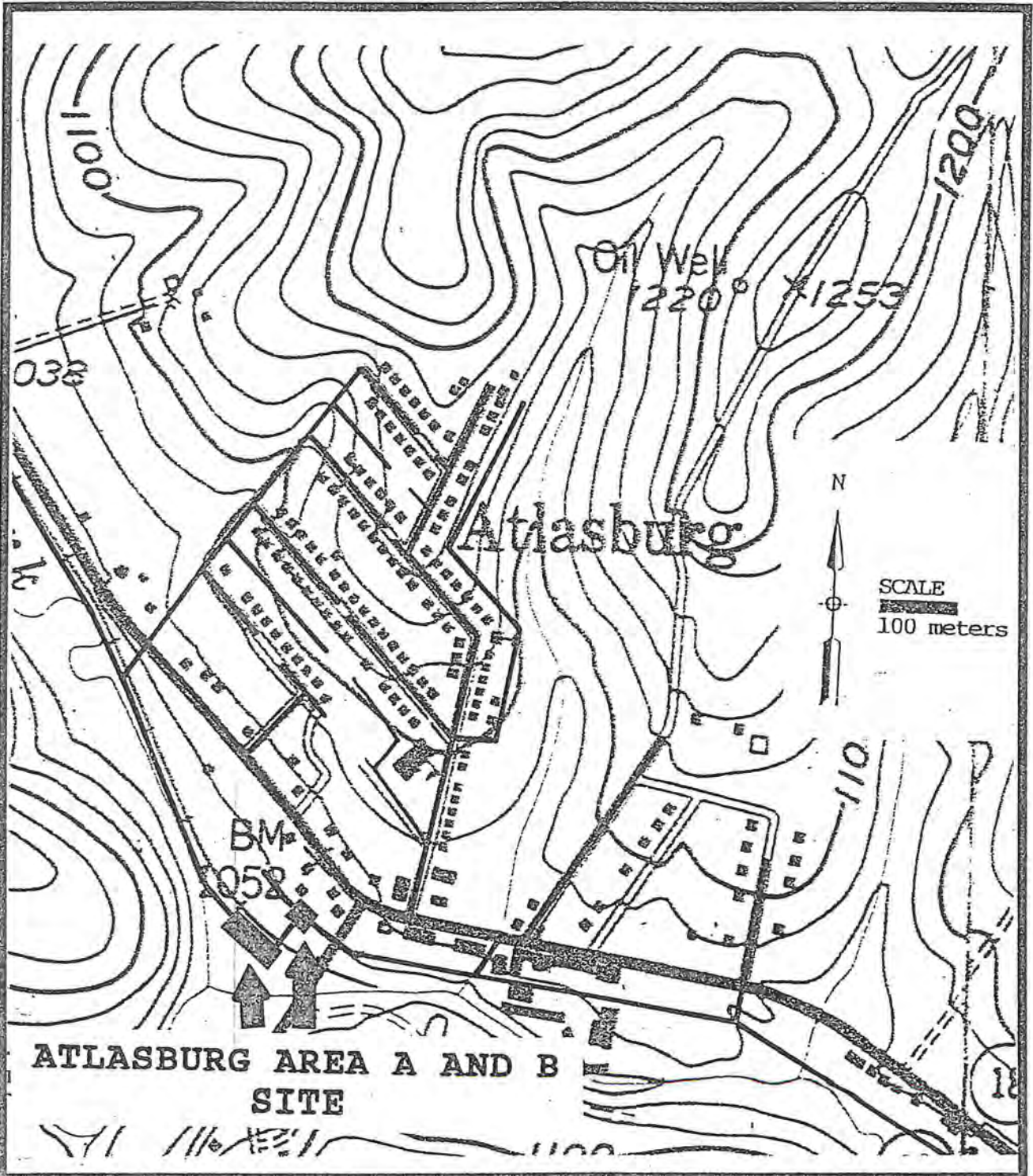
11) Survey Type Phase I

12) Total Project Area 72,515 linear meters + one 24-acre treatment plant site and three 0.89-acre alternate treatment plant sites or a total of approximately 924 acres

13) Low Probability/Disturbed Areas 69,710 linear meters + 25.78 acres or approximately 888 acres

14) Total Number of Sites Encountered/Phase I 9

1)	Site Name	36Wh252 (previously recorded)
	Phase I Methodology	shovel test probes
	Chronology	unknown prehistoric
	Site Size	unknown
	NR Eligibility	unknown
2)	Site Name	Atlasburg Areas A and B
	Phase I Methodology	shovel test probes
	Chronology	unknown prehistoric
	Site Size	unknown
	NR Eligibility	unknown

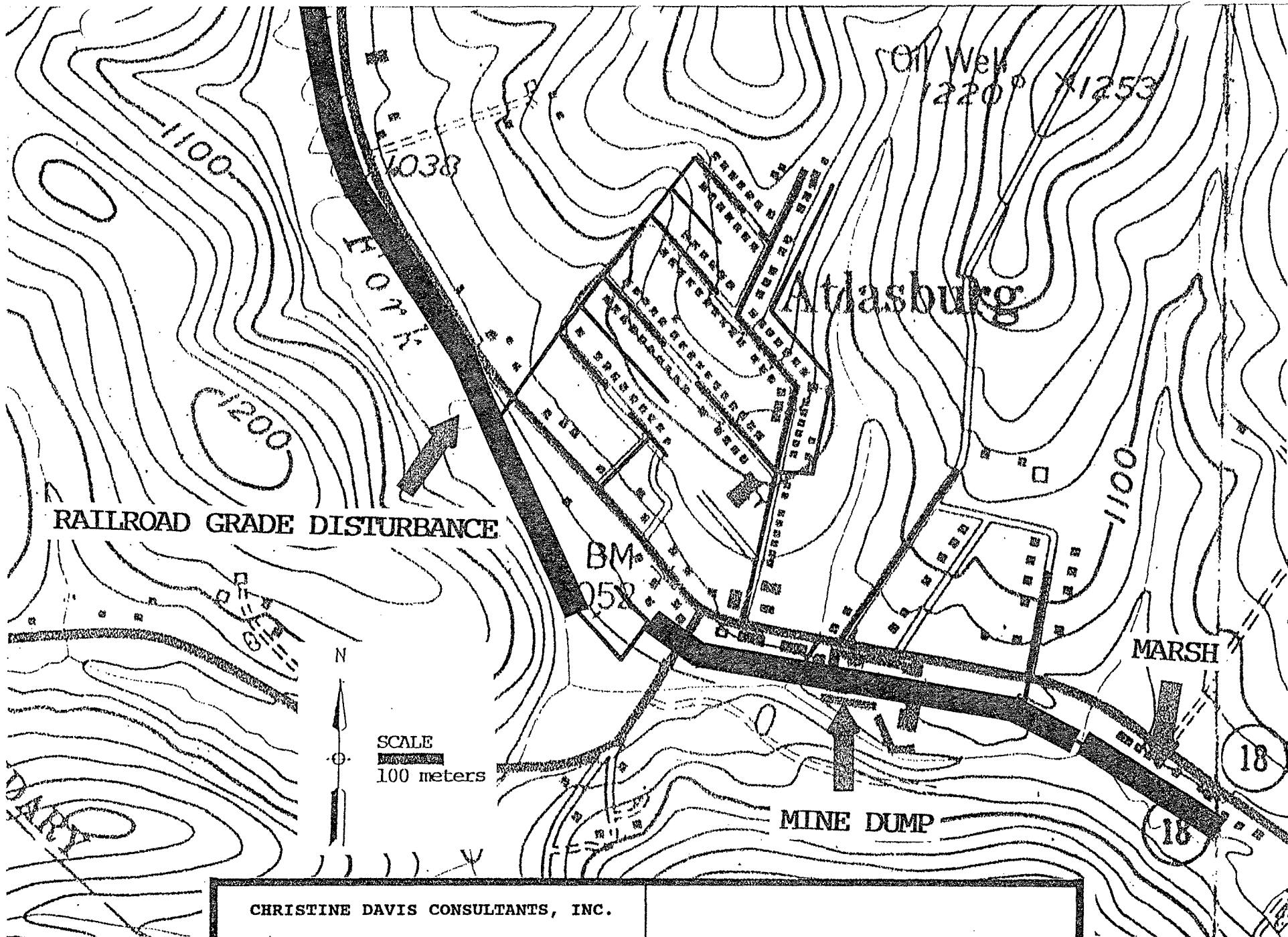


CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

ATLASBURG  
Indicating Recorded Site



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

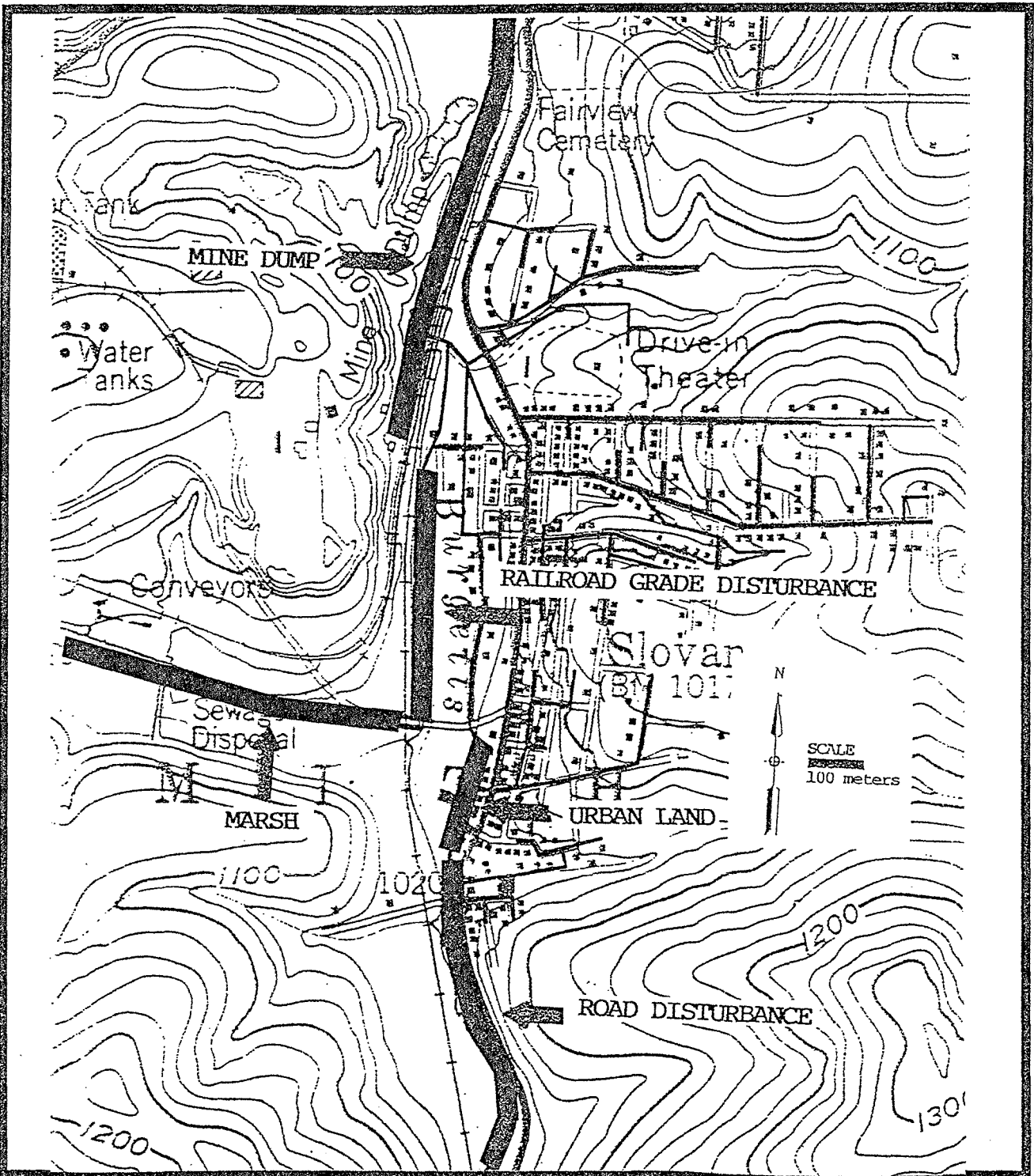
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

ATLASBURG  
Indicating Disturbances



APPENDIX III  
SLOVAN



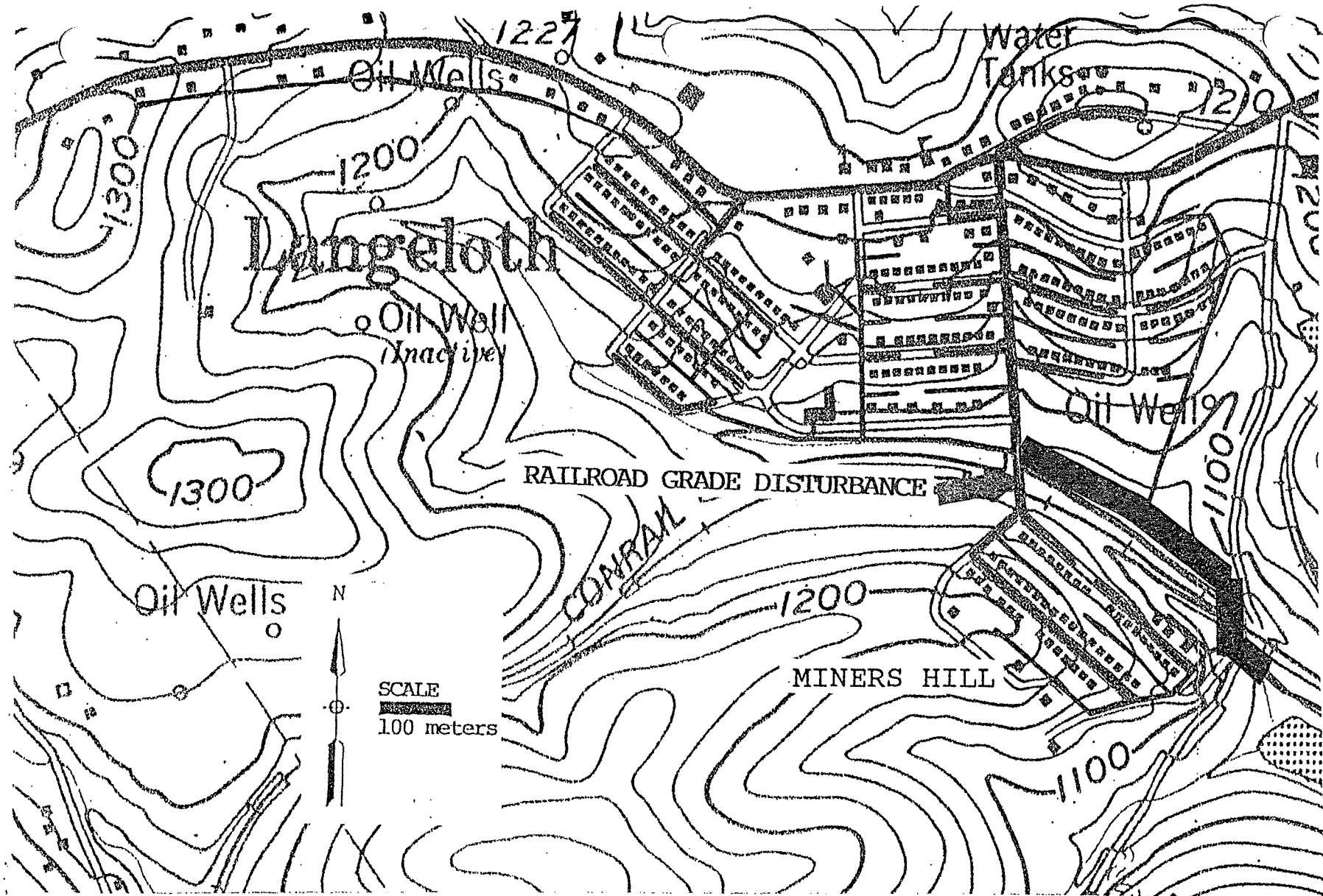
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

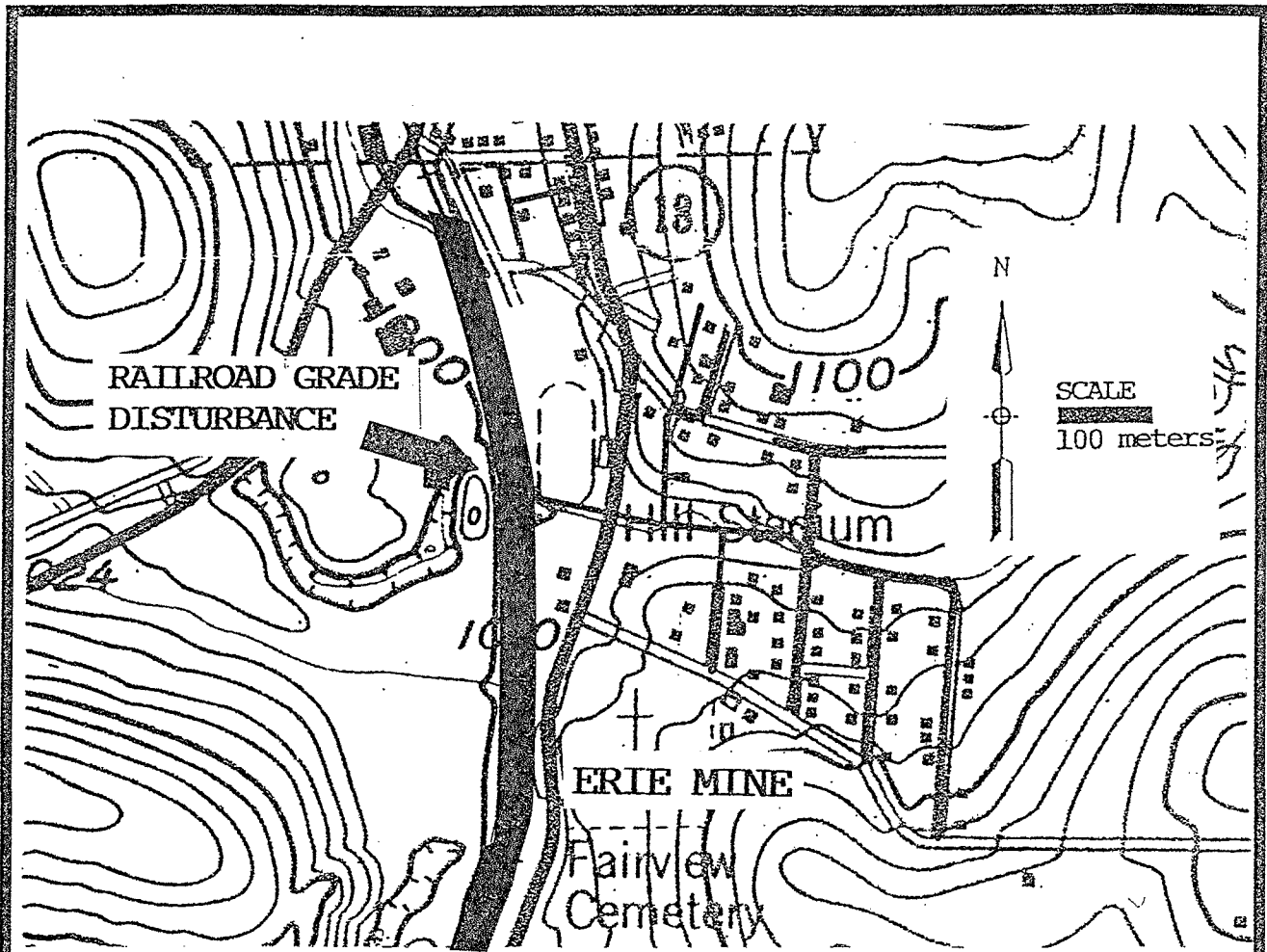
SLOVAN  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX IV  
LANGELOTH



<p>CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.</p> <p>BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT</p> <p>Washington County, PA</p>	<p>LANGELOTH Indicating Disturbances</p>
---	--

APPENDIX V  
ERIE MINE



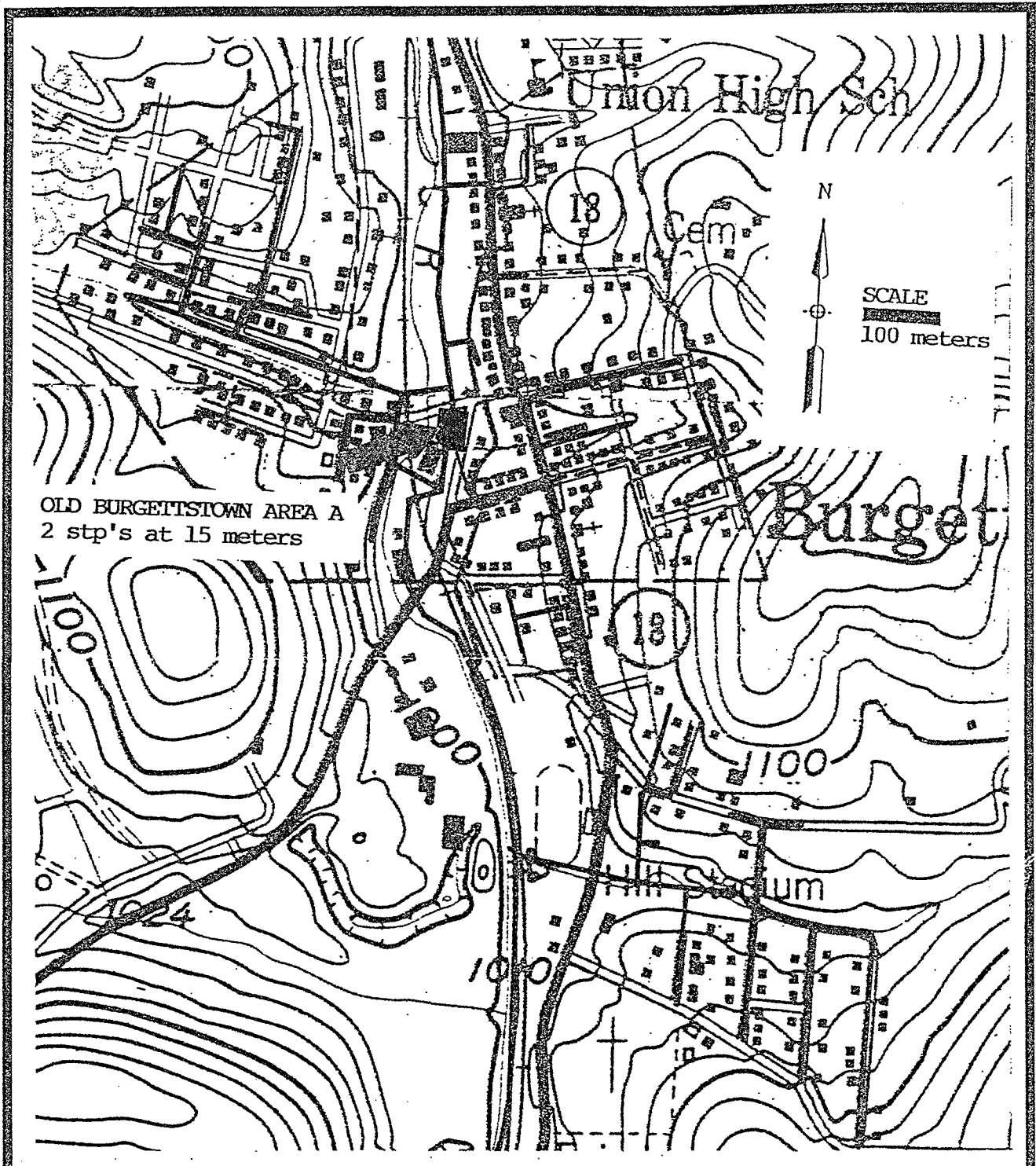
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

ERIE MINE  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX VI  
BURGETTSTOWN "OLD TOWN"



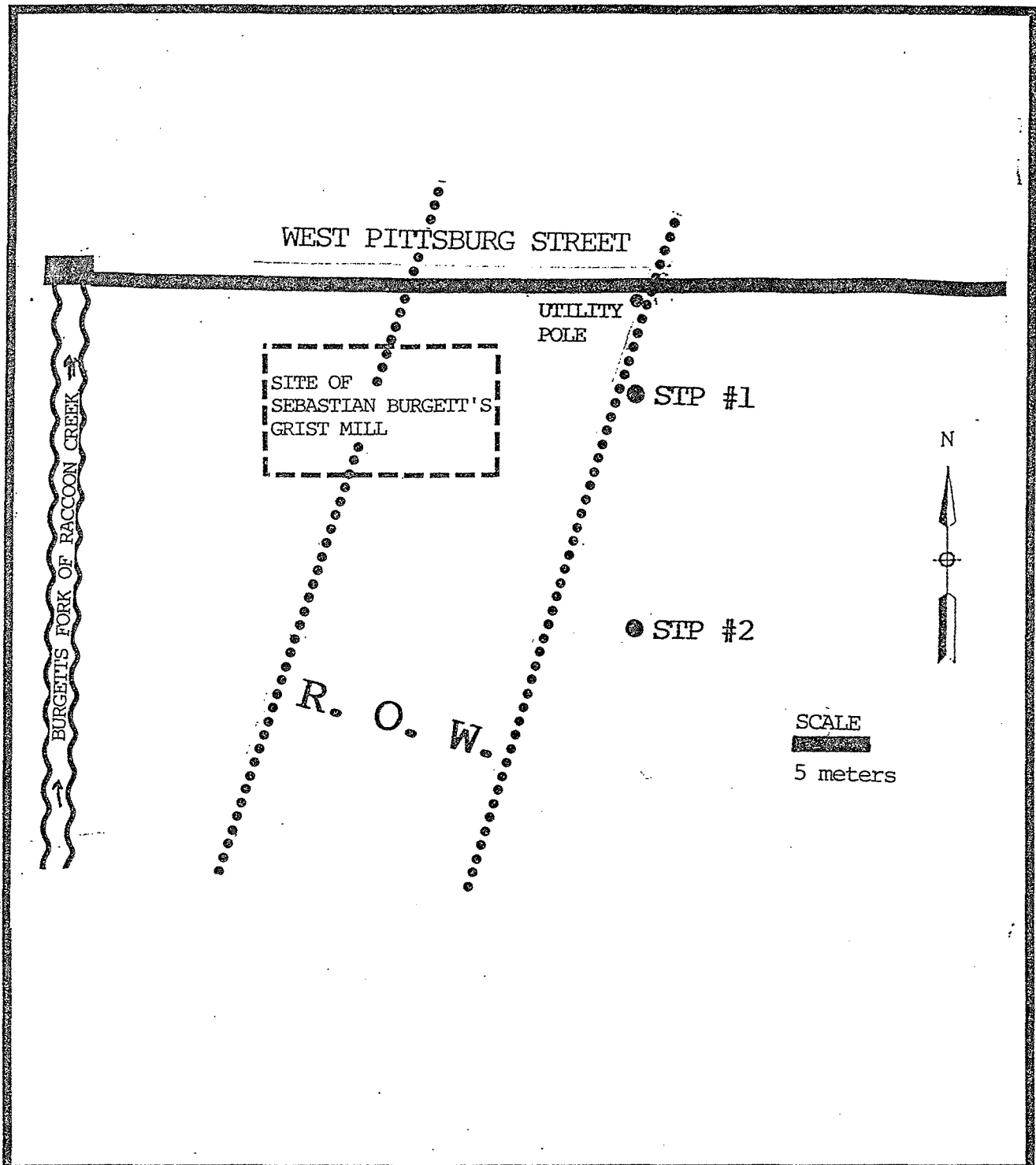
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BURGETTSTOWN "OLD TOWN"  
Area of Subsurface Testing



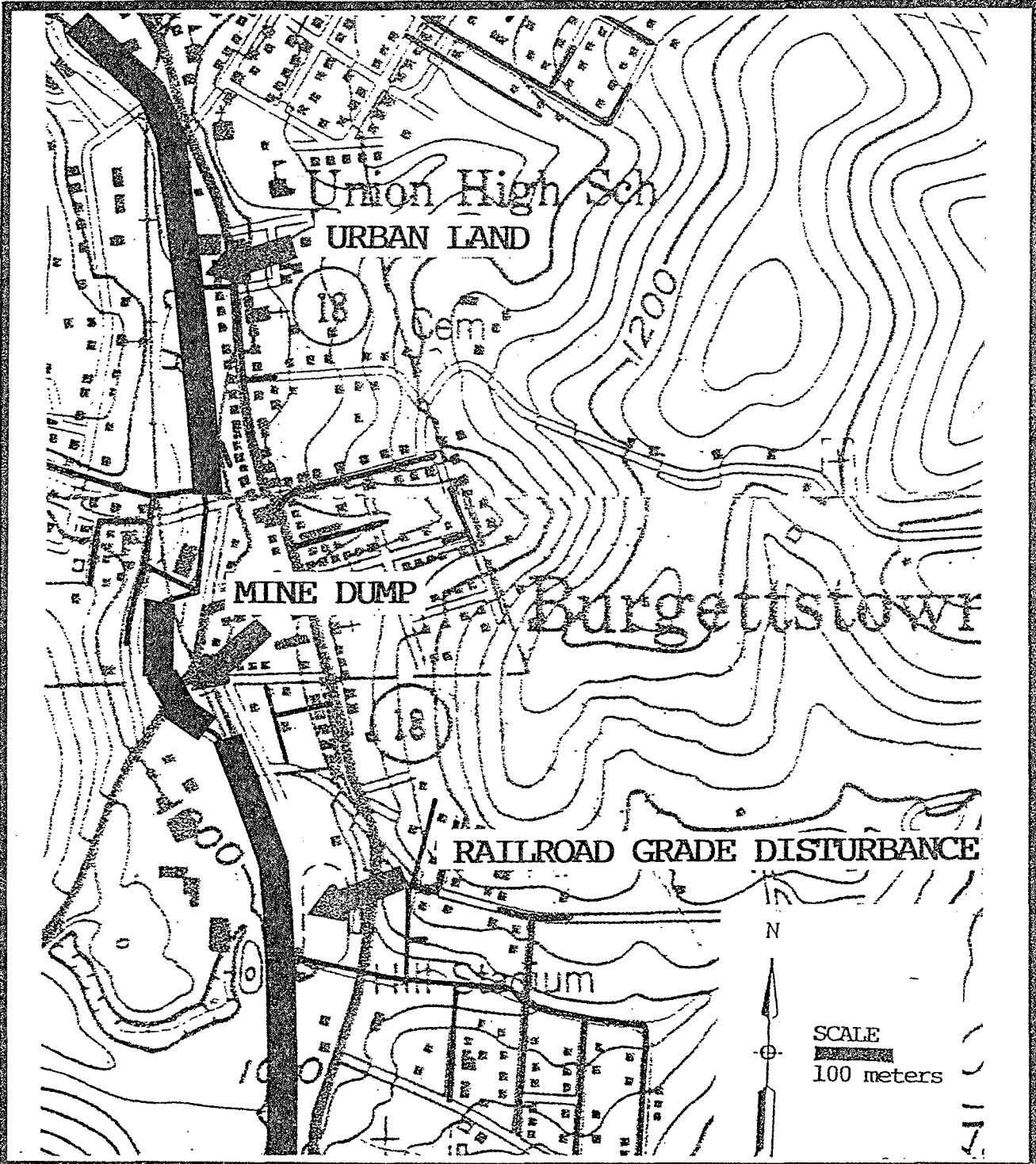


CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BURGETTSTOWN "OLD TOWN"  
Plan View of Burgett's Mill



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

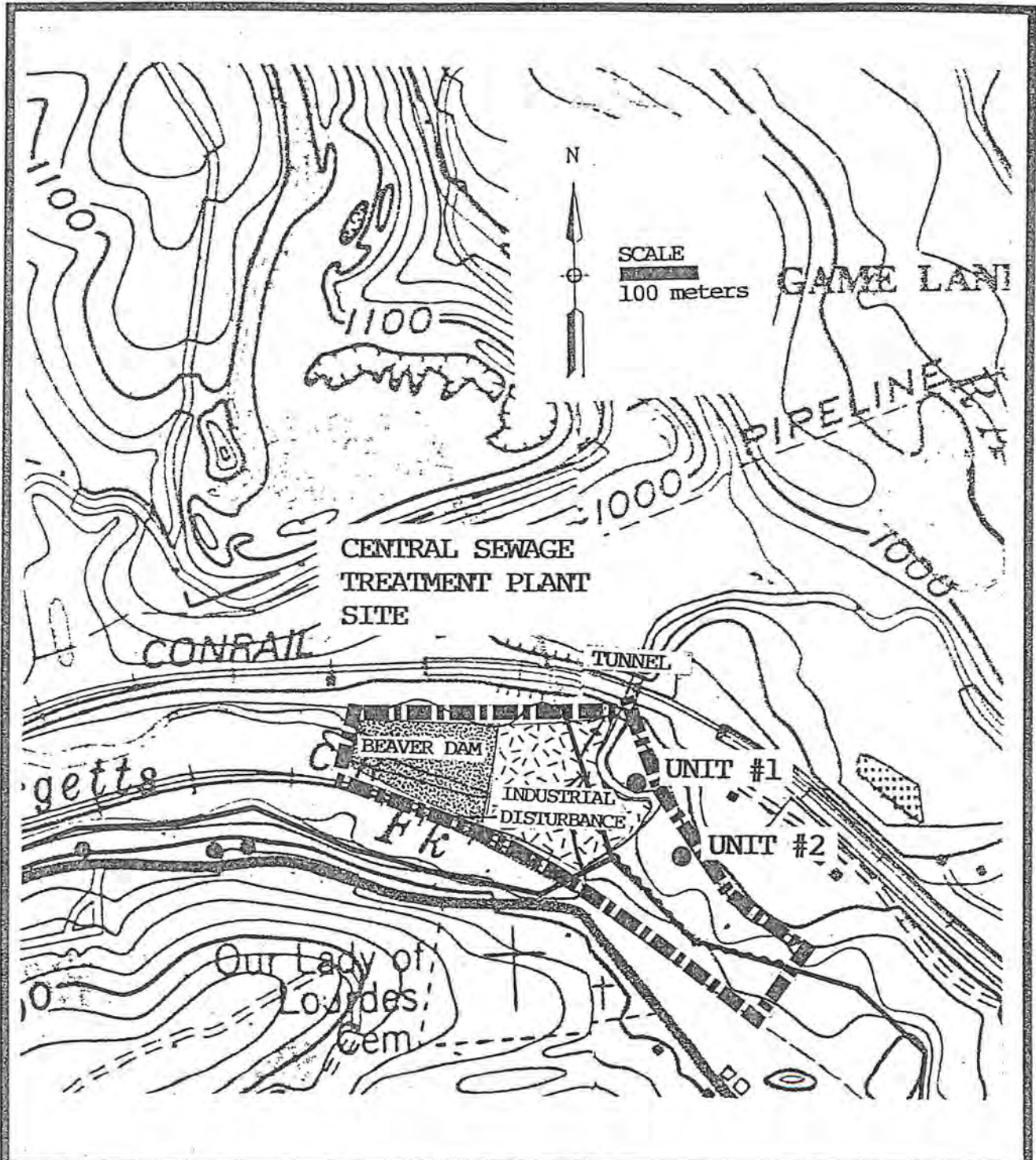
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BURGETTSTOWN "OLD TOWN"  
Indicating Disturbances



APPENDIX VII  
BURGETTSTOWN "NEW TOWN"



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

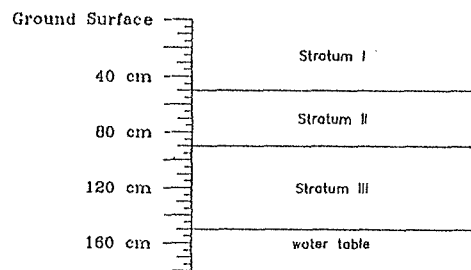
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JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

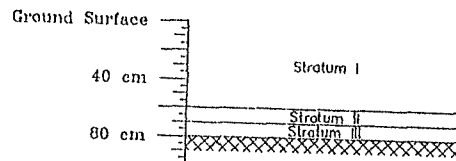
BURGETTSTOWN "NEW TOWN"  
Indicating Proposed Central  
Sewage Treatment Plant Site

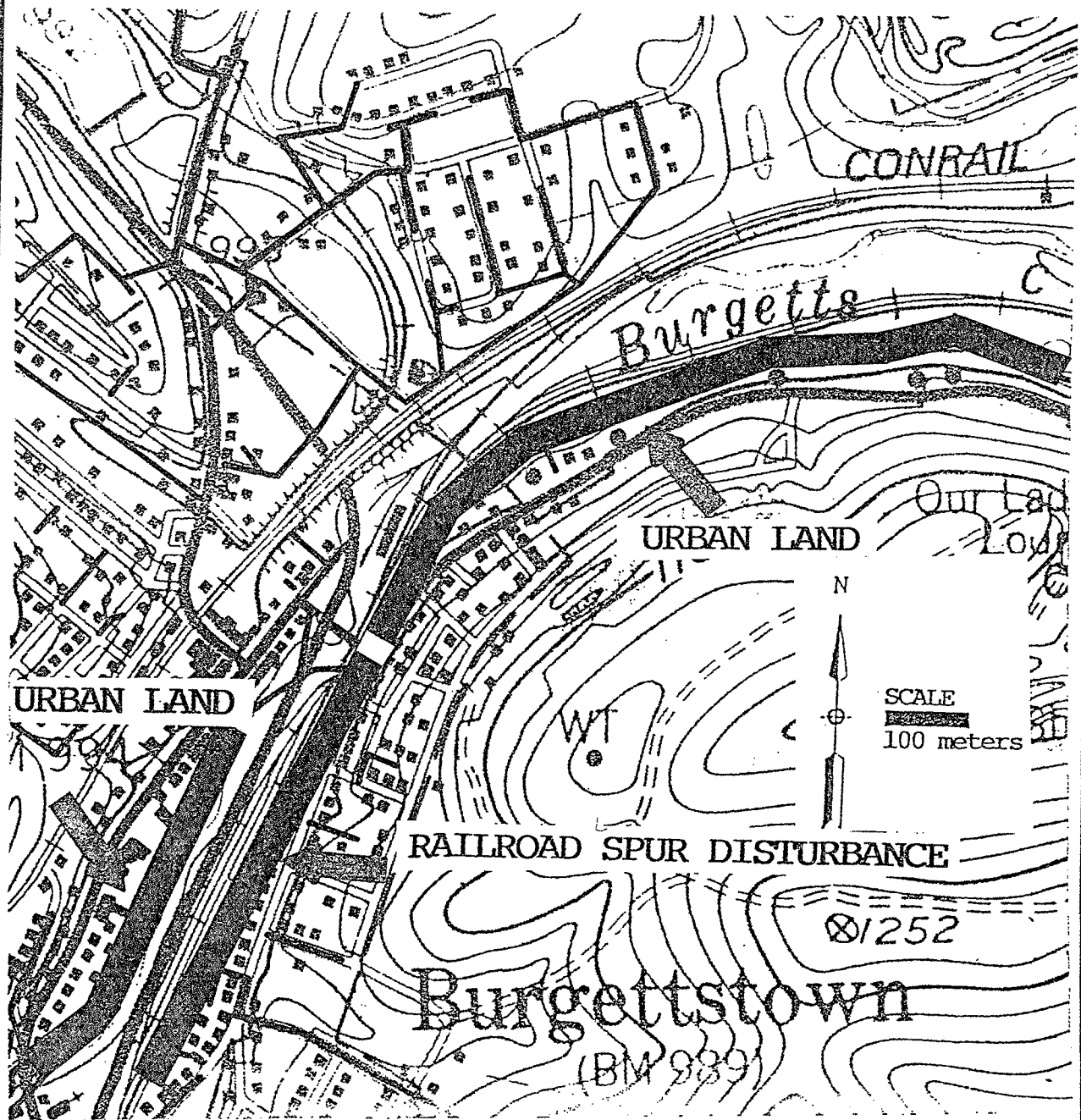
REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES

Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Central Sewege Treatment Plant  
Phase I  
Unit 1



Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Central Sewege Treatment Plant  
Phase I  
Unit 2





CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

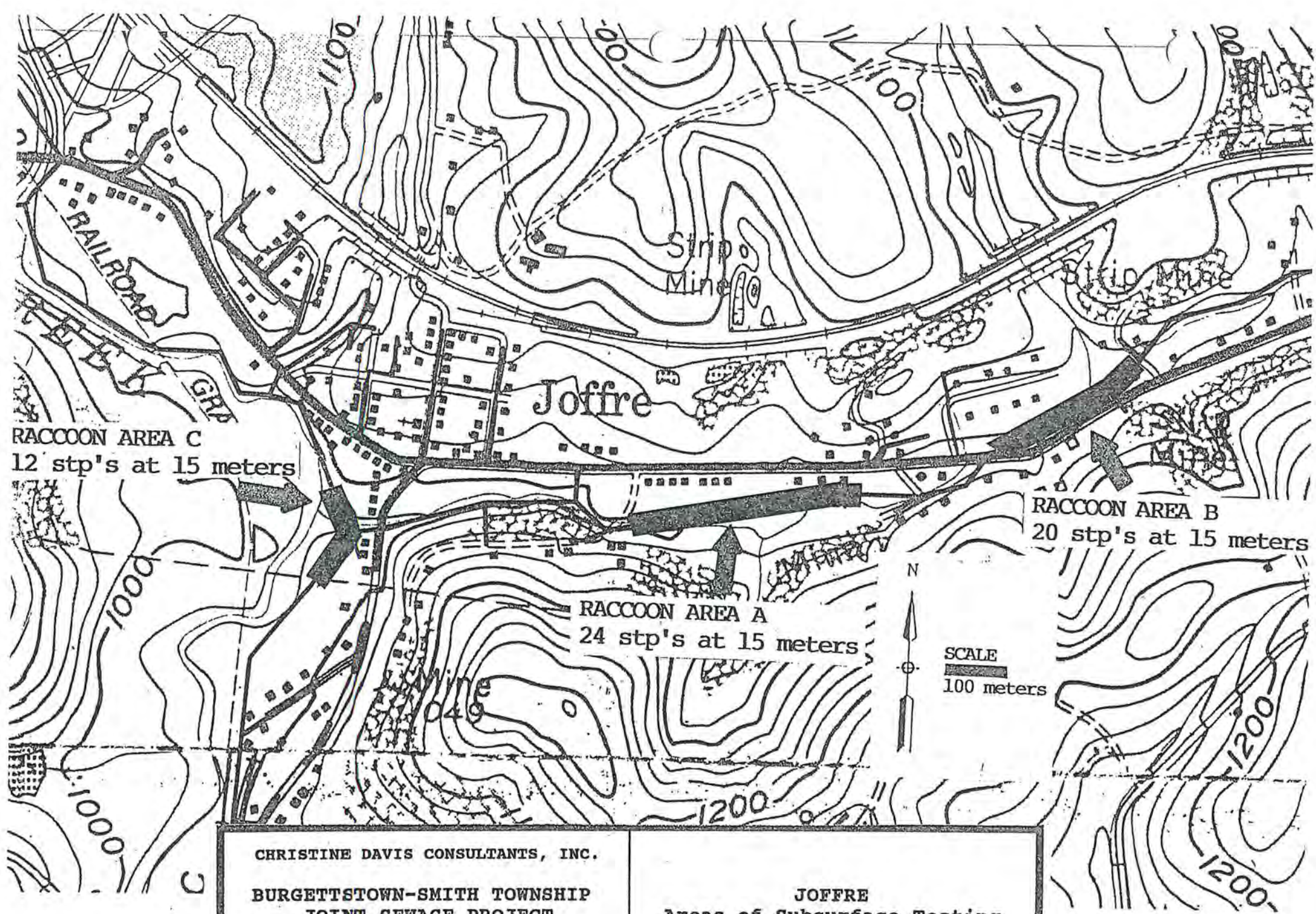
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BURGETTSTOWN "NEW TOWN"  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX IX  
JOFFRE





CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

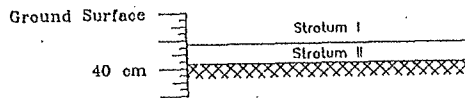
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

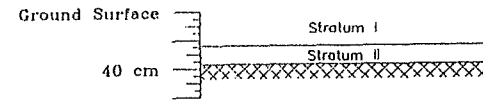
JOFFRE  
Areas of Subsurface Testing

REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES

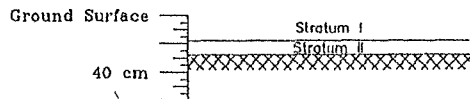
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area A  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #2



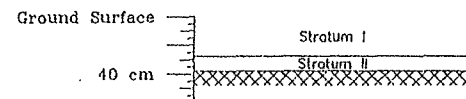
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area A  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #8



Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area B  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #6

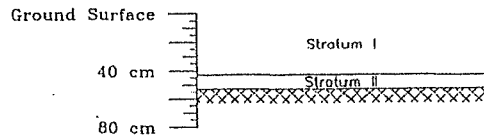


Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area B  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #13

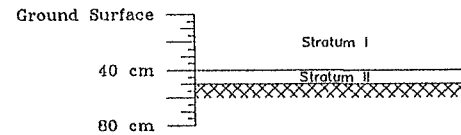


REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES

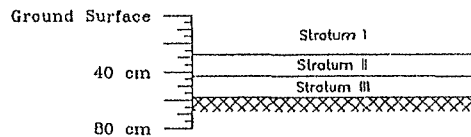
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #7



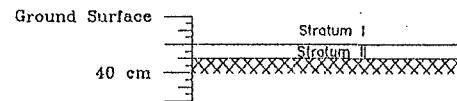
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #9

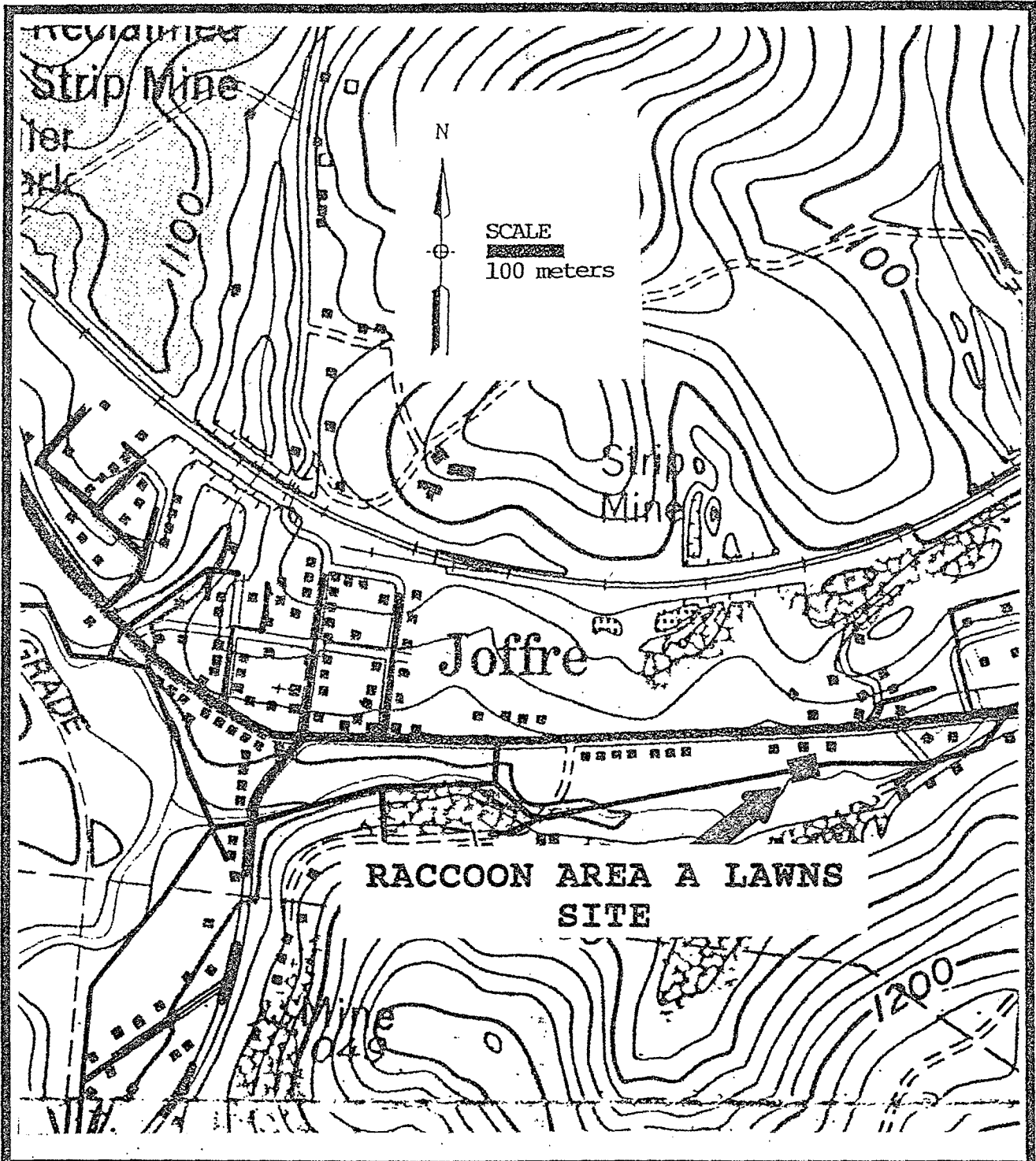


Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #14



Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Raccoon Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #21



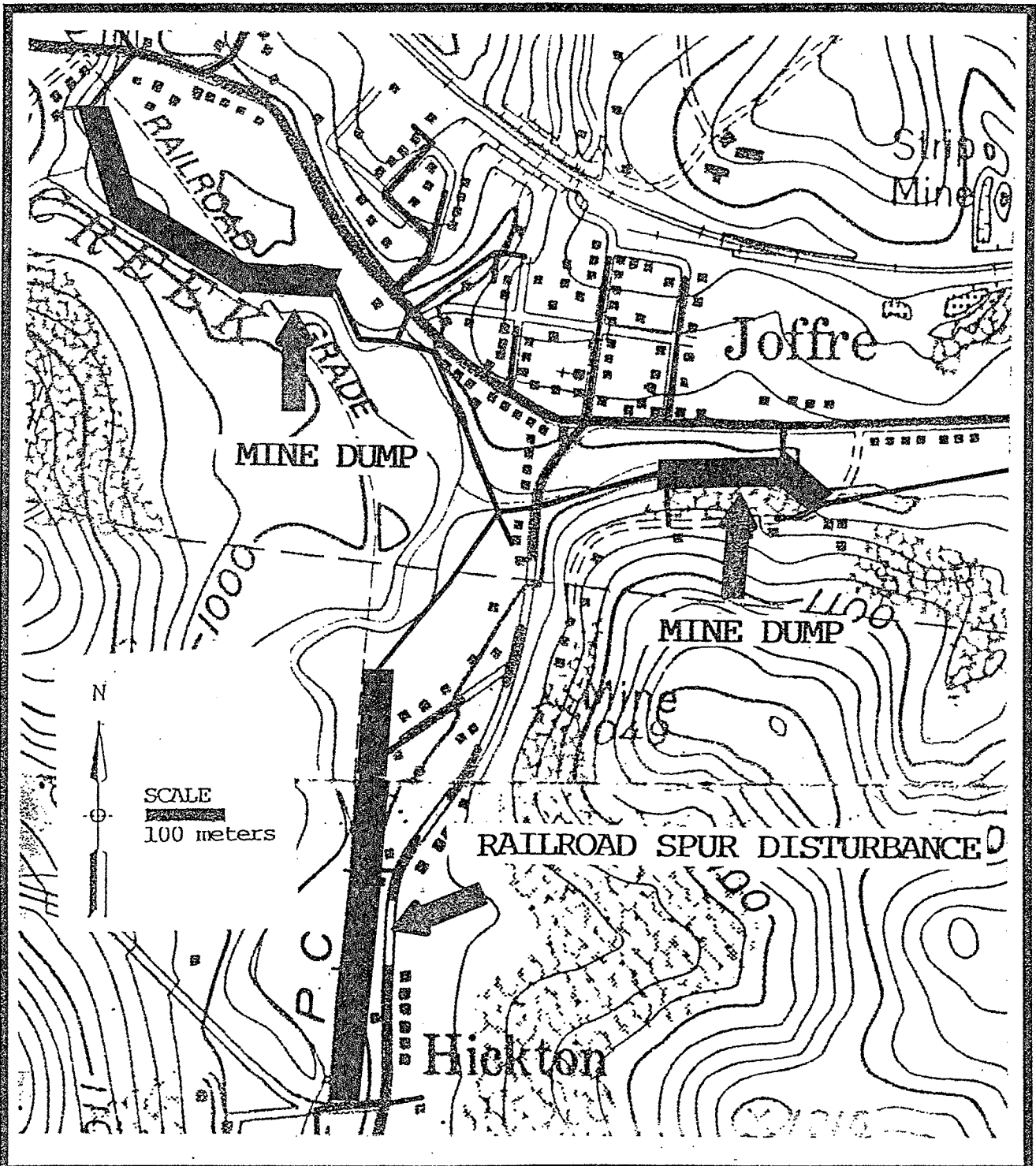


CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

JOFFRE  
Indicating Recorded Site



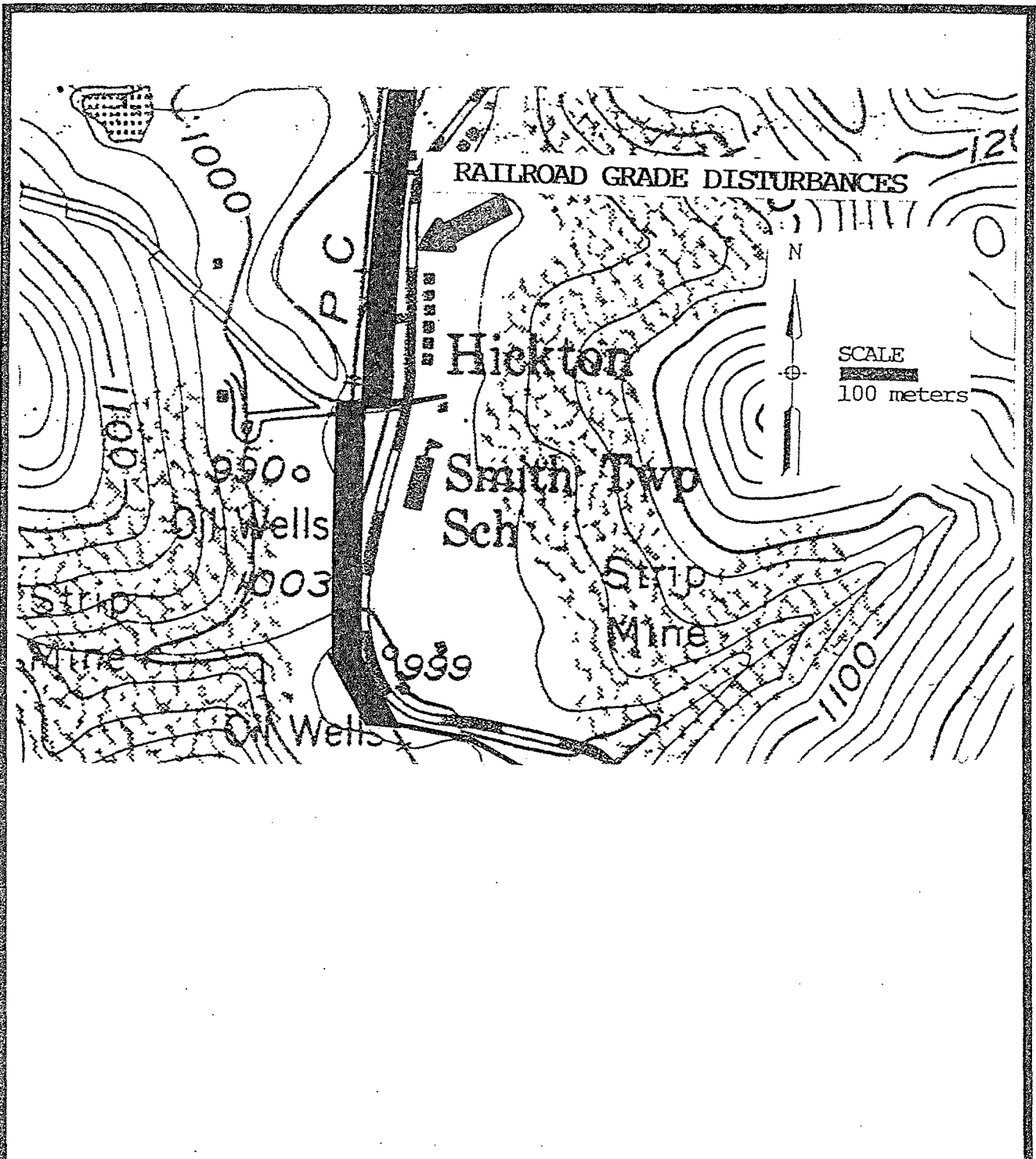
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

JOFFRE  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX X  
HICKTON



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

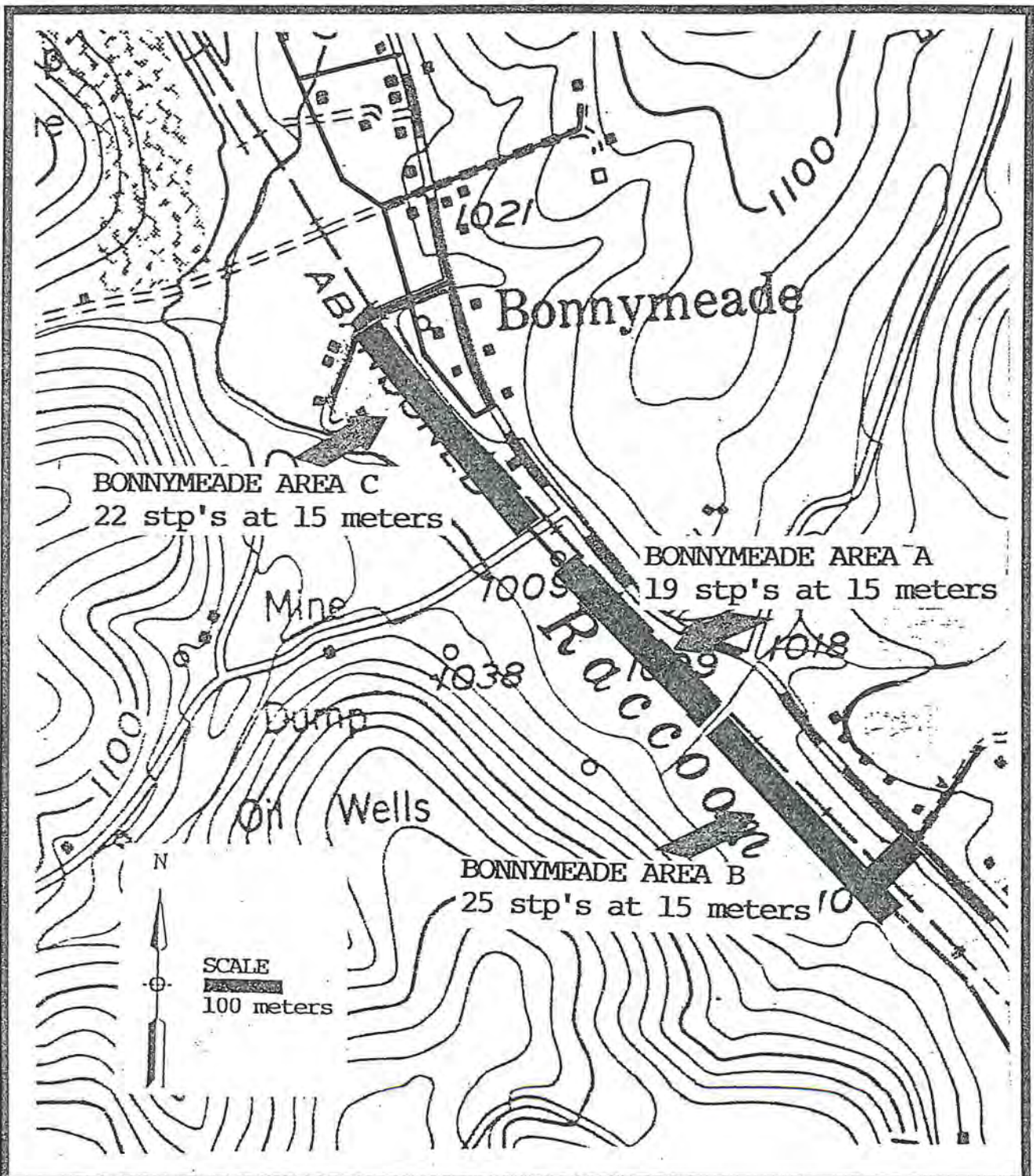
Washington County, PA

HICKTON  
Indicating Disturbance

APPENDIX XI  
BONNYMEADE

7



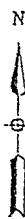


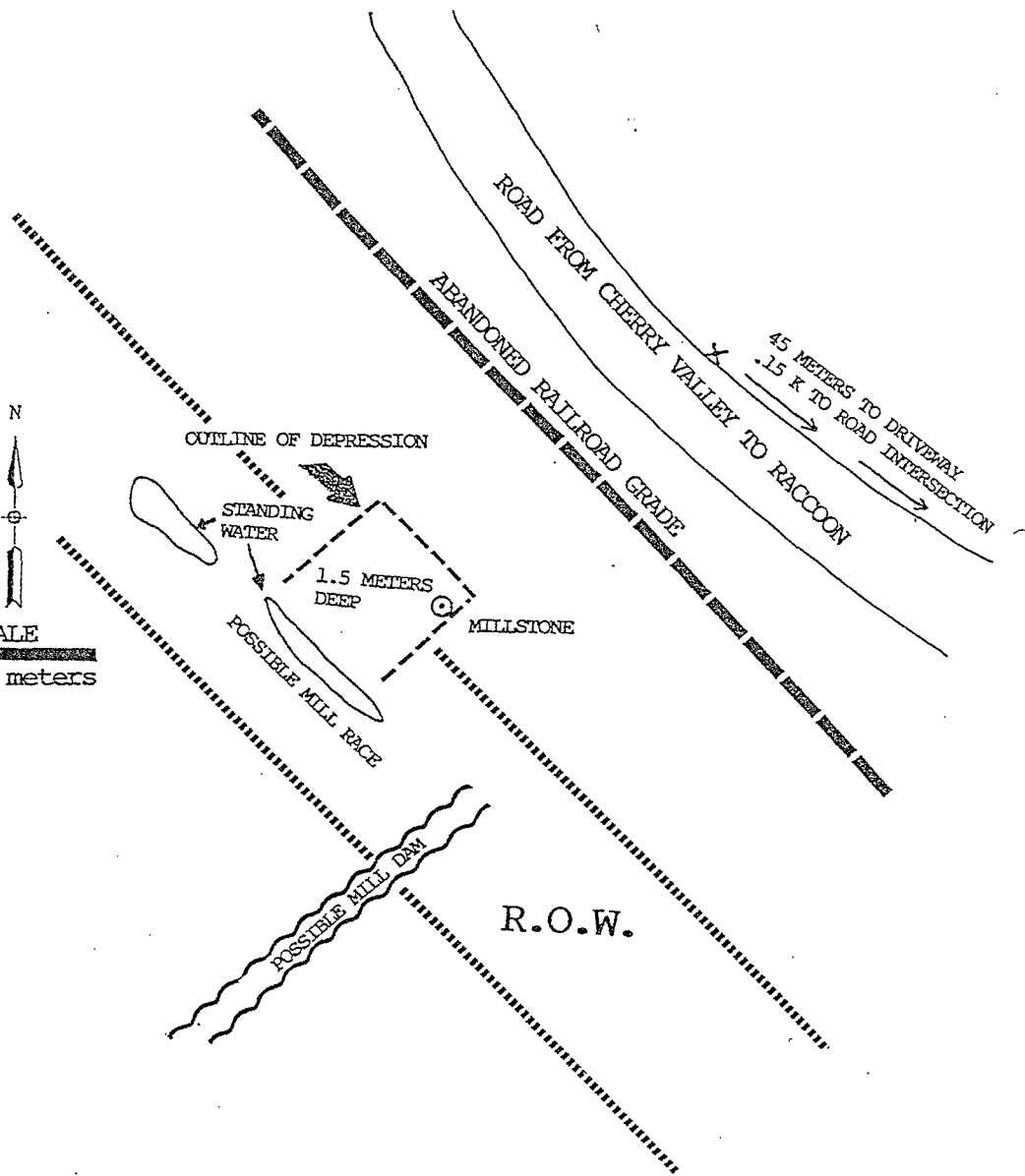
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BONNYMEADE  
Areas of Subsurface Testing

N  
  
 SCALE  
 10 meters



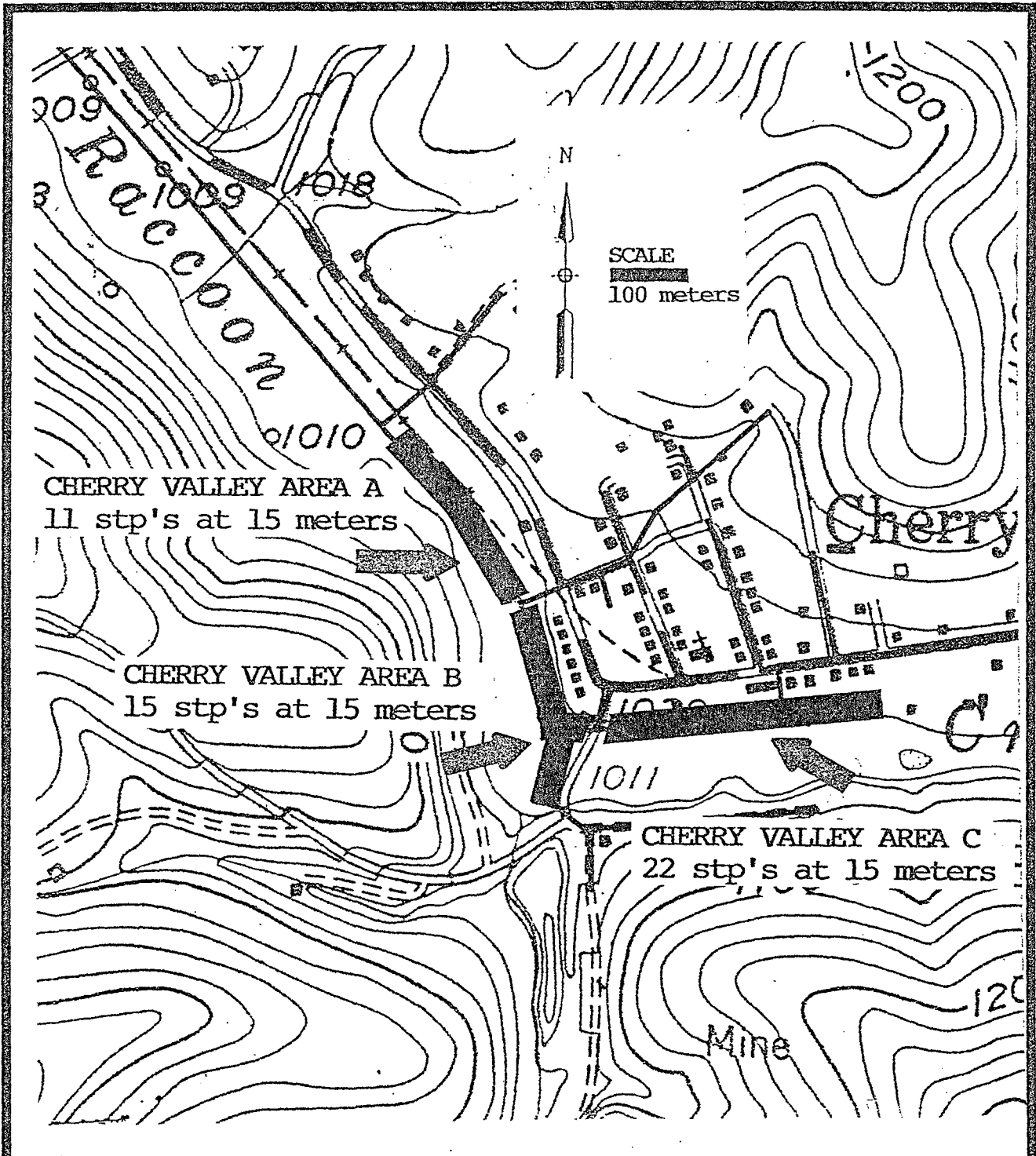
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
 JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BONNYMEADE  
 Plan View of the Bonnymeade  
 Mill Site

APPENDIX XII  
CHERRY VALLEY



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

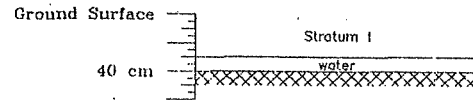
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

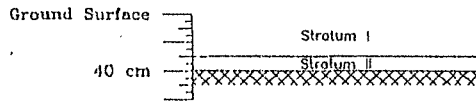
CHERRY VALLEY  
Areas of Subsurface Testing

REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES

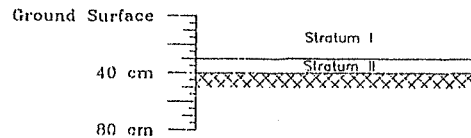
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Cherry Valley Area A  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #3



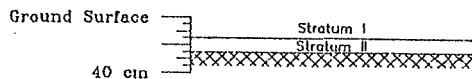
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Cherry Valley Area B  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #4



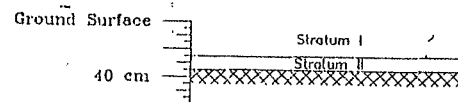
Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Cherry Valley Area B  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #5

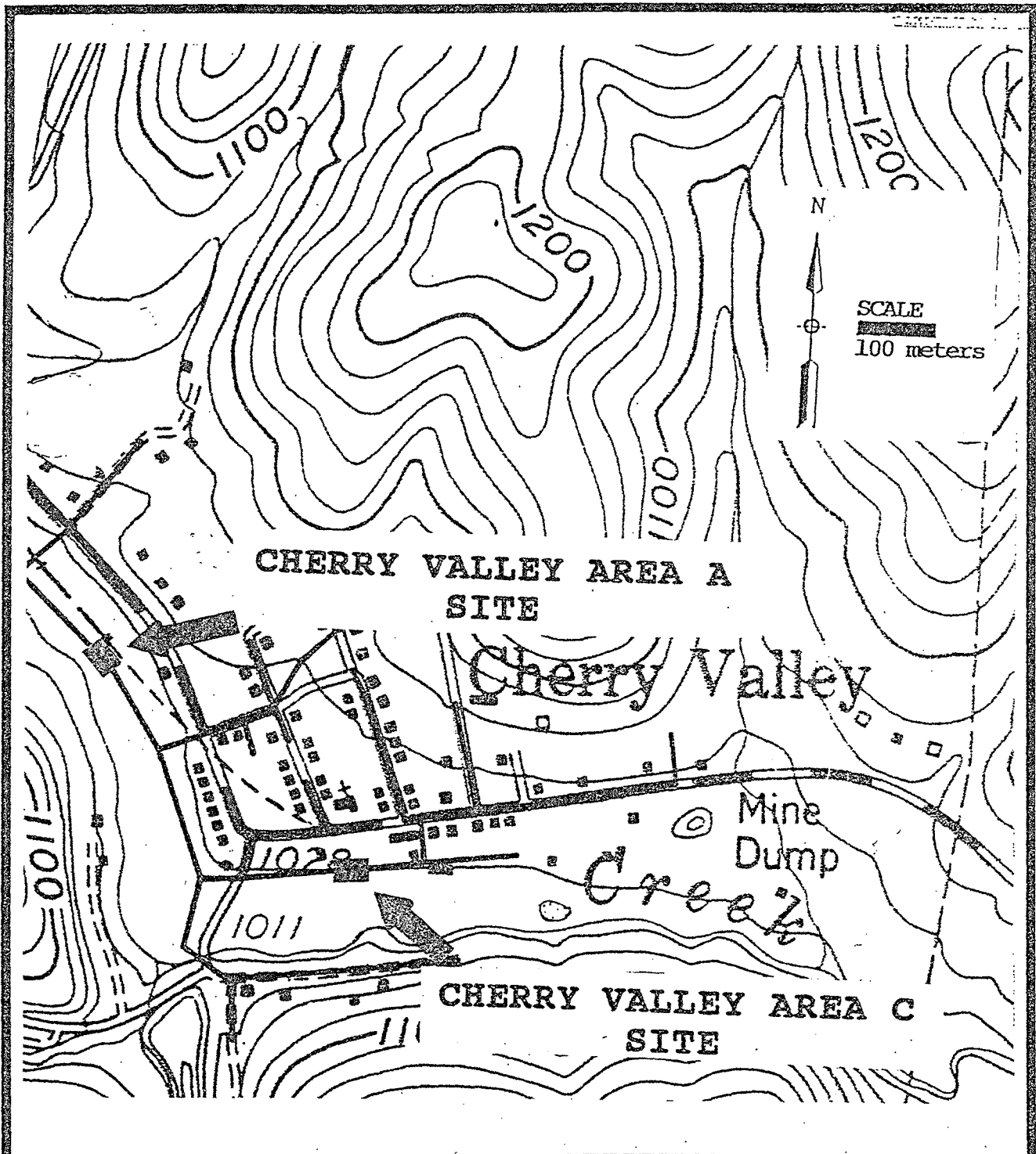


Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Cherry Valley Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #5



Burgettstown-Smith Township Sewer Project  
Cherry Valley Area C  
Phase I  
Representative Shovel Test Profile  
STP #10



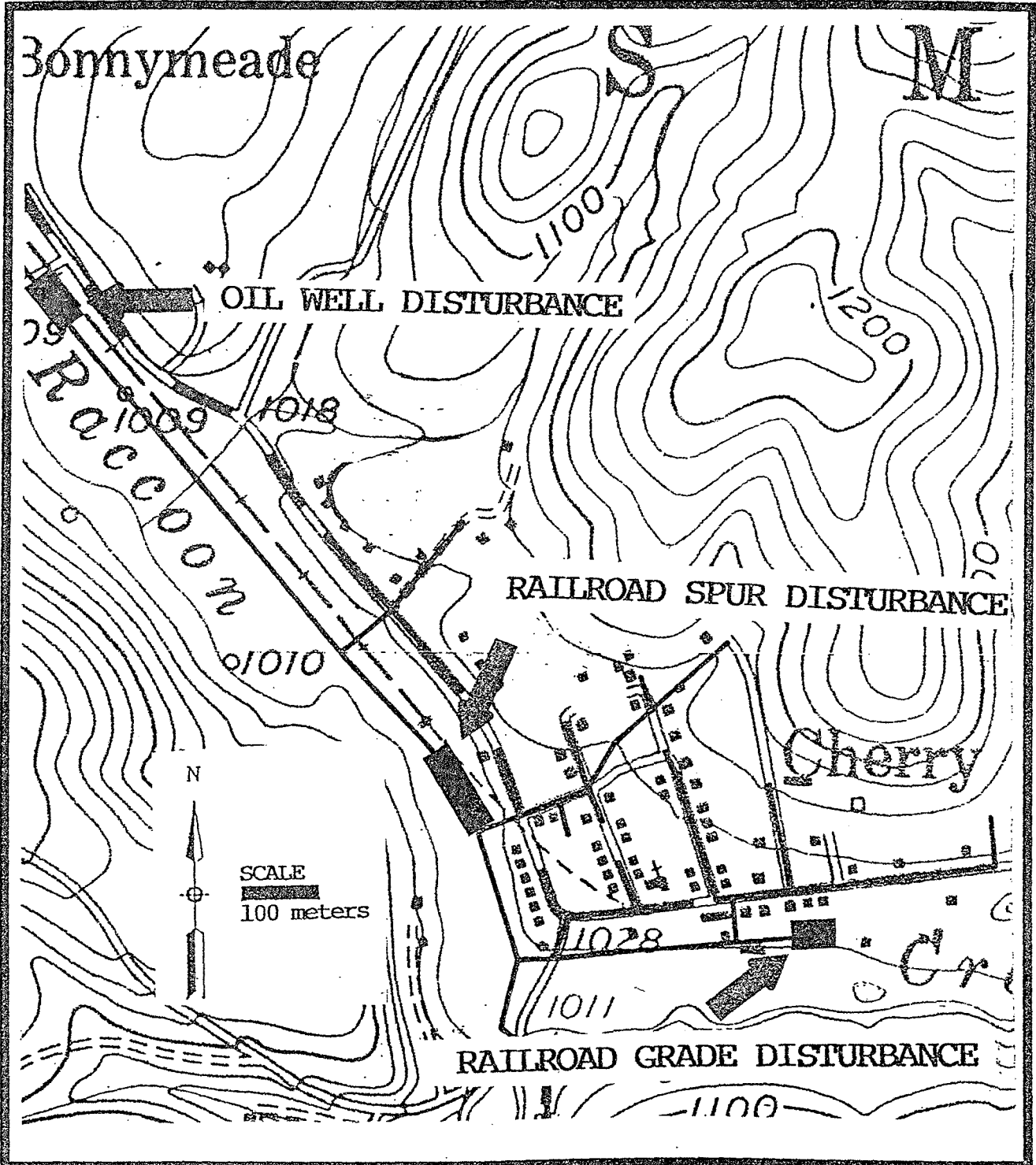


CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

CHERRY VALLEY  
Indicating Recorded Sites



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

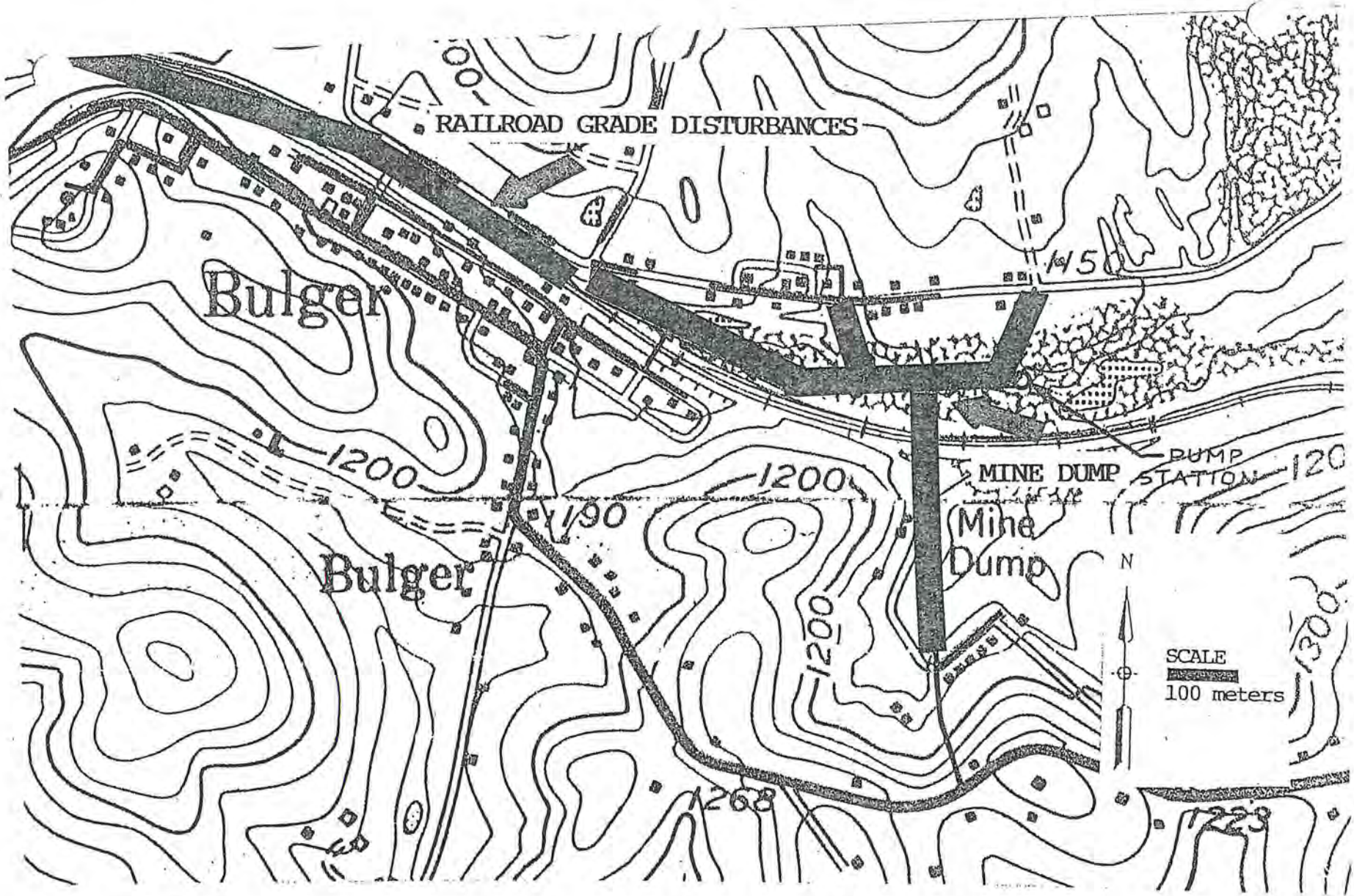
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

CHERRY VALLEY  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX XIII  
BULGER





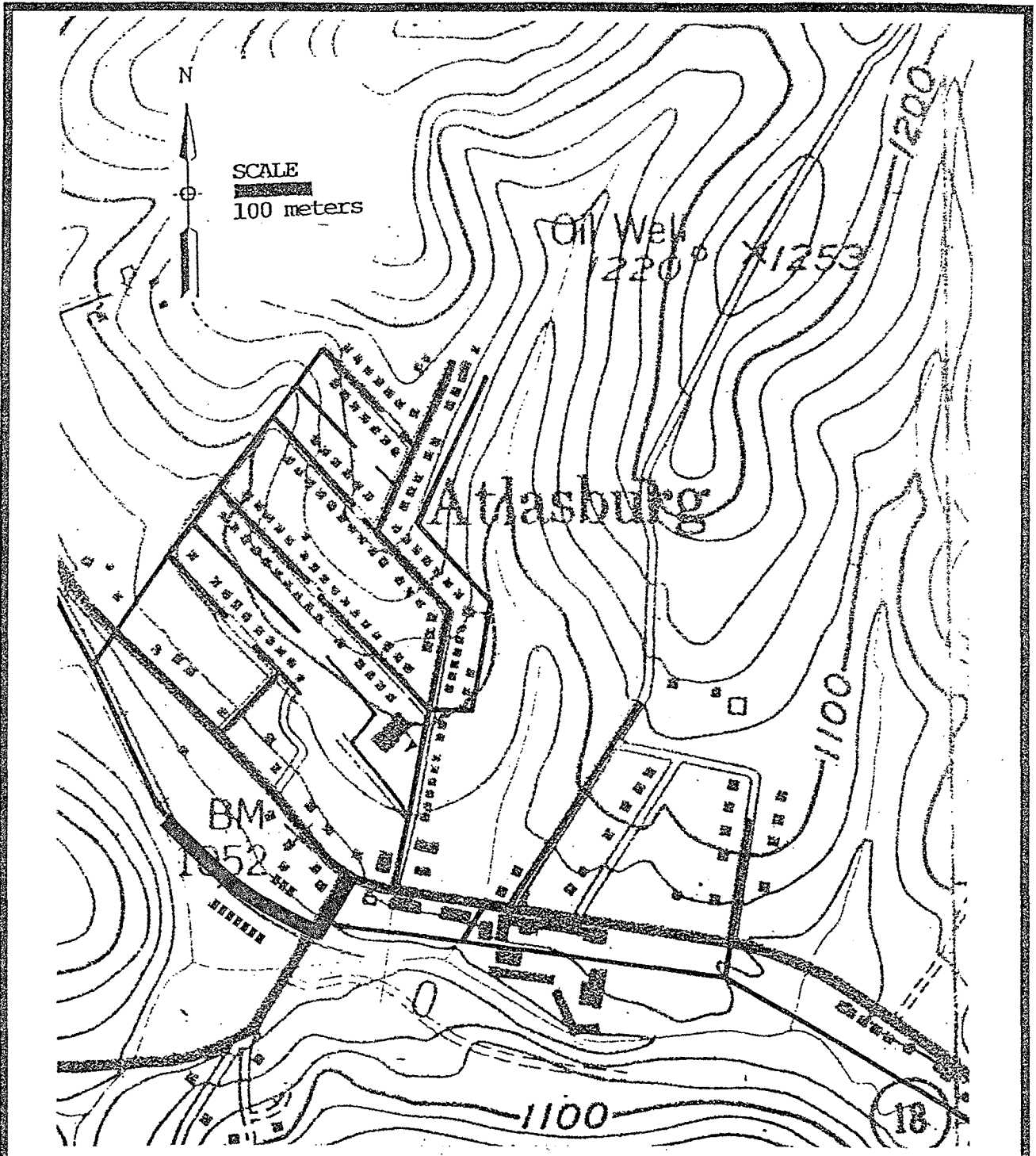
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

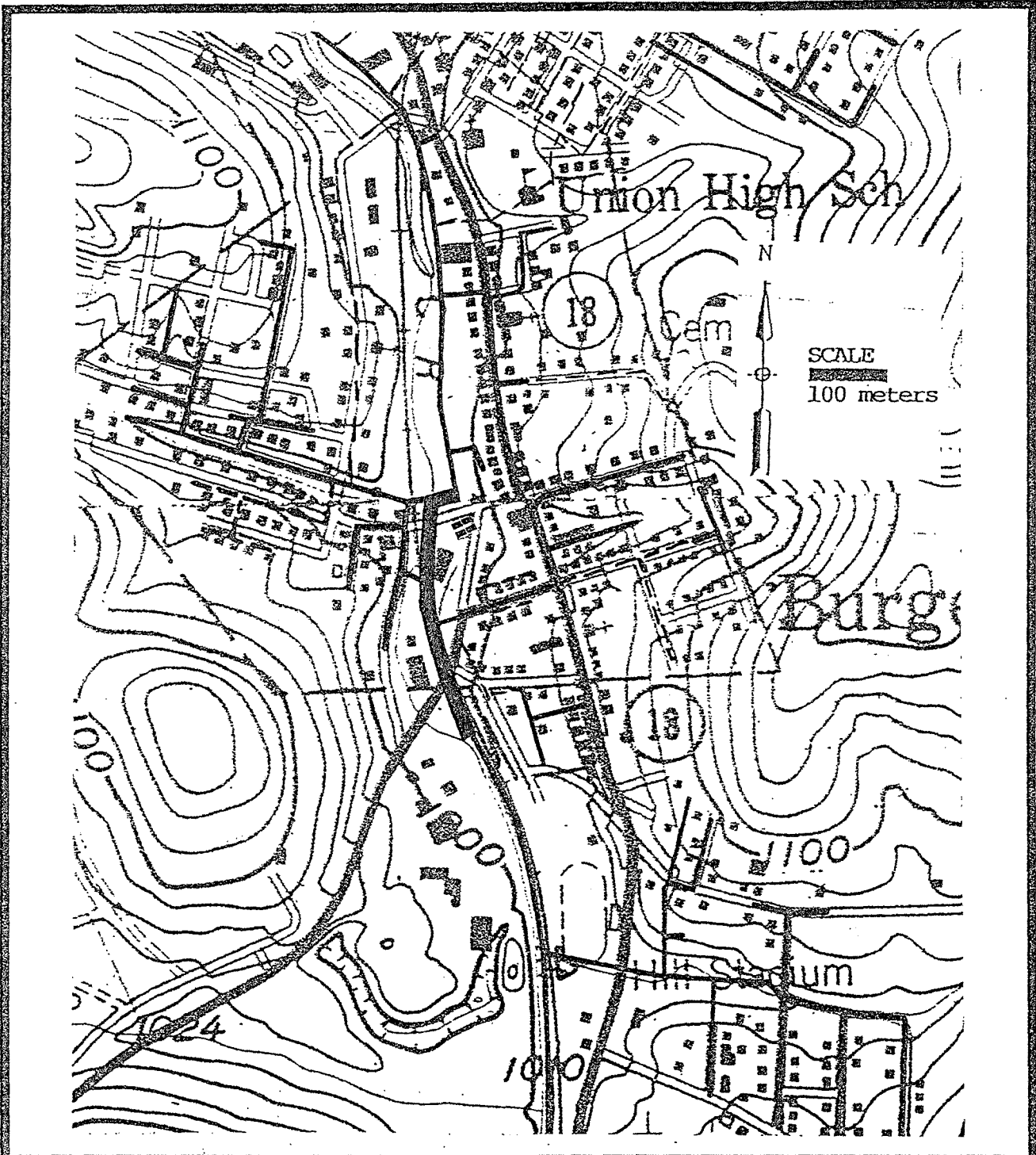
BULGER  
Indicating Disturbances

APPENDIX XIV  
SUPPLEMENTARY PHASE I FIELD SURVEY MAPS



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.  
 BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
 JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT  
 Washington County, PA

ATLASBURG  
 Indicating Sewer Realignment  
 SHHHE = Atlasburg Area A and B Site



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

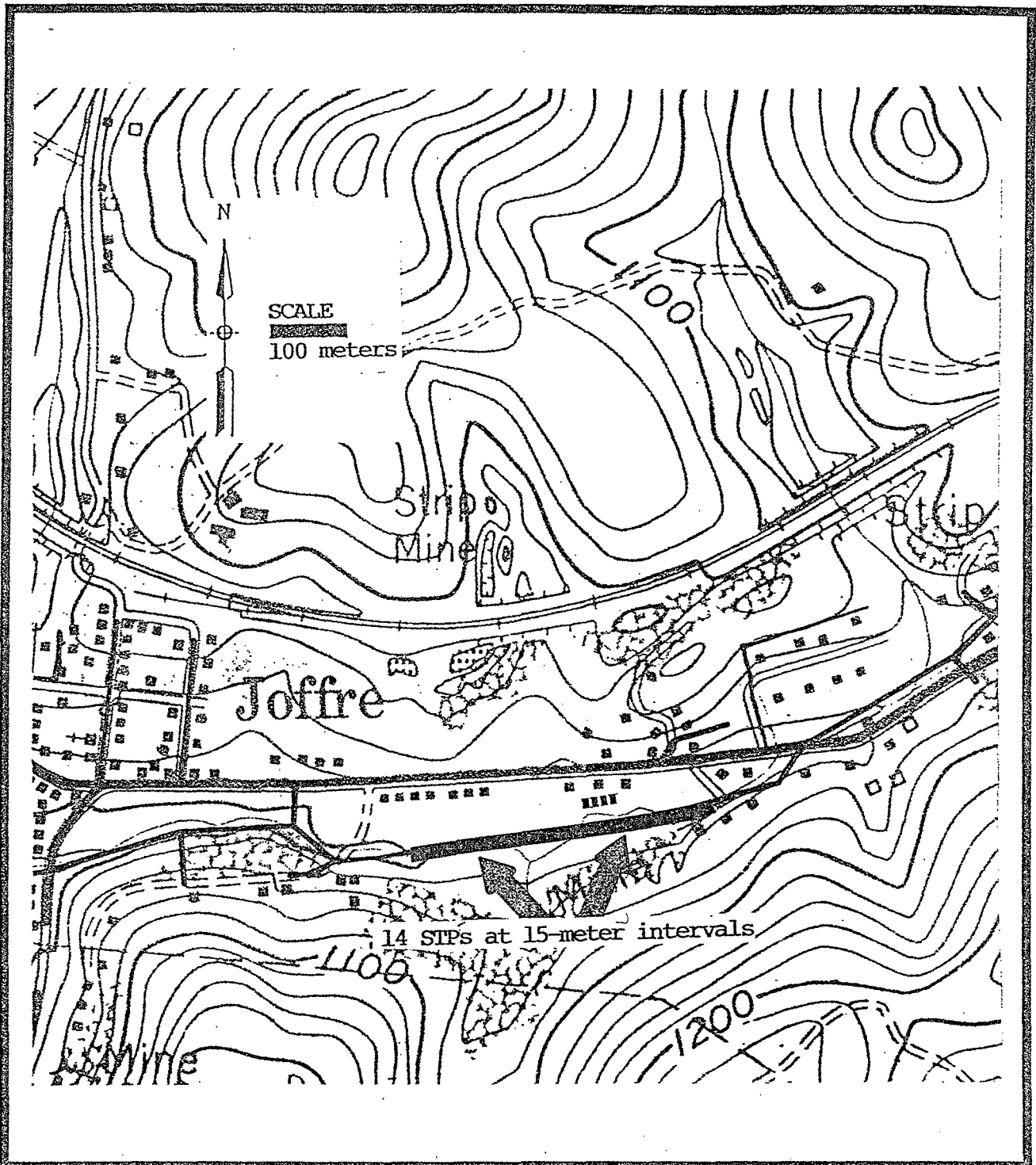
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

BURGETTSTOWN "OLD TOWN"

Indicating Sewer Realignment

▨ = Burgett's Mill Site



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

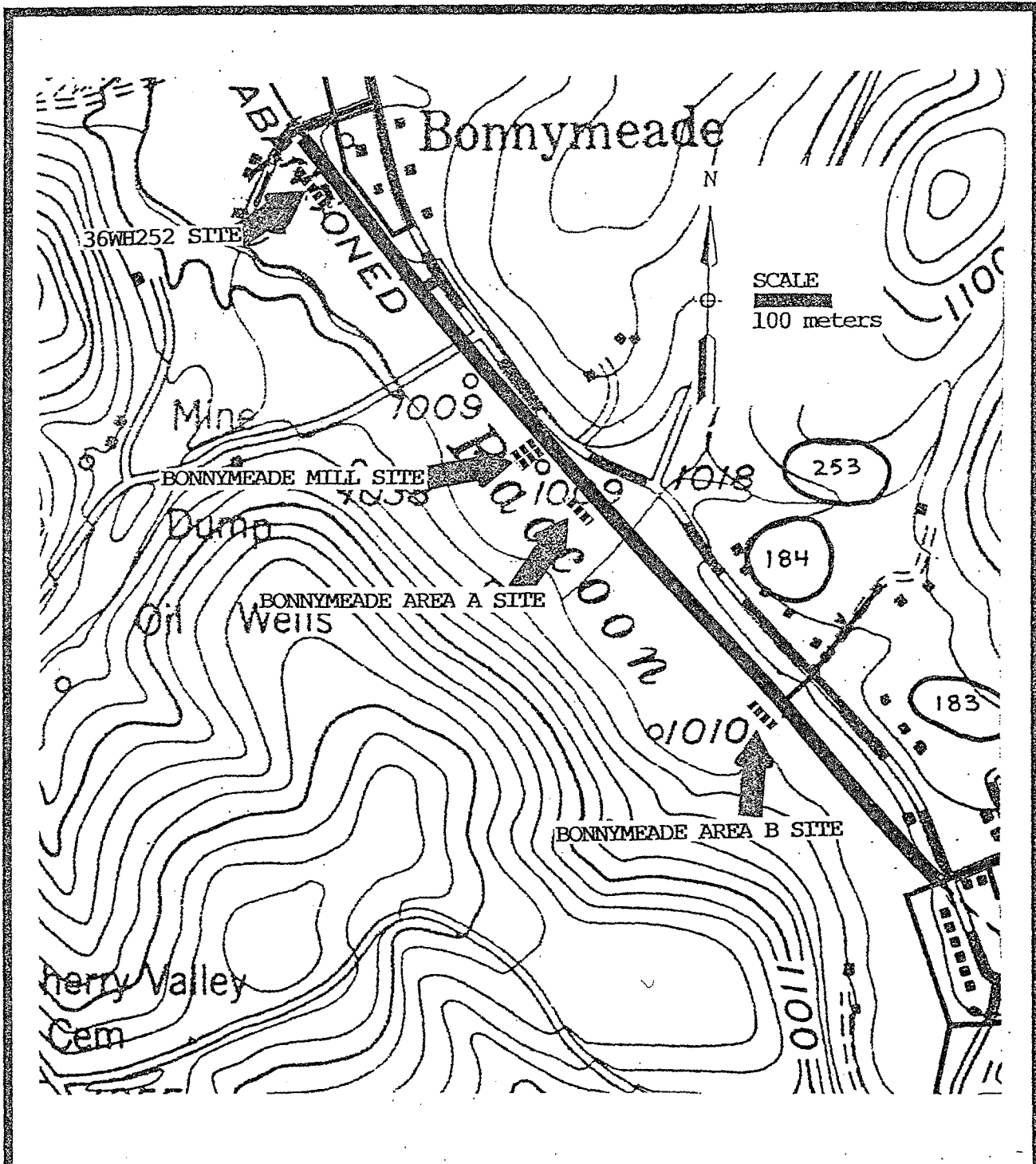
BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

JOFFRE

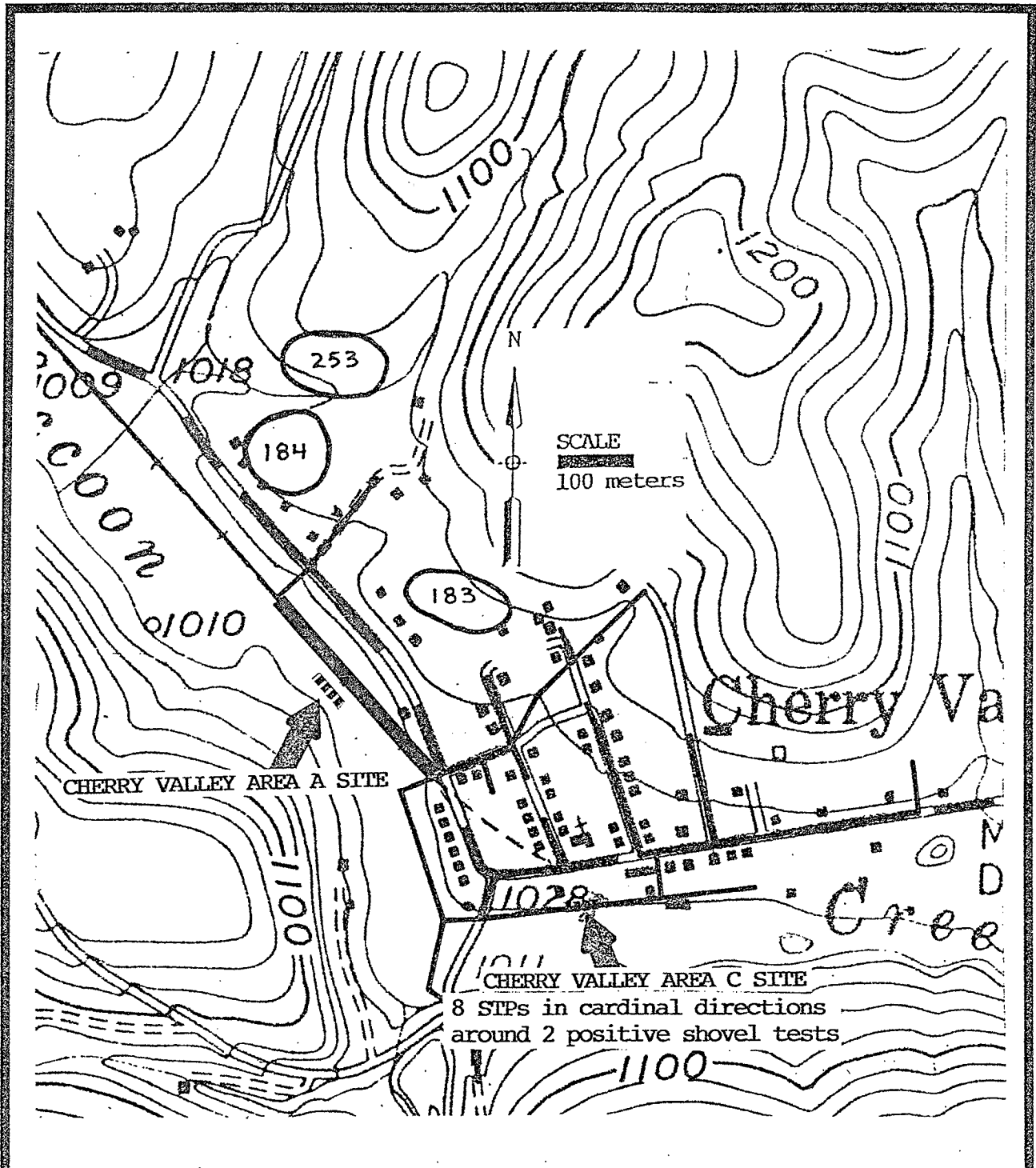
Indicating Sewer Realignment

==== = Raccoon Area A Site



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.  
 BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
 JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT  
 Washington County, PA

BONNYMEADE  
 Indicating Sewer Realignment



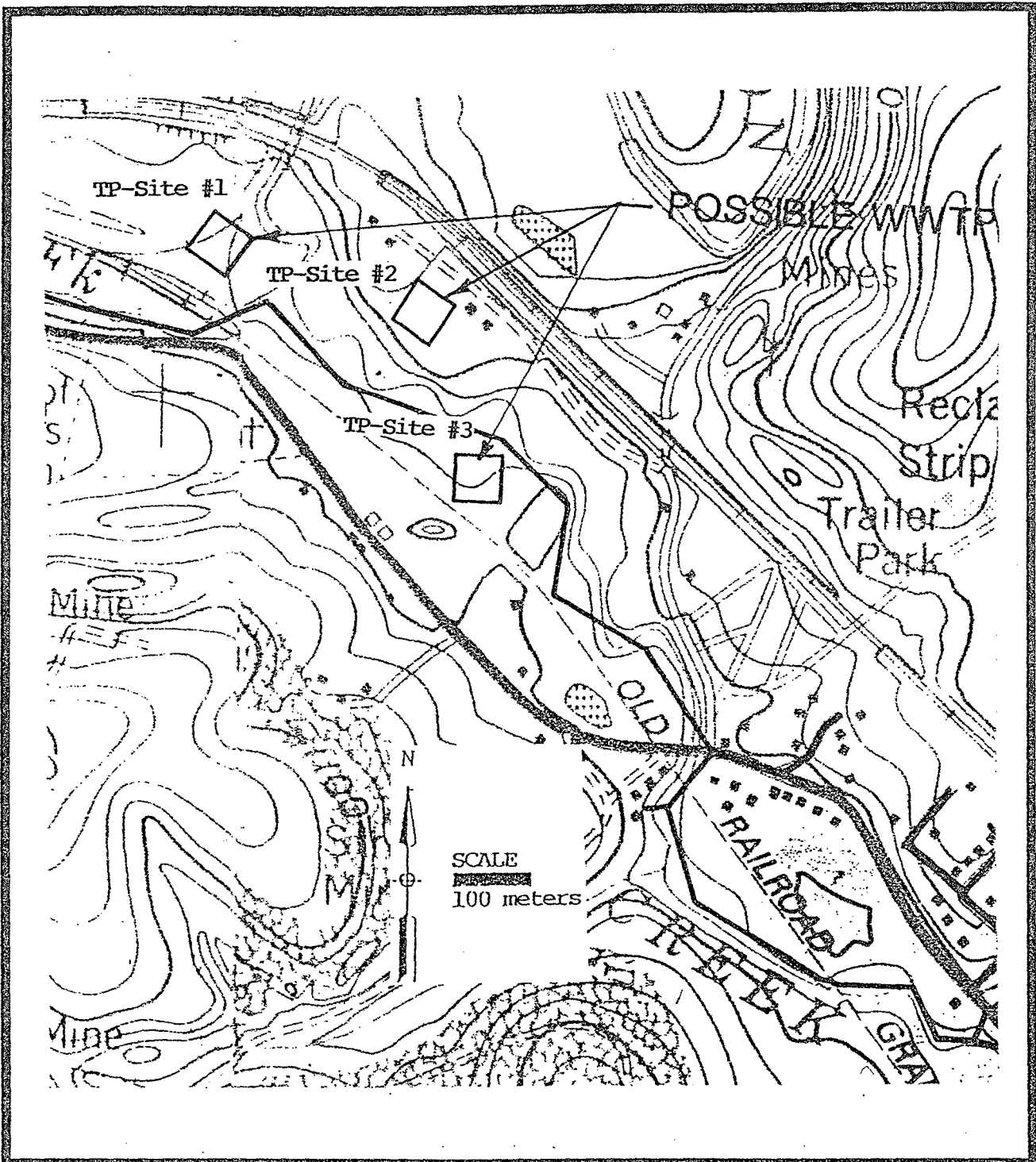
CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

CHERRY VALLEY

Indicating Sewer Realignment



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

BURGETTSTOWN-SMITH TOWNSHIP  
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

Washington County, PA

New Sewage Treatment  
Plant Sites



**APPENDIX XV  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

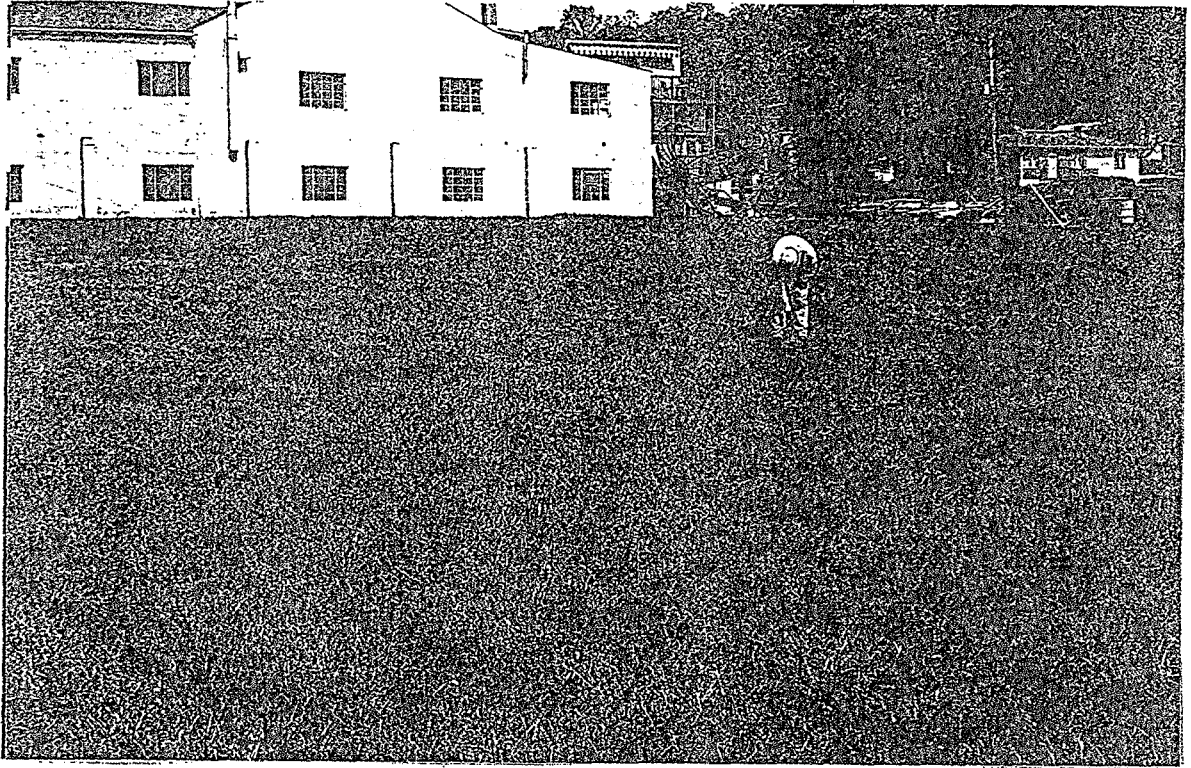


Photo 1: Burgett's Mill Site Indicating Rectangular Depression

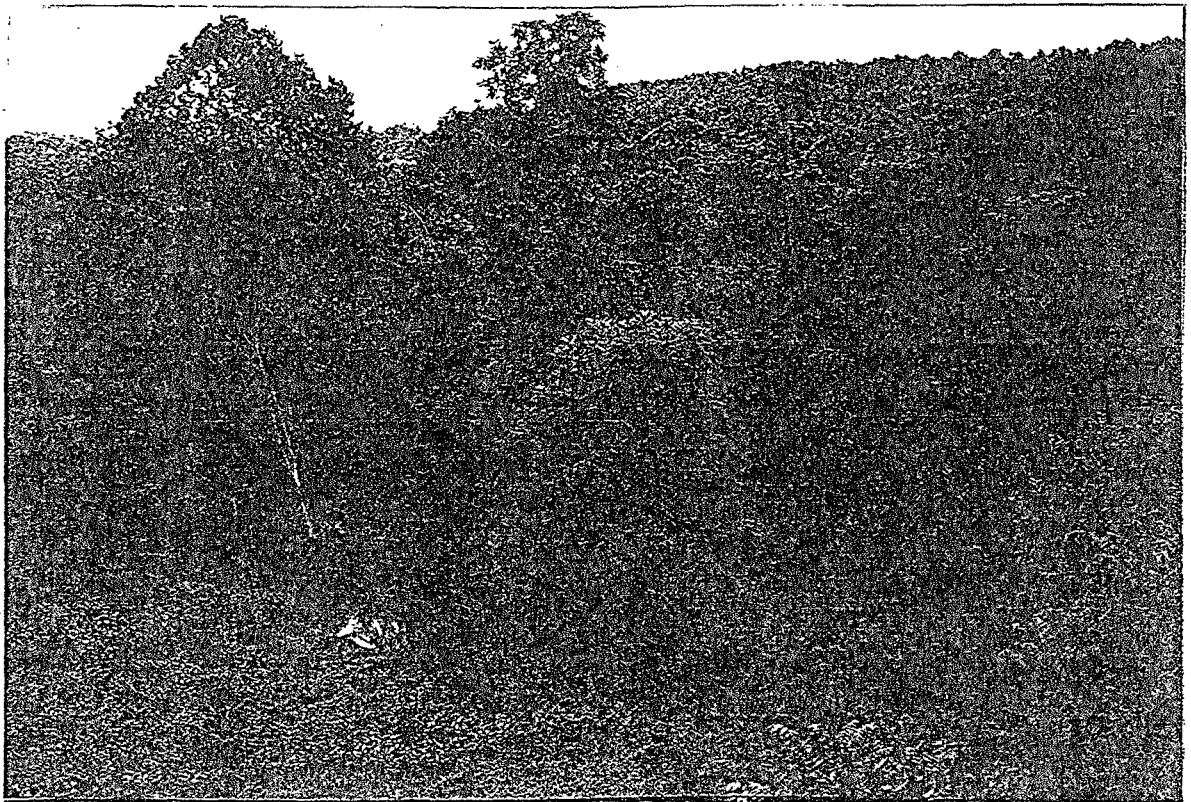


Photo 2: Looking North Towards Location of Unit 1 Indicating Steep Railroad Bed in Background



Photo 3: Looking Southwest From TP-Site #2

**APPENDIX XVI  
FIELD CATALOG**

Burgettstown-Smith Township Joint Sewage Project  
FIELD CATALOG

*Atlasburg Area A and B Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area A, STP 1	1
Area A, STP 2	1
Area A, STP 3	2
Area A, STP 7	3
Area B, STP 1	2
TOTAL = 9	

*Raccoon Area A Lawns Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area A, STP 19	2
Area A, STP 20	1
TOTAL = 3	

*36WH252 Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
surface	2
TOTAL = 2	

*Bonnymeade Area A Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area A, STP 4	1
Area A, STP 5	3
Area A, STP 6	1
TOTAL = 5	

*Bonnymeade Area B Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area B, STP 1	1
Area B, STP 5	1
Area B, STP 6	1
Area B, STP 23	2
Ch.Val. Area A, STP 2	5
Ch.Val. Area A, STP 3	2
TOTAL = 12	

*Cherry Valley Area A Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area A, STP 10	2

TOTAL = 2

*Cherry Valley Area C Site*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Area C, STP 10	1
Area C, STP 11	1

TOTAL = 2

*(Isolated Find)*

<u>Provenience</u>	<u># lithic debitage</u>
Raccoon Area B, STP 12	1

TOTAL = 1

**GRAND TOTAL ARTIFACTS = 36**

APPENDIX XVII  
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORMS

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Bureau of Historic Preservation

Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

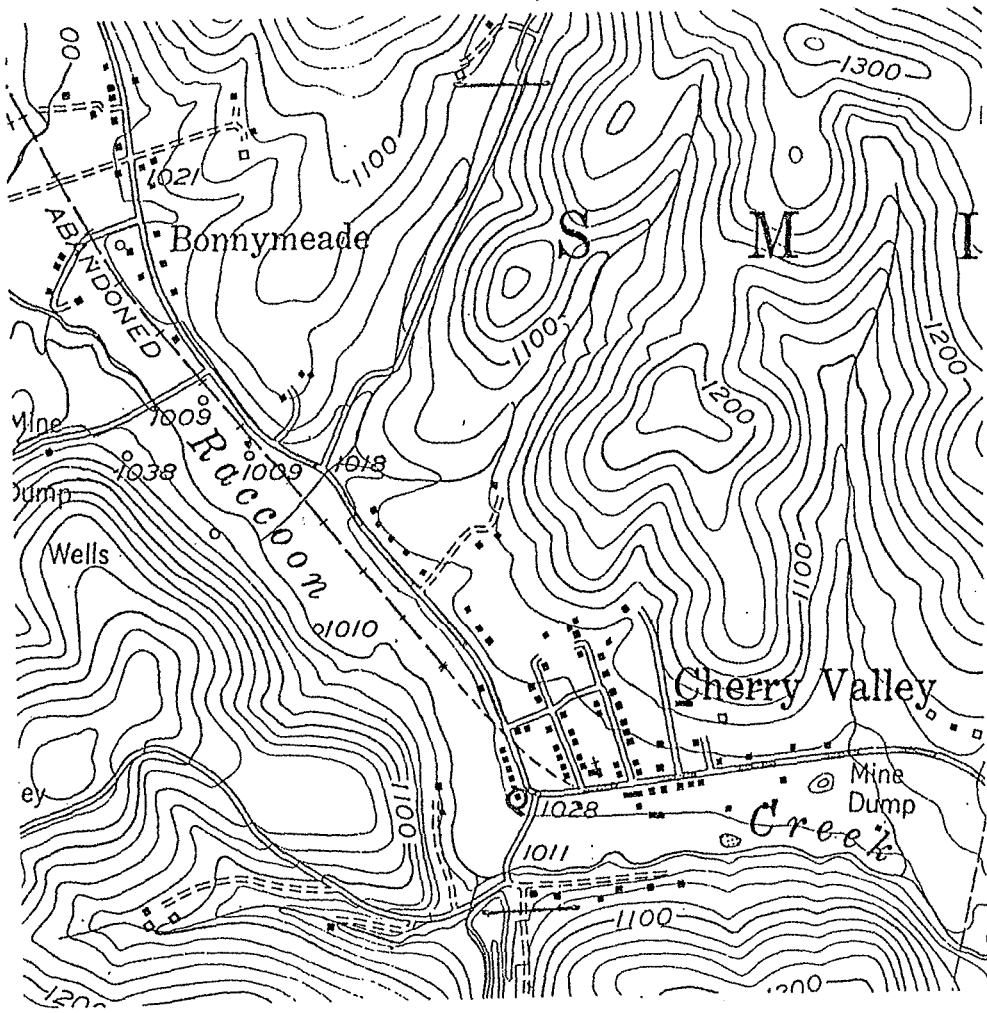
Survey Code/Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Washington County

Municipality: Smith Township Address: Cherry Valley

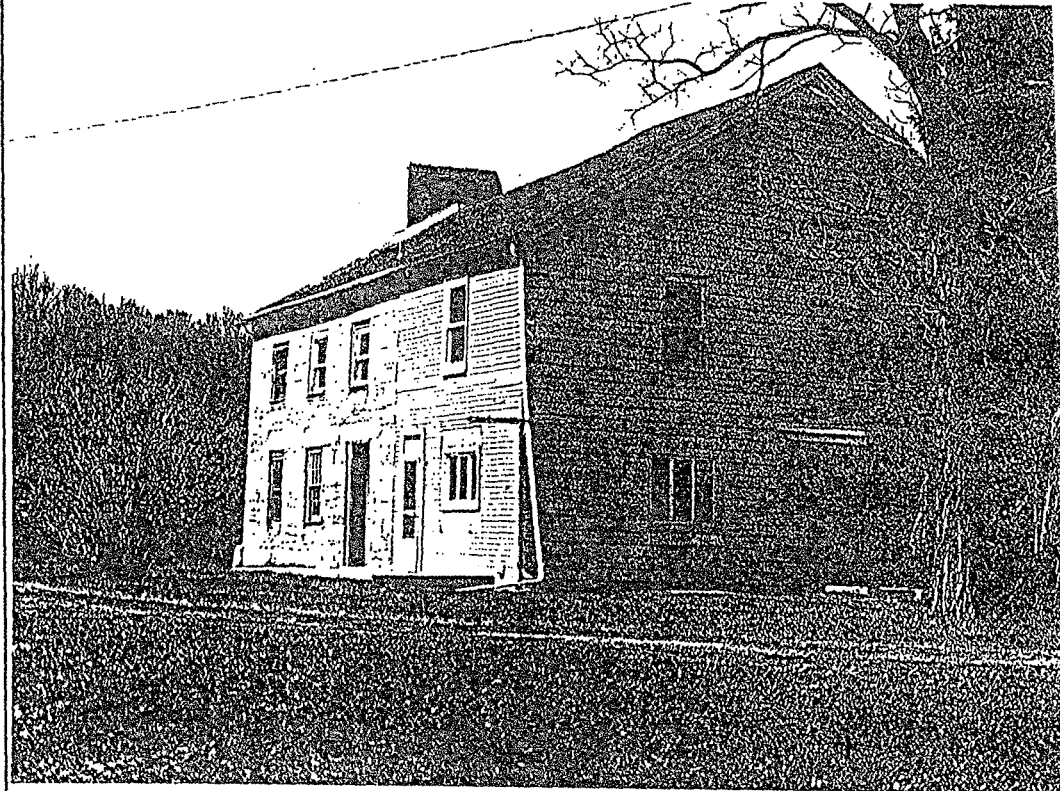
Historic Name/Other Name: James Leech House

**SITE PLAN**

**PHOTO INFORMATION**



Attach Photo Here



Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
94-07-4	James Leech House	NE

Photographer Name: Christine Davis Date: 4/94  
 Negative Location: CDC, Inc; Verona PA



**IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION**

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: 1. Washington County 1 2 5 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Municipality: 1. Smith Township 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: Cherry Valley  
 Historic Name: James Leech House  
 Other Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner Name/Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner Category:  Private  Public-local  Public-state  Public-federal  
 Resource Category:  Building  District  Site  Structure  Object  
 Number/Approximate Number of Resources Covered by This Form: 1  
 USGS Quad: 1. Midway, 7.5' Quad 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM A. 17 4468 660 555 270 C. \_\_\_\_\_  
 References: B. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_

**HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS**

Historic Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>	<u>0 1 A</u>
B. _____	_____	_____
D. _____	_____	_____

Particular Type: A. Farm House  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. \_\_\_\_\_

Current Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>	<u>0 1 A</u>
B. _____	_____	_____
C. _____	_____	_____
D. _____	_____	_____

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Architectural Classification: A. Federal 2 1  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ C. \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Exterior Materials: Foundation Stone 4 0 Roof \_\_\_\_\_  
 Walls Stone 4 0 Walls \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Structural System: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Width: 5 bays E Depth: 2 rooms B Stories/Height: 2 ½ stories B

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Year Built:  C. 1780 to \_\_\_ C. \_\_\_ Additions/Alterations Dates: \_\_\_ C. ??; \_\_\_ C. \_\_\_

Basis for Dating:  Documentary \_\_\_ Physical

Explain:

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Associated Individuals: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Associated Events: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Architects/Engineers: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Builders: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please see attached sheet.

### PREVIOUS SURVEY, DETERMINATIONS

### EVALUATION (Survey Director/Consultants Only)

Individual NR Potential: \_\_\_ Yes  No Context(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Contributes to Potential District \_\_\_ Yes  No District Name/Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: The James Leech House has lost its' original integrity due to many alterations, including a new roof, a new addition, new siding, new fenestration, and a pargetted chimney.

### THREATS

Threats: 1 1. None 2. Public Development 3. Private Development 4. Neglect 5. Other

Explain:

### SURVEYOR INFORMATION

Surveyor Name/Title: Christine Davis/Principal Investigator Date: 6/94

Project Name: Burgettstown-Smith Twp. Sewage Project

Organization: Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.

Telephone: 412-826-0443

Street and No.: 560 Penn Street

City, State: Verona, PA

Zip Code: 15147

Additional Survey Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Survey Codes: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
County: Washington County Municipality: Smith Township  
Address: Cherry Valley  
Historic/Other Name: James Leech House

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

A two-and-one-half story stone dwelling, formerly owned by James Leech, is located on a bench above Raccoon Creek on the south side of the community of Cherry Valley in Smith Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The original building was three bays by two bays, had a stone foundation, and a replaced gable roof with stone chimney. The dwelling was altered in the early 20th century by a new two-and-one-half story addition of wood now covered with aluminum siding. The original dwelling has been modified by the construction of a new roof, new windows, and interior remodeling. No outbuildings are present.

Based on extensive modifications to the Leech house and the surrounding community of Cherry Valley, the building no longer maintains integrity and should not qualify for the National Register of Historic Places as either an individual property or as part of potentially eligible historic district.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Bureau of Historic Preservation

Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

Survey Code/Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Washington County

Municipality: Smith Township Address: Langeloth, Pennsylvania

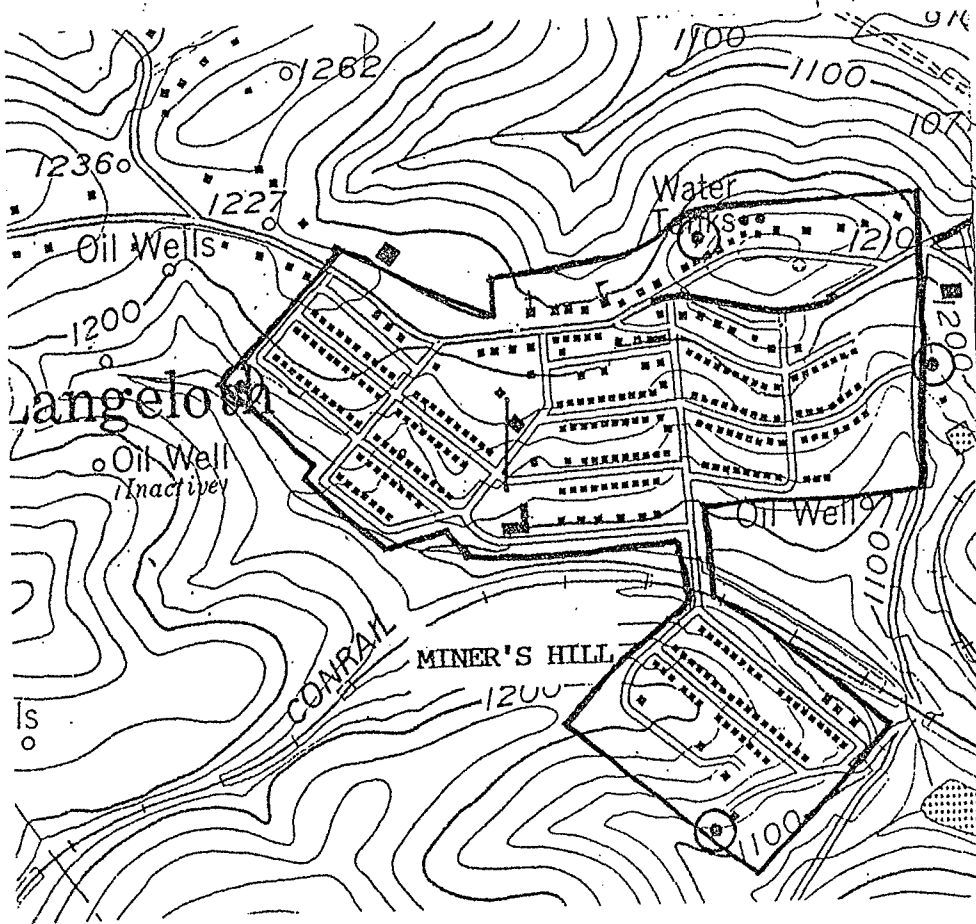
Historic Name/Other Name: Langeloth Townsite

SITE PLAN

PHOTO INFORMATION

Attach Photo Here

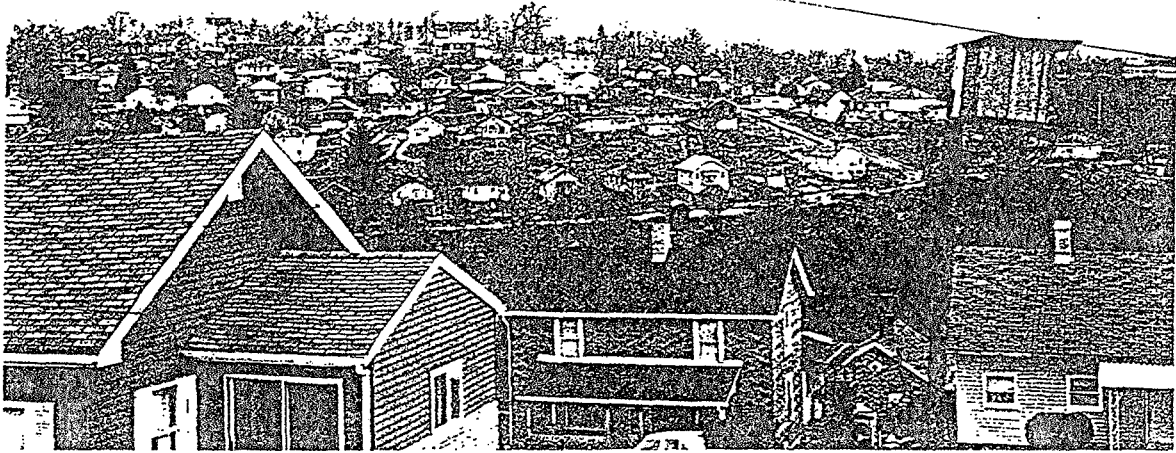
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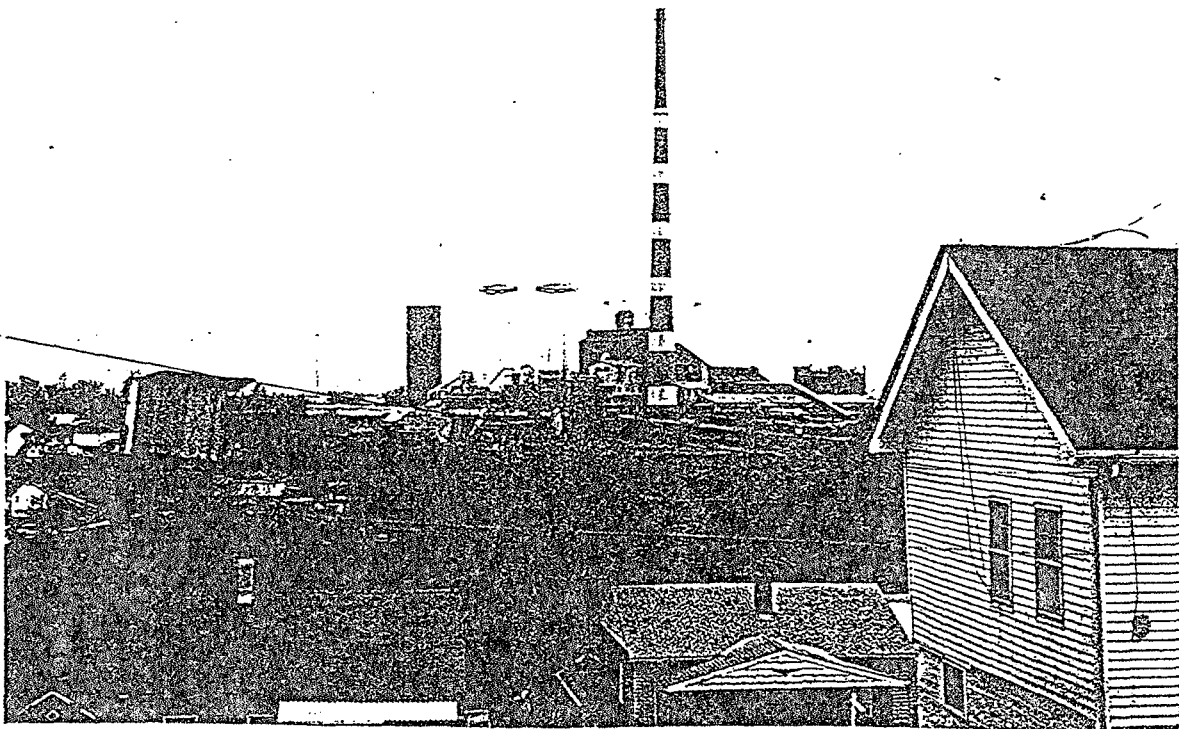
Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
94-09-10	"Miner's Hill" foreground, Langeloth backgrnd	NW
94-09-12	" " " " "	N
94-09-13	" " " " "	NE

Photographer Name: Christine Davis Consultants Date: 3/94  
 Negative Location: CDC, INC; Verona PA

94-09-12



94-09-13



**IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION**

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: 1. Washington County 1 2 5 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Municipality: 1. Smith Township 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: Langeloth, Pennsylvania  
 Historic Name: Langeloth Townsite  
 Other Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner Name/Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner Category: \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_ Public-local \_\_\_\_\_ Public-state \_\_\_\_\_ Public-federal  
 Resource Category: \_\_\_\_\_ Building  District \_\_\_\_\_ Site \_\_\_\_\_ Structure \_\_\_\_\_ Object  
 Number/Approximate Number of Resources Covered by This Form: 248  
 USGS Quad: 1. Avella 7.5' Quad 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM A. N 4468 290 550 330 C. S 4467 370 550 330  
 References: B. E -4468 090 550 680 D. W 4468 090 549 620

**HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS**

Historic Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Domestic</u>	<u>Institutional Housing</u>	<u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>E</u>
B. <u>Industry/Processing</u>	<u>Manufacturing facility</u>	<u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>A</u>
<u>Industry/Extraction</u>	<u>Extractive facility</u>	<u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>B</u>
D. _____	_____	_____

Particular Type: A. Company town  
 B. Zinc processing plant  
 C. Coal mine  
 D. \_\_\_\_\_

Current Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single dwelling</u>	<u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>A</u>
B. <u>Vacant/Not in Use</u>	_____	<u>9</u> <u>8</u> _____
C. <u>Vacant/Not in Use</u>	_____	<u>9</u> <u>8</u> _____
D. _____	_____	_____

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Architectural Classification: A. Other: Company Housing 8 0  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ C. \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Exterior Materials: Foundation Concrete 6 5 Roof Asphalt 6 3  
 Walls Wood 2 0 Walls Brick 3 0  
 Other Stucco 6 1 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Structural System: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Width: \_\_\_\_\_ Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ Stories/Height: 1 - 2½ B

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Year Built:    C. 1916 to    C.    Additions/Alterations Dates:    C.   ;    C.   

Basis for Dating:  Documentary  Physical

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Individuals: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Events: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Architects/Engineers: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Builders: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

White, Alvin Dinsmore Historical Sketches of Northern Washington County, Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1979, (rev) 1987  
925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Burgettstown, PA

### PREVIOUS SURVEY, DETERMINATIONS

### EVALUATION (Survey Director/Consultants Only)

Individual NR Potential:  Yes  No Context(s): Early Industrial Company Towns

Contributes to Potential District  Yes  No District Name/Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: Under National Register Criterion C, the town represents the distinctive characteristics of an early 20th century company town. It also qualifies under Criterion A for its association with the significant industrial development of southwestern Pennsylvania at the turn of the century.

### THREATS

Threats:   1   1. None 2. Public Development 3. Private Development 4. Neglect 5. Other

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

### SURVEYOR INFORMATION

Surveyor Name/Title: Christine Davis/Principle Investigator Date: April 18, 1994

Project Name: Phase I Burgettstown Smith Twp Joint Sewage Project

Organization: Christine Davis Consultants, Inc. Telephone: 412 826-0443

Street and No.: Cider Mill of Pittsburg, 560 Penn Street

City, State: Verona, PA Zip Code: 15147

Additional Survey Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Survey Codes: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
County: Washington County Municipality: Smith Township  
Address: Langeloth, Pennsylvania  
Historic/Other Name: Langeloth Townsite

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

Langeloth is located southwest of Burgettstown along Langeloth Road. The town is laid out in three parts and consists of approximately 240 dwellings and businesses. Part of the plan involves a sequence of curved streets that terminate at the hilltop where the managers' houses and a park were constructed. The other two parts of the town are grid plans. Detached and semi-detached one-and-two story buildings of wood, brick or stucco with hipped or gable roofs were constructed in the town.

The company housing on Miners Hill includes approximately 60 detached and semi-detached wood dwellings. The majority of the dwellings are extant and have been modified by the use of new siding materials, new roofs and additions. The school, the Langeloth Church, built in 1926, the office for the Langeloth Company, the Langeloth Hotel, a community center, and an auto service station are all extant. Vacant lots represent buildings that have been demolished.

Langeloth is typical of many company towns in southwestern Pennsylvania with the exception that the community was constructed by a chemical company and later, by a bituminous coal company. Because an industrial site continues in operation adjacent to the town, the area has continued to evolve with many alterations to existing buildings. Langeloth should be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the significant industrial development of southwestern Pennsylvania at the turn of the century. Under Criterion C, the town represents the distinctive characteristics of an early 20th century company town.



## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Prior to 1900, the Burgettstown Area was predominately a rural farming community. Small amounts of coal were extracted from shallow coal seams for domestic use in the surrounding local towns. Gradually coal mines were opened near the "Panhandle" Railroad and the product began to be shipped to market in other areas. This industry grew rapidly as the demands for coal increased.

Between 1912-1913 the American Zinc and Chemical Company began purchasing land for the erection of a new chemical plant in the Burgettstown area. The McNary Heirs farm then owned by Matthew and Mary B. Acheson and the Hervey Farm were acquired and became the location of the new plant. The Donaldson Farm of 247 acres was purchased and used for the new town of Langeloth.

By 1914 construction had begun and the new plant was in partial operation. Roasting ovens with immense brick stacks were built. The principal product was metal zinc and the auxiliary facilities produced sulfuric acid.

A branch railroad line which had been built to Atlasburg was extended to the new and modern station house at Langeloth. At one time, the Pennsylvania Railroad planned to shift its main line to the south so that all trains on that line would run through Langeloth. This plan was never completed.

In 1924, the Climax Molybdenum Company established a plant facility on part of the same land on which the Zinc and Chemical plant was located. The Climax Molybdenum Company used some of the roasting facilities of the older plant during its earliest period of operation. The new facilities were designed by Hellmers and later a huge stack was built on the property. In 1929 a fire destroyed much of the facility and consequently larger and "better" buildings were erected in their place. The plant is still in operation today.

However, the zinc plant closed June of 1948 due to labor troubles and the consequent decline of the industry. Gus Barbush who owned the Langeloth Market purchased the entire town through a loan financed by Mellon bank.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (cont)

The town of Langeloth is located immediately west of the industrial site. The original town plan consisted of 215 wood, brick and stucco houses on 390 acres of land. Langeloth was known as a "new modern industrial town" with beautiful homes, filtered water, a sewage system, electric lights, and passenger stations offering service to Pittsburgh. A playground, company store, movie theater, and park provided recreational facilities for the town. The Union High School was located in the community and the Lolla Building provided rental apartments. In addition to housing for the employees of the chemical plant, houses were built on "Miners' Hill" for families of men employed in the mine owned by Langeloth Coal Company.



APPENDIX XVIII  
PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORMS

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Atlasburg Area A and B SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Prehistoric

TYPE OF SITE open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Atlasburg

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Avella EDITION PR1979 UP 40.8 ACROSS 3.8 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4465 300 EASTING 552 200

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1040'-1030'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING flood plain of Burgetts Fork, extending through Railroad disturbance to first terrace

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE southwest 0-3 % CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Newark silt loam, Udorthents

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION pasture/grass on PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Burgetts Fork terrace 150' West  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Unnamed tributary of Burgetts Fork 200' East  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants, INC

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants INC ADDRESS 560 PennStreet

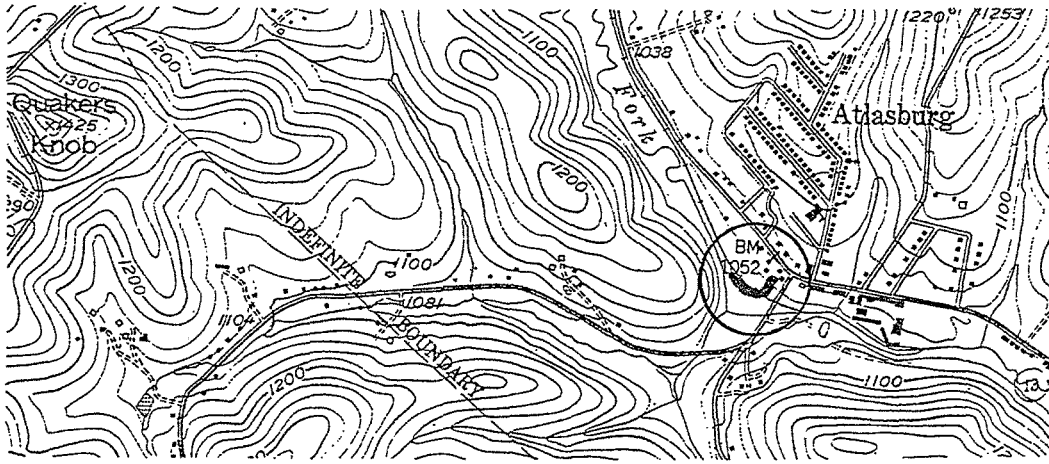
CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).

NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

- 4 secondary Onondaga
- 4 tertiary Onondaga
- 1 shatter Flintridge

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

- 88.9% Onondaga
- 11.1% Flintridge

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Burgetts Mill SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Historic ca. 1789

TYPE OF SITE Mill PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Burgettstown

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Avella EDITION PR1979 UP 57.4 ACROSS 6 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4469 300 EASTING 551 600

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 995'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Flood plain of Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE 0-3% west CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Dormont silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION mowed grass PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio drainage

NEAREST WATER Burgetts Fork of Raccoon Creek 15 m. west

(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Branch of Burgetts Fork 100 meters north

(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X) \_\_\_\_\_ EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES foundation of mill

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS Mr. Kucic, neighbor

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

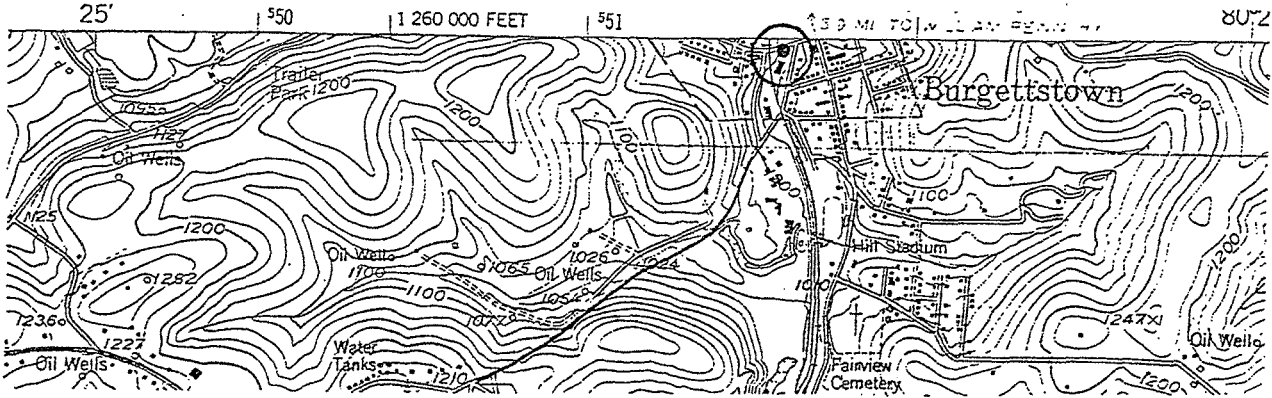
SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc ADDRESS 560 Penn Street

CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Raccoon Area A Lawns SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF SITE open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Joffre

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Clinton EDITION PR1990 UP 1.8 ACROSS 36.2 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4469 820 EASTING 554 920

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1010'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING First terrace/flood plain above tributary of Raccoon Creek

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE South 0-3% CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Newark silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION mowed grass PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Small tributary of Raccoon Creek 10 meters  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 182 meters southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants, INC

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

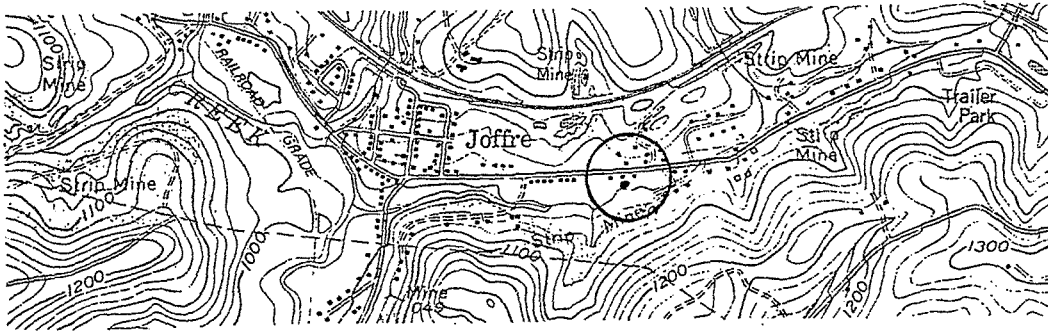
SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants Inc ADDRESS 560 Penn Street

CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

2 secondary (1 Onondaga, 1 Uniontown)  
1 flake frag (1 Uniontown)

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

33.3% Onondaga  
66.6% Uniontown

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME \_\_\_\_\_ SITE NUMBER 36WH252

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Unknown prehistoric

TYPE OF SITE Open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Bonnymeade

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway EDITION PI1977 UP 50.9 ACROSS 38.4 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4467 030 EASTING 554 042

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1015'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Terrace of Raccoon Creek

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE South 0-3% CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Glenford silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION Hay field PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 120 meters southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 130 meters southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants INC

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

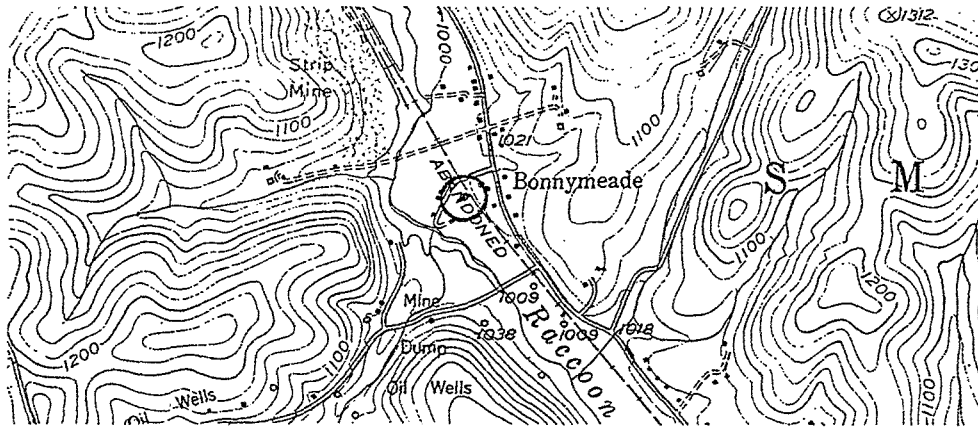
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CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/6/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

- 1 secondary Flintridge
- 1 tertiary Onondaga

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

- 50% Flintridge
- 50% Onondaga

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Bonnymeade Mill SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Historic

TYPE OF SITE \_\_\_\_\_ PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Bonnymeade

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway EDITION PI1977 UP 49.4 ACROSS 37.2 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4467 380 EASTING 554 740

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1010'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Terrace above Raccoon Creek

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE SW 0-3 % CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Newark silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION second growth forest PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 500' to the southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 600' to the southeast  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X) \_\_\_\_\_ EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES Stone millstone - remains of structure foundation hole, possible race and dam

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

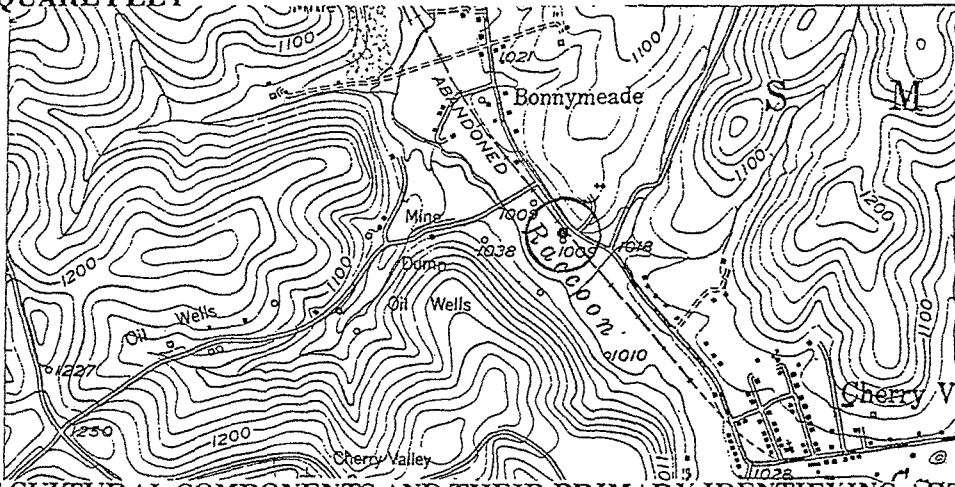
SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc. ADDRESS 560 Penn Street

CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET

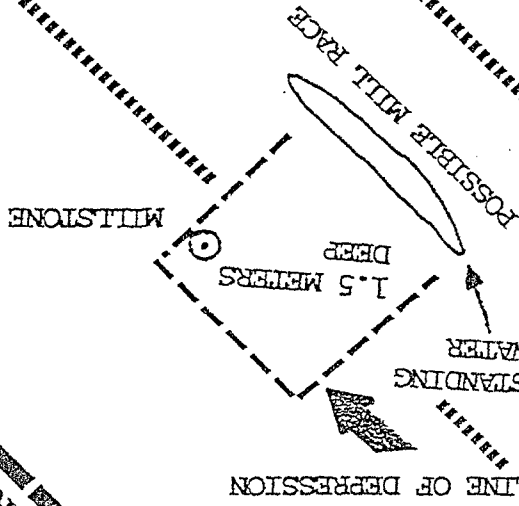
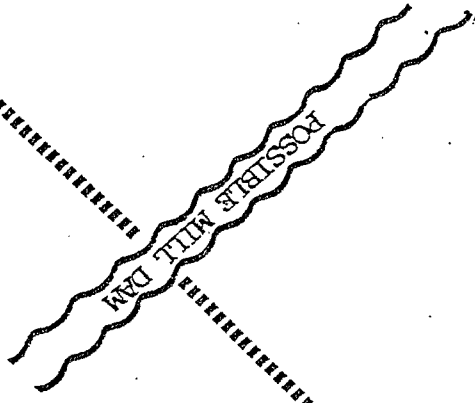


LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

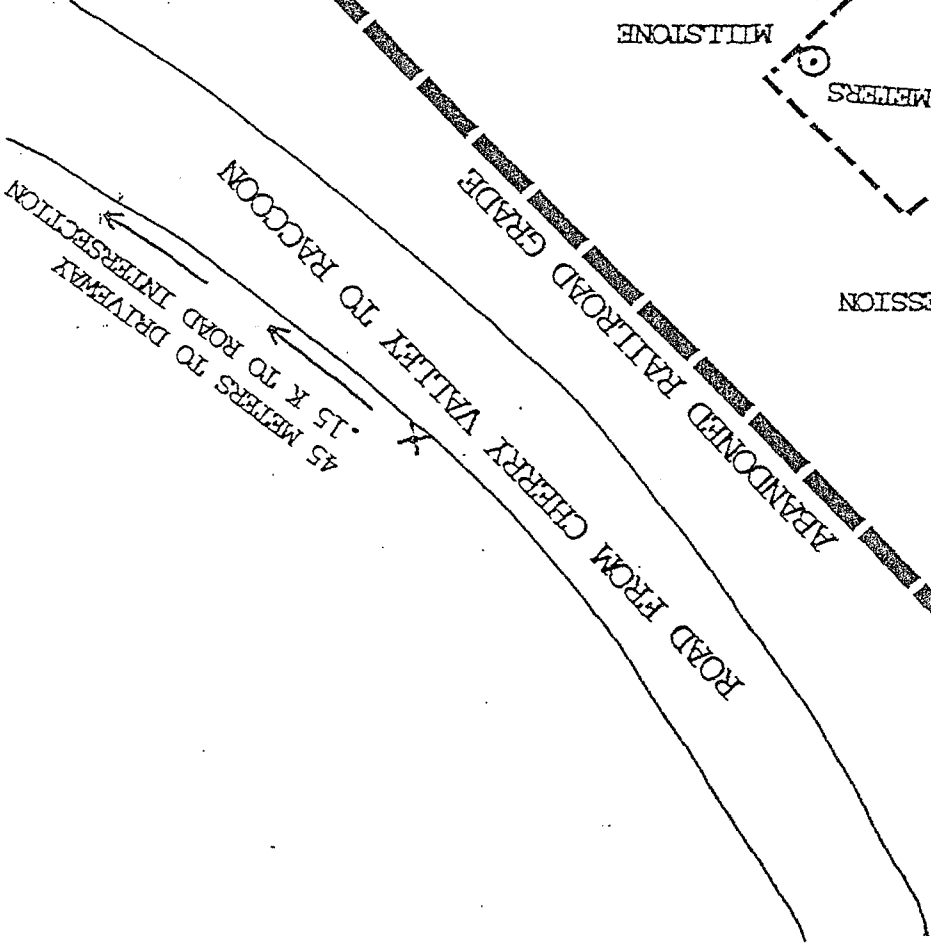
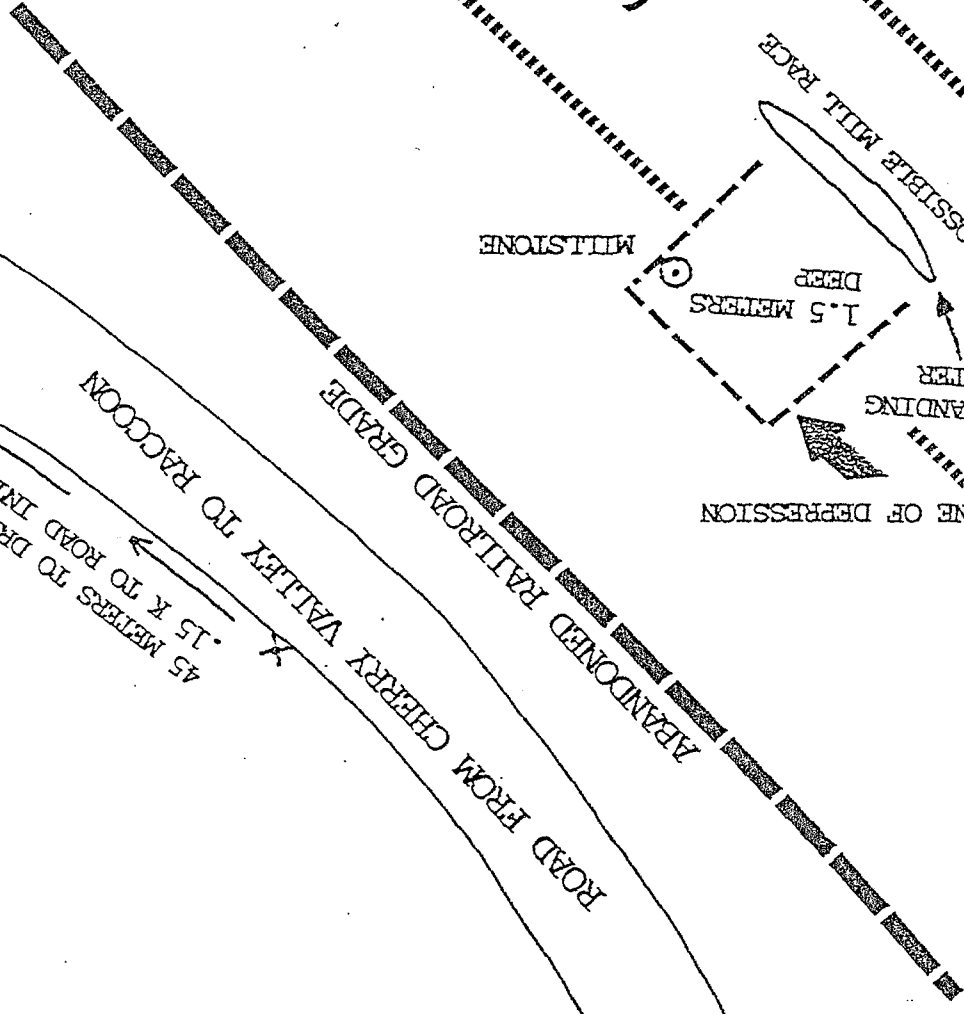
SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

R.O.W.



SCALE  
10 meters



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Bonnymeade Area A SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Prehistoric Unknown

TYPE OF SITE Open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Bonnymeade

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway, PA EDITION PL1979 UP 48.8 ACROSS 36.8 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4467 280 EASTING 554 820

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1010'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Terrace

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE southwest CULTIVATION in past

SOIL TYPE Newark silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION Thicket PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Small tributary of Raccoon Creek 175' southeast  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 300' southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants, INC ADDRESS 560 Penn Street

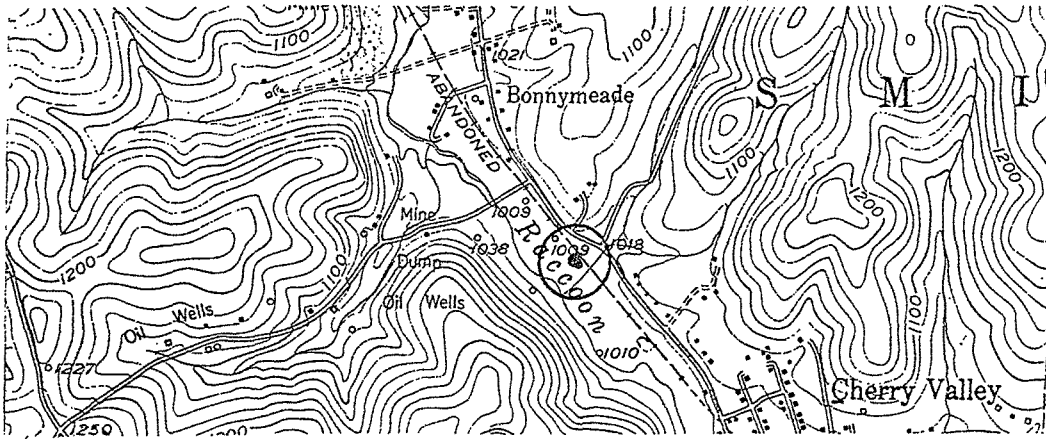
CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS



SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

- 3 shatter
- 1 secondary
- 1 tertiary

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

100% Onondaga

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Bonnymeade Area B SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Prehistoric (unknown)

TYPE OF SITE open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Cherry Valley

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway, PA EDITION PI1977 UP 47.8 ACROSS 36.8 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4467 020 EASTING 555 020

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1015'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Flood plain of Raccoon Creek, first terrace

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE southwest CULTIVATION in past

SOIL TYPE Purdy silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION abandoned field PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 200' south  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 304 meters north  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS unknown, site was collected by residents of Cherry Valley

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

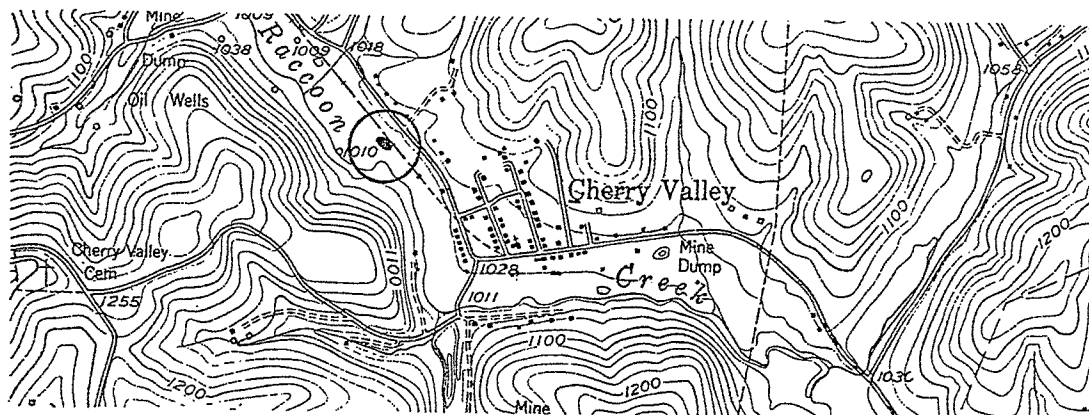
SUBMITTED BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc ADDRESS 560 Penn Street

CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/2/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

- 1 primary
- 4 tertiary
- 4 shatter
- 3 secondary

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.  
100% Onondaga

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Cherry Valley Area A SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) Unknown prehistoric

TYPE OF SITE Open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Cherry Valley

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway EDITION PR1979 UP 47.4 ACROSS 35.5 cm.

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4466 920 EASTING 555 120

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1010'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Floodplain of Raccoon Creek

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE Southwest 0-3% CULTIVATION None

SOIL TYPE Purdy silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION Thicket PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 35 meters southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 435 meters southeast  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

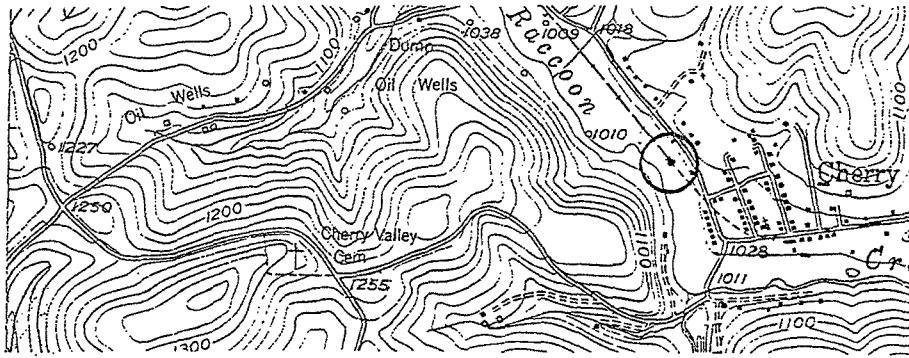
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CITY Verona STATE PA DATE 6/3/94

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

SKETCH MAP OF SITE (WITH SOME POINT OF REFERENCE: HOUSE, ROAD, ETC., WHICH CAN BE RELATED TO THE 7.5 MIN. U.S.G.S. MAP, INCLUDING A SCALE AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE).  
NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

- 1 shatter
- 1 tertiary

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

100% Onondaga

# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

## PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

SITE NAME Cherry Valley Area C SITE NUMBER 36WH

CULTURAL PERIOD(S) unknown prehistoric

TYPE OF SITE Open PUBLISHED REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY Washington TWP. Smith NEAREST TOWN Cherry Valley

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TENANT \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MAP REFERENCE: MEASURE IN CENTIMETERS FROM THE BOTTOM PRINTED EDGE UPWARD, AND  
THE RIGHT PRINTED EDGE ACROSS

7.5 QUAD NAME Midway EDITION PI1979 UP 46.3 ACROSS 34.2 cm

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17 NORTHING 4466 620 EASTING 555 420

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Plateaus Section MAP ELEVATION 1020'

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING Terrace

SLOPE DIRECTION AND DEGREE South 0-3% CULTIVATION none

SOIL TYPE Glenford silt loam

BEDROCK Conemaugh group

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION grass PRIMARY DRAINAGE Ohio River

NEAREST WATER Raccoon Creek 350' south  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

2ND NEAREST WATER Unnamed tributary of Raccoon Creek 1000' southwest  
(NATURE AND DISTANCE)

TESTED (X)  EXCAVATED \_\_\_\_\_ BY Christine Davis Consultants, Inc

STRATIFIED (X) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO  UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH OF STRATA \_\_\_\_\_

FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION LOCATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMANTS \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION \_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_

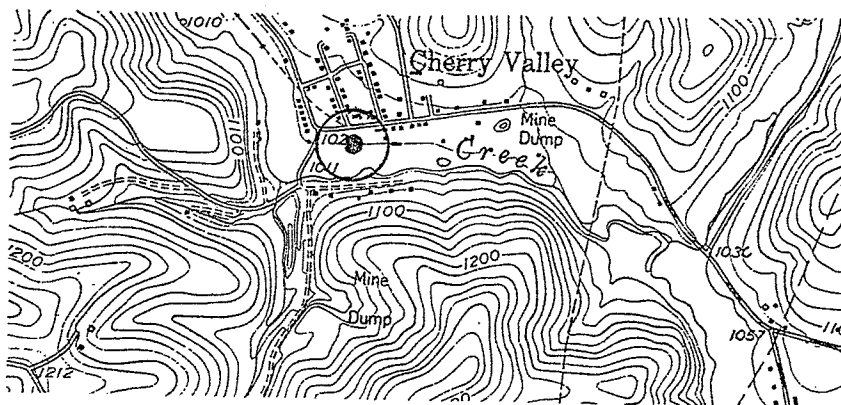
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S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

P.A.S.S. REMARKS

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NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET \_\_\_\_\_



LIST SPECIFIC CULTURAL COMPONENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY IDENTIFYING ARTIFACTS.

2 tertiary

SKETCHES (WITH SCALE) OF MAJOR OR REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTILE POINT SHAPES.

LITHIC MATERIAL BY PERCENTAGE.

100% Onondaga