DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR

CONDUCTED BY

USDA- Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
Heritage Resources

for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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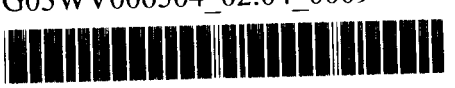

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Corps of Engineers plans to remove unexploded ordnance from the Dolly Sods Wilderness. The ordnance is the result of artillery practice carried out during the World War II. The Forest Service, under contract with the Corps of Engineers surveyed the planned project impact area for cultural resources and located 14 historic sites. As agreeded by the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, and the State Historic Preservation Office, the Forest would make an initial determination of eligibility. Only three of the sites are considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Forest Service will consult with the ordnance removal contractor to work out methods to minimize unavoidable impacts to the historic property.

INTRODUCTION

A trail and campsite survey to determine the presence of cultural resources was completed by conducting a visual survey along 26 miles of trails in the Dolly Sods Wilderness. Since railroad grades, logging camps and homestead sites were anticipated throughout the area, a survey was done to find what resources lie within the wilderness. The survey was conducted in a 20 foot corridor along the established Forest Service trails and campsites to coincide with Corps of Engineers project impact areas. All sites were GPS recorded and reports for Forest Service and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were completed. No shovel testing was conducted due to the probability of unexploded ordnance. The area did contain a great deal of railroad associated artifacts as well as logging related sites such as dumps, foundations, apple trees, horseshoes, and coal mines.

PURPOSES

The purposes of the survey were to locate and identify cultural resources and record them for future reference, to obtain information sufficient to make an initial determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and to provide advice to the Corps of Engineers and their ordnance removal contractor.

THE PROJECT AREA

The Dolly Sods Wilderness is located in the Allegheny Plateau Region of West Virginia in the Monongahela National Forest [Figure 1]. The Monongahela National Forest is administered by the United States Department of Agriculuture- Forest Service, and lies entirely within the Potomac Ranger District.

The area is characterized by high, broad-topped mountains with high elevations, and is dissected by Red Creek, which flows from the Wilderness' northern boundary near Blackbird Knob to the area's southern boundary at Laneville Cabin. The average elevation of the Dolly Sods Wilderness is 3,800 feet. The lowest point, 2,620 feet, is at Laneville Cabin where Red Creek leaves the area, and the highest, 4,122 feet, is on the Allegheny Front at Plains Peak.

On the higher regions of the wilderness, the area has distinct open grasslands called heath barrens. Low growing grasses and shrubs such as huckleberries and azaleas are found in the open sites, along with groves of red spruce, many having only three sides because of the rugged conditions of the wind-swept plains.

Lower in the interior valleys are thick forests of northern hardwoods mixed with conifers. These lush forests support a more common forest type, and the streams that flow through the area have several spectacular waterfalls.

FOREST SERVICE HISTORY OF THE AREA

Under authority of the Weeks Act of 1911, the Forest Service purchased the four tracts of land that make up the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area. By 1929, all surface rights in the area were in federal ownership [Figure 2]. The largest tract was purchased from the Bridges Estate in 1916 (Tucker Co. Deed Book #36, Pg. 405); mineral rights were reserved by the vendor. Another tract was purchased from the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Co. in 1916, and it had a mineral reservation that expired in 1936. Remaining tracts were the Clara Rightmire and the Heavner and Dolly Tract, both purchased in 1923 and 1929 respectively; the vendors had no outstanding mineral rights (Englund 1980:5).

After the purchase, the U.S. Forest Service began multiple use management of the Dolly Sods area. Fire protection and reforestation were stressed in the Forest Service management practice.

After the military operations were concluded and decontamination of the area was complete, the land was returned to the Forest Service in 1950. The region including Blackbird Knob and the two northern forks of Red Creek was recently purchased by the Forest Service from the Western Maryland Railroad. Today, both the Dolly Sods Wilderness

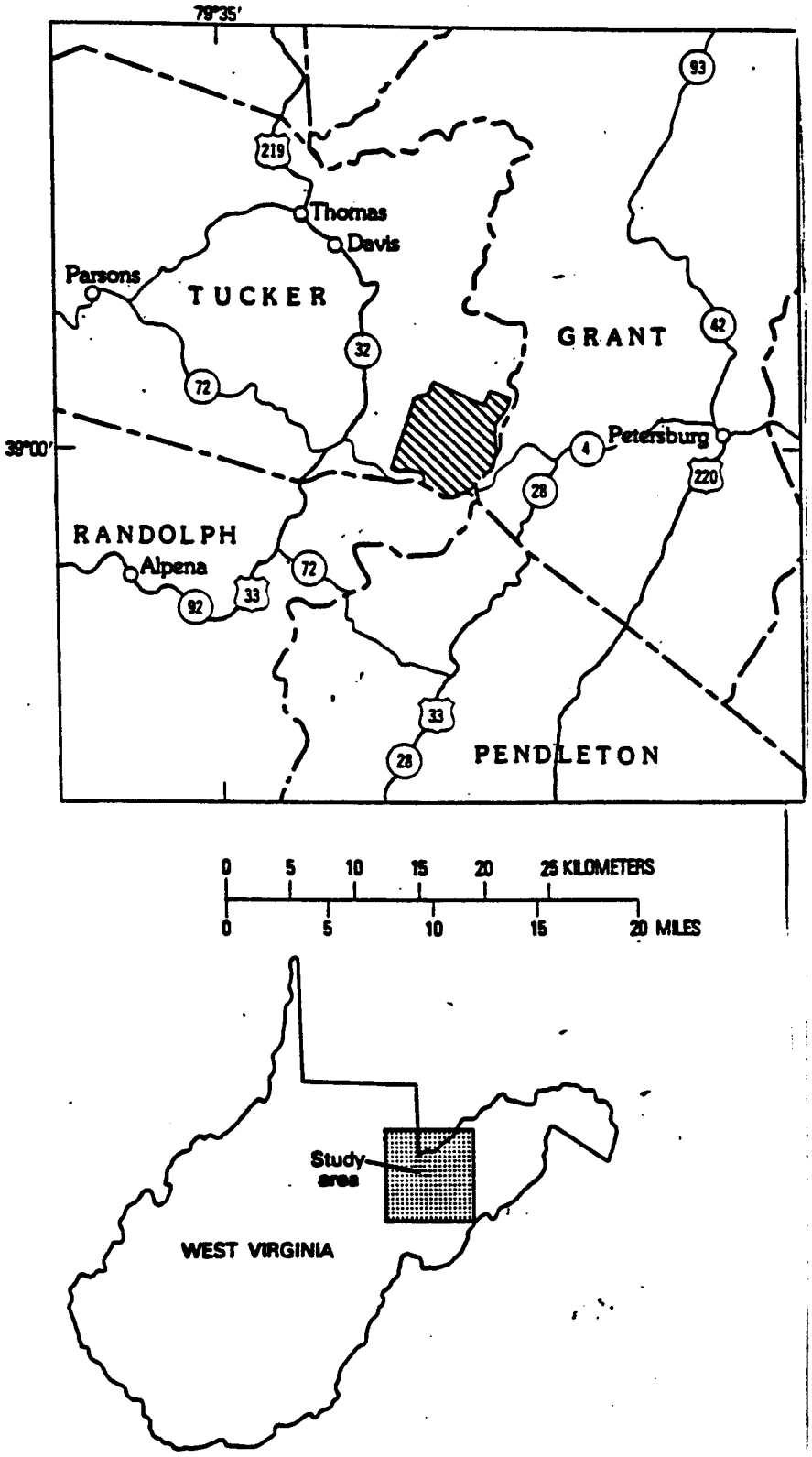

FIGURE 1 – Location of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area, W. Va.
Source Englund, et al: 1980.
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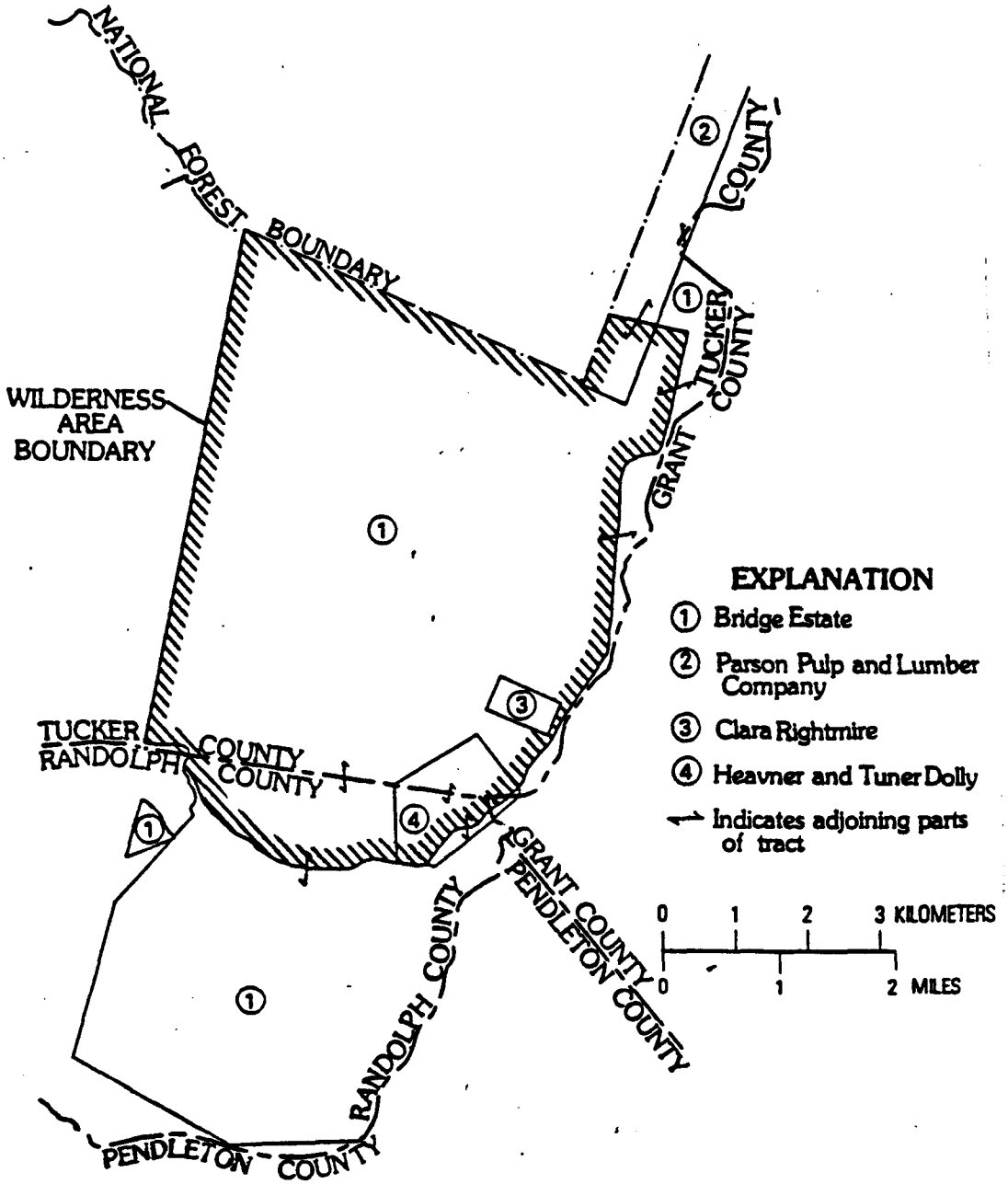

FIGURE 2–Land tracts in the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area.
Source Englund, et al: 1980.
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Area and the northern Scenic Area are actively used by backpackers and berry pickers. A majority of the activity along the trails occurs during the summer hiking season and in the Fall during the height of the berry picking and hunting season. Among the popular destinations in the Wilderness is the "Lion's Head" on Breathed Mountain (TR-554) and the varied campsites located along Red Creek [Figure 3].

A proposal for classification of Dolly Sods as a Scenic Area was submitted to Forest Service authorities in Sept. 30, 1970. This classification was approved on October 30, 1970.

At this time, the mineral rights under most of the Dolly Sods Scenic Area were in private ownership. For proper Forest Service management of the Scenic Area, it was essential to rejoin the sub-surface and the surface ownership. Therefore, the Forest Service gave high priority to the purchase of the mineral rights of the area. The Nature Conservancy of Arlington, Virginia, optioned and later purchased (Deed dated Sept. 1, 1972) the mineral and mining rights under 15,596 acres in Tucker and Randolph County from the West Virginia Coal and Timber Co., Inc. This was done to hold the mineral rights and to prevent development until Congress appropriated money to the Forest Service for purchase of the property interests. The minerals rights were purchased in a Deed dated Dec. 19, 1972 (Ibid.:6).

Designated in 1975 as an "instant" National Forest Wilderness Area by public law 93-622, Dolly Sods is protected against human development, with the exception of a small trail system. Motorized equipment and bicycles are not permitted within the wilderness boundaries. This provides an environment for primitive recreation. Popular activities in the wilderness include hiking, camping, berry picking, photography, and bird watching, just to name a few. It is estimated that 75,000 visitors come to Dolly Sods Wilderness each year.

In 1991, the US Army Corps of Engineers began a study on how to remove any unexploded ordnance that are still present in the Dolly Sods Wilderness. Their action plan is outlined in their report-Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Project, Environmental Assessment. In order to ensure that historic and prehistoric resources are not severely impacted, a summer crew from the USDA-Forest Service's office in Elkins surveyed the entire Dolly Sods Wilderness Area to inventory all cultural resources that could be found within the Corps of Engineers search area.

The Forest Service crew surveyed every trail in the wilderness area, as well as all campsites that could be located. The search corridor was 40ft wide, and all 26 miles of trails failed to reveal any unexploded ordnance. However, a great deal of historical artifacts, most dating to the logging era of the area were recovered, while prehistoric materials were not found because the crews were not permitted to follow normal archaeological procedures (i.e. shovel testing and screening).

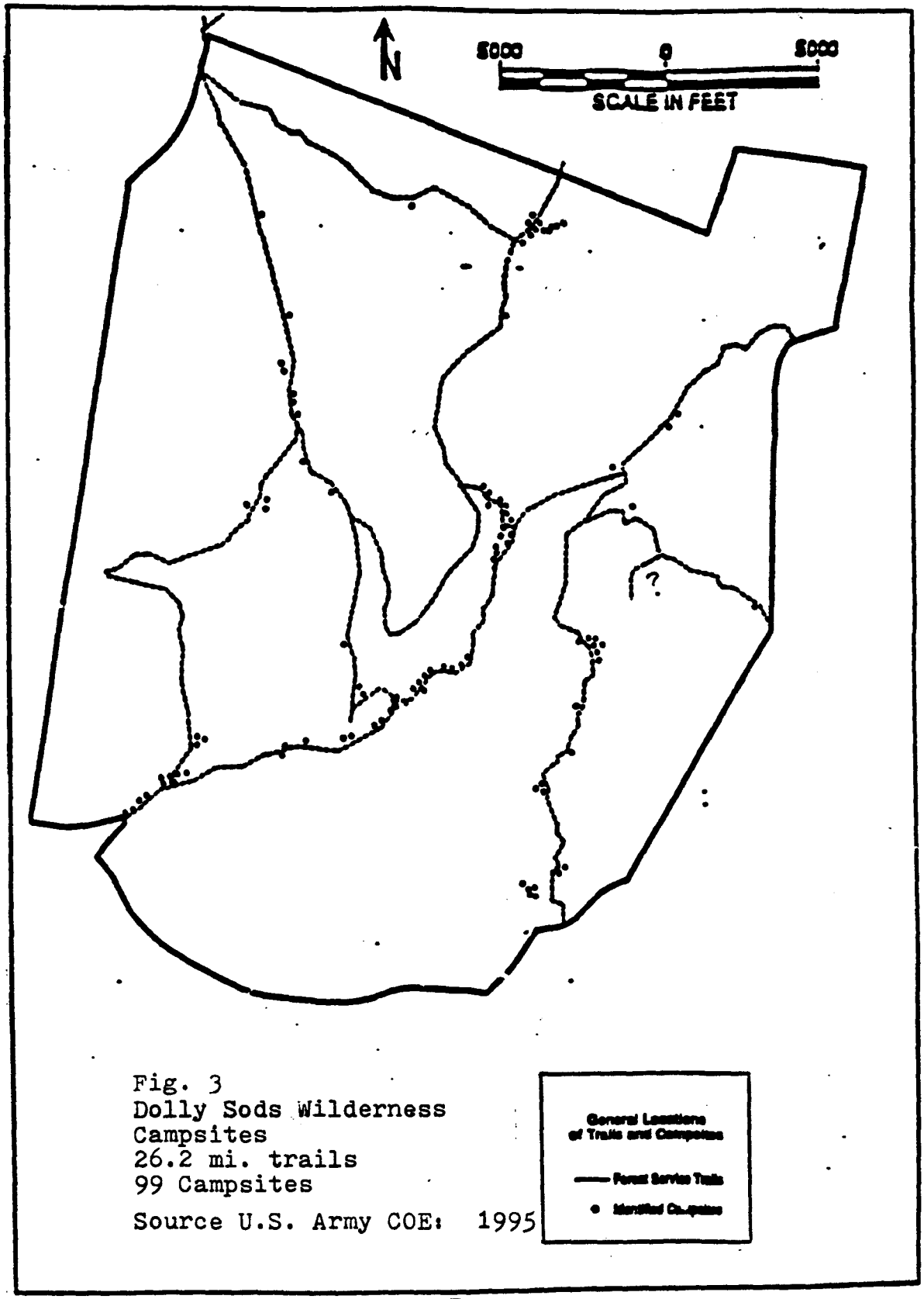

Fig. 3
Dolly Sods Wilderness
Campsites
26.2 mi. trails
99 Campsites
Source U.S. Army COE: 1995

Maneuver and Training Area
(Excerpt from Dolly Sods Ordnance Removal Project, Environmental Assessment)

During World War II, about 2,181,000 acres in the vicinity of Dolly Sods were used by the Thirteenth Army Corps of the Third Army for mountain training and maneuvers including the firing of artillery and mortars. This training continued from October 15, 1943, to July 1, 1944, with several divisions taking part in training. These divisions included the 77th Infantry from October 15, 1943 to January 2, 1944; the 28th Infantry from August 2, 1943 to September 30, 1943; the 31st Infantry from February 4, 1944 to March 28, 1944; and the 95th Infantry from May 1, 1944 to July 1, 1944.

Records on the military operations in the area are scarce because the majority of pertinent documents have been lost or destroyed over time, but it is known that the targets of the 105mm and 155mm artillery fire near the Dolly Sods Wilderness included the southern face of Blackbird Knob and the eastern face of Cabin Mountain. There were, apparently, three groups of gun emplacements. One was in Canaan Valley, although the exact location of these guns is not known. A second was along Forest Service Road 75 from "a point near the Bell Knob Tower, north to the end of the road." Finally, there were gun emplacements "on the eastern side of the mountain on the Allegheny front...north of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area." The gun emplacements to the west (the Canaan Valley) would have fired only upon Blackbird Knob while the positions to the east apparently fired at both Blackbird Knob and Cabin Mountain. The firing locations and targets are shown in [Figure 4]. One can see that some of the artillery fire would have been fired accross the northern end of the wilderness area.

In addition to this artillery fire, mortar fire took place in the area. The targets are unrecorded, however, it is possible that open, high ground would have been targeted to lessen the likelihood of fires started by the explosions and to make impacts more visible. The mortars were probably fired from a multitude of locations around the Dolly Sods area.

It is known that the artillery range was grid-searched and decontaminated of unexploded ordnance following the end of operations in the area. At some later time, as persons hiking into the area continued to discover isolated ordinance, military Explosive, Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams were used again to clear the area of unexploded ordnance. The exact location and extent of these disposal operations are unknown. Records have not been maintained.

Ordnance has been discovered incidently several times in the recent past. According to Forest Service personnel, three of these mortar rounds were in the Dolly Sods Wilderness itself and four were

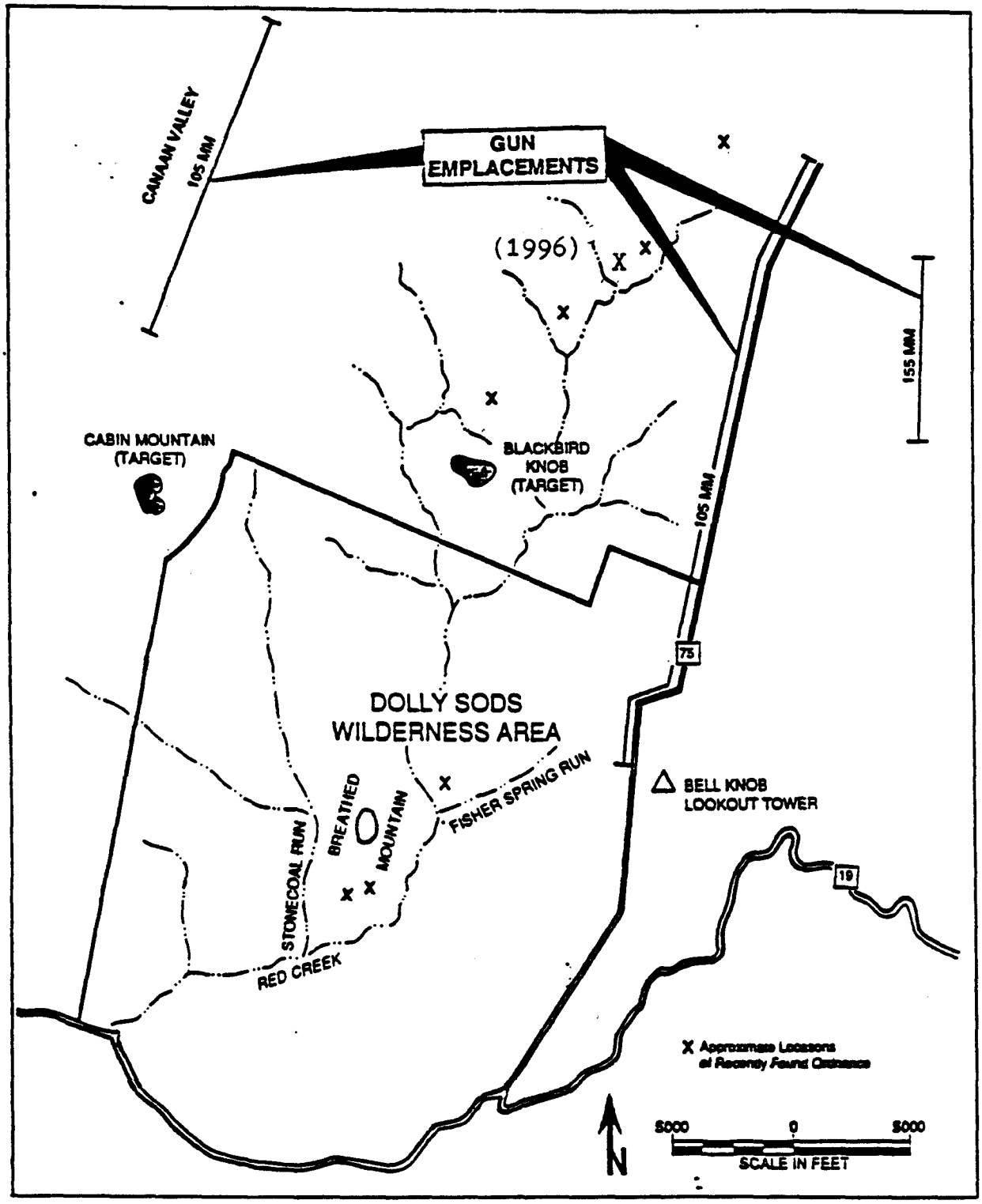

Figure 4 Firing locations and general target areas at Dolly Sods. Ordnance has been located throughout the area.
(Source U.S. Army COE: 1995)

found further to the north, in the Blackbird Knob area. Four pieces of ordnance were found in 1994, the most recent was in 1996, in the course of the Dolly Sods Cultural Resource Survey, and was found on an abandoned railroad grade north of Blackbird Knob. All of the recently discovered ordnance consists of 81mm mortar shells, however, it appears that 105mm artillery ordnance has been found in the vicinity of Dolly Sods in the past.

In 1991 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a feasibility study to determine the extent of contamination. Samplings of areas considered most likely to have been used as targets or to contain overshots or undershots were searched. Approximately 281 acres of the 10,215 acres of the Dolly Sods Wilderness were searched with hand-held magnetometers. A surface sweep (within six inches of the surface) was conducted on 281 acres and seven pieces of ordnance were found. A subsurface sweep (deeper than six inches below the surface) was conducted and six pieces of ordnance were unearthed. A total of 13 pieces of ordnance, of various sizes, were found. One piece was found close to a site used as a campfire pit. The ordnance was exploded in place or moved a short distance, then exploded.

PHYSICAL SETTINGS

At present, the most important single mineral resource within the National Forest is coal. Thick seams of low sulfur coal occur throughout much of the Western and North-Central regions. The coal zone underlying and outcropping in Dolly Sods Wilderness is Kittanning. In addition to coal, oil and gas are also present though of insufficient quantities to be economically productive. Although these resources are present now, it is doubtful they were exploited to any degree prior to the early twentieth century (USDA Forest Service 1977: 25-28).

Soil

Podzolic or leached soils are predominant within the Monongahela National Forest. Many of the soils occur as long irregular and broken bands of different widths, paralleling the ridge tops, mountain tops, and stream valleys. Others occur as widely scattered areas ranging in size from 10 acres to more then a square mile. Still others, where the underlying rocks are uniform, cover many square miles.(Davis 1978:11)

Substantial Quaternary alluvial deposits are restricted to the following areas within the National Forest: Cranberry Glades and Green Bank-Arbovale area, Pocahontas County; Tygart Valley, Randolph County; Cheat Valley, Tucker County; and South Branch Valley near Petersburg, and Grant County.

Topography

The Monongahela National Forest lies within the Ridge and Valley and the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Provinces in the vicinity of the National Forest, this boundary approximates the Tucker/Grant, Randolph/Pendleton and Pocahontas/Pendleton county lines.

Most of the National Forest, however, lies west of the Allegheny Front within the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province, a deeply dissected system of plateaus whose elevations are generally higher than adjacent physiographic provinces. Within the region encompassing the forest, two sub-units of the Appalachian Plateau province are present. The Allegheny Mountains Section (Ibid.: 8) lies adjacent to the western edge of the Ridge and Valley province and includes the Allegheny Front, the Greenbrier River drainage and the network of parallel streams and ridges which characterize the headwater area of Cheat River. In this area, dissection has advanced to the point that the topography has lost most its plateau

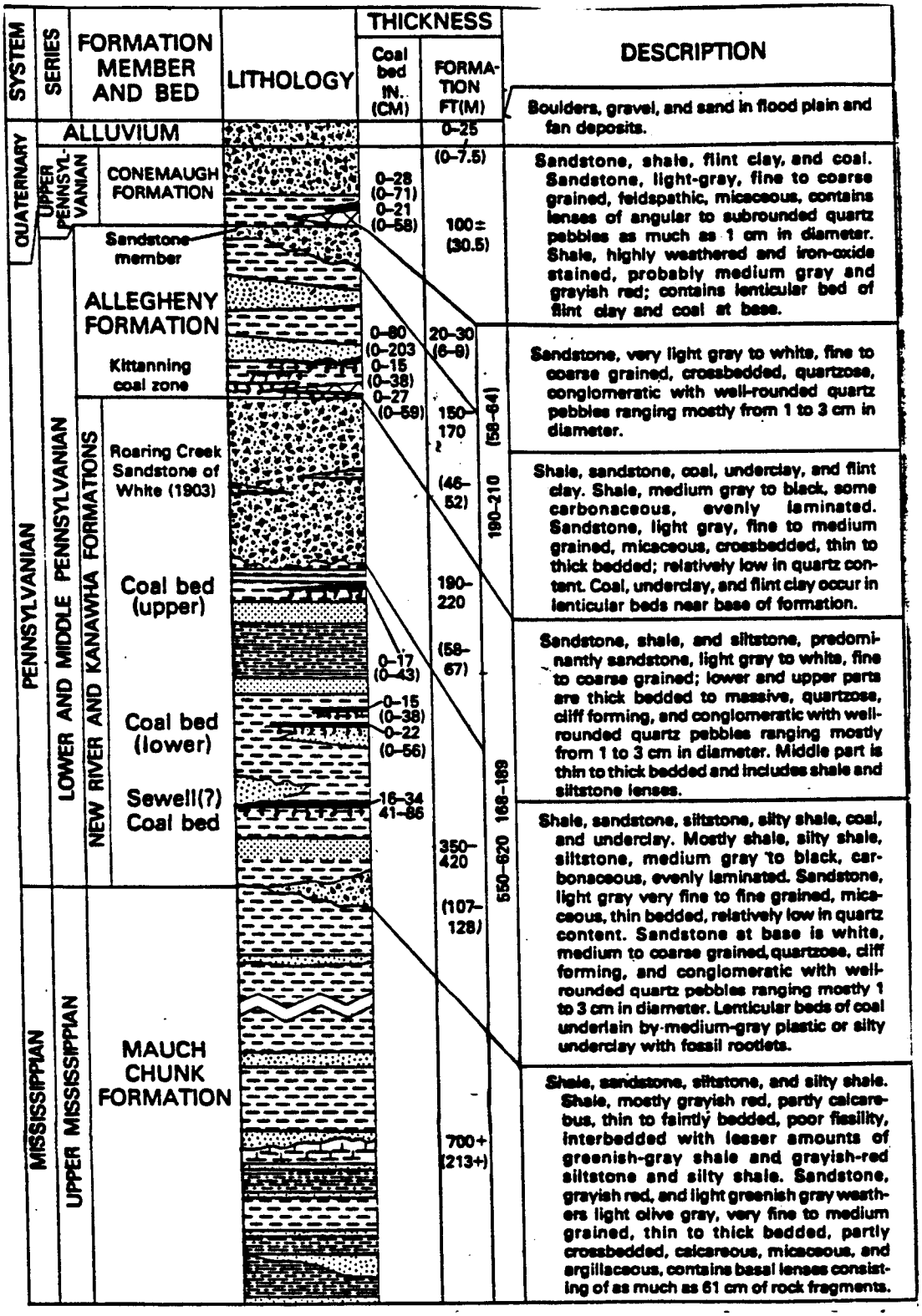

FIGURE 5 – Section exposed in the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area.
Source Englund, et al: 1980
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characteristics. Thornbury (1965:138) identifies two topographic traits which distinguish the Allegheny Mountains from adjacent regions within the province:

> First, the altitudes and degree of dissection are greater here than in the unglaciated plateau to the west. Secondly, the rocks of this section are mildly folded and erosion on anticlines and synclines has produced a number of structurally controlled ridges and valleys that give to the topography a lineation not found in the adjacent Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau Section.

Stream alignment is similar to that found in the Ridge and Valley province with the major differences being that stream valleys in the Allegheny Mountains Section are typically broader and less constricted.

The Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau (Thornbury 1965) lies to the west of the Allegheny Mountains Section and represents the maturely dissected central section of the Appalachian Plateau. The drainage pattern is typically dendrite with major streams deeply cutting into the plateau. Stream valleys are frequently quite narrow with steep upland slopes, and form the headwaters of the Tygart Valley, Elk and Gauley Rivers.

Geologic Structure

The rocks underlying the Monongahela National Forest are of sedimentary origin, being chiefly composed of limestones, sandstones and shales. The youngest strata are of Pennsylvanian age and occur in southeastern Randolph County and along the southwestern perimeter of the National Forest. West of the Allegheny Front, the land was simply uplifted, forming a high plateau of essentially horizontal strata and capped predominantly with resistant sandstones and conglomerates. Present drainage patterns in both regions of the National Forest are quite distinctive and reflect this difference in underlying structure. Since Permian time, weathering and stream erosion have been constantly at work. (Reger, 1923)

Numerous iron-rich rounded and angular rocks were found near Blackbird Knob on Dolly Sods by the North Crew members. An explanation of the origin of the rounded or glob-like shaped and angular rock specimens reveals that after Pennsylvanian-aged sediment lithified subsequent mountain-building episodes fractured the rock, creating joints and voids. Percolating water leached iron oxides from the rock and re-deposited them in higher concentrations in the fractures and voids There are documented examples of this from the Conemaugh Group [Figure 5], which is the same rock group that outcrops

in the Blackbird Knob area of Dolly Sods. (Reger, 1923)

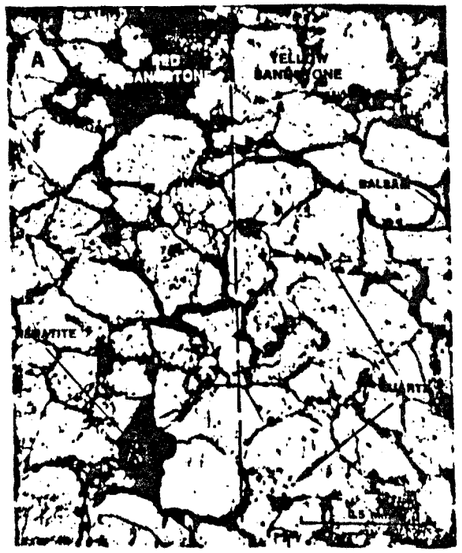
The angular specimens found are more likely related to the in-filling of fractures or joints in the rock. The rounded or glob-like specimens are called concretions and resulted from the in-filling of more rounded voids in the rock.

The deep red color of portions of the rocks suggest that the iron component is hematite. Other iron oxides could impart other colors to the rock, such as siderite which would be brown or brownish red (West Virginia Geological Survey 1909, p. 4-5, 10-11.) Siderite, also called iron carbonate, concretions have been noted as present in the Conemaugh Group (Reger, 1923).

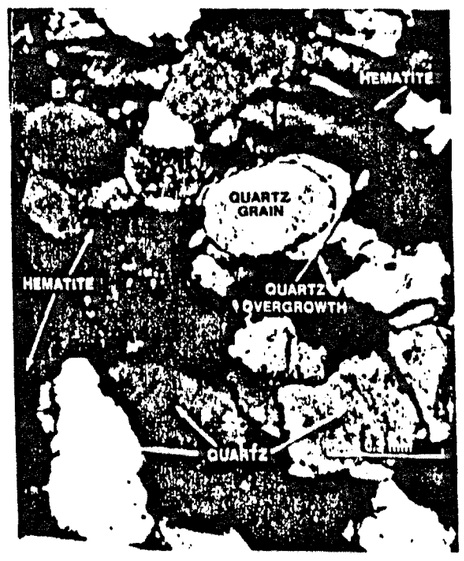
The fact that the North Crew found a number of these rocks on the surface near Blackbird Knob, suggests that we were near the outcrop of a rock member that contains iron-rich joints and concretions which have weathered out of the parent bedrock.

Linda Tracy, Monongahela National Forest geologist reported that she has observed similar rocks in areas of outcropping Pennsylvania-aged strata in and around the forest, such as in the upper Shavers Fork watershed in Pocahontas and Randolph Counties [Figures 6 & 7].

Literature and Forest Service records of prospecting permits reveal no commercial exploration activity for metallic-mineral occurrences in ore near Dolly Sods Wilderness Area. Direct field reconnaissance did not reveal any evidence of mining activity other than for coal. Records show that no significant metallic values were found in rocks sampled in the Dolly Sods Area. As earlier mentioned, several shale units along Red Creek are listed as containing iron ore, but after examination of shale outcroppings for iron, the concentrations were found to be sparse and of low grade. The iron concentration of one location tested revealed a reading as high as 32.6 percent, but because the occurrence in the area is limited to small scattered concentrations they cannot be considered iron ores. Red shales in the Dolly Sods Area were found to contain only 5-10 percent ferric-iron. Additional samples for iron content were also made on Sandstone from the Mauch Chuch and Allegheny formations. Atomic-absorption Analysis revealed an iron content of 0.4 -11.1 percent--too low a grade to be considered an economic source of iron. (Englund, et. al. 1980)



The contact between the red and yellow sandstones is fairly abrupt. The red color is due to hematite (iron oxide) filling the pore spaces between the quartz grains. There is no hematite cement in the yellow sandstone.



The rock is a medium-grained sandstone made up mostly of quartz. Hematite shows as a dark-rusty-red mineral in this photograph.

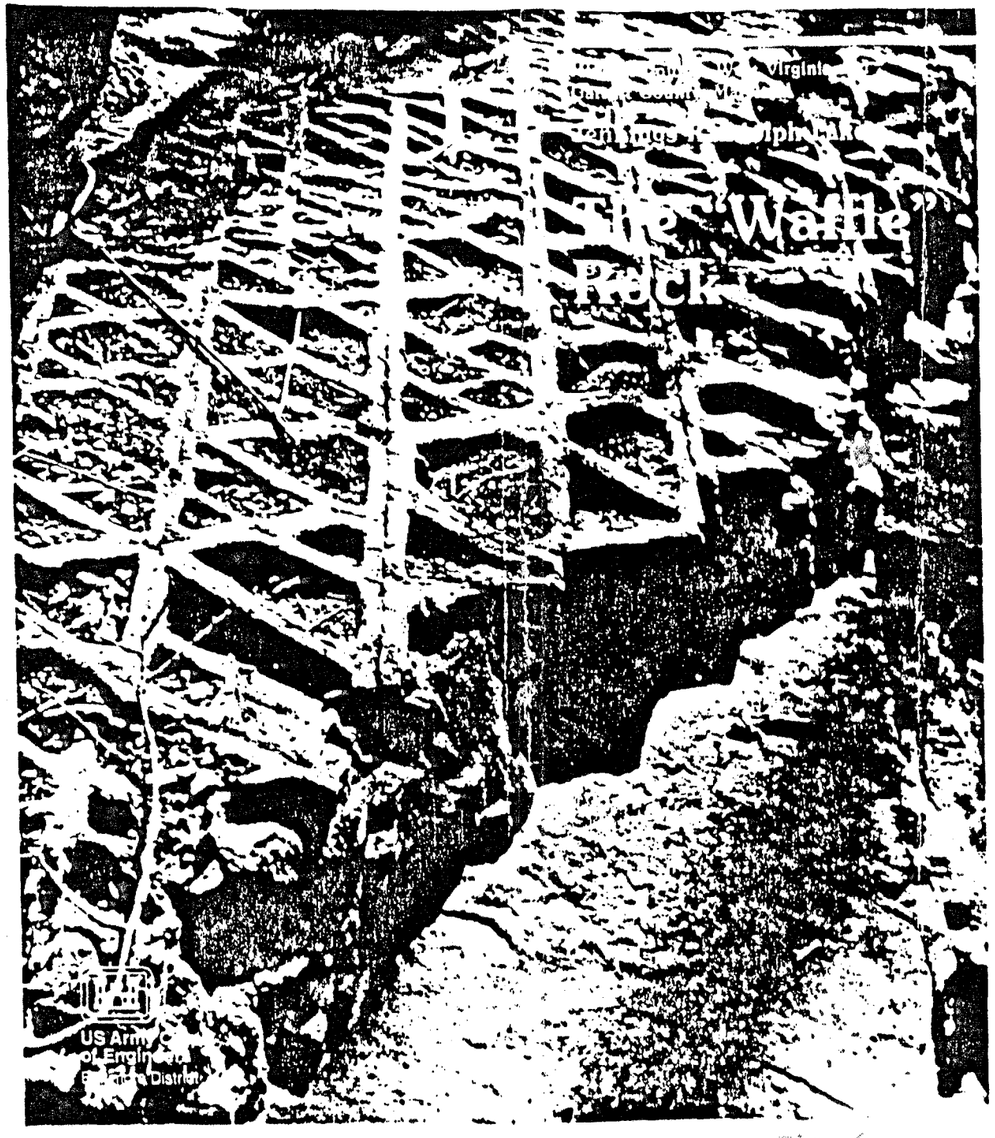


Fig. 6
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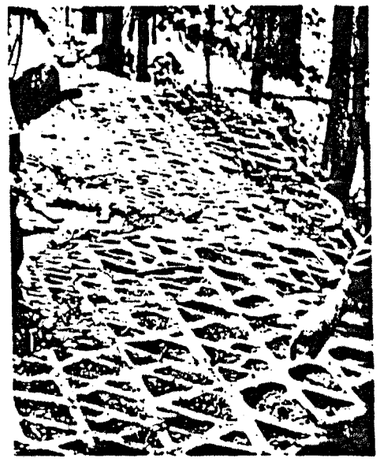
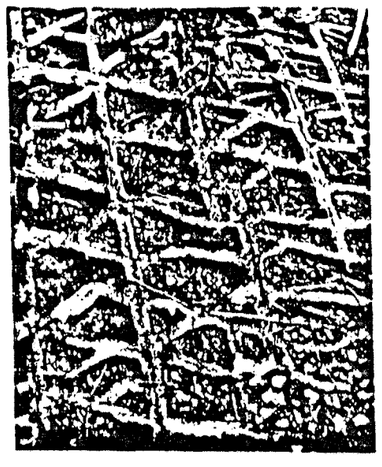
A Summary of the Origin and History of a Geologic Curiosity from a Report by Dr. Jack B. Epstein Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior





Waffle Rock

Waffle Rock, so named by a visitor from the Corps of Engineers because of the similarity of its surface pattern to an oversized breakfast waffle, is a large boulder on display at Jennings Randolph Lake in Mineral County, West Virginia.

There have been numerous theories and speculations as to its origin, ranging from a pictograph made by prehistoric man, an indian carving, the impression of the skin pattern of a giant lizard, or evidence of a visit to earth by an early traveler from outer space.

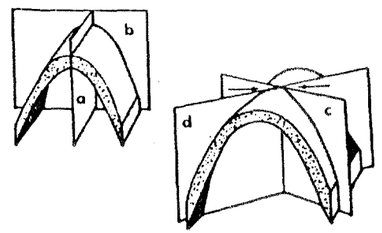
After examination of the phenomenon, Corps of Engineers geologists and those of other agencies have concluded that it is a natural geological formation. Although such formations are not common, similar patterned boulders were found on the east side of Tea Creek Mountain in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

Dr. Jack B. Epstein of the Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, explained that the waffle rock is a part of the Conemaugh geologic series that was deposited about 300 million years ago during the Pennsylvanian Period. It is surmised that the waffle rock is a large loose boulder that fell from a parent outcrop somewhere higher up the slope many decades ago, before the present trees grew.

Geologic studies suggest that sand was deposited by ancient streams and later consolidated into hard rock or sandstone. This sandstone and the layers or rock above and below it were thrown into large folds during a period of mountain building, known as the Appalachian Orogeny, about 250 million years ago. During the upheaval, the rock was fractured into a regular pattern. Geologists refer to the fractures as joints. The waffle-like pattern or grid of the waffle rock was controlled by four separate sets or directions of joints. These fractures or joints can be seen in the centers of the raised ribs in the photograph below.

Four sets of joints are apparent in the waffle rock. Sets *a* and *b* are roughly perpendicular to each other; sets *c* and *d* are at an acute angle to each other. The stress that formed the joints, as well as the folds in the rocks, bisects the angle between joints *c* and *d* and is indicated by the arrows.

The illustration on the next page shows the relationship of folds and joints and the stress that formed them. Joint *a* is a



longitudinal joint parallel to the axis of the fold; joint *b* is a cross joint at right angles to the axis of the the fold; and joints *c* and *d* are oblique or conjugate joints at an angle to the fold axis. The direction of stress, shown by the arrows, bisects the acute angle between the oblique joints.

The accompanying photomicrographs of the waffle rock show how the rock appears under a microscope. The dark red parts that make up the ribs have the mineral hematite (iron oxide) as a cement between the quartz sand grains. The yellow sandstone lacks this hematite cement.

It is theorized that after the rock was fractured, the iron oxide was leached from the surrounding rock by percolating water and was deposited into the joints where it filled the voids between the sand grains, cementing them together extra strongly. The resulting dark red sandstone along the joints was more resistant to erosion and weathering than the surrounding rock and now stands as the grids of the waffle.

This then is the waffle rock; mixed, blended and baked by Mother Nature for the enjoyment of the observer.

Coal Mines

The Allegheny formation of Middle and Late Pennsylvanian age is a coal-bearing sequence [Figure 5] consisting largely of sandstone, siltstone and shale. In the Dolly Sods area it ranges from 58 to 64 meters in thickness and consists of (1) a persistent clay bed at its base, (2) a widespread coal zone-tentatively correlated with the Kittanning coal beds-and (3) a mapped sandstone member at it top. Distribution of these units is fairly widespread in the gently sloping upland areas, especially along the upper reaches of Stonecoal Run and the southeastern portion of the Wilderness Area. The Kittanning coal zone consists of one to three coal beds in a maximum interval of nearly 30 meters. (Englund, 1980:11)

The Kittanning coal zone has played an integral part in the regions historical background. Several adits in the Kittanning coal zone were found during the course of field work. The location of the coal mines adjacent to abandoned logging railroads suggests that the mines were opened to serve as a fuel supply for the steam powered locomotives, steam donkeys, and lumber mill boilers. The coal also provided fuel to meet the heating and cooking needs of the lumbermen who lived and worked in the lumber camps. The number of cast iron cook stove parts that were found scattered along the abandoned railroad grades and at former camp sites (05-313/46TU152, 05-312/46TU151, 05-315/46TU154) is evidence of this activity. For instance, according to the 1923 USGS Survey of Tucker County, Reger mentions a mine adit on the west side of Stonecoal Run of Red Creek, at an elevation of 3,660 feet, 3.2 miles northeast of Laneville. This mine was operated as part of the lumber operations of Whitmer, Lane and Company, which was part of the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company. The Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company logged much of the Red Creek area and maintained a large band saw mill at Laneville, W.Va. A majority of the land was owned by the decendants of Robert Bridges, who at the height of the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company operations between 1902-1915, sold the lumber and mineral rights to the above companies. The mine that was opened on the Stonecoal Run appears in the 1923 USGS Survey of Tucker County as the Robert Bridges Heirs Mine No. 67 (Reger, 387-388). It is also reported that the mine opening was closed in 1919. Further study of the mine in 1923 revealed that mine water was coming from the adit and that although access could not be made into the old coal workings, they might contain higher quality coal. Samples indicate that the coal had a high content of ash. The 1996 field work of the location found water still running from the mine adit. Additionally, other mines found in the area were a mixture of private (05-318/46TU158) and commercial (05-319/46TU157) exploitation of the Dolly Sods area coal reserves.

It is unclear as to when these mining areas were opened, but they may reflect two different time periods of usage. The private mine is associated with an abandoned homestead site. Englund offers a very good description of a commercial mine found in the Dolly Sods Wilderness (p.40) which is firmly believed to be Forest Service site 05-319/46TU157 documented by the 1996 field crew [Figure 8].

Coal Exposures/Prospects

The 1923 United States Geological Survey for Tucker County lists several additional exposures and prospects for coal in the Dolly Sods Wilderness [Figure 9]. A majority, it seems are associated with the logging history of the region and appear in close proximity to previously dicovered logging camp sites along the upper reaches of Red Creek between the Fisher Spring and Left Fork junctures. All of these exposures and prospects listed are recorded as attributed to the Robert Bridges heirs.

Exposures opened in the Red Creek area consisted of #91 (0.4 miles below the forks of Red Creek and Left Fork at a point 4.5 miles northeast of Laneville in the Quakertown (Winifrede?) Coal deposit, elev., 3320'), #102 (on Red Creek, 0.8 miles below the forks of Red Creek and Left Fork at a point 4.2 miles northeast of Laneville in the Hughes Ferry Coal deposit, elev., 3240'), #126 (on Red Creek, approx. 0.9 miles below the forks of Red Creek and Left Fork at a point approx. 4.1 miles northeast of Laneville in the Sewell Coal deposit, elev., 3165'), and #129 (on Red Creek, 4.0 miles northeast of Laneville in the Welch Coal deposit, elev., 3125') (Reger, 1923: 217, 144, 221). Of these exposures, three (#102, #126, and #129) appear to be associated with known lumber camp areas along Red Creek. Noted in previous surveys completed prior to the 1996 field study, these logging sites contain numerous artifacts of various material along an abandoned railroad grade extending northward down a gradual slope to Red Creek. It seems probable that the exposures might have been used as fuel supply for the logging camps. The logging sites include FS #05-265/46TU149, #05-264/46TU148, #05-263/46TU147 with exposures #102, #126, #129, matching respectively. It is unclear when these exposures might have been utilized or for that matter the company that possibly used the coal.

Other sources of disturbance that were coal-lumber related include the listing of several coal prospecting areas along Red Creek and its tributaries. These coal prospecting openings could have been made to check for coal reserves to fuel the logging activities of the Red Creek area. Like most of the coal found in the region of Dolly Sods, the coal found along Red Creek (#74), Little Stonecoal Run

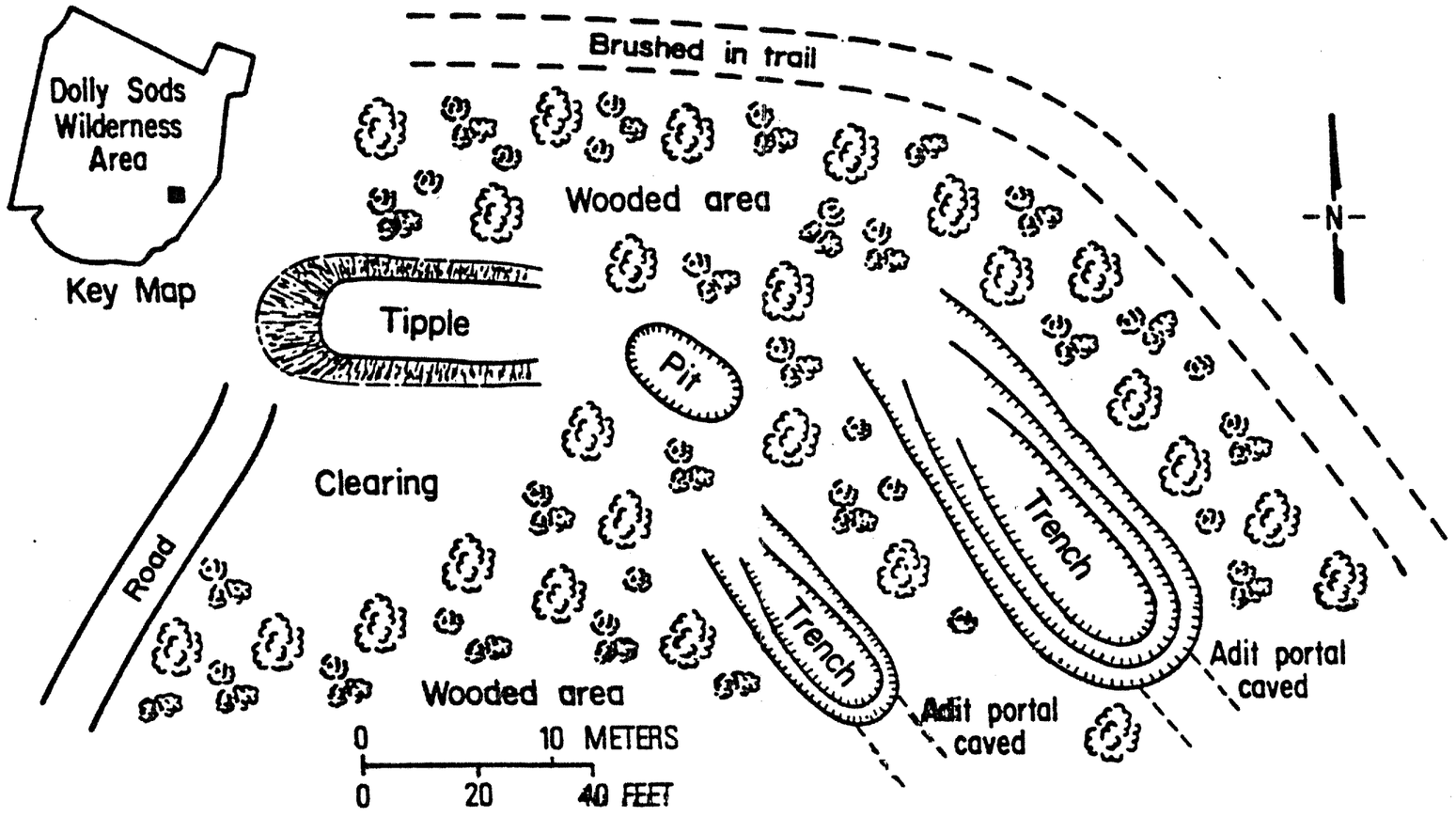


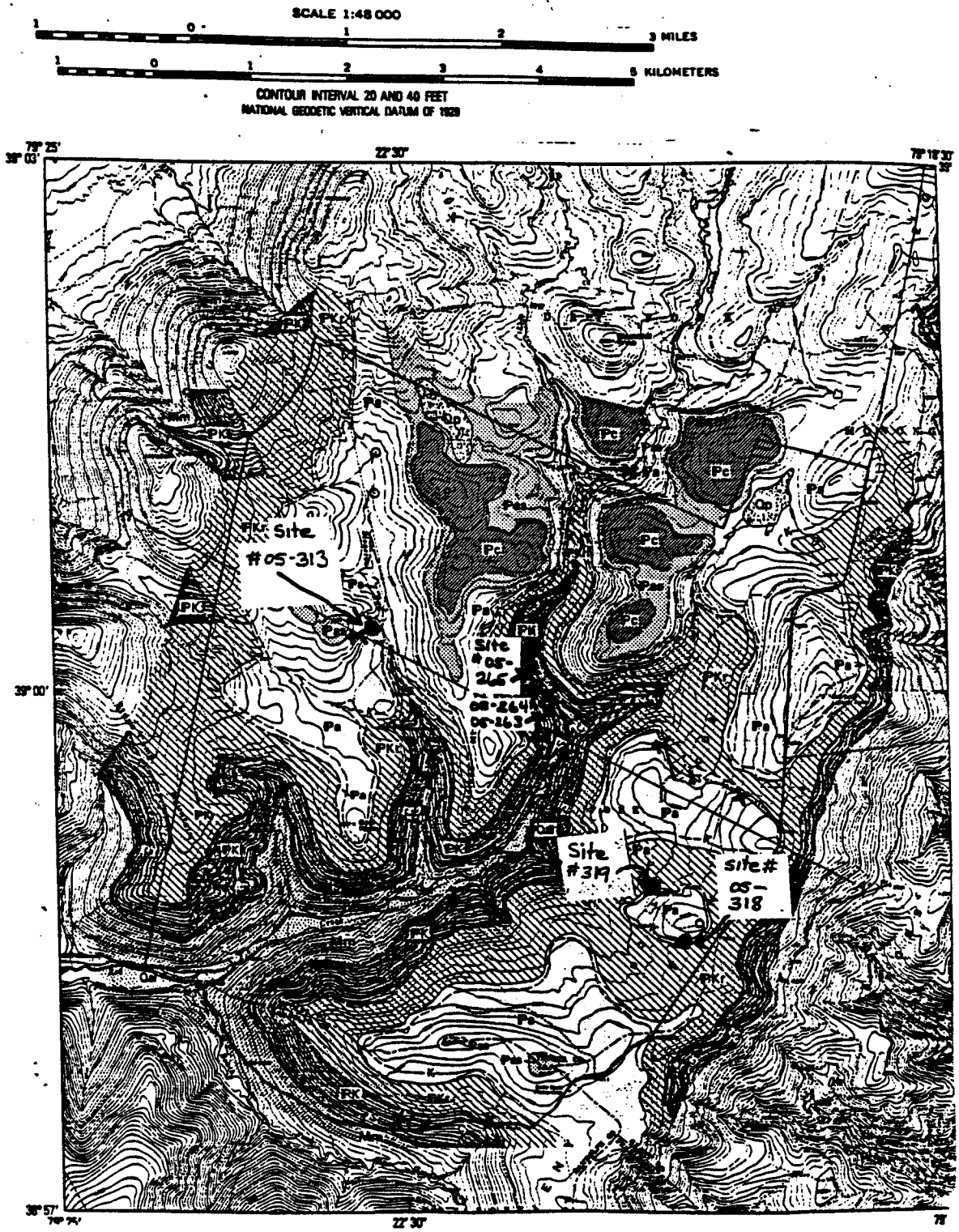
FIGURE —Coal workings in the eastern part of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area.

Fig. 8
p. 19

Source: Englund et. al.: 1980

Fig. 9

Key
- Carved adit
- Prospect/outcrop
- Corehold



(#124) and Stonecoal Run(#125) has a high ash and sulfur content and is not considered to be of excellent quality. However, it would have served as a good source to meet the immediate needs of the loggers. The prospecting locations are as follows: #74: On Red Creek, 0.3 miles above Left Fork and 5.0 miles northeast of Laneville in the Upper Kittanning Coal deposit, elev., 3540'; #124: On Little Stonecoal Run of Red Creek, 0.9 miles above the mouth and 2.0 miles northeast of Laneville in the Sewell Coal deposit, elev., 3260'; #125: On Stonecoal Run of Red Creek, 1.0 mile above mouth and 3.0 miles northeast of Laneville in the Sewell Coal deposit, elev., 3225' (Reger, 187, 399). As with the coal exposures previously mentioned, it is unclear as to when the coal prospecting holes were made and the company that sunk them.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

A number of studies have been used to develop a tentative summary of the prehistory of the project area. These include Mc Michaels (1968) summary of West Virginia archaeology, Davis (1978), Niquette and Hand (1987), Brashler (1984), Brashler et al. (1987), Ledford et al. (1990),Gardner (1986), Walker and Hepner (1995), and Lesser (1993). Much information relating to the project area resulted from area surveys, a few small test excavations, and one large site excavation. As of 1993 (Anonymous) there were 86 prehistoric sites recorded for Tucker County and 110 for Grant County.

The following chronology is adapted from Gardner (1986), and Lesser (1993).

Paleoindian	9500 - 8000 B.C.
Archaic	8000 - 1000 B.C.
Woodland	1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600

Paleoindian Period (9500 - 8000 B.C.)

Paleoindian fluted points are the most widely recognized diagnostic of this period. They rarely occur in the Allegheny Plateau or the more rugged portions of the Ridge and Valley Province, however, they have been reported from adjacent counties and at the Green Thumb Site (46GB30) a high elevation site in Greenbrier County (Lesser and Brashler 1984a). At the nearby Mouth of Seneca Site (46PD1) a river terrace site in Pendleton County (Robertson 1996) a fluted point base was found, and two fluted points were found at a site near Judy Gap (Brashler et al. 1987). Paleoindian points found in the vicinity of the project are from the surface or disturbed contexts. In high elevation settings like the project area, Paleoindian populations were undoubtedly sparse.

Archaic Period (8000 - 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period in the Mid Atlantic region is traditionally divided into three sub-periods although there is not complete agreement on the duration of the segments (Niquette and Hand 1987, Brashler et al. 1978, Lesser 1993, Davis 1978, Gardner 1986). Here we will use our most recent segmentation (Lesser 1993) dividing the Period as Early Archaic (8000 - 6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000 - 1000 B.C.).

Early Archaic sites are found in the uplands, and become more common during and after the Kirk Phase (Lesser 1993, Wall 1981). A multicomponent site near the project area with an Early Archaic component is Brushy Ridge Site (46GT52). This site was identified as a base camp (Brashler 1984b), and Wall (1987) supported this function, adding that the site was situated on a bench part way up the Allegheny front to take advantage of resources in the valley and the rich upland bogs of Dolly Sods Wilderness.

Middle Archaic sites in the area include the multi-component high terrace sites near Seneca Rocks, evaluated by Brashler et al. (1987). Walker (1995) reported that Middle Archaic compared to earlier periods shows an increase in components and points, and that settlements range from valley floors to mountain tops. The Saddle Gap Site (46PH44) is a large high elevation Middle Archaic nut processing station (Lesser and Brashler 1984c).

Late Archaic has been characterized as a period of intensification, diversification, efficiency, and expanded exploitation of a wide range of environments, or "primary forest efficiency" (Caldwell 1958). Joe's Deer Scratch (46TU50) a high elevation Transient Station (Lesser and Brashler 1987) has a Late Archaic component and is within 100 yards of the project area (Brinker 1994). Brushy Ridge, within a mile also has a Late Archaic component.

Woodland Period (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600)

The Woodland Period is marked by ceramics, burial ceremonialism, domesticated plants, trade networks, and increased sedentism. The period is divided into Early (1000 - 300 B.C.), Middle (300 B.C. - A.D. 500), and Late (A.D. 500 - European Contact) (Lesser 1993). The later portion of the period is also known as Late Prehistoric.

The characteristics that mark the beginning of the Early Woodland are generally confined to certain geographical areas, such as, major river flood plains and terraces. Early Woodland diagnostics are rarely found in the uplands. However, the mountains are likely to have served as resource procurement areas during this and subsequent prehistoric times.

Middle Woodland is marked by burial mounds, earthworks, and extended trade networks. As in Early and Late Woodland, Middle Woodland sites are mostly in river valleys (Maslowski 1985), with limited use of the hinterlands. One site with a Middle Woodland component near the project area is Mouth of Seneca Site (46PD1) first investigated by Fowke (1894) and most recently by Robertson (1996).

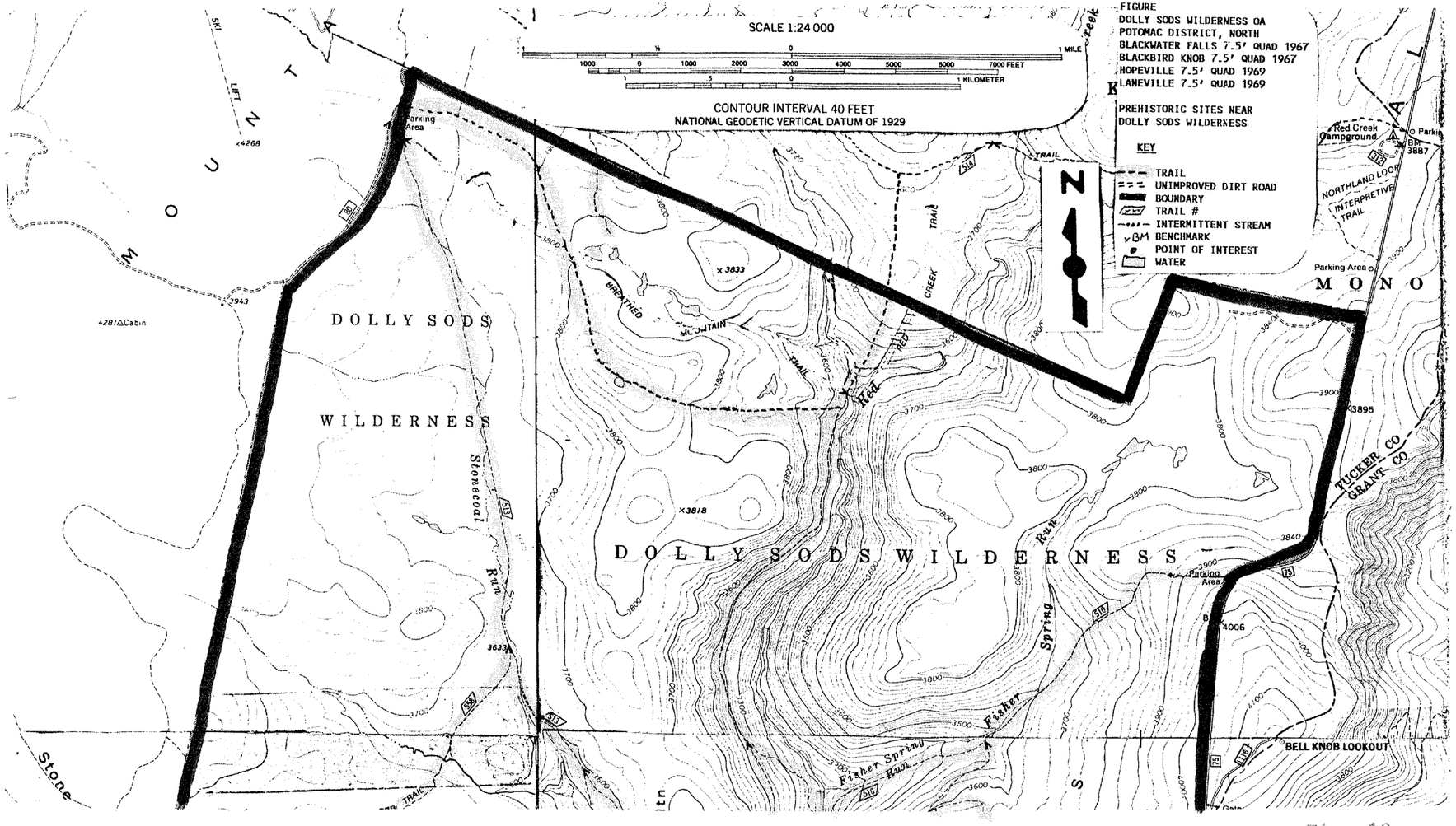
Late Woodland is characterized by a greater dependency on agriculture in the river valleys and by a utilization of the uplands

to procure other resources (Brashler et al. 1987). Wall (1987) suggested that Late Woodland sites are rare west of the Allegheny front. Brushy Ridge (46GT52) on the eastern slope of the Allegheny Front has a Late Woodland component. A Late Prehistoric farming village site, Mouth of Seneca (46PD1) is near the project area (Robertson 1996), and an early contact farming village (46HM73) is located along the same river in Hampshire County (Becker 1987, Brashler 1987, Egan 1987).

In conclusion, there are prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area [Figures 10 & 11]. Brushy Ridge Site (46GT52) is an upland base camp containing materials from Early Archaic through Late Woodland (Brashler 1984b). Joe's Deer Scratch (46TU50) is a transient station probably associated with a travel route crossing the Allegheny Front at a low gap (Brinker 1994). Wall (1981) found that upland bog areas were heavily used in prehistoric times, and a recent surface survey north of and adjacent to the project area discovered a lithic scatter beside a bog.

With this information, we did expect to locate prehistoric sites in the project area, but did not. The nature of the survey methods may have precluded finding them. The survey was confined to the proposed impact area, a narrow corridor on either side of existing trails, and opportunistic camp sites. The survey area did not necessarily coincide with prehistoric high probability areas, but rather historic high probability areas. Most trails are old railroad grades or logging roads, and camp sites are usually on flat areas once used for log landings, logging camps, or saw mills. Thus, any prehistoric sites that might have been here would have been destroyed, or, at best, disturbed by these subsequent activities.

Survey methods were limited to visual inspection for obvious safety reasons. Dolly Sods Wilderness contains lush vegetation, and was surveyed in the summertime. We assume that small sites with limited material remains would be missed absent shovel testing. Therefore, we conclude that prehistoric sites (if they do exist in the proposed project impact area) are disturbed, destroyed, or insignificant. We may have had more productive results had we designed the survey to fully address higher probability areas.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1 MILE
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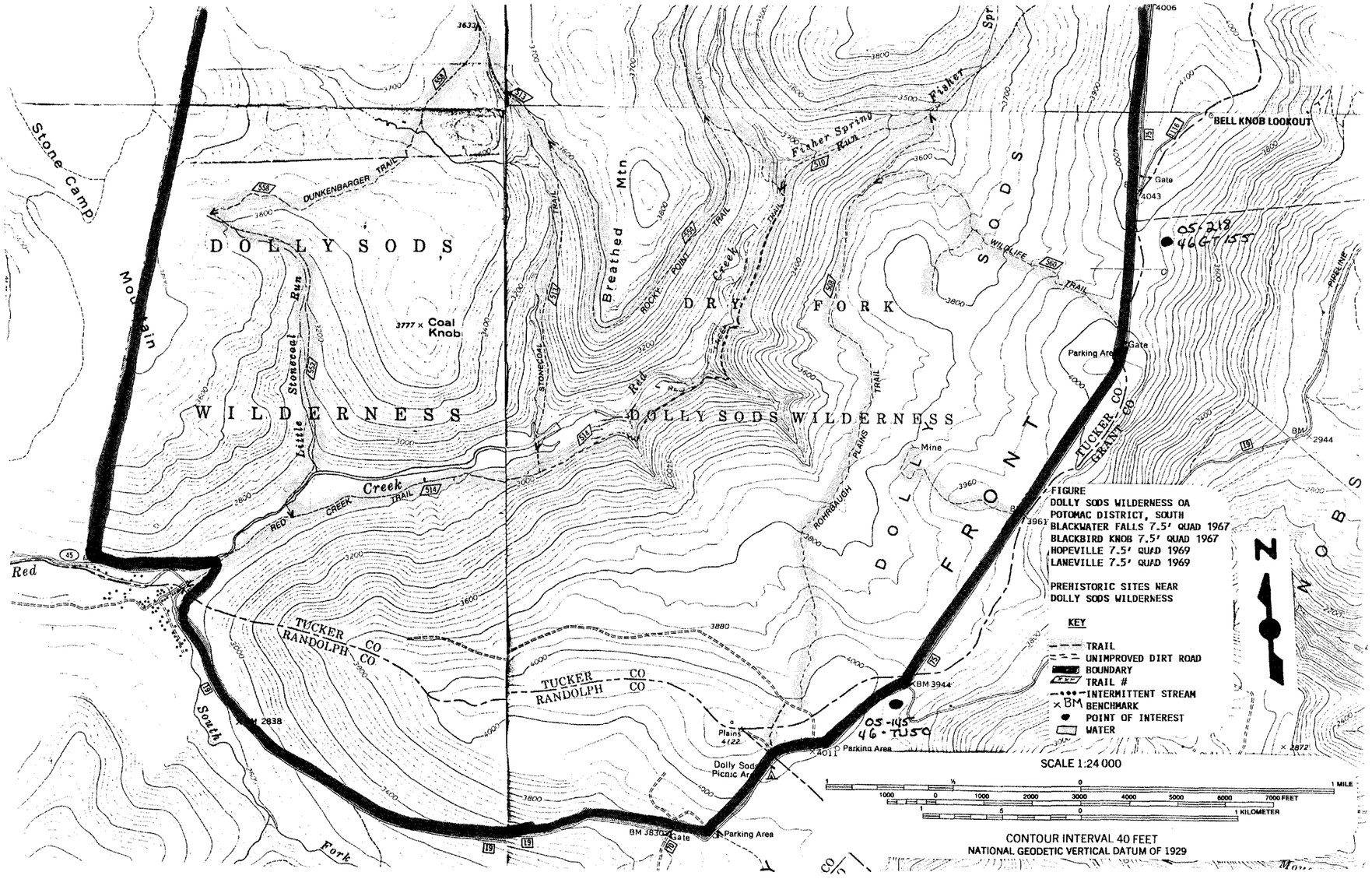
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, NORTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
PREHISTORIC SITES NEAR
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
MONONGAHELA
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
Parking Area
Stonecoal Run
Spring Run
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher
Stone
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
BREATHED MOUNTAIN
TRAIL
CREEK
Parking Area
4281/Cabin
3943
3895
4005
3887
3633
3818

Fig. 10
p. 25


DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
DRY FORK
Stone Camp
Mountain
Breathed Mtn
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Gate
4043
05-213
46-TU-55
WILDLIFE
TRAIL
Parking Area
Gate
PIPELINE
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
Stonecoal Run
Little Red Creek
RED CREEK TRAIL 514
Red Run
ROCKY POINT TRAIL
STONECOAL TRAIL
ROHRBAUGH PLAINS TRAIL
3777 × Coal Knob
Mine
BM 2944
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
RANDOLPH CO
BM 2838
South Fork
Plains 4122
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
4011
BM 3944
BM 3830
05-145
46-TU-50
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, SOUTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
PREHISTORIC SITES NEAR
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BM BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
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SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Fig. 11
p. 26

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Settlement

The earliest European settlers arrived in the area that would encompass the State of West Virginia in the mid-to-late 1700s (Clarkson, 1964). The Settlement in what was to become the Monongahela National Forest, like that of the rest of the State, predominately occured along major river valleys such as the South Branch of the North Fork of the Potomac, Tygart, Cheat, and Greenbrier Rivers.

It is unclear when the first white explorers ventured into this territory now part of the Monongahela National Forest, but according to Callahan's Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia (Callahan 1913), an expedition lead by Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia reached the Poçahontas County area in 1716. It is very probable that other explorers, including Indian traders, traveled through this region along well established Indian trails. However, the earliest known recorded account of an expedition into the Western Virginia wilderness is the account of the William Mayo survey party which was employed by the English government to map and survey the headwaters of the North Branch of the Potomac River in 1736. Shortly following this survey, Lord Fairfax of Virginia claimed a large portion of this land in the Fairfax Grant and placed his western most boundary marker, known as the "Fairfax Stone," in this area in 1746 (Davis, 1978). Today, this stone marks the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia and is located approximately 15-20 miles north west of Laneville near the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area.

Although a majority of early settlement activity was centered in the major river valleys, expansion progressed steadily along the tributaries of these primary waterways. The earliest settlements within the Monongahela National Forest lands occured prior to the 1800s. Due to the isolation from other, more distant communities, and the threat from Indian attack, many of these early settlements were established as fortified communities or abandoned following successful Indian raids. Stories of similar settlement successes and failures dominate the history of West Virginia and can be found in close proximity to the Dolly Sods region along the Cheat and Tygart River valleys. The types of homesteads located within the boundaries of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area exhibit similiar chracteristics to those found elsewhere on the National Forest that post-date the Civil War period. It is believed that many of these homesteads fall predominately within the 1870-1900 time frame and correlate with the introduction and rise of the lumber and railroad activities within the region. It is known that one of the first inhabitants of the area was the pioneer Dahle family. This family surname was later changed to "Dolly" of Dolly Sods (Maxwell, 1880).

Lumber and Logging History

The first sawmill West of the Allegheny Mountains was reportedly constructed in 1776 by John Minear at St. George in Tucker County, WV (Clarkson, 1964). One of several water-powered sawmills built in the area, most were combined with gristmills and became the focal point of community activity for multitudes of local inhabitants. The use of water-powered sawmills increased productivity from 100-linear feet of wooden plank per day using the traditional two-man whipsaw to an impressive 500-linear feet per day (Clarkson, 1964). Even with the improved speed and productivity, the water-powered saw was not dependable and earned it the nickname "up today and down tomorrow" saw. Additional improvements in technology, such as the developement of the "muley-mill," doubled the productivity by increasing the output of the mills to 1,000-feet a day (Clarkson, 1964:16).

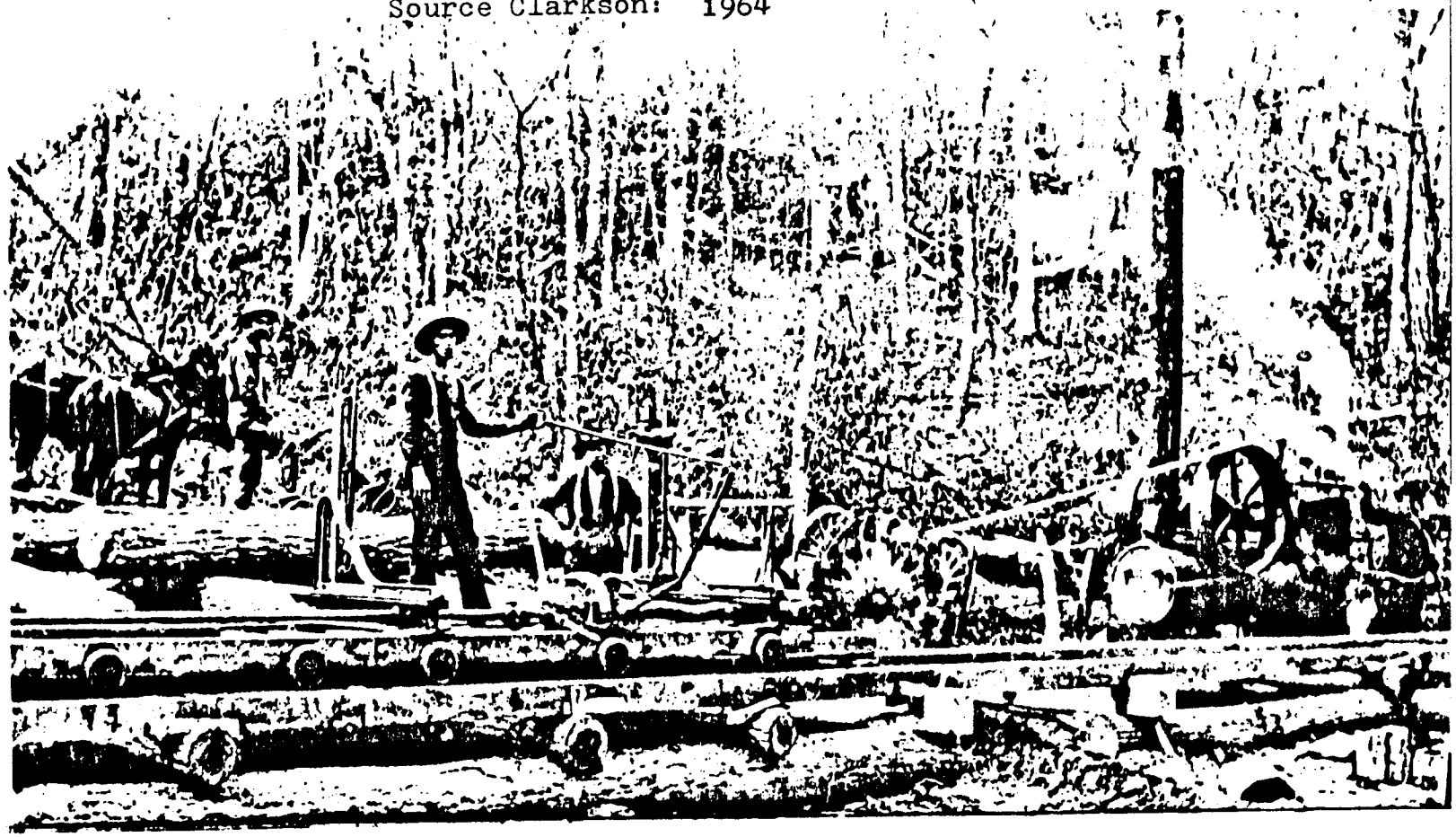
The next step in the evolution of the sawmill operation took place in 1777 when an Englishman, named Miller, introduced the first circular saw (Clarkson, 1964). It would be nearly a century before the circular saw would come to the woods of West Virginia.

The circular sawmill power came from a large steam boiler. A large belt, connected to the saw apparatus and powered by the boiler, rotated the circular saw blade at fantastic speed while a flat carriage was used to feed the log into the saw blade. Steam also powered the machinery used to propell the carriage along its rail track [Figure 12]. With the vast improvement in speed and their ability to be moved to previously untouchable stands of virgin timber, the circular sawmills began their assault on West Virginia's primeval forests of red spruce, yellow poplar, hemlock, and white oak. Among the largest stands of red spruce found in the State were along the headwaters of Red Creek in what is today the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area (Clarkson, 1964). Numerous circular sawmills were operated within and around the Dolly Sods area throughout the height of the lumber boom between the mid 1880s to the early 1900s. The introduction of the multi-blade circular sawmill, or "gang saw," consumed millions of board feet of lumber a year. In the case of the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Co., at Ronceverte, for instance, the mill maintained a gang saw containing thirty-two blades which made a total of 215 strokes per minute. This speed gave the mill an average sawing capacity of 120,000 feet of lumber a day in 1883 (Clarkson, 1964).

The introduction of the railroad into the area increased the number of portable circular sawmills which were needed to satisfy the ever increasing demand for timber products to build the new towns springing up alongside the new railroad lines. By 1880 West Virginia ranked 12th in the number of lumber operators (472), 21st in number of

Fig. 12—De'cab Kennison's sawmill, typical of the small portable circular steam mills in operation in West Virginia. Pocahontas County, 1910. *Courtesy John Hayes.*

Source Clarkson: 1964



employed laborers (3,765) and 24th in the production of lumber annually (180,112,000) (Clarkson, 1964:21).

The last major innovation which sealed the fate of the large stands of timber and sped the rate of their demise came from the introduction of the band saw mill. Although tremendous in size, capacity and more technologically advanced than the gang sawmills, the band saw mills were similar to previous mills in the respect that they were powered by steam. The differences were many.

Unlike a revolving circular saw blade, the band saw is an endless belt of steel, having teeth on one or both edges, traveling at great speed around an upper and lower pulley. The latter is attached by belts to a steam engine which drives the saw. The logs are carried past the saw on a carriage which is run, like that of the circular saw, by steam piston. (Clarkson, 1964:23). Two of these sawmill types operated in the Dolly Sods area [Figure 13]. (1) The Kerstetter mill in Randolph County, owned by the Wyoming Lumber Company (later owned by the Dry Fork Lumber Company), and (2) the larger Laneville mill near the Randolph/Tucker County line, owned by the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company. Both of these mills, particularly the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company, maintained several Shay locomotives [Figures 14 - 18] to transport the logs to the mill pond located at Laneville. Because of the neccessity of the mill pond to the band saw mill operation, the majority of these mills were found along primary streams and rivers in order to supply a constant flow of water to allow for the floating, cleaning and easy movement of the logs to the mill's "jack-slip" or inclined gangway. At the jack-slip the logs would be pulled by "bull-chain" into the mill, measured and recorded, and onto the saw carriage for sawing. The cut lumber and staves produced from the mill would be trimmed and stacked according to size and quality to dry in the large lumber yard to await transportation by locomotives to buyers.

The town of Laneville was founded in 1902 following the construction of the Red Creek extension by the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company to Red Creek Junction, on the Dry Fork Railway (Clarkson, 1964). Laneville was established on Red Creek of the Dry Fork branch of Cheat River as the terminous of the line and a single-band sawmill was erected at the site. Situated on the Randolph/Tucker County line, the mill was built across Red Creek in Randolph County while the majority of the associated houses for the mill employees were located in Tucker County. The mill was upgraded several years later to a double-band mill with a capacity of 125,000 board feet of lumber production in a ten-hour day. The community was incorporated in 1909 in order to enable the citizens to vote the saloons out of the newly formed town. The motion passed and was enacted making Laneville a "dry" town (Clarkson, 1964). The saloons moved to Kerstetter also known as Wyoming where they continued to dispense alcohol on weekends to the thirsty lumbermen, also known as "woodhicks," who worked in

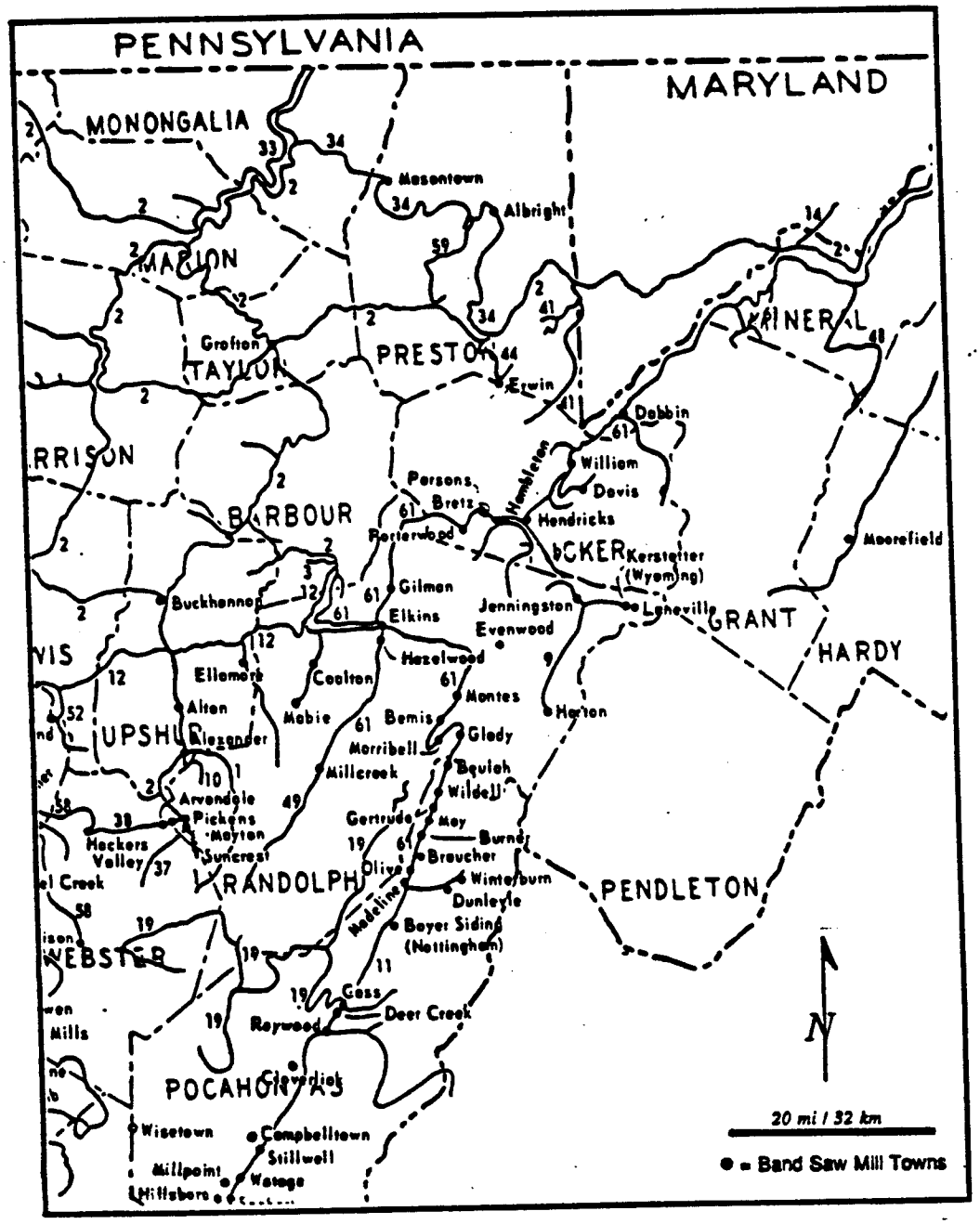


Fig. 13

Portion of the Clarkson (1964) Map showing major railroads in 1917 and band saw mill towns from 1875 to 1920

Source Clarkson: 1964

p.31

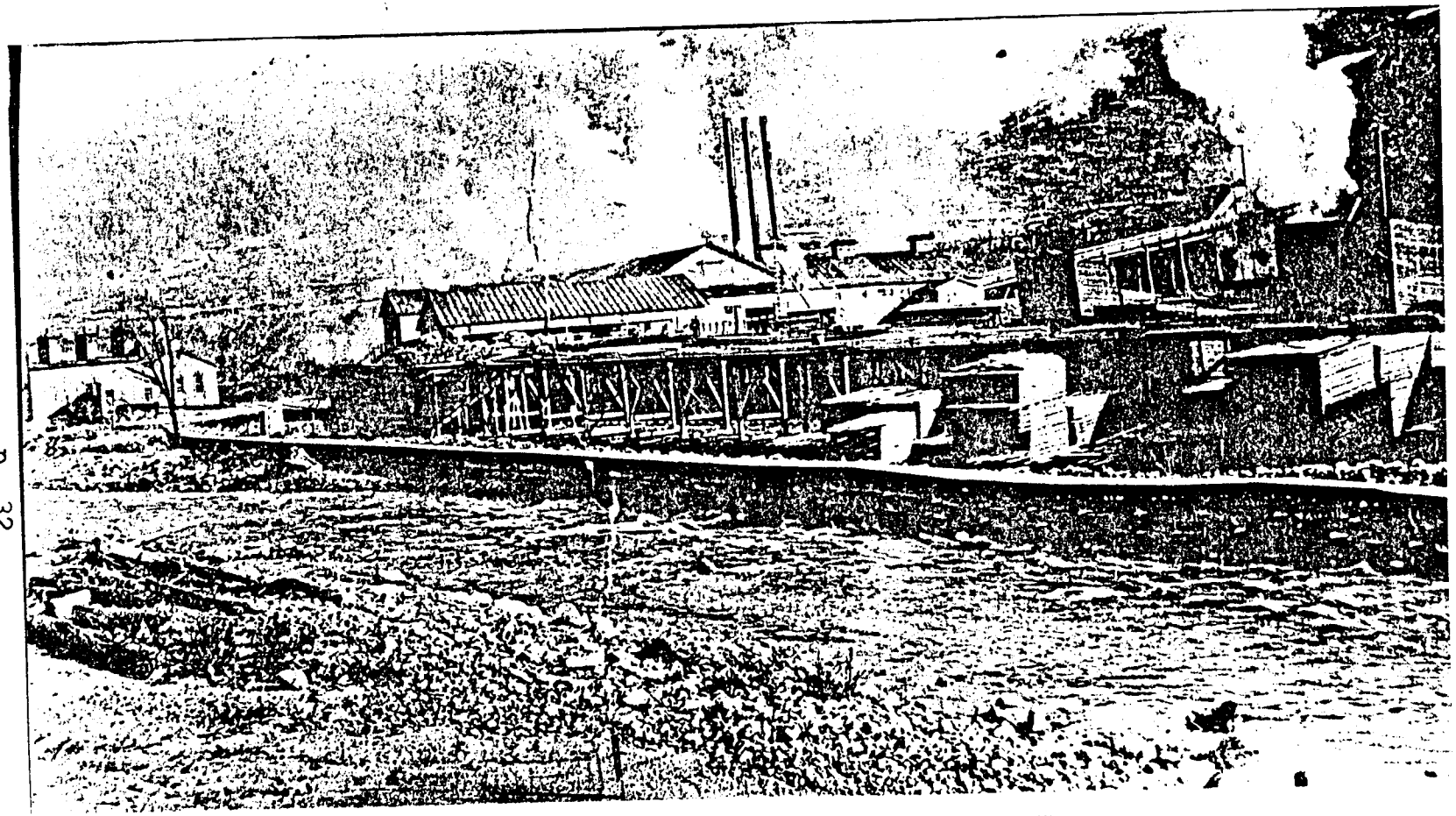


Fig. 14—Large band mill of the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Co., Laneville, Tucker County, 1910. *Courtesy Frank Harr.*

Source: Clarkson: 1964.

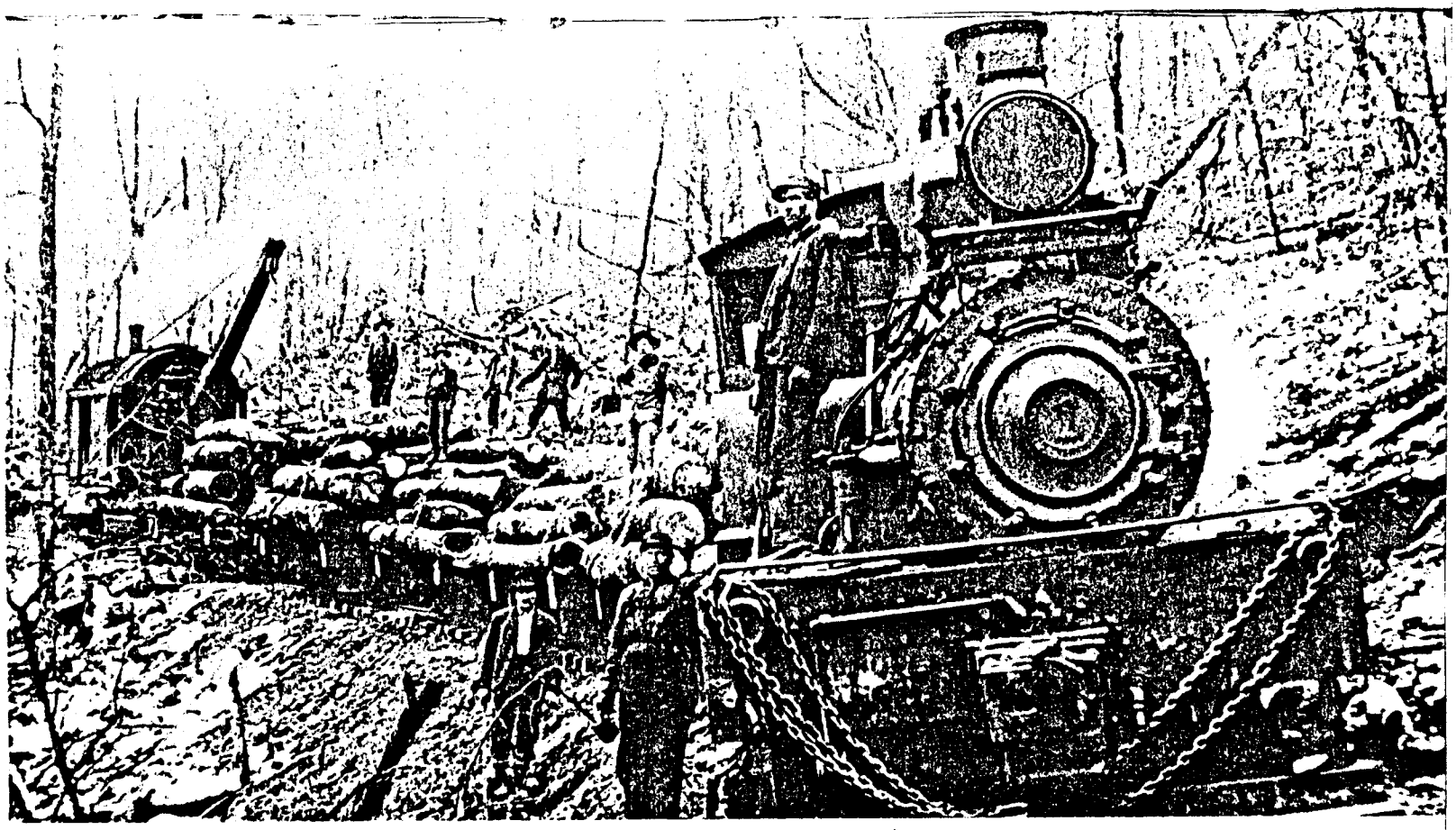


Fig. 15—Shay No. 1 of the Parsons Pulp and Paper Co., Laneville, Tucker County, 1910. Note the offset boiler due to the cylinders all being on one side. *Courtesy Boyers Clark.*

Source: Clarkson: 1964

Fig. 16—Shay No. 6 of the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., Laneville, Tucker County, 1910. *Courtesy Frank Harr.* Source: Clarkson: 1964.

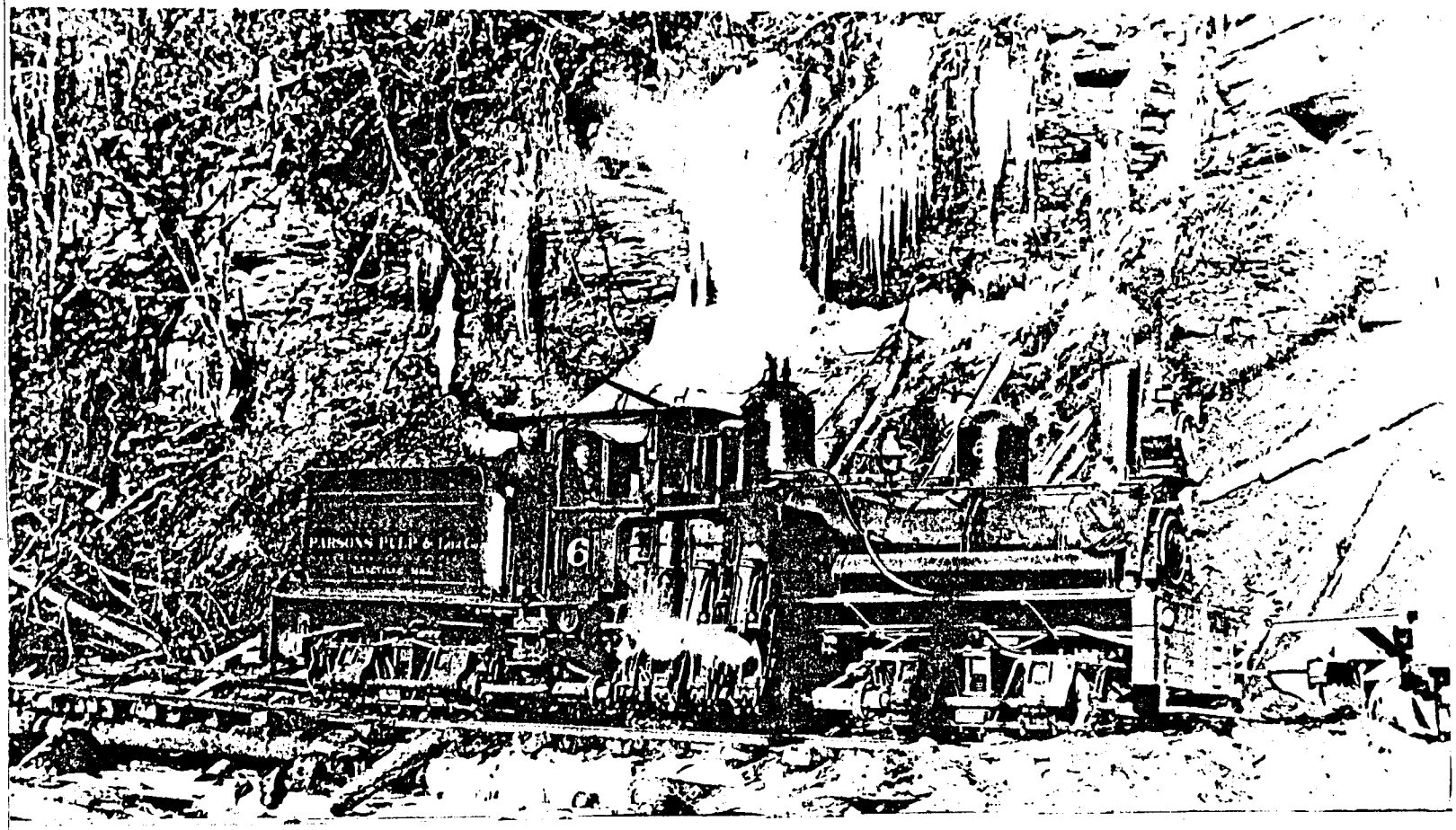
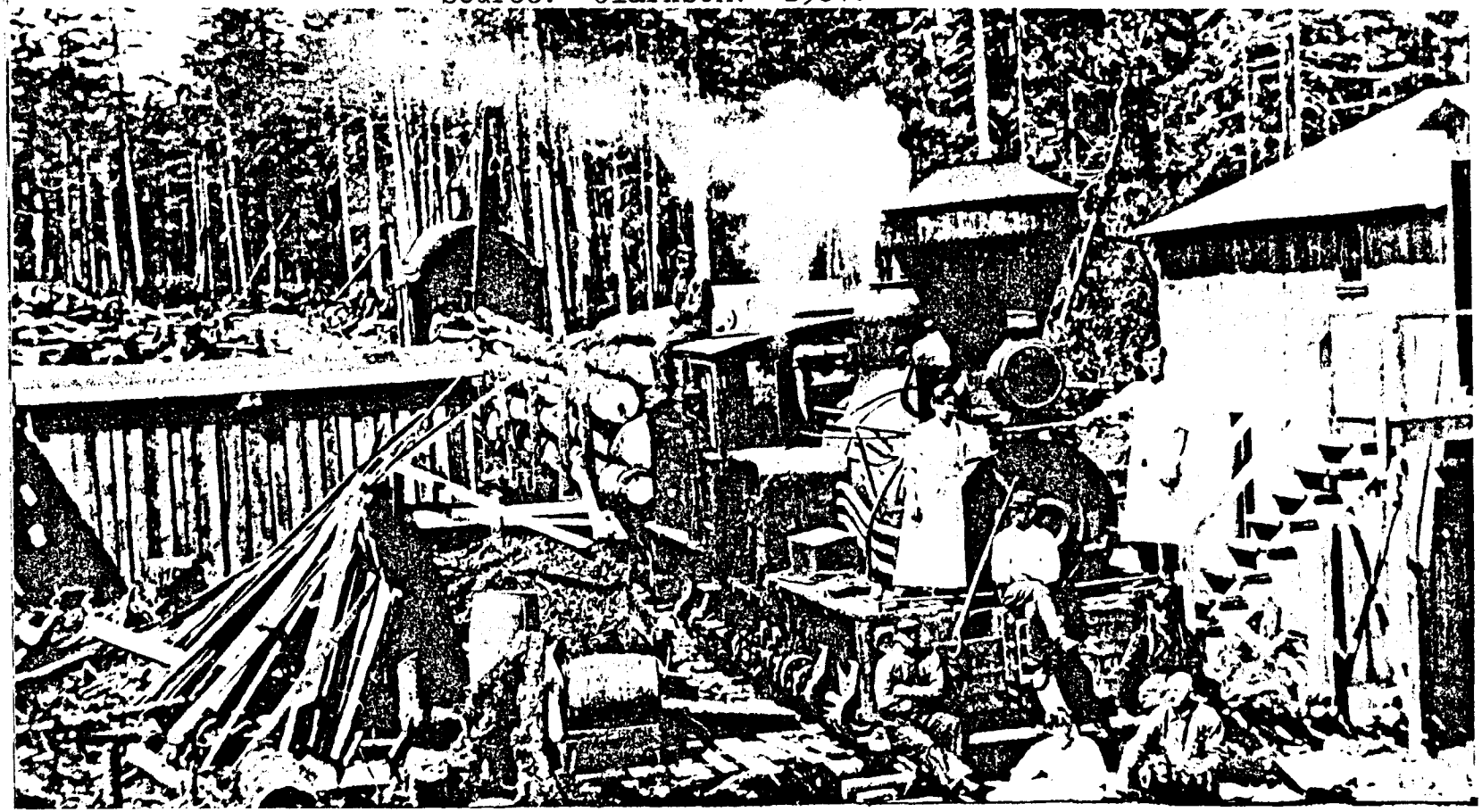


Fig.17 —Shay engine and log loader at the upper camp on Red Creek, 1910. Parsons Pulp and Lumber Co., Laneville, Tucker County. *Courtesy Frank Harr.*

Source: Clarkson: 1964.



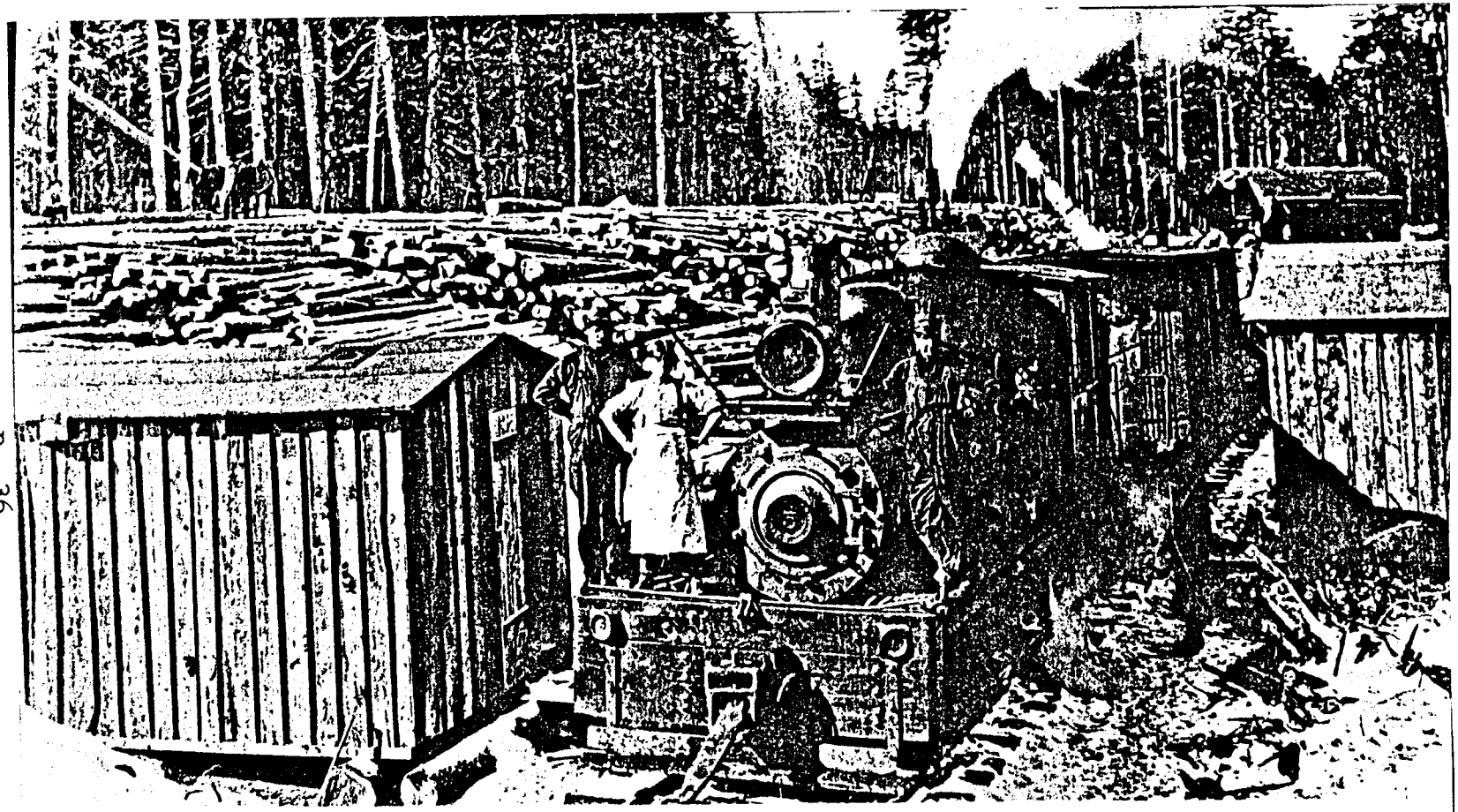


Fig. 18—Shay No. 5 of the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. in front of a huge log landing at the upper camp on Red Creek, Tucker County, 1910. *Courtesy Frank Harr.*

Source: Clarkson: 1964.

the logging camps at the headwaters of Red Creek [Figure 19]. In 1910, the population of Laneville was 333 and was later reported at 102 in 1920. During its height, according to J.J. Judy, 1923 Postmaster of Laneville, the population of Laneville was approximately 1,500 (Reger 1923:18).

The Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company began operation in 1900 as the Parsons Pulp and Paper Company but later reorganized under the new name in 1909-10. The head office for the company was at 1807 Finance Building, Philadelphia, Pa., but mantained its main pulp and paper mill on the Shavers Fork of the Cheat River in southeast Parsons, WV. Besides cut lumber, the Laneville plant supplied pulp wood for the Parsons plant. The Parsons plant, in 1923, employed 150 men with a monthly payroll of $15,000 and produced a pulp capacity of forty-five tons every twenty-four hours (Clarkson, 1964). In addition to the Laneville mill, a mill at Horton also supplied spruce and hemlock used in the production of pulp.

Between 1870, when J.H. Diss Debar estimated that at least 10,000,000 acres of original growth forest existed in all of West Virginia, and 1920, when all but a few sparce acres of isolated timber remained, the state had gone from containing one of the most valuable reserves of virgin timber stands to a clearcut wasteland virtually devoid of large trees. It has been estimated that during this period more than 30 billion board feet of lumber was cut in the State (Clarkson, 1964). To attach a visual image, 30 billion feet of lumber would build a board walk 127 feet wide and 2 inches thick arround the Earth at the equator or would make a walkway 13 feet wide and two inches thick the average distance to the moon (Clarkson 1964:38). The peak year of production during this frenzied activity occurred in 1909 with 83 band sawmills and 1,441 other lumber establishments operating in the State and producing 1,472,942,000 board feet--making West Virginia 13th in national output of lumber for that year [Figure 20]. Before that year, however, much of the dense spruce and hemlock forests of the Dolly Sods region had been felled and turned to lumber and pulp.

Fig. 19. Source: U.S. Forest Service, Elkins, West Virginia.
"PEG-LEG" CAMP ON RED CREEK, TUCKER COUNTY. THE POSTS UNDER THE LOWER SIDE OF THE CAMP WERE 12 FT. HIGH, HENCE THE NAME. CA. 1910.

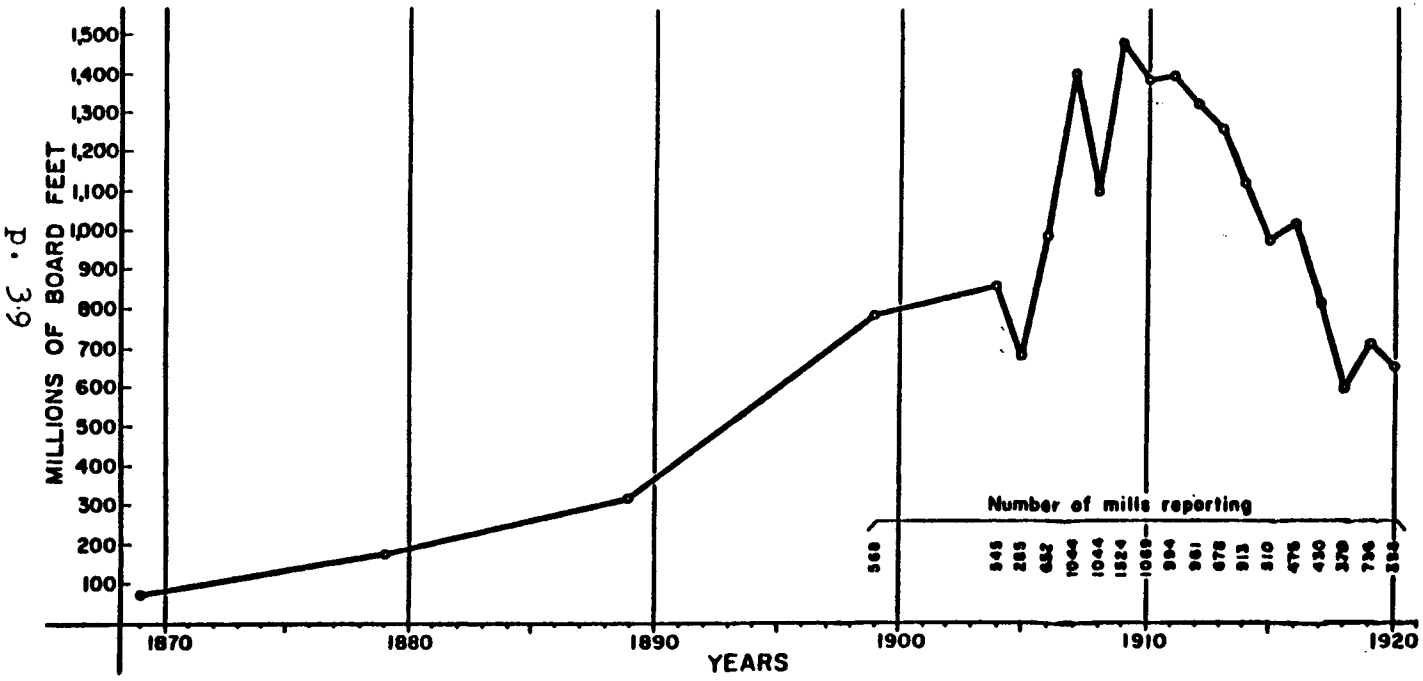


Fig. 20 Total production of lumber and number of mills reporting, West Virginia, specified years, 1870-1920.

Source: Clarkson: 1964

METHODS

Research

All files pertaining to site and reconnaisance reports in and near the Dolly Sods Wilderness were examined to learn more about the area and to prevent redundancy in record-keeping. All inventory and reconnaisance reports that were searched are located at the Monongahela National Forest Supervisor's Office in Elkins, West Virginia. We also read and used reference materials pertaining to prehistory, early settlement, geology, logging, and mining available at the Forest office, local libraries, and in private collections. Some information was also gained through personal communication.

Artifact Analysis

To identify historic artifacts and discover their significance, several historical texts were reviewed, the most commonly used was Roy Clarkson's (1964) book "Tumult on the Mountain". Most artifacts were assumed part of the logging industry because of the use of heavy equipment for logging purposes during the turn of the century.

Artifacts brought back from the field were individually cataloged and accessioned using artifact cards listing location found, identity, number given to object, as well as SHPO and FS numbers.

Field Methods

Normal procedures for discovering prehistoric sites were not followed because of the possibility of detonating unexploded ordnance. Ordinarily shovel testing is a common method, however, impacting the ground near a live shell could cause considerable personal damage. Also, since the survey was restricted to a 40 foot corridor along the trails we did not access high probability areas located off the trails.

Field examination of the area was conducted by walking and visually examining 100% of the official US Forest Service trails located within the wilderness area. Also, all campsites near the trails were checked for artifacts, since many campers reuse historic items for camping items.

Typical areas for artifacts were railroad grades (which were

found in many places in the wilderness), on flat areas near the grades, on hillside benches, and in streambeds.

When sites were discovered, a search of the area was made to assertain exactly what type of activity took place in the vicinity.

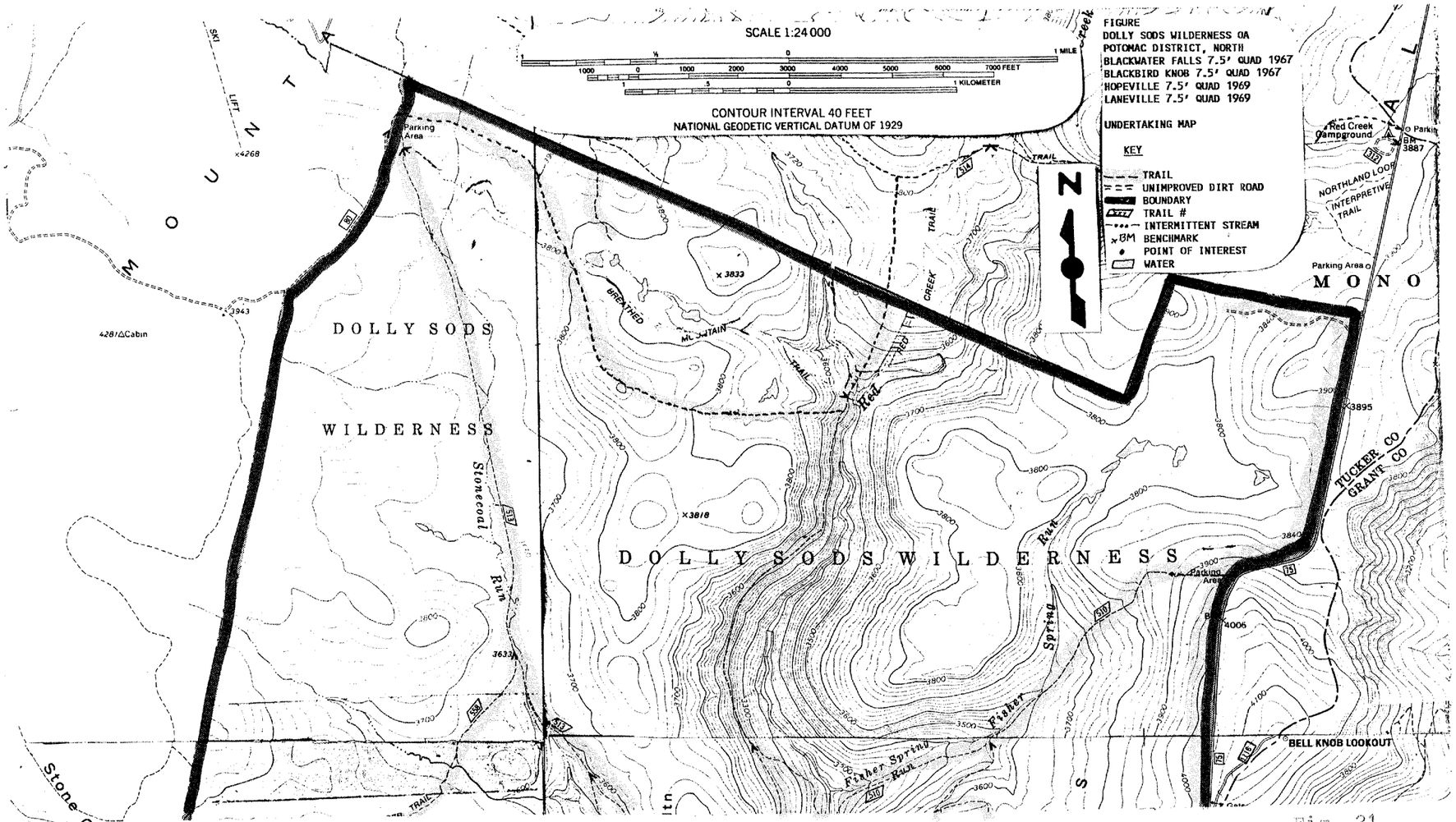
In searching the trail system, visual checks were made 20 ft. on either side of the trail system, which is 26 miles long. This, plus the campsites totalled 226 acres of land searched. This field reconnaisance required one month to complete, and four Forest Service personnel were used [Figures 21 - 24].

When sites were located, a reading was taken by a GPS, or Global Positioning System unit for reference to locations. All coordinates were recorded to allow US Army Corps of Engineers workers to identify sites at a later time. The coordinates were stored on a diskette, and the results printed for visual reference.

Backcountry reconnaisance was hindered by several factors. The weather was extremely wet since it was during the spring rain season, and it was the wettest May in history- 15.4 inches in one month alone. Spring rains caused many streams and rivers to flood, making them dangerous to cross. The poor drainage of the soils caused muddy trail conditions most of the time. Also, topographic maps were incorrect due to trail changes. The date on many features of the maps were 1967, and have been slightly modified in more recent times. However, many trails that are on older maps do not exist on the ground now, and new ones have been added. A remedy for this was the Monongahela National Forest Hiking Guide, published by the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy. The trails on the maps in this publication have been corrected to modern standards, and trail descriptions were given for good reference.

Many of the trails hiked were retraced in order to get into new areas. Red Creek Trail was a main corridor, as well as Blackbird Knob Trail, which lies just outside the wilderness boundary. Much time was lost due to this back-tracking, however, no other portals could be used for conducting the survey.

Road conditions varied when attempting to access sites. Forest Road 75 (the Dolly Sods Road) was rough, but passible with any type of vehicle. Former Forest Road 80 (now the Timberline Road) was impossible to access, except with a high clearance vehicle. Several muddy spots were very deep, and wet conditions made them extremely difficult to get through. Also, with two major roadway slips, any vehicle wider than a pickup truck would not be able to pass through. The bank on the sides of the road is extremely narrow in two locations.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DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, NORTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
UNDERTAKING MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLYSODSWILDERNESS
MONO
Parking Area
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
Parking Area
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Stonecoal Run
Fisher Spring Run
Spring Run
Red Creek
BREATHED MOUNTAIN TRAIL
TRAIL
LIFT
SKI
4287/Cabin
3943
3833
3818
3895
4006
3633

Fig. 21
p. 42

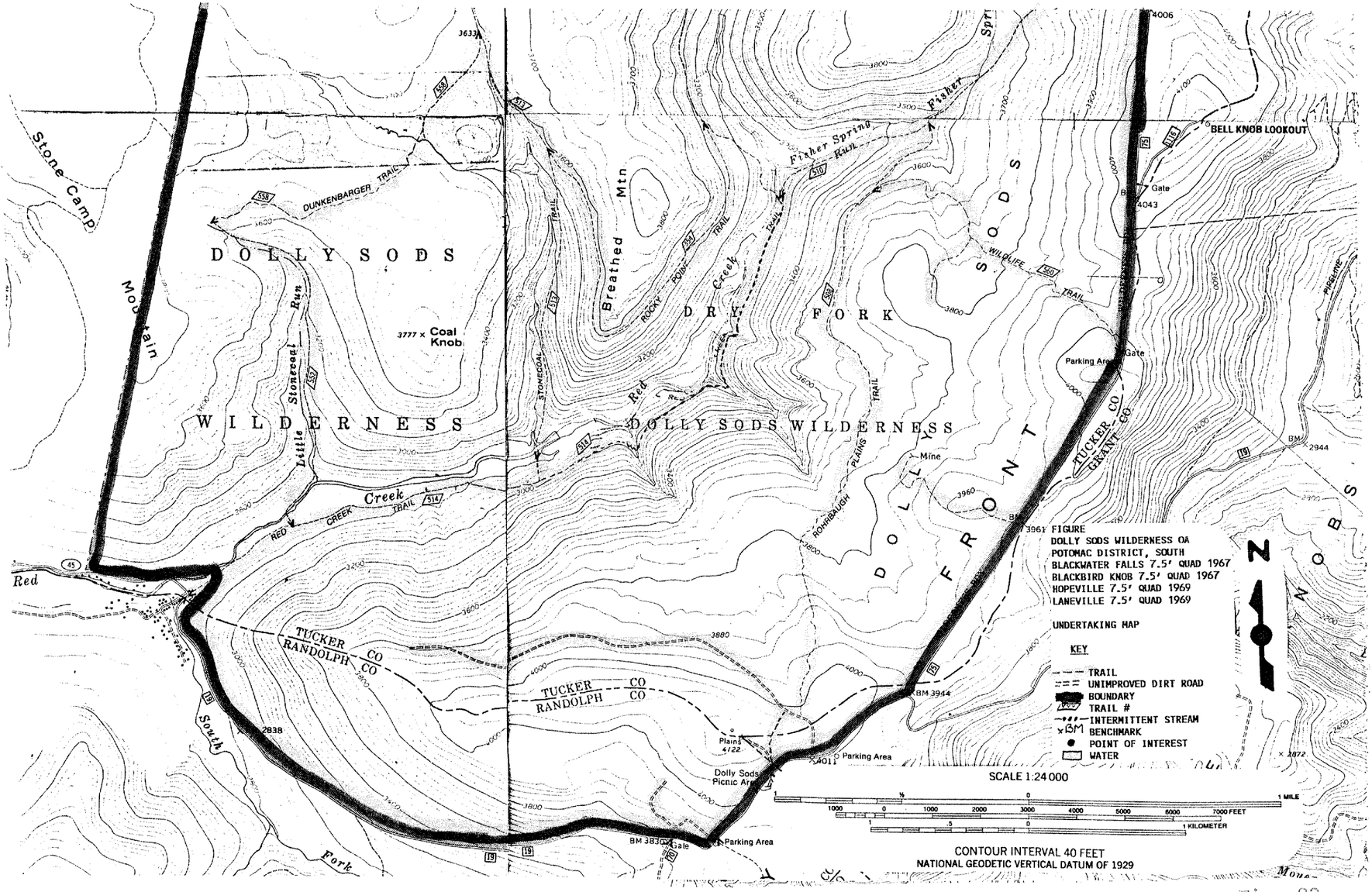
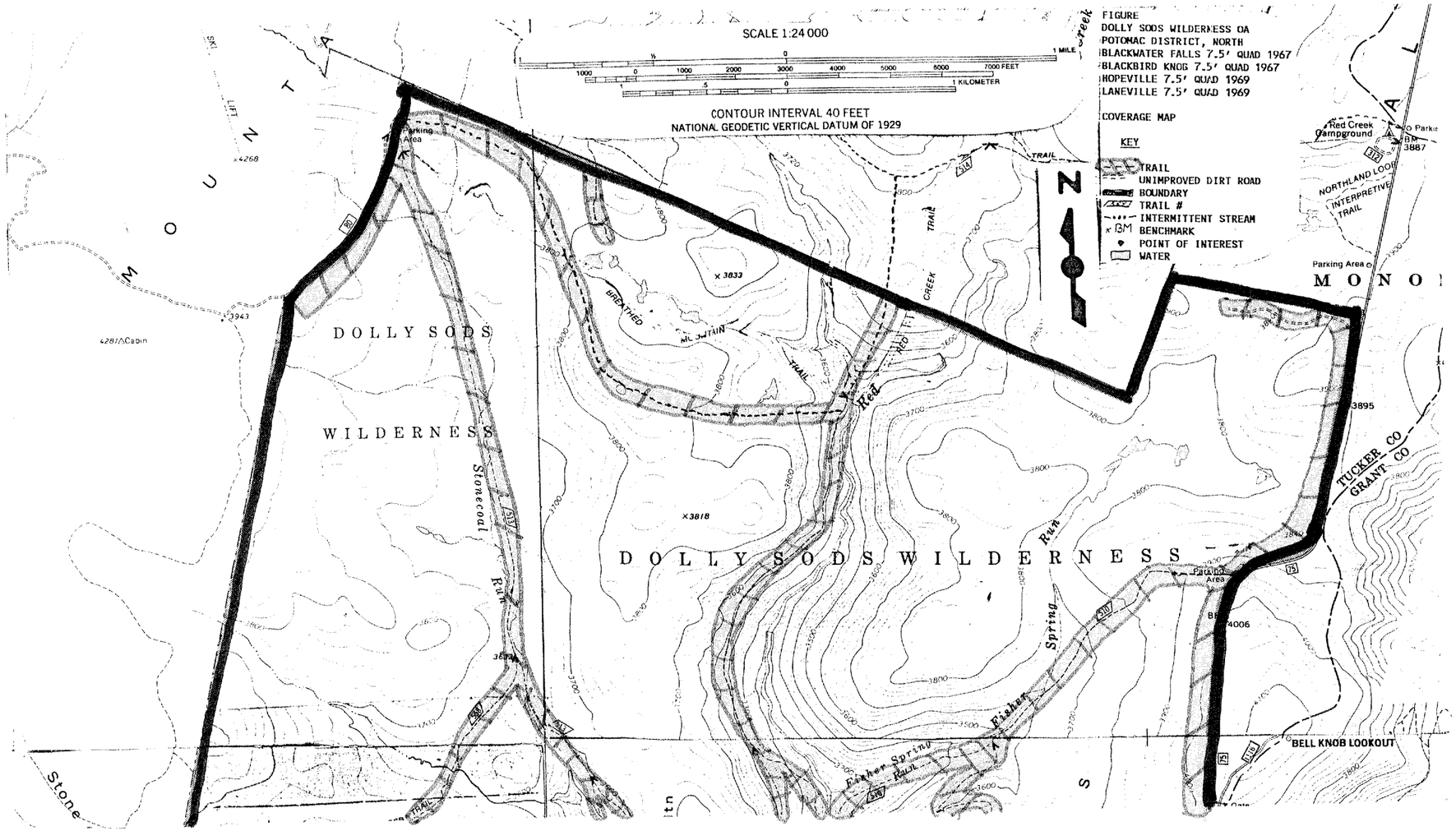

Stone Camp
Mountain
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
Stonecoal Run
Little Red Creek
Red Creek Trail
Dunkenbarger Trail
3777 × Coal Knob
Breathed Mtn
Stonecoal Trail
Rocky Point Trail
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher Spring
Dry Fork
Red Creek Trail
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
Wildlife Trail
Bell Knob Lookout
Gate
4043
4006
Parking Area
Gate
Pipeline
Tucker Co
Grant Co
BM 2944
Mine
Rohrbaugh Plains
Dolly Sods Front
Tucker Co
Randolph Co
BM 3944
Plains 4122
Parking Area
4011
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
BM 3830
Gate
Parking Area
Red
South
Fork
2838
45
19
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, SOUTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
UNDERTAKING MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Fig. 22
p. 43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CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, NORTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
COVERAGE MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
MOUNTAIN
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
Parking Area
Parking Area
Parking Area
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
Red Creek
Stonecoal Run
Fisher Spring Run
Spring Run
Stone
BREATHED MOUNTAIN TRAIL
TRAIL
CREEK
4281 Cabin
3943
3833
3818
3895
4006
3887

Fig. 23
p. 44

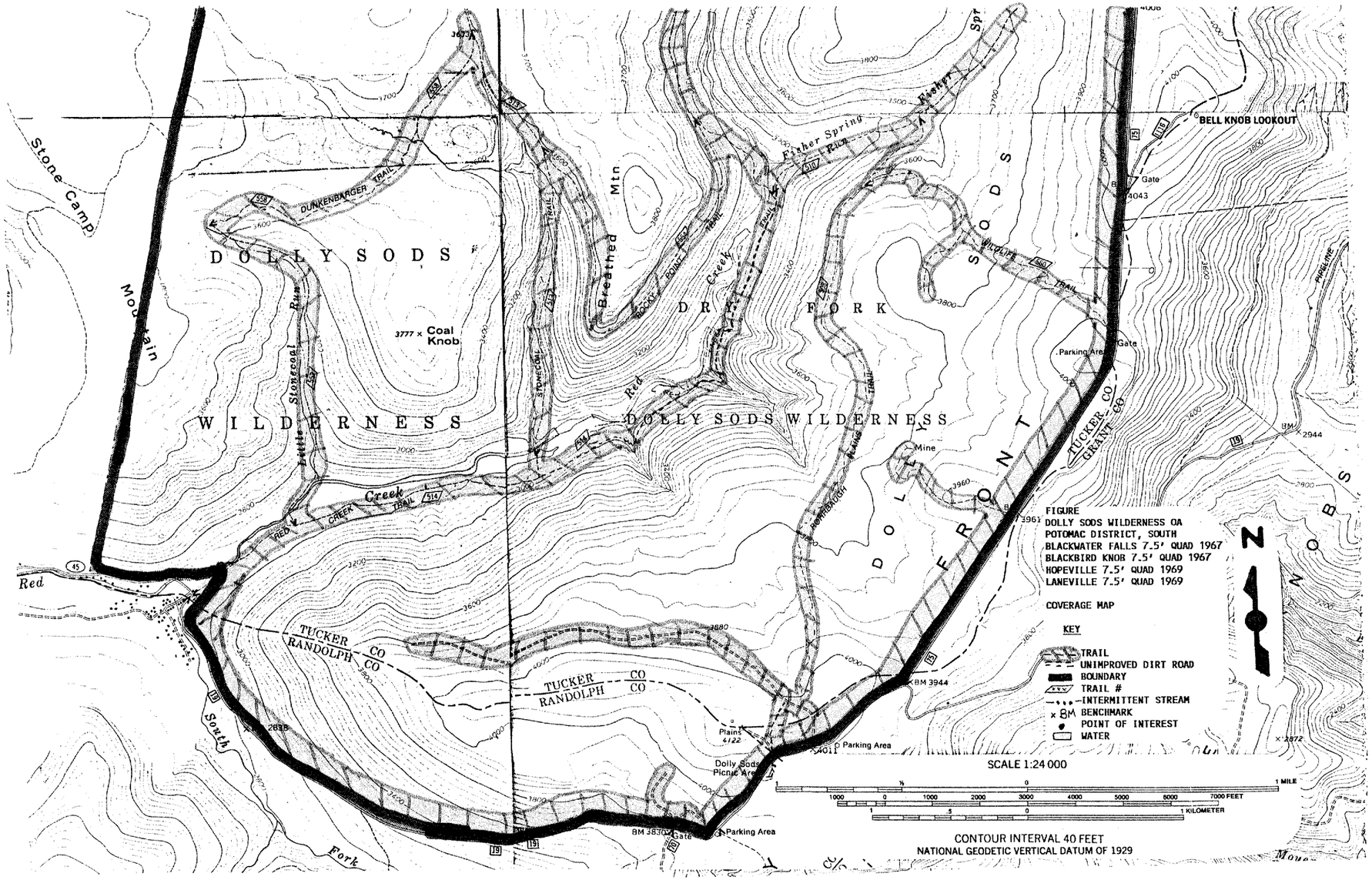

DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
DRY FORK
Stone Camp Mountain
Breathed Mtn
Fisher Spring Run
Red Creek
Stonecoal Run
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
3777 × Coal Knob
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Gate
4043
Parking Area
Gate
Mine
BM 2944
BM 3944
Plains 622
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
Parking Area
BM 3830
Gate
Parking Area
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO
GRANT CO
Red
South
Fork
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, SOUTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
COVERAGE MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
× BM BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Fig. 24
p. 45

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

Dolly Sods Wilderness Sites

In addition to newly discovered sites, all previously identified historic and prehistoric sites found within the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area were re-evaluated in 1996 by the North Summer Crew to determine if the sites had been disturbed since the initial 1991 field work for the removal of unexploded ordnance. To aid the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in their location of these sites during future project field work, the summer crew documented and recorded each site using the Global Positioning System (GPS). Where tree cover permitted, GPS Rover files were created at each site in the field and once corrected were transfered to three-quarter-inch diskettes. GPS settings and corrected readings can be found in the Appendix. Several site readings were made impossible because of an insufficient number of satellites. The lack of satellite readings centered on the limited number of satellites tracking over the region at a given time, and was compounded by the steep terrain and dense tree coverage. Descriptions and locations of those sites found in the project area, including the sites where GPS readings could not be taken, are noted in the enclosed Inventory Report forms. What follows is a list of those sites found in the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area where GPS readings were possible.

GPS ROVER FILES

R050718A	05-321	46TU159	Bits and Pieces
R050915A	05-319	46TU157	Diggen Coal
R052012A	05-316	46TU155	Laneville Apple Orchard
R052016C	05-314	46TU153	Bill's Rockwall
R052117A	05-273	46TU163	Petticoat Junction
R052216A	05-312	46TU151	Shay Falls
R052218A	05-265	46TU149	Red Creek #4
R052317A	05-318	46TU158	Bill's Lost Retreat

GPS ROVER FILES

Continued

R052917A	05-317	46TU156	North & South Rainy Day (North)
R052918A	05-317	46TU156	North & South Rainy Day (South)
R060415A	05-313	46TU152	North Crew Logging and Mine
R060420A	05-315	46TU154	Lisa's Stovetop Retreat

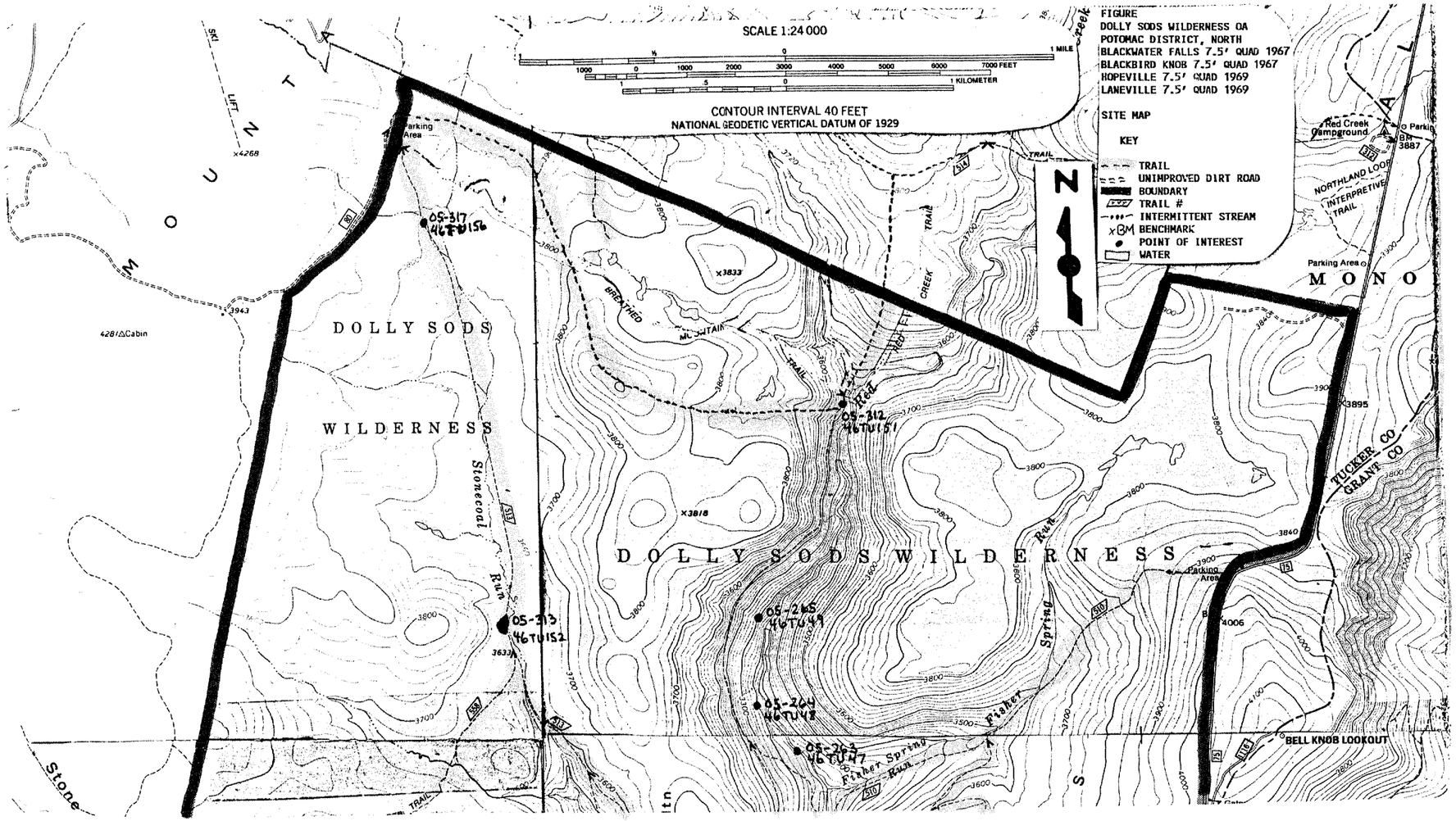
SURVEY RESULTS

Field work, which focused on trail and campsites within the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area, resulted in the addition of nine previously unrecorded historic sites. These sites, in addition to the four historic sites previously discovered and documented in the 1991 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Report, Dolly Sods Disbursed Recreation Sites Project (Swan, et.al., 1991), are representative of the logging and associated homestead activity which took place in the region near the turn of the twentieth century [Figures 25 & 26]. It is further worth noting that these sites fall predominately along abandoned railroad grades and old mine roads. Although a total of 14 sites have been discovered within the Dolly Sods Wilderness, 3 of these historic sites were found to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Several of the railroad grades have been converted for use as trails into the interior of the Dolly Sods Wilderness: Fisher Spring Trail (TR510), Stonecoal Trail (TR513), Rocky Point Trail (TR554), Little Stonecoal Trail (TR552), Red Creek Trail (TR514) and the Dunkenbarger Trail (TR558).

Due to the potential hazard of an accidental detonation of a round of unexploded ordnance, no shovel probing was permitted while in the field personnel's zone of influence which was established as a forty foot corridor of visual inspection along the trails of the Wilderness Area. Despite the inability to shovel probe, the field survey determined that there were no prehistoric sites visible on the surface of the area along the surveyed trails.

Also present in sufficient numbers were several isolated finds. The isolated finds discovered in the Wilderness, as documented on the enclosed Isolated Find maps [Figures 27 & 28], encompasses a wide range of materials largely associated with the railroad and logging history of the region [Figure 29]. Items found were of metal and consisted of several locomotive brake shoes (BSC-2 and RPT-2), railroad spikes (BSC-1, and LSC-1), a 30 foot section of railroad track (RPT-1), heavy guage, wire cable (BSC-3 and FSR-1), and railroad rail sections (RPT-1). Another large, unidentified piece of machinery was found on an abandoned jeep road near Forest Service Road 19 (RCW-1). Each of these items was cataloged because of their size and association with the recent history of the Wilderness. These artifacts might become important in the future as a interpretive tool for heritage tourism along the hiking trail.

What follows is a brief description and documentation of each site found during the 1996 trail survey, including inventory reports and maps of all the sites found in the Wilderness, and various reports and documentation pertaining to any sites found during earlier surveys of the Wilderness region. These include a 1991 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and an R-9 Fire Tower Survey Report.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1 MILE
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, NORTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
SITE MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
MONO
TRAIL
Parking Area
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
Parking
BM 3887
3895
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
Stonecoal Run
Spring Run
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher
Parking Area
4006
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
05-317
46TU152
05-312
46TU151
05-265
46TU49
05-264
46TU48
05-263
46TU47
4281 Cabin
3943
3633
3833
3818

Fig. 25
p. 49

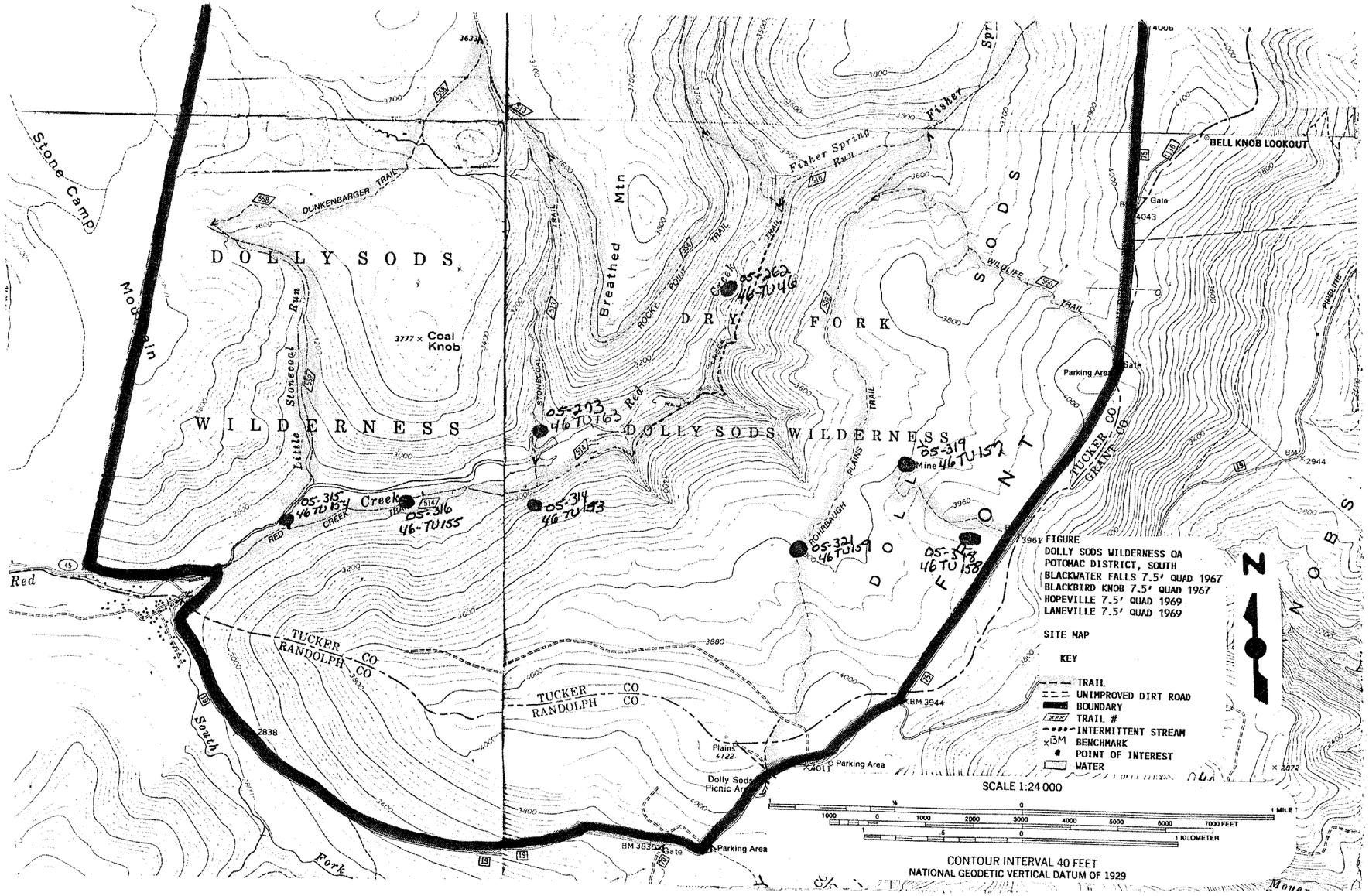
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
Stone Camp
Mountain
Red
South
Fork
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
Stonecoal Run
Little Stonecoal
Breathed Mtn
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher
ROCK POINT TRAIL
STONECOAL TRAIL
PLAINS TRAIL
WILDLIFE TRAIL
ROHRBAUGH TRAIL
RED CREEK TRAIL
3777 × Coal Knob
05-315 46 TU 154 Creek
05-316 46-TU155
05-314 46 TU153
05-262 46-TU46 Creek
05-313 46 TU163 Red
05-319 Mine 46 TU157
05-321 46 TU159
05-318 46 TU 158
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Gate 4043
Parking Area
Gate
BM 2944
BM 3944
BM 3830
Gate
Parking Area
Plains 4122
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
Parking Area 3401
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO
GRANT CO
2838
3961
× 3872
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, SOUTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
SITE MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Fig. 26
p. 50

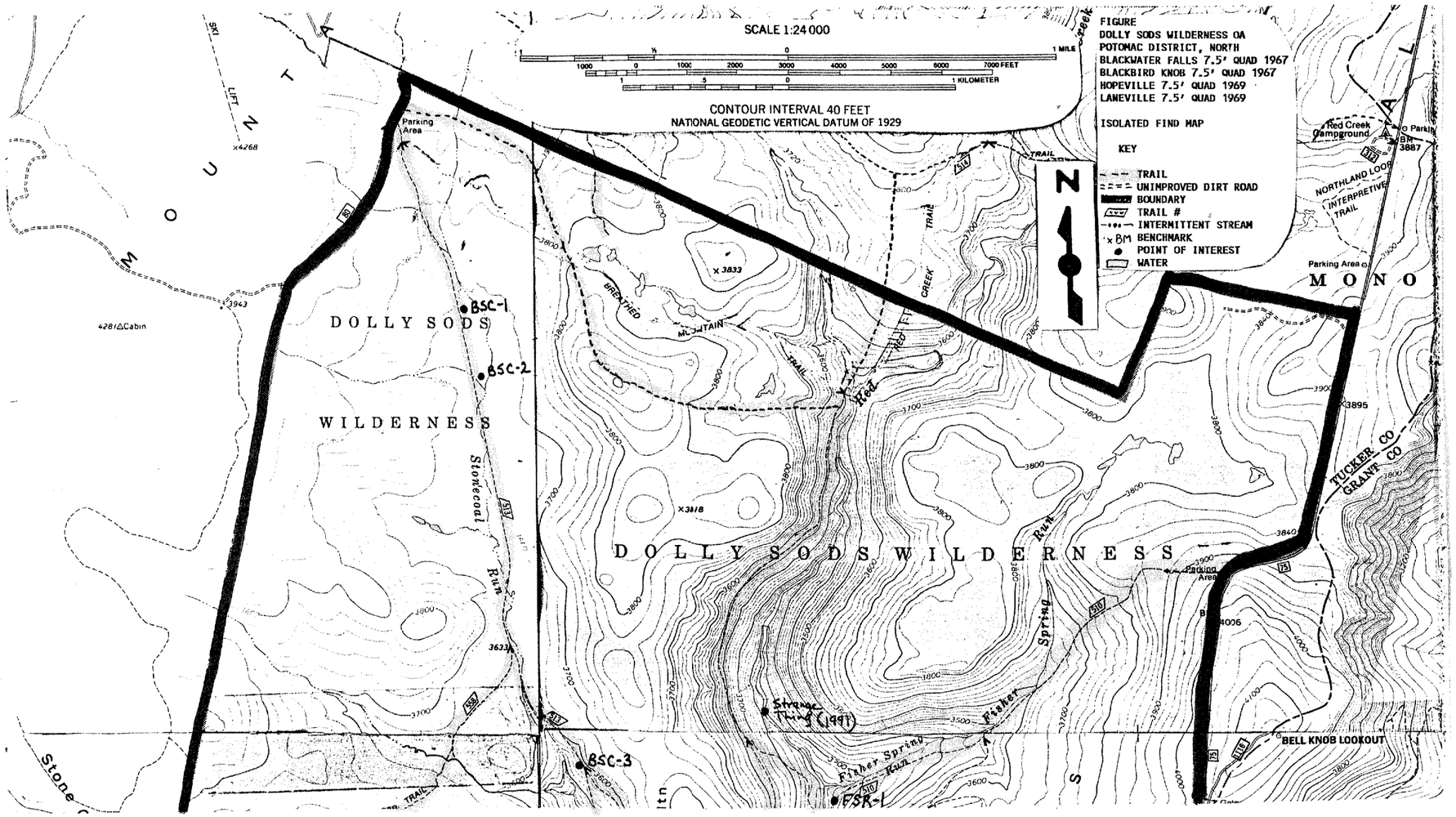
SCALE 1:24 000
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, NORTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
ISOLATED FIND MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BM BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
MOUNTAIN
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
BSC-1
BSC-2
BSC-3
FSR-1
Strange Thing (1991)
Parking Area
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
Parking Area
MONO
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Stonecoal Run
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher Spring
Red Fir Creek
Breathed Mountain Trail
Stone Coal Mtn
Ski Lift
4281 Cabin
3633
3895
4006

Fig. 27
p. 51

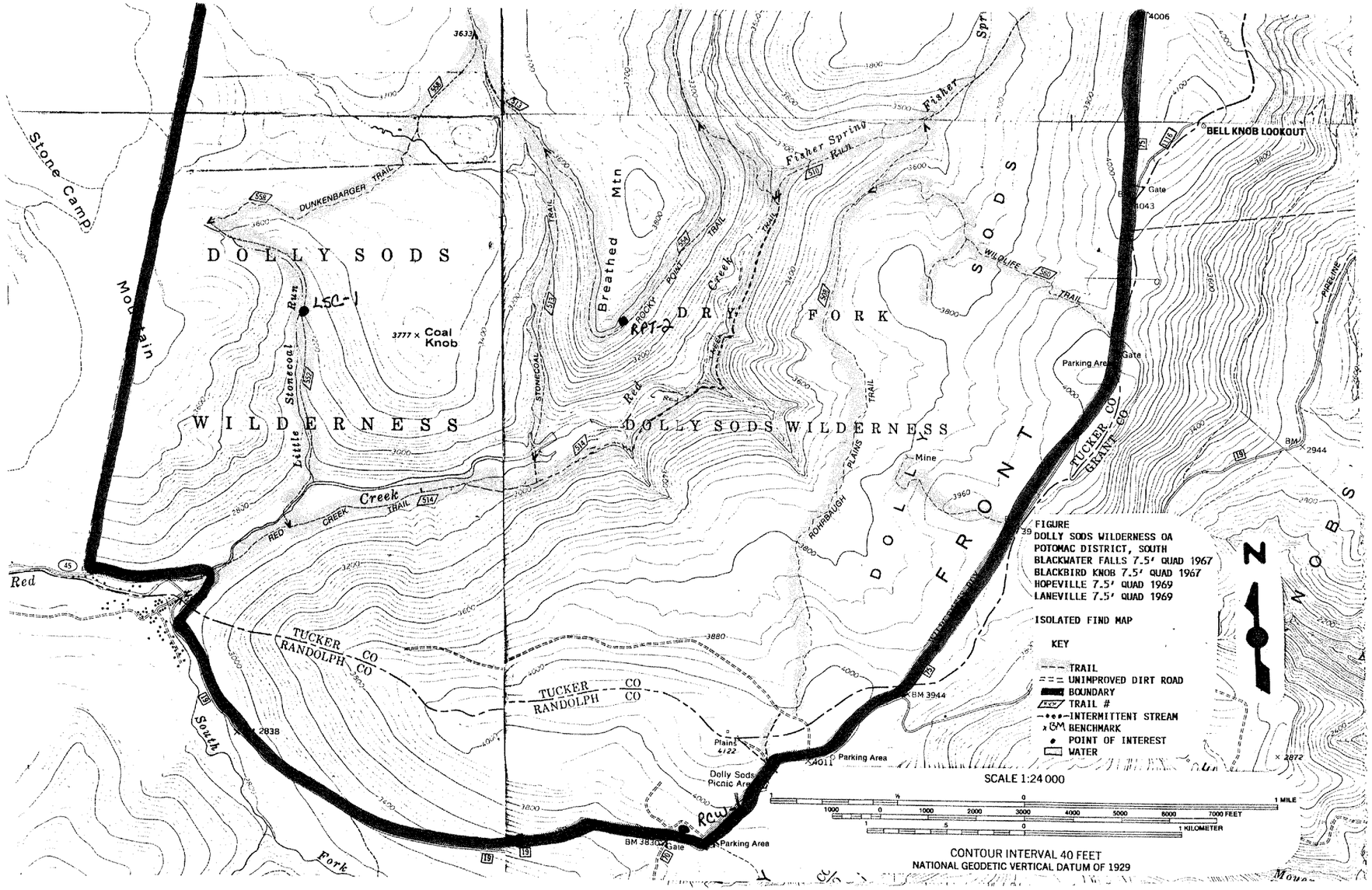
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
Stone Camp
Mountain
Dunkenbarger Trail
LSC-1
3777 x Coal Knob
Stonecoal Run
Stonecoal Trail
Breathed Mtn
RPT-2
Rocky Point Trail
Red Creek
Red Creek Trail
Fisher Spring Run
Fisher
Spring
DRY FORK
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
FRONT
Wildlife Trail
Pipeline
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
Gate
Parking Area
Mine
Rohrbaugh Plains
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO
GRANT CO
BM 2944
BM 3944
BM 3830
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
Plains 4122
Red Creek Trail 514
Red
South Fork
Mountain
2838
2872
FIGURE
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS OA
POTOMAC DISTRICT, SOUTH
BLACKWATER FALLS 7.5' QUAD 1967
BLACKBIRD KNOB 7.5' QUAD 1967
HOPEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
LANEVILLE 7.5' QUAD 1969
ISOLATED FIND MAP
KEY
TRAIL
UNIMPROVED DIRT ROAD
BOUNDARY
TRAIL #
INTERMITTENT STREAM
BM BENCHMARK
POINT OF INTEREST
WATER
N
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Fig. 28
p. 52

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996
Isolated Find # RCW1.
Looking North west.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Isolated Find # RPT-1,
Looking South.

Fig. 29
p. 53

NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES

Site 05-312/46TU151 Shay Falls

This site is situated at a former railroad bridge along Red Creek. Included in the site are metal pieces of unknown use and several pieces of porcelain, glass and railroad track equipment. The railroad grade travels the entire length of Red Creek, and the Forest Service trail is built on top of this former railroad grade. In place on the former grade are several crossties, many with spikes still in place. Forest type in the area is open hardwoods with large spruce trees mixed. Also in the area is Red Creek and Left Fork. This site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 05-313/46TU152 North Crew Logging and Mine Co.

A rather extensive site that includes a coal mine used by a logging company, a logging camp site, a double tracked railroad bed, and many pieces of logging equipment. Among the pieces found were axe heads, files, parts to a pulley, rail, spikes, a coal dump, several broken pieces of porcelain, a railroad coupler assembly, glass fragments, and stove parts. Many of these pieces were retrieved from the streambed of Stonecoal Run, which passes through the site. The site is dated to the early 1900's when the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Co. operated a series of camps in the region. The site is in a open meadow with large spruce trees on either side. Stonecoal Run flows directly through the center of the site, and is slow moving. This site is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-314/46TU153 Bill's Rockwall

A man-made rock wall constructed near Red Creek Trail. The site is in mixed ferns and trees. The wall is 4 to 5 feet long and 6 1/2 feet tall at the highest end and 3 feet tall at the lowest near the stream. The forest in this area is an open hardwood forest with mixed rhododendron, and ferns. This site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-315/46TU154 Lisa's Stovetop Retreat

Pieces of a stove including a pipe and stove cover are located on Red Creek Trail, southwest of Little Stonecoal Trail. In the steambed 110 feet away are a horseshoe, metal strip, clamshells, and a dumpsite. Located in open hardwoods with mixed apple, hawthorns, and ferns. This site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-316/46TU155 Laneville Apple Orchard

A homestead site located on Red Creek Trail one mile from Laneville. Among the items found are glass shards and bottle pieces. A dump site was found 35 feet from a culvert. The site is situated in open hardwoods with apple trees mixed into the vegetation. This site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-317/46TU156 North and South Rainy Day

Located on a former logging railroad grade and present day Stonecoal Trail, this site consists of two sections, each being separated by an intermittent stream. The north site contains a wheel used on a smaller track cart, pieces of cable, and metal bands. The south site contains a dump with many pieces of porcelain dinnerware and glass shards. Also, spongeware fragments can be found in the area. A large concentration of dish fragments can be found in the stream near the site. The site is in an open rocky area with red spruce, rhododendron, and small hardwoods (birch, maple). This site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-318/46TU158 Bill's Lost Retreat

A homesite located in a grassy opening near the Dolly Sods road (FS 75). The site contains two stone foundations, two collapsed chimneys, and a small coal mine nearby. The homesite dates to the turn of the century. The coal mine on the property was probably privately owned by the owner of the homesite, due to the lack of a transportation route out of the area. This site is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-319/46TU157 Diggen Coal

A commercial coal mine site with several piles of slag coal in mounds near the entrances. There are two mines on the site both being serviced by a single roadway. The mine dates to 1905 (?) and was serviced by trucks. The site is in open hardwoods (beech, birch, maple). The site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-321/46TU159 Bits and Pieces

The site contains many iron parts and a red brick in an open field with an old log bridge nearby. The metal scraps are of unknown use, and many strips of metal are found nearby. The site is ineligible for the NRHP.

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED SITES

Site 05-273 Petticoat Junction

A logging and railroad associated site, Petticoat Junction is located at the confluence of Big Stonecoal and Red Creek. Cultural artifacts discovered appear to be located in an area north of the confluence of Red Creek. Artifacts located are narrow gauge railroad tracks, iron stove parts, oil cans, glass bottle fragments, petticoat insulator, and Elkins Brewery beer bottles. Vegetation at the site is comprised of spruce, birch, and mixed northern hardwoods. Ground cover consists of low ferns and rhododendron. This site is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 05-262/46TU46 Red Creek #1

On a broad, flat terrace above Red Creek. This site includes three seperate narrow gauge railroad grades, a stone wall, and a brick pile. Although the bricks were found on the site, no foundations were found in the vicinity. Vegetation in the vicinity includes spruce, hardwoods, and ferns. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-263/46TU47 Red Creek #2

Located on a terrace above Red Creek, this site was apparently used as a logging camp due to the amount of broken glass and ceramic ware. Artifacts found were two man cross-cut saws, axe heads, and log rollers. The site is near a logging railroad grade. Vegetation in the area includes spruce, hardwoods, and ferns. This site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-264/46TU48 Red Creek #3

Located along Red Creek on a narrow terrace above Red Creek above Fisher Spring Run. The site is too small to indicate occupation, although some pieces of glass were found. Shoe leather as well as a short piece of rail are some of the artifacts at the site. The site is in a spruce forest with rhododendron. The site is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 05-265/46TU49 Red Creek #4

Located on a bench above Red Creek near a narrow gauge railroad grade. The site is the location of a logging camp, and some of the artifacts in the area include leather shoes, a short section of rail, and several horseshoes. The vegetation in the area is comprised of red spruce and rhododendron. This site is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

As noted in the enclosed report, the Dolly Sods Lookout Tower stood on a high knoll in the southeastern corner of the Dolly Sods Wilderness (Plains Peak) approximately 200 yards northwest of Forest Road 75 in Tucker County. This tower site was used for a short period of time because of triangulation problems with other lookouts. The cab of the tower was constructed of wood with a steel superstructure. The site today contains only the concrete pads the tower was bolted to. The site is also ineligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Noted But Not Formally Recorded

Isolated Finds: Dolly Sods Wilderness Area

Field Number	Description
BSC-1	2 metal railroad spikes
BSC-2	Metal brake shoe (railroad)
RPT-1	30' section of railroad track
RPT-2	Metal brake shoe (railroad)
BSC-3	Wire cable
FSR-1	Wire cable
RCW-1	Large unidentified metal object
LSC-1	Long metal spike (railroad)

Previously Recorded Isolated Find:

*****	Strange Thing (1991)

SURVEY CONCLUSION

During the course of trail surveys in the Dolly Sods Wilderness, the field crew discovered a total of nine (9) historic sites and monitored five (5) previously documented historic sites. In addition, the crew also monitored the original (1931) location of the Dolly Sods fire tower (which was later moved to Bell Knob) using a 1986 R-9 Forest Service Fire Tower Inventory Form. [See Appendix]

Field reconnaissance revealed a large concentration of artifacts dating from the turn of the twentieth century in association with the logging and railroad history of the region. The artifacts found on each of these sites included glass bottle fragments, ironstone and ceramic dish shards, metal nails, spikes, axe heads, stove parts, tools, horseshoes, locomotive parts, wheels, and railroad link and pin assemblies. When combined with the miles of abandoned railroad grade and the documentation available in books, such as Roy Clarkson's Tumult on the Mountain, the artifacts clearly point to an association with the logging history of the area. Research of available records and photographs revealed that prior to the Forest Service purchase of the first parcels of land from the Robert Bridges heirs in 1911, the area that would encompass the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area was the scene of extensive logging activity shortly following the turn of the twentieth century. Much of the logging that transpired in the Dolly Sods Wilderness and northern Scenic Area was attributed to the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company and their subsidiary lumber companies. The timber harvested by the lumberjacks was sent to a staging area such as a log landing or near a lumber camp and transported to the band mill at Laneville using Shay locomotives.

In addition to the numerous logging sites, one homestead site, "Bill's Lost Retreat" (FS 09-21-05-318, 46 TU 158), was discovered in the southern section of the Wilderness near the site of a truck mine, "Diggen Coal" (FS 09-21-05-319, 46 TU 157). The site is comprised of the several clearly defined foundations with the remnants of the main structure walls and chimney being outlined with piles of field stone. Due to the thick ground cover, mostly grass, the survey was unable to locate any visible surface artifacts. Other structure foundations are visible as rectangular flat areas with earthen hummocks outlining the exterior walls. Each structure has a visible drip line surrounding the outside edge of each foundation. The survey was unable to ascertain the year of construction or the former occupants names using available references.

Although many of these lumber camps were abandoned prior to the Forest Service purchase of the property, the remains of several lumber camps and numerous other railroad associated resources, such as abandoned railroad grades, can still be seen today. However, with the

increased usage by hikers in the past several decades and use of the former railroad grades as trails, the threat of disturbance has increased. Even though all of the sites are important for interpretive analysis of the region's history, only three sites, North Crew Logging and Mine, FS #09-21-05-313 (46 TU 152), Red Creek #4, FS #09-21-05-265 (46 TU 49), and Bill's Lost Retreat, FS #09-21-05-318 (46 TU 158), are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D. These identified sites will not be subject to Phase II investigation because this process was not part of the implimented plan for the project. Each of these three sites are highlighted because of their surface artifacts and the potential for more significant sub-surface artifacts that may yield information important to West Virginia's logging and early settlement history.

Of these three sites, North Crew Logging and Mine and Bill's Lost Retreat will most likely be impacted during the course of the unexploded ordnance removal project being conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers due to their inclusion in the forty-foot corridor along the surveyed trails. Following consultation with the Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and the State Historic Preservation Office, the demolision contractors have agreed to replace artifacts found during their excavations for unexploded ordnance.

Red Creek #4 site is located several thousand feet away from the nearest trail along an abandoned railroad grade that is virtually impassible and therefore has sequestered the site from the potential for vandalism. This limited activity has reduced the potential for disturbance and increases the opportunity for the site to yield information about the logging history of the area. Furthermore, because of the site's distance from the trail, it should not be affected by the project.

The presence of other coal mines adits and the records of exposure openings along the railroad grades and near homestead sites suggests an attempt to exploit the poor grade coal veins that cover the area. Due to the low quality of the coal it appears that the quantity of coal taken was small and of little commercial value. Coal was predominately utilized as fuel for local inhabitants or the nomadic activities of the period lumbermen.

No prehistoric material was found along the forty-foot corridor of the trail visual survey area. In addition, it must be stressed that shovel probing of potentially high probability areas as outlined in the forest overview was not permitted due to the inherent risk of unexploded ordnance in the area. The fact that no prehistoric artifacts were visibily present does not eliminate the prospect that such material could be found in the sub-surface level. This is based largely upon the amounts of prehistoric activity and noted sites found along the boundary of the Dolly Sods survey area. The visual search was also hampered by poor visibility due to rain, fog, thick

vegetation, and dim lighting conditions under the hardwood and spruce forest canopy. We conclude that there is a probability that prehistoric material could exist within the boundaries of the Dolly Sods area.

We also conclude that even though no unexploded ordnance was located along the coverage area, there is an extreme possibility that several rounds could be buried deep below the surface or were not observed on the surface due to the poor visibility encountered during the trail survey field work. This probability is based upon the amounts of exploded ordnance fragments and, as encountered in the case of the Forest Service survey crew on July 3, 1996 and during recent years, the numbers of unexploded ordnance that have already been discovered in the Dolly Sods area.

In closing, it is important to note some of the hidden problems encountered with the field reconnaissance for this project which could be problems for the future field technicians and project co-ordinators. Most importantly these include access road condition and trail locations.

The vehicle access points to the interior of the Dolly Sods Wilderness are limited to Forest Service Road 19/75 to the south and east and former Forest Service Road 80, now being used by Timberline Ski Resort, on the western edge. Although many of the trailheads can be found along Forest Service Road 19/75, several others in the north west sections of the Wilderness and Scenic Areas must be accessed using former Forest Service Road 80 which is blocked by several rows of large boulders to prevent vehicle penetration into the Wilderness Area. This road is extremely narrow and has a sharp turn that is steadily deteriorating due to erosion caused by the record setting rainfall in 1996. A section along Freeland Road in Canaan Valley is also impassible due to culvert washouts. A one mile hike is needed along the old road from the boulder barrier to reach the first of several trailheads that enter the Wilderness Area. Additional trails are found further north along the former road and enable long but easy access into the western and northern fringes of the Dolly Sods Scenic Area. In addition to this the Forest Service Road 80 access, two other trails, Blackbird Knob and the Red Creek trails will be utilized repeatedly as points of entry into the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area.

Time will also be a major factor because of equipment weight, limited entry points and frequent attempts to locate the pathways due to lack of trail markers and poor weather conditions. In many cases only one trail can be used to access a given project area. This can lead to delay in transporting equipment and personnel into a particularly remote location and hamper the amount of time available to inspect the areas that have not been investigated. What is more many of the trails found in the Wilderness Area have been altered or abandoned over time and in our field work did not correspond to the

vegetation, and dim lighting conditions under the hardwood and spruce forest canopy. We conclude that there is a probability that prehistoric material could exist within the boundaries of the Dolly Sods area.

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outdated maps the field technicians were using. The solution to this problem was found in the Monongahela Hiking Guide (1995) which presented a clearer understanding of the trail deviations from the USGS topographic maps the field crew had been using. Using this publication in association with archaeological site maps and the topogrpahic maps the field crews were able to correct the trail locations and present those changes in this document.

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PHOTO ARCHIVES

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GPS File Numbers - Site Numbers & Site Names

File R050718A 05-321 Bits & Pieces
- Log Rate: All
- Positions: 165
- Features: 0
- Size: 5.136K
- Duration: 0:02

File R050915A 05-319 Diggen Coal
- Log Rate: All
- Pt Rate: 1sec
- LA Rate: 5sec
- Positions: 317
- Features: 7
- Size: 9.3007K
- Duration: 0:27

File R052012A 05-316 Laneville Apple Orchard
- Log Rate: All
- Pt Rate: 1sec
- LA Rate: 5sec
- Positions: 206
- Features: 1
- Size: 6.7128K
- Duration: 0:08

File R052016C 05-314 Bill's Rockwall
- Log Rate: All
- Positions: 214
- Features: 0
- Size: 5.5253K
- Duration: 0:03

File R052117A 05-273 Petticoat Junction
- Log Rate: All
- Positions: 202
- Features: 0
- Size: 6.9335K
- Duration: 0:05

GPS File Numbers - Site Numbers & Site Names (Con't Sheet)

File R052216A 05-312 Shay Falls
- Log Rate
- Positions 212
- Features
- Size
- Duration

File R052218A 05-265 Red Creek #4
- Log Rate
- Positions 124
- Features
- Size
- Duration

File R052317A 05-318 Bill's Lost Retreat
- Log Rate All
- Positions 325
- Features 0
- Size 9.2714K
- Duration 0:04

File R052917A 05-317 North and South Rainy Day (north end)
- Log Rate All
- Pt Rate 1sec
- LA Rate 5sec
- Positions 125
- Features 3
- Size 6.0527K
- Duration 0:06

File R052918A 05-317 North and South Rainy Day (south end)
- Log Rate All
- Positions 214
- Features 0
- Size 7.2187K
- Duration 0:02

File R060415A 05-313 North Crew Logging & Mine Co.
- Log Rate All
- Positions 206
- Features 0
- Size 6.4414K
- Duration 0:02

File R060420A 05-315 Lisa's Stovetop Retreat
- Log Rate All
- Positions 204
- Features 0
- Size 6.777K
- Duration 0:02

Measurement Space Differential Correction Pr

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Easting	165	642391.554	1.549	642388.408	642393.390
Altitude	165	1173.136	2.866	1165.053	1177.462

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No DOP records in file.

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Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
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Measurement Space Differential Correction Program - v3.49

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Corrected 314 of 314 positions in this pass.
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R050915A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

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Northing	314	4315729.301	27.684	4315686.142	4315761.036
Easting	314	643321.343	15.934	643299.483	643354.871
Altitude	314	1179.399	11.163	1147.953	1235.150

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No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #852 on 05/09/96 at 15:48:53
End   GPS Week #852 on 05/09/96 at 16:16:08

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6052014.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052012A.COR

Corrected 206 of 206 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052012A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	206	4315418.010	14.507	4315393.157	4315460.424
Easting	206	640311.216	9.754	640276.948	640335.126
Altitude	206	850.979	19.772	807.135	907.262

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

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Start GPS Week #854 on 05/20/96 at 15:19:06
End   GPS Week #854 on 05/20/96 at 15:28:06

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

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Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052016C.COR

Corrected 214 of 214 positions in this pass.
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052016C.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	214	4315627.854	5.632	4315605.924	4315642.632
Easting	214	640940.814	3.282	640931.534	640958.006
Altitude	214	908.890	32.214	820.910	1050.497

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No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #854 on 05/20/96 at 16:58:07
End   GPS Week #854 on 05/20/96 at 17:01:57

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
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Measurement Space Differential Correction Pr

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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\COMBINED.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052117A.COR

Corrected 202 of 202 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052117A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

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Northing	202	4315729.348	2.952	4315717.775	4315739.520
Easting	202	640950.010	4.626	640937.118	640965.726
Altitude	202	864.222	3.893	853.396	879.071

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #854 on 05/21/96 at 17:59:21
End GPS Week #854 on 05/21/96 at 18:04:23

```
Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

```
Base         File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6052216.SSF
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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6052216.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052216A.COR

Corrected 36 of 212 positions in this pass.
edit 176/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052216A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	36	4319964.191	1.725	4319961.630	4319966.406
Easting	36	642572.155	0.669	642569.638	642573.252
Altitude	36	1064.185	4.917	1050.612	1068.459

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #854 on 05/22/96 at 16:15:10
End GPS Week #854 on 05/22/96 at 16:15:48

Datum	: NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System	: Universal Transverse Mercator [17S]
Altitude Mode	: Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units	: Meters
Velocity Units	: Miles/Hour

Measurement Space Differential Correction Pr

```
Base         File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6052218.SSF
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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6052218.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052218A.COR

Corrected 124 of 124 positions in this pass.
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```

C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R052218A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	124	4318304.334	3.010	4318293.007	4318312.988
Easting	124	642021.029	0.970	642018.668	642023.600
Altitude	124	993.163	19.079	946.672	1052.453

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

```
Start GPS Week #854 on 05/22/96 at 18:57:39
End   GPS Week #854 on 05/22/96 at 18:59:39

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

Measurement Space Differential Correction Pr

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Base         File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\Z6052316.SSF
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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\Z6052316.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052317A.COR

Corrected 325 of 325 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052317A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	325	4315232.897	1.857	4315228.549	4315237.694
Easting	325	643482.569	1.329	643479.182	643485.786
Altitude	325	1183.939	2.905	1178.687	1188.609

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

```
Start GPS Week #854 on 05/23/96 at 17:33:59
End   GPS Week #854 on 05/23/96 at 17:38:47

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
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Measurement Space Differential Correction Pr

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Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\Z6052916.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052917A.COR

Corrected 124 of 124 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052917A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	124	4320850.817	5.629	4320825.612	4320858.686
Easting	124	640046.531	10.789	640008.584	640063.760
Altitude	124	1169.708	26.480	1139.869	1259.022

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #855 on 05/29/96 at 17:53:00
End GPS Week #855 on 05/29/96 at 17:59:18

Datum	: NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System	: Universal Transverse Mercator [17S]
Altitude Mode	: Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units	: Meters
Velocity Units	: Miles/Hour

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Measurement Space Differential Correction Program - v3.49

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Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052918A.COR

Corrected 214 of 214 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
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C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R052918A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

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Northing	214	4320538.492	4.830	4320526.790	4320544.720
Easting	214	640187.936	2.559	640183.748	640194.273
Altitude	214	1137.978	4.223	1129.466	1143.331

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No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #855 on 05/29/96 at 18:21:06
End   GPS Week #855 on 05/29/96 at 18:23:45

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

```
Base         File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\Z6060414.SSF
Rover        File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R060415A.SSF
Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\Z6060414.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R060415A.COR

Corrected 206 of 206 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
```

C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_WILD_WK_2\R060415A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	206	4318616.145	0.461	4318614.697	4318616.877
Easting	206	640526.880	0.391	640525.406	640527.597
Altitude	206	1113.934	1.313	1109.486	1115.325

```
No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #856 on 06/04/96 at 15:33:30
End   GPS Week #856 on 06/04/96 at 15:36:11

Datum                    : NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System        : Universal Transverse Mercator [ 17S ]
Altitude Mode            : Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units  : Meters
Velocity Units           : Miles/Hour
```

```
Base         File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6060420.SSF
Rover        File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R060420A.SSF
Differential File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\Z6060420.&SF
Corrected    File - C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R060420A.COR

Corrected 204 of 204 positions in this pass.
edit 0/0/0/0
```

C:\PFPRO\DATA\DS_PROB\R060420A.COR Statistics Version 3.3

	Recs	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Northing	204	4315277.473	3.341	4315272.303	4315284.138
Easting	204	639606.983	2.365	639602.228	639610.019
Altitude	204	815.241	2.353	808.498	821.604

No velocity records in file.

No DOP records in file.

Start GPS Week #856 on 06/04/96 at 20:03:54
End GPS Week #856 on 06/04/96 at 20:06:25

Datum	: NAD-27 CONUS
Coordinate System	: Universal Transverse Mercator [17S]
Altitude Mode	: Height Above Ellipsoid
Altitude/Distance Units	: Meters
Velocity Units	: Miles/Hour

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC ___ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-319 RIM:
SITE NAME: Diggen Coal
TYPE OF SITE: Coal mine (Deep)
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: CA 1905?

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 157
MAP REF: Hopeville Quad. 7.5
SEC. _____ T____, R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 64300 N: 4315720

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Trail is located on the left side of Forest road 75 about 3/4 of a mile north of Forest rds. 19 & 75 intersection. Follow trail to end, about 3/4 mile.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site consists of two coal mines (deep), a loading area with one 10 ft. long and four 1 1/2 ft to 2 ft. long wooden poles sticking out of a debris (slate?) pile. About 300 ft. from mines, south along trail, is a metal artifact.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1996	W. Dahlheim

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:
- Dolly Sods Wilderness, Ordnance Removal Project, U.S. Army COE Sep.08, 1995.
- Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO-CR Survey.
- CRR 09-21-05-157
- CRR 09-21-05-126

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS: N/A

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS: Two coal mines (deep), one metal rod, two debris (slate?) piles, wooden poles sticking out of pile, piece of metal.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
N/A

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NOMINATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: W. Dahlheim (05/09/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field Reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: Gentle Slope

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)

TYPE OF SOIL: Ernest-Brinkerton complex, very stony, 0 to 25% slope

NEAREST WATER: Red Creek

DISTANCE, BEARING: 3/4 mile Northwest

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Northern Hardwoods

VEGETATION ON SITE: Spruce, Rhododendron

ELEVATION:	SLOPE:	ASPECT:
3800 ft.	0-25%	NW

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: X UNDISTURBED ____DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: ____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
X COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM	X		
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: Army COE, UXO removal project.

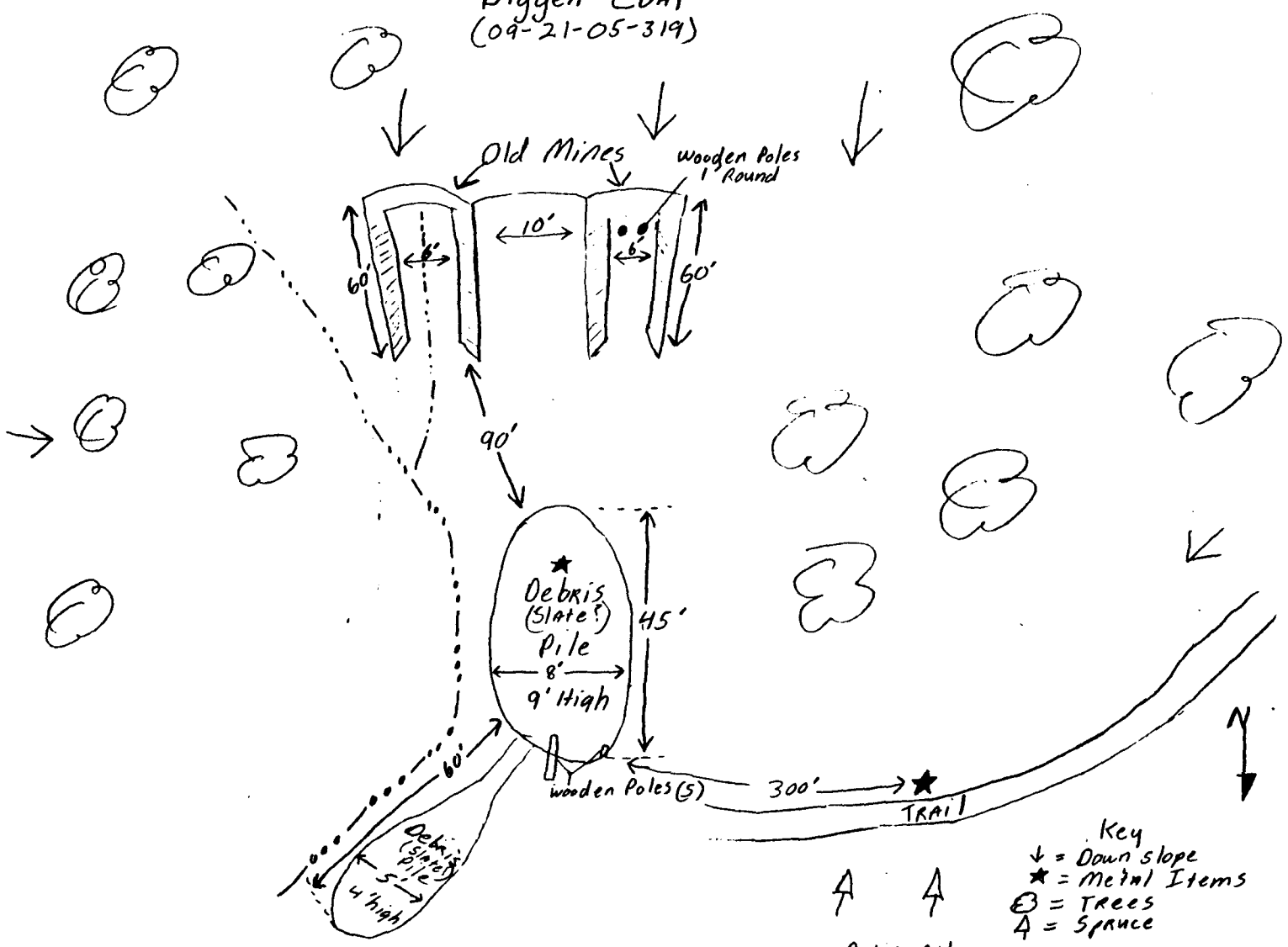
18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:
GPS #R050915A

19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

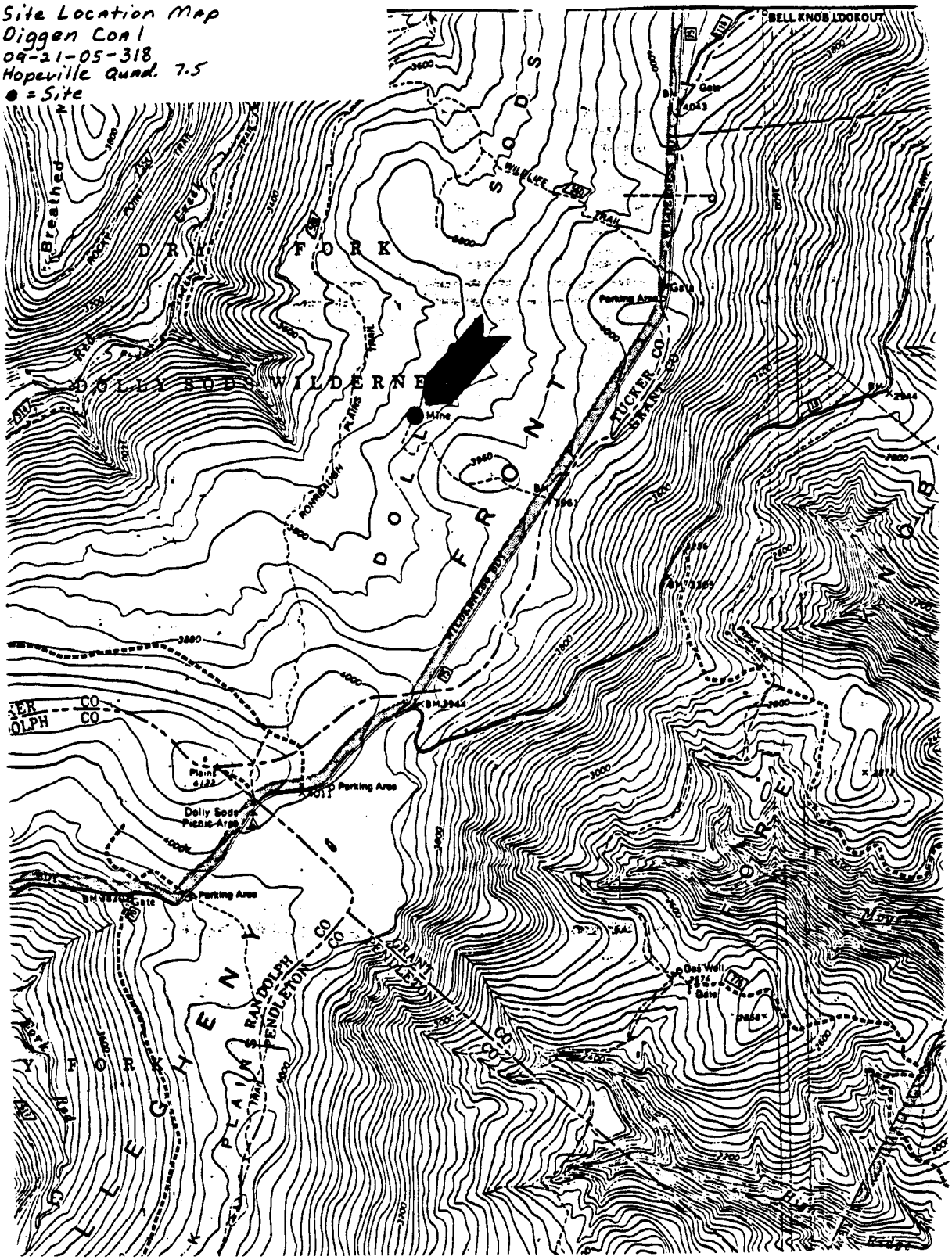
FOREST: MONONGAHELA
DISTRICT: POTOMAC
PLAN UNIT: DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
COMP: 07
SITE NO: 09 21 05 319

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Diggen Coal
(09-21-05-319)

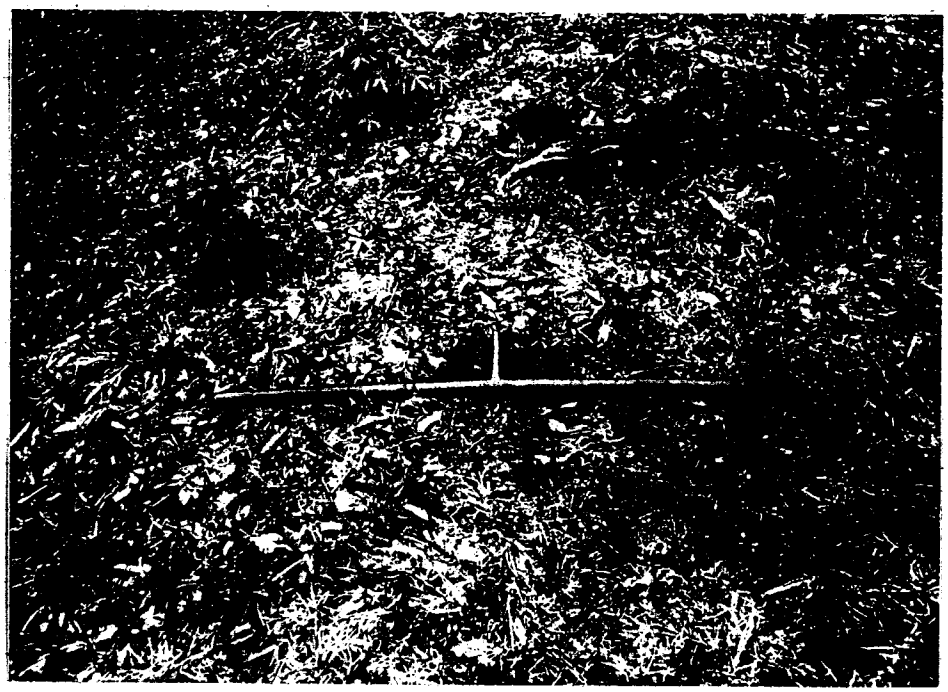


Site Location Map
Diggen Coal
09-21-05-318
Hopeville Quad. 7.5
● = Site



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Diggen Coal, FS site# 09-21-05-319
Looking East.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Diggen Coal, FS site# 09-21-05-319
Looking East.



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996
Diggers Coal, FS site # 09-21-05-319,
Looking East.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Diggers Coal, FS site # 09-21-05-319,
Looking West.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC **__** PREHISTORIC

1 FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-321 RIM:
SITE NAME: Bits & Pieces
TYPE OF SITE: Logging
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: CA 1905

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 159
MAP REF: Hopeville Quad. 7.5
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 643740 N: 4315300

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Site is located on the Rohrbaugh Plains Trail #508 about one mile north of Trail Head at Dolly Sods Picnic Area.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: Site consists of iron parts and a red brick in an open field along with log bridge(?) remains in adjacent stream.

5 OWNERSHIP: **X** FS **__** OTHER:

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/Recon.	1996	Lesser, Dahlheim

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:
-Dolly Sods Wilderness, Ordnance Removal Project, U.S. Army COE Sep. 08, 1995
-Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO0-CR Survey
-CRR 09-21-05-157
-CRR 09-21-05-126

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS: N/A

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
Pieces of old log bridge(?) in stream. Lying in field - one red brick, metal wheel, strips of metal, and various other metal artifacts.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: DEPTH:

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NOMINATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: W. Dahlheim (05/07/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field Reconnaissance

14 TOPOGRAPHY: Gentle Slope

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: Hazelton-Deklab complex, very stony
NEAREST WATER: Red Creek

DISTANCE, BEARING: NW 3/4 of a mile

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Mixed northern hardwoods

VEGETATION ON SITE: Apple tree, spruce

ELEVATION:	SLOPE:	ASPECT:
3780 ft.	0-25%	NW

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: ____UNDISTURBED **X** DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: ____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
X COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE: Metal parts had been stacked in a pile by camp site.

16 PRESENT LAND USE: Multiple

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

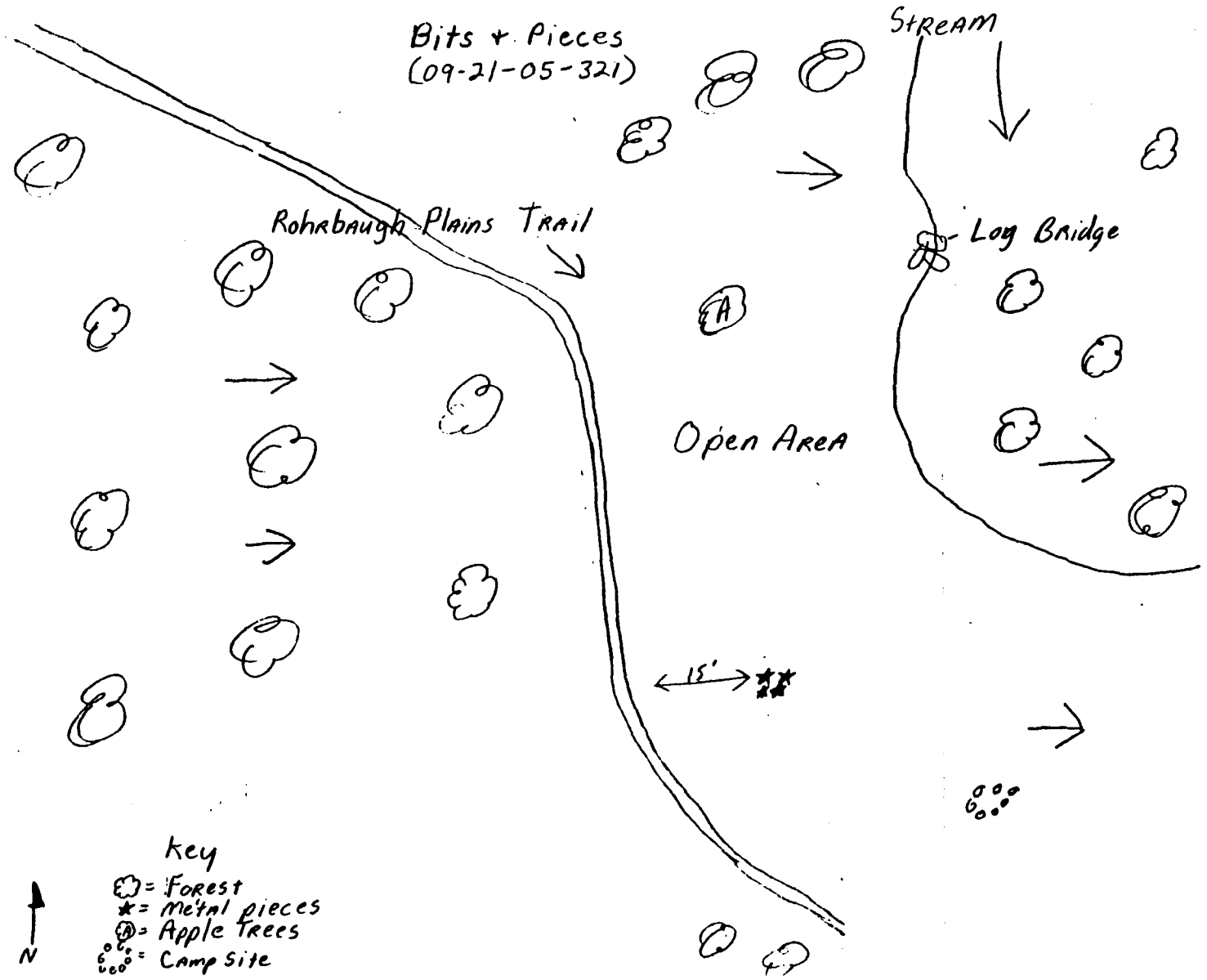
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY			X
OTHER			

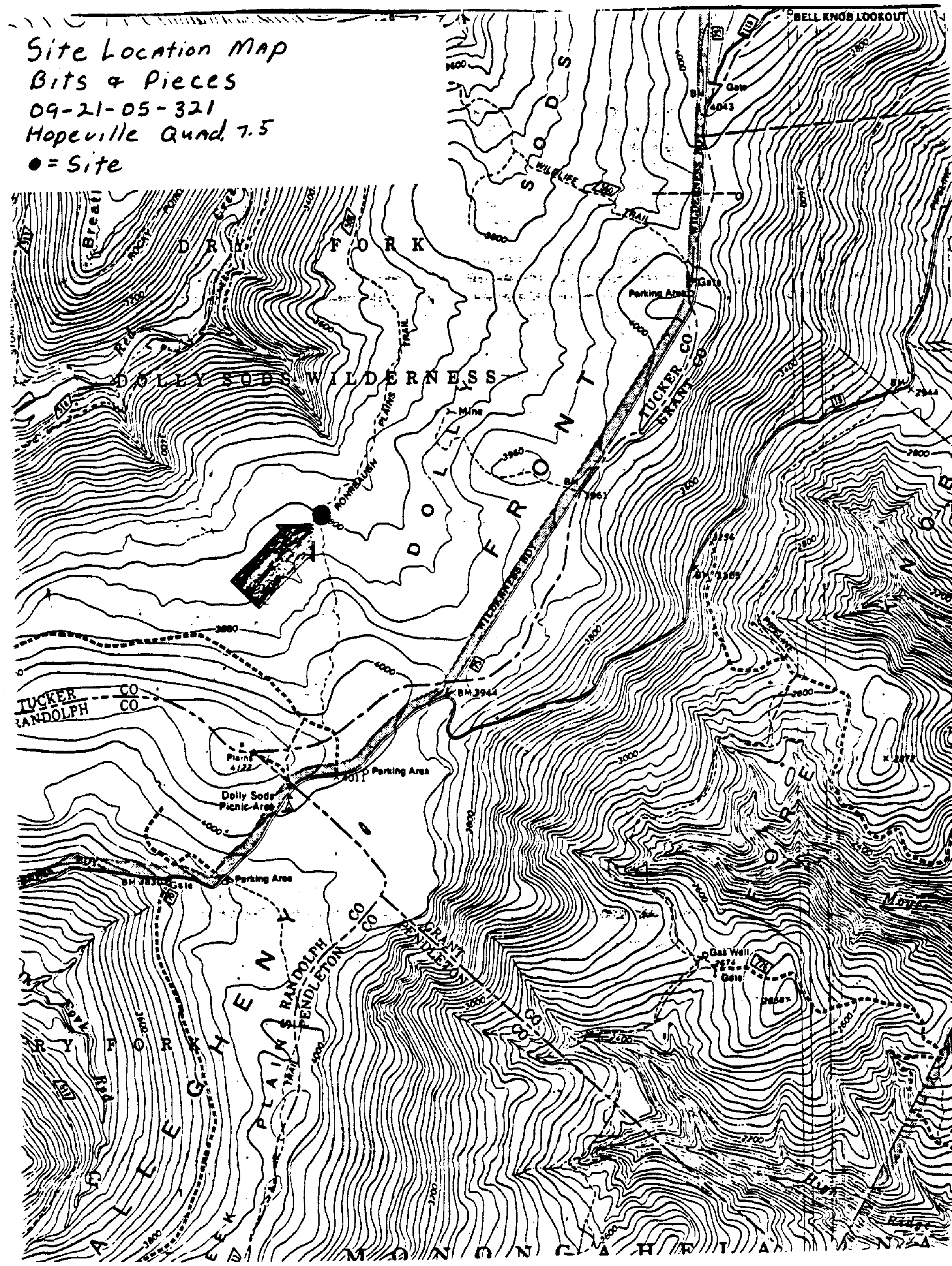
DETAILS: Located on hiking trail, high probability of theft/removal.

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:
GPS # R050718A

19 ATTACHMENTS: **X** SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP **X** PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)


Bits + Pieces
(09-21-05-321)
Stream
Rohrbaugh Plains Trail
Log Bridge
A
Open Area
15'
Key
= Forest
= Metal pieces
= Apple Trees
= Camp Site
N


Site Location Map
Bits & Pieces
09-21-05-321
Hopeville Quad 7.5
● = Site
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
DRY FORK
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS
FRONT
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
RANDOLPH CO
PENDLETON CO
Parking Area
Dolly Sods Picnic Area
Gas Well
ALLEGHENY
MONONGAHELA

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996
Bits and Pieces, FS site# 09-21-05-321,
Looking East.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996,
Bits and Pieces, FS site # 09-21-05-321,
Looking East.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-318 RIM:
SITE NAME: Bill's Lost Retreat
TYPE OF SITE:Cabin Foundations with coal mine
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: CA 1900's?

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 158
MAP REF: Hopeville Quad. 7.5
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 643500 N: 4315260

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Trail is located on the left of FS 75 about 3/4 of a mile N of FS 19 & 75 intersection. Follow trail about 1/4 mile then go NW about 100 yards.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site consists of one rock foundation (uncovered), one rock foundation (covered with sod), one depression in ground (cellar?), and a coal mine (deep).

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1996	W. Dahlheim

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:
-Dolly Sods Wilderness, Ordnance Removal Project, U.S. Army COE Sep. 08, 1995.
-Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO-CR Survey.
-CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wilderness UXO-CR Surv.
-CRR 09-21-05-126 Dolly Sods Rec. Project

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS: N/A

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS: Two rock foundations, possible cellar hole, and coal mine (deep).

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
N/A

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
__ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
X CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
__ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | OH/NOMINATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: W. Dahlheim (05/09/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field Reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: Gentle Slope

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: Hazelton-Dekalb complex, very stony, 0-25% slope
NEAREST WATER: Red Creek

DISTANCE, BEARING: 1 1/4 miles NW

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Mixed northern hardwoods, Rododendron, Spruce.

VEGETATION ON SITE: Spruce, Apple trees, Huckleberry.

ELEVATION:	SLOPE:	ASPECT:
3920 ft.	0-25%	NW

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: X UNDISTURBED ____DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: X SOUND ____DETERIORATED
X COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Multiple

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM	X		
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

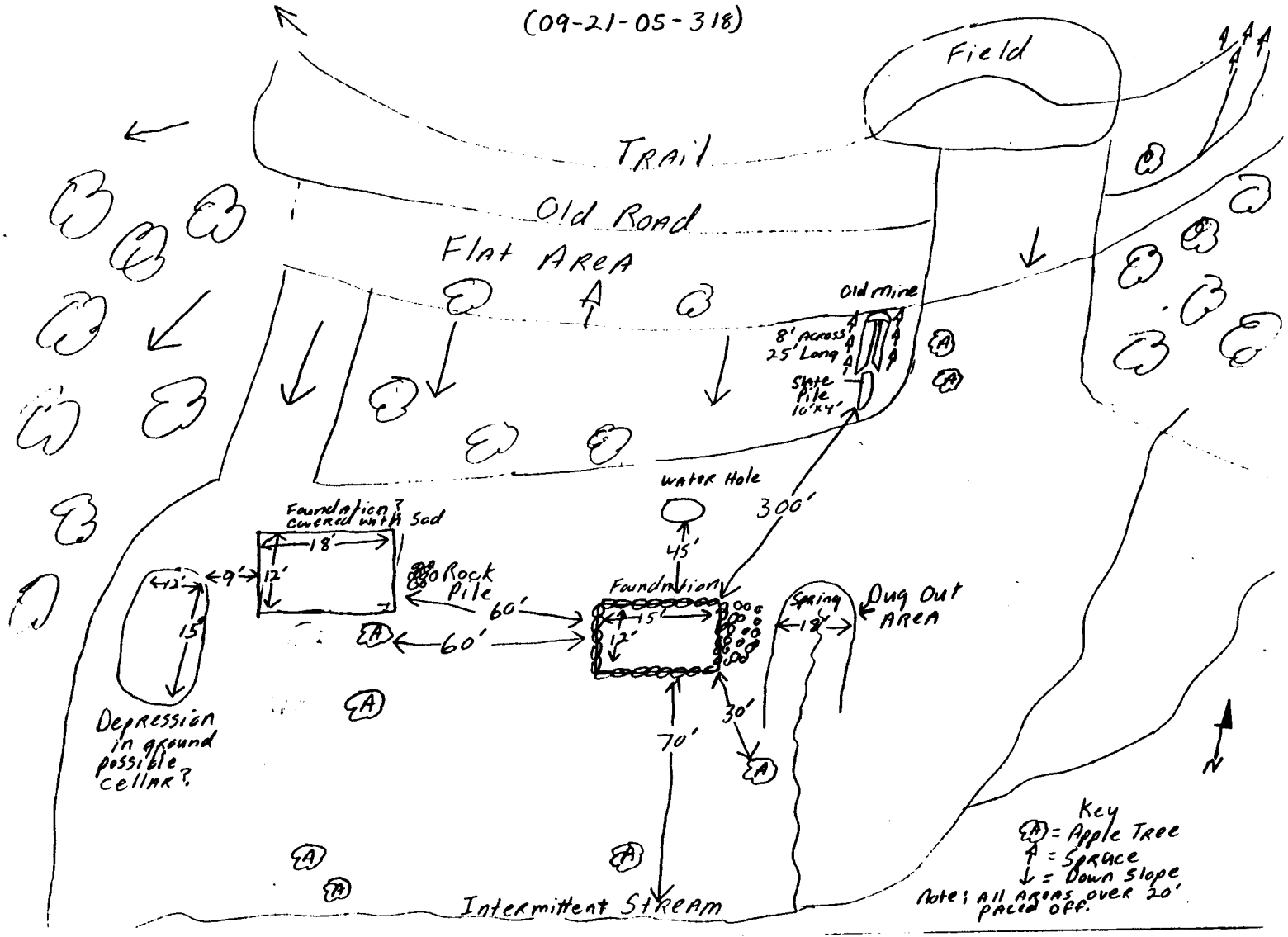
DETAILS: Army COE, UXO Removal project.

18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:
GPS #R052317A

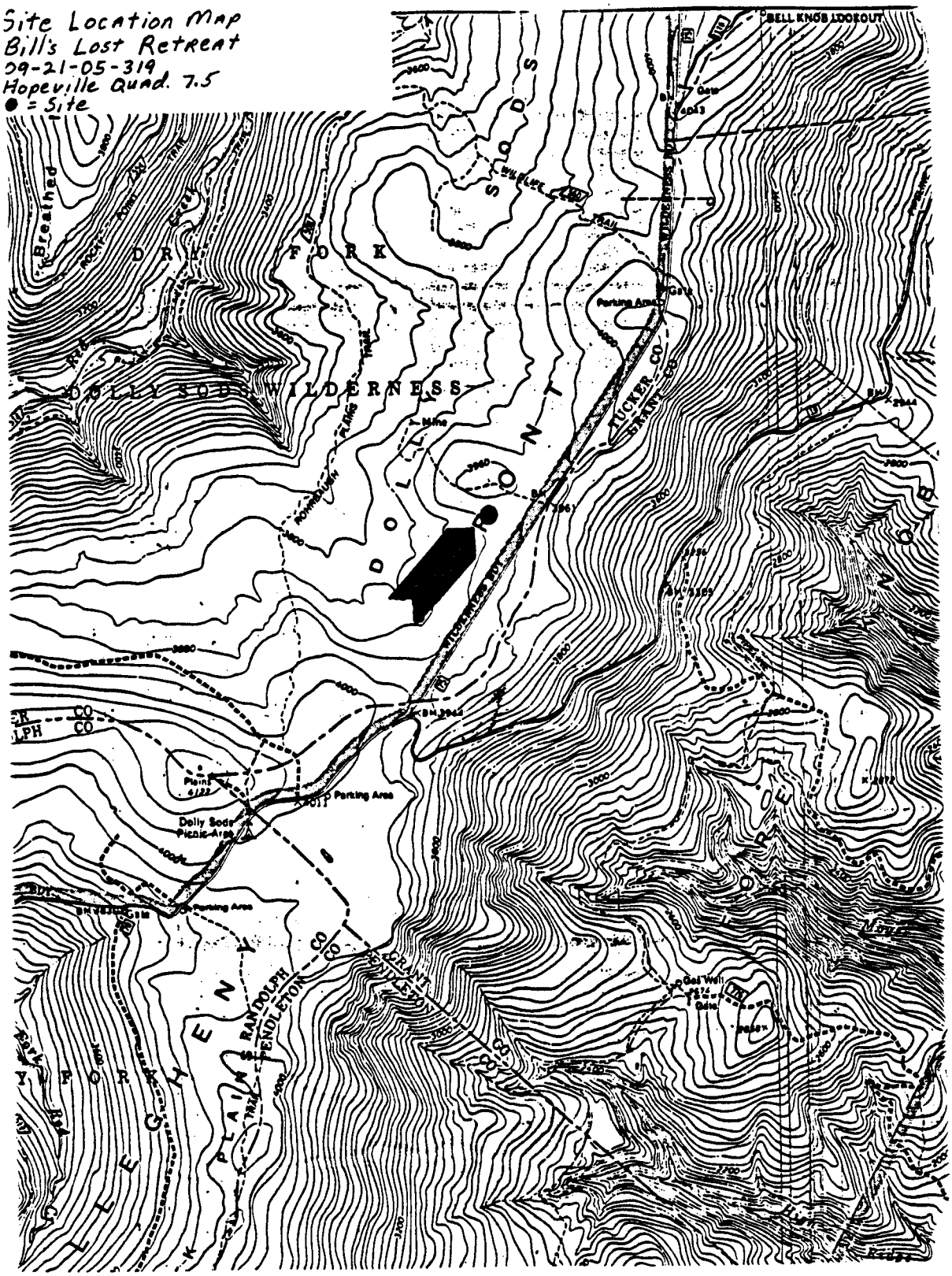
19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Bill's Lost Retreat
(09-21-05-318)



Site Location Map
Bill's Lost Retreat
09-21-05-319
Hopeville Quad. 7.5
● = Site



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO clr survey 1996
Bill's Lost Retreat, Mine Adit, FS site # 09-21-05-318,
Looking North.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Bill's Lost Retreat, FS site # 09-21-05-318,
Looking West.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Bill's Lost Retreat, FS site # 09-21-05-318,
Looking West.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Bill's Lost Retreat, FS site# 09-21-05-318,
Looking North.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Bill's Lost Retreat, FS site# 09-21-05-318,
Looking North.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-317 RIM:
SITE NAME:North and South Rainy Day
TYPE OF SITE: Old Logging Camp
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: ca. 1905

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 156
MAP REF: Blackwater Falls (7.5') Quad
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 640700 N: 4320500

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The site is located .5 mi. south on Stonecoal Trail, and south of an intermittent stream on the south side of the trail, which is a former rr. grade.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: North site covers a 250' area along a rr. grade. Several metal pieces were found along the grade on the E&W sides of the grade. The south site is approximately 300' in length and begins at an intermittent stream that separates the north site from the south site. Several pices were found including a dump on the east side of the trail.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/ Recon	1996	North summer crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:

Blackwater Falls Quad (7.5') USGS. 1987.
Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Project Enviornmental Assessment, US Army Corps of Engineers, Sept. 8, 1995.
CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wild. UXO-CR Survey
CRR 09-21-05-126 DS Rec. Proj., 1992

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
Monongahela NF, SO- Elkins

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
rr. wheel, metal strip, metal pieces, metal tub, metal band, cable, spikes, stoneware, brown spongeware, glass- purple, white, bone, metal coupling, small metal gear.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NONIMATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: Lisa Cogar (5/28/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: intermittent stream valley

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: well-drained, deep, low fertility
NEAREST WATER: Stonecoal Run

DISTANCE, BEARING: Approx. 15' North

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Northern hardwood forest

VEGETATION ON SITE: northern hardwoods, ferns, red spruce.
ELEVATION: 3680 SLOPE: 16% ASPECT: NW

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG:____UNDISTURBED X DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL:____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:

Hikers, campers

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness Area

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM	X		
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS:
COE UXO Removal Project

18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

GPS# R052917A- north site
R052918A- south site
2 Site Maps

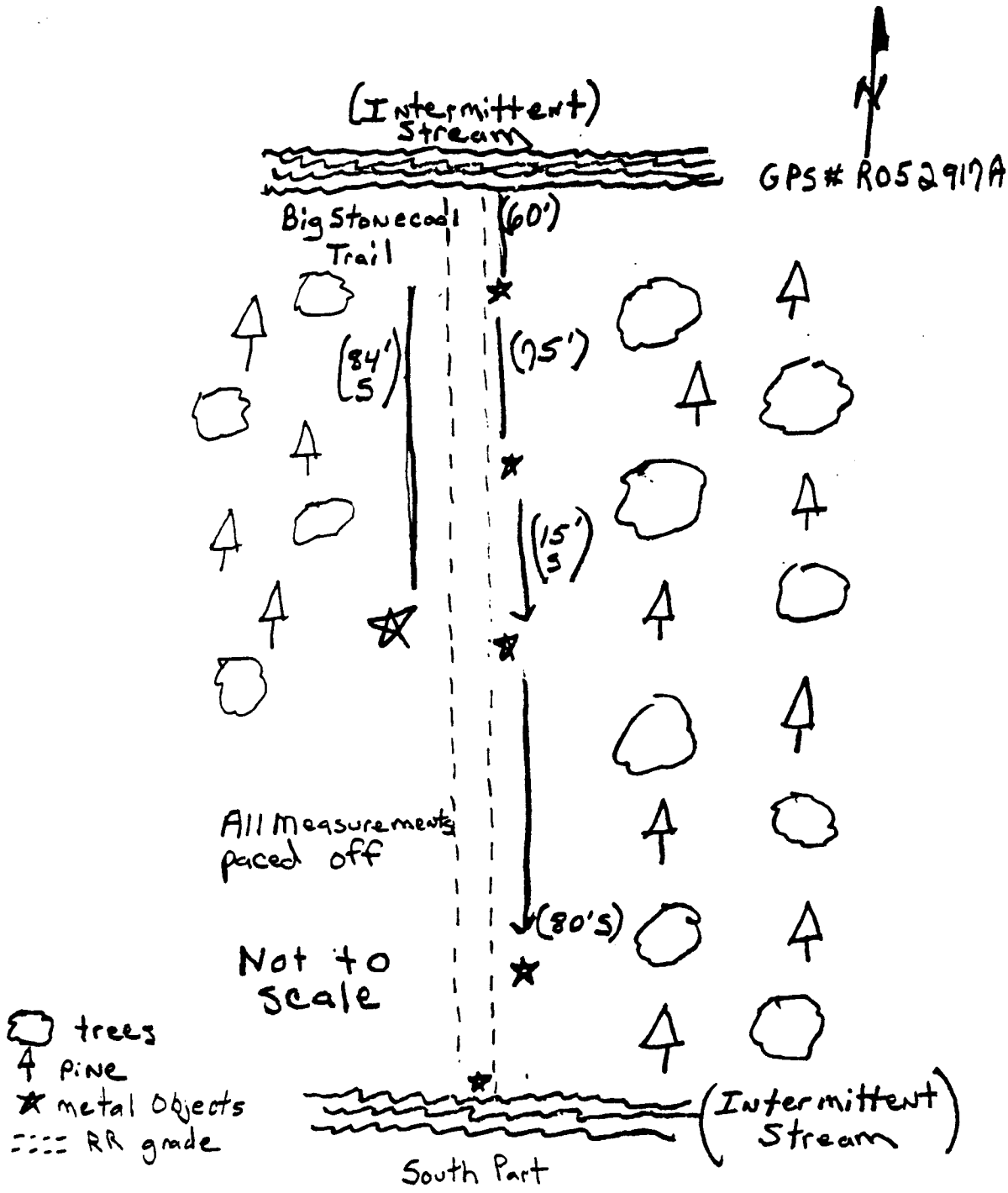
Artifact Cat.#'s: 554.1, 554.2, 554.3, 554.4

19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP____PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

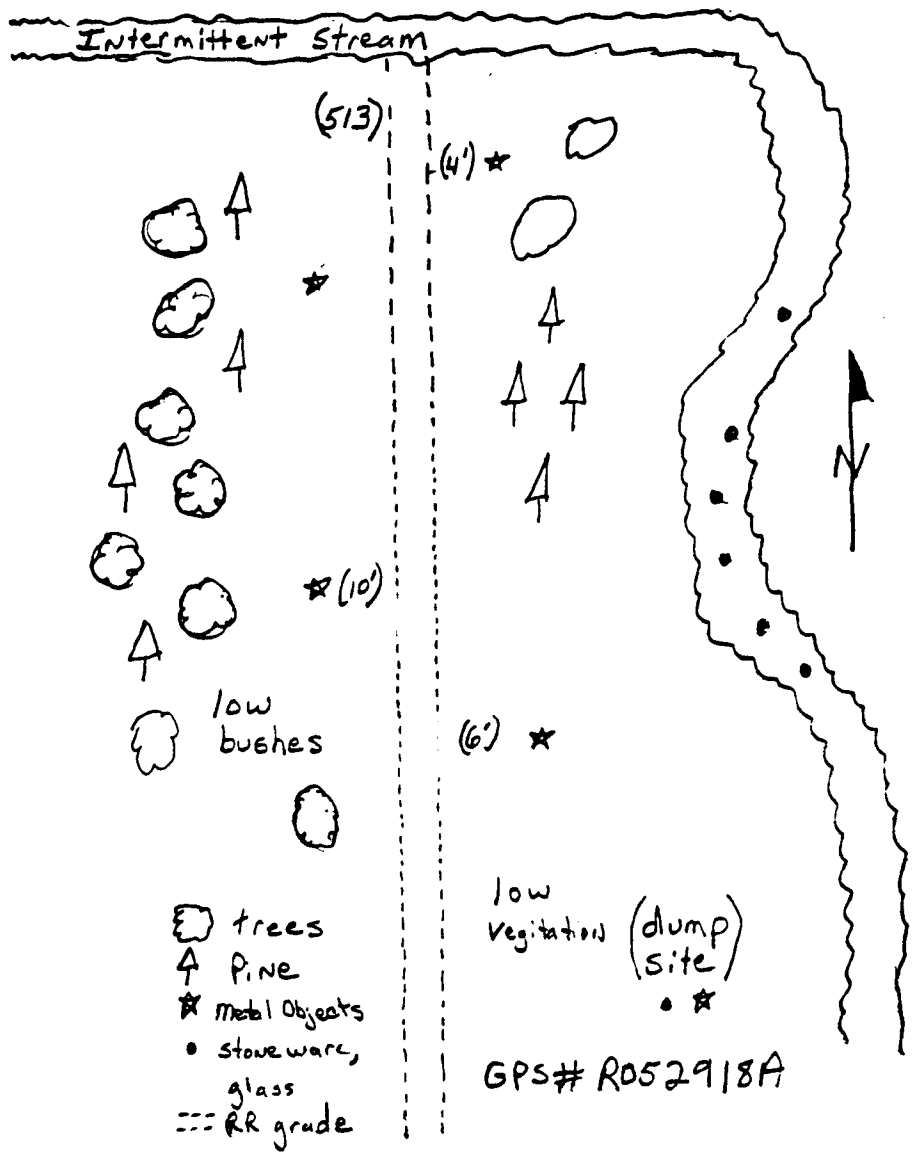
Dolly Sods Wilderness (Big Stone Coal Trail)

Rainy Day North Scetch Map

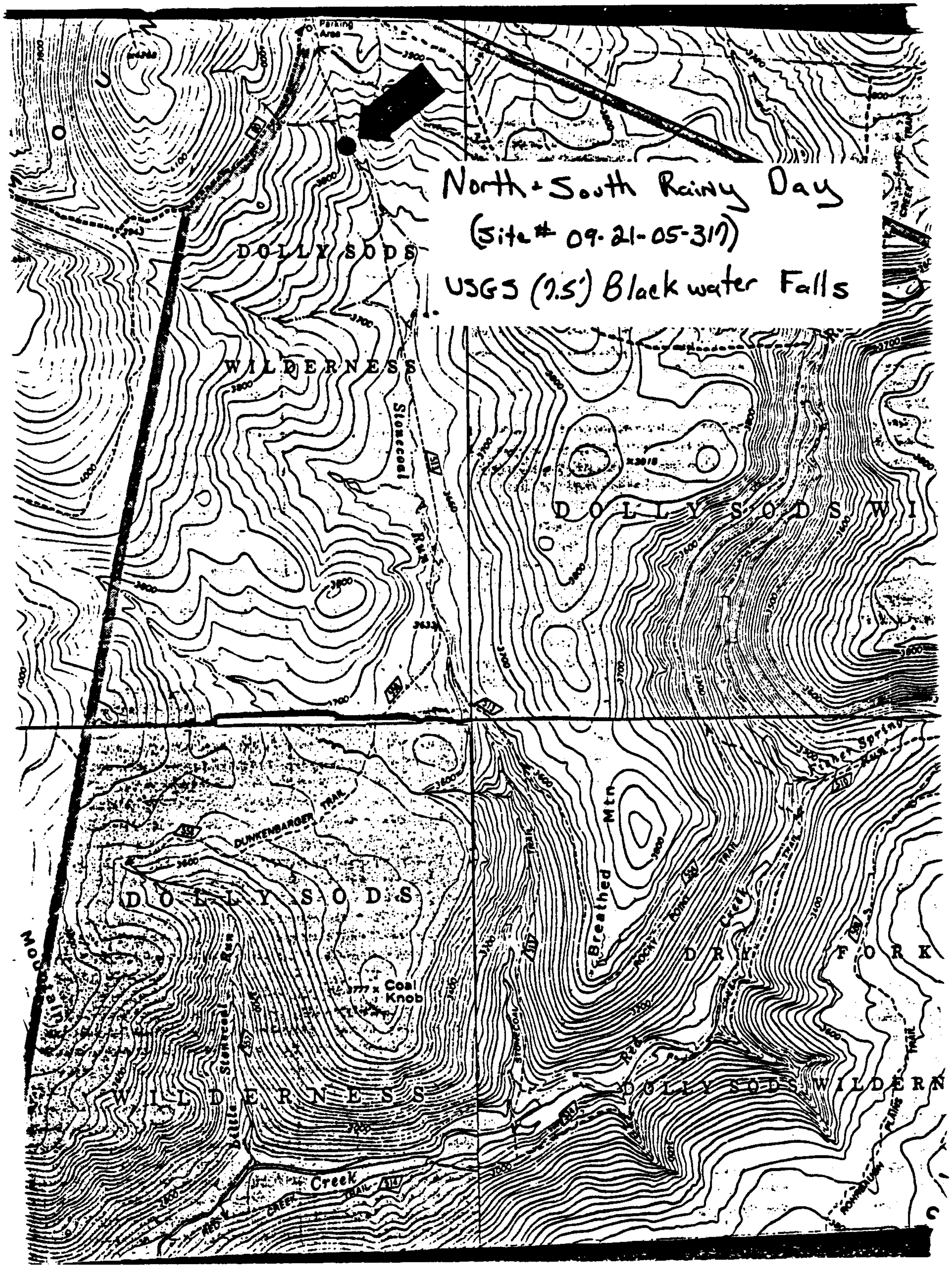


Dolly Sods Wilderness (Big Stonecoal Trail)

Rainy Day South Scetch Map

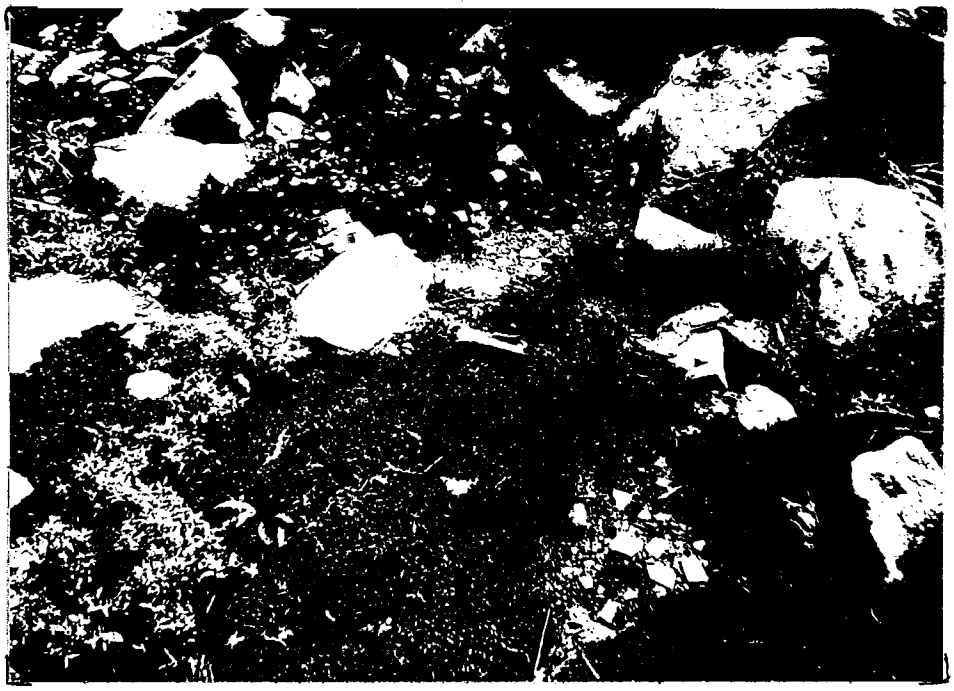


Not to Scale
All Measurements Paced off

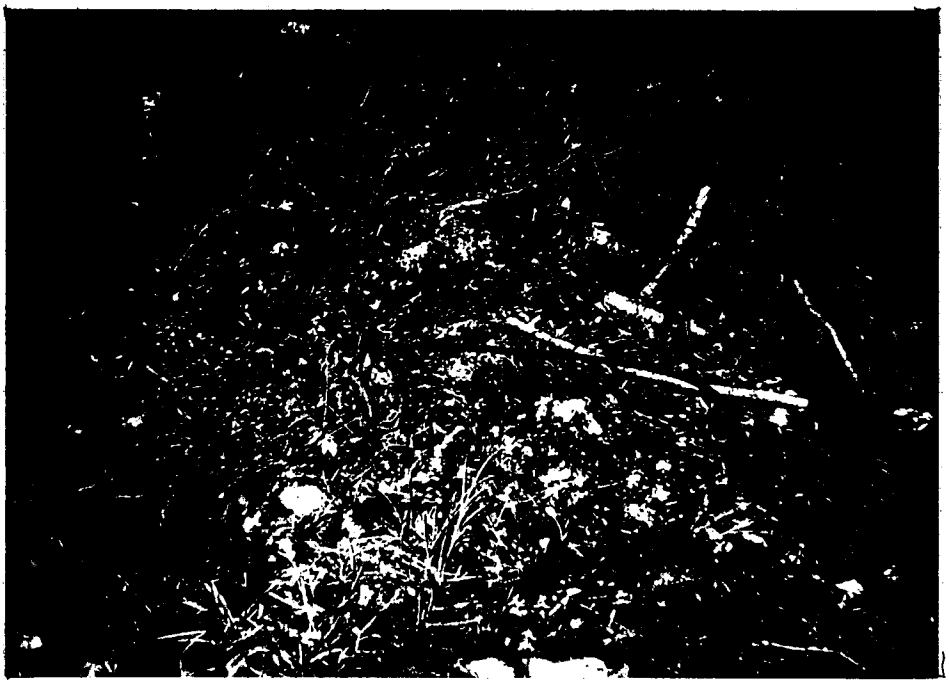

North + South Rainy Day
(Site# 09-21-05-317)
USGS (7.5') Blackwater Falls
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
Stonecoal Run
DOLLY SODS WI
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
DOLLY SODS
Coal Knob
Breathed Mtn
DRY FORK
Little Stonecoal Run
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDERN
Red Creek
Fisher Spring Run

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
North and South Rainy Day, FS site # 09-21-05-317,
Looking South

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
North and South Rainy Day, FS site #09-21-05-317
Looking South.



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North and South Rainy Day, FS site # 09-21-05-317, Looking South.



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North and South Rainy Day, FS site # 09-21-05-317, Looking West.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996,
North and South Rainy Day, FS site # 09-21-05-317,
Overview of dumpsite looking South.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996,
North and South Rainy Day, FS site# 09-21-05-317,
Overview of dumpsite looking South.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
North and South Rainy Day FS site# 09-21-05-317
Looking South

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996
North and South Rainy Day FS site# 09-21-05-317
Looking East.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO:09-21-05-312 RIM:
SITE NAME: Shay Falls
TYPE OF SITE: Logging
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: Ca. 1905

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 151
MAP REF: USGS (7.5') Blackbird Knob
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 642620 N: 4319940

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Approx. 1 mile south of Blackbird Knob on Red Creek Trail at the confluence of Red Creek and Left Fork in the Dolly Sods Wilderness.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site consists of several objects scattered on E&W sides of a former logging rr. grade currently used as FS Trail #514 after it crosses Left Fork. The majority of artifacts are located on the grade near a fallen tree in an area measuring 15' wide by 25' long between a pine tree and an apple tree. A large metal object of unknown use was found at a campsite along Red Creek app. 60' from rr grade. Site also consists of 13 intact rr. crossties w/spikes app. 40yds SW of apple tree.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/ Recon.	1996	North Summer Crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:
-USGS (7.5') Quad. Blackbird Knob, 1967
-CRR 09-21-05-157 Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO CR Survey.
-Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Project- Enviornmental Assessment. US Army Corp of Engineers. Sept. 8, 95
-CRR 09-21-05-126 DS Rec. Proj., 1992

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
SO Office, Elkins, WV

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
Artifacts: large 1ft. diam. metal part, coal, porcelin shards, 13 intact rr. ties with numerous spikes embedded in them, triangular iron harness ring and a broken piece of rr. rail.

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NOMINATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: D. Paxton (05/22/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE: Field reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: narrow stream valley

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau highlands w/broad mtn. tops (PHm)

TYPE OF SOIL:

NEAREST WATER: Red Creek/ Left Fork

DISTANCE, BEARING: 75', East

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Northern Hardwood

VEGETATION ON SITE: Same as above

ELEVATION: 3480' SLOPE: 7.5% ASPECT: E

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG:____UNDISTURBED X DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL:____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
Along Red Creek Trail near campsite

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: Campers impact
COE UXO Removal Project

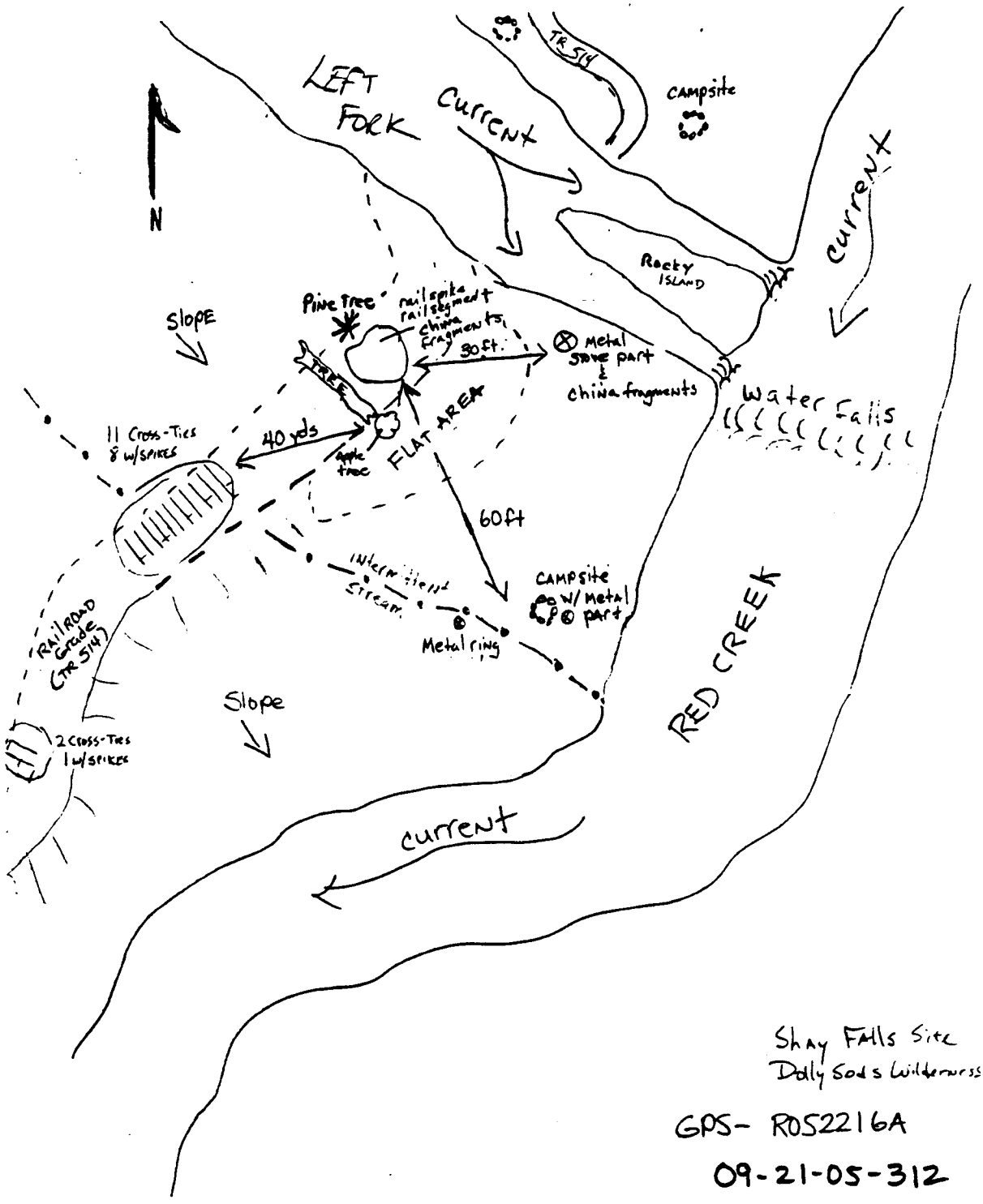
18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

GPS- R052216A (at metal part)

Artifact Cat.#'s: 552.1, 552.2, 552.3

19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)



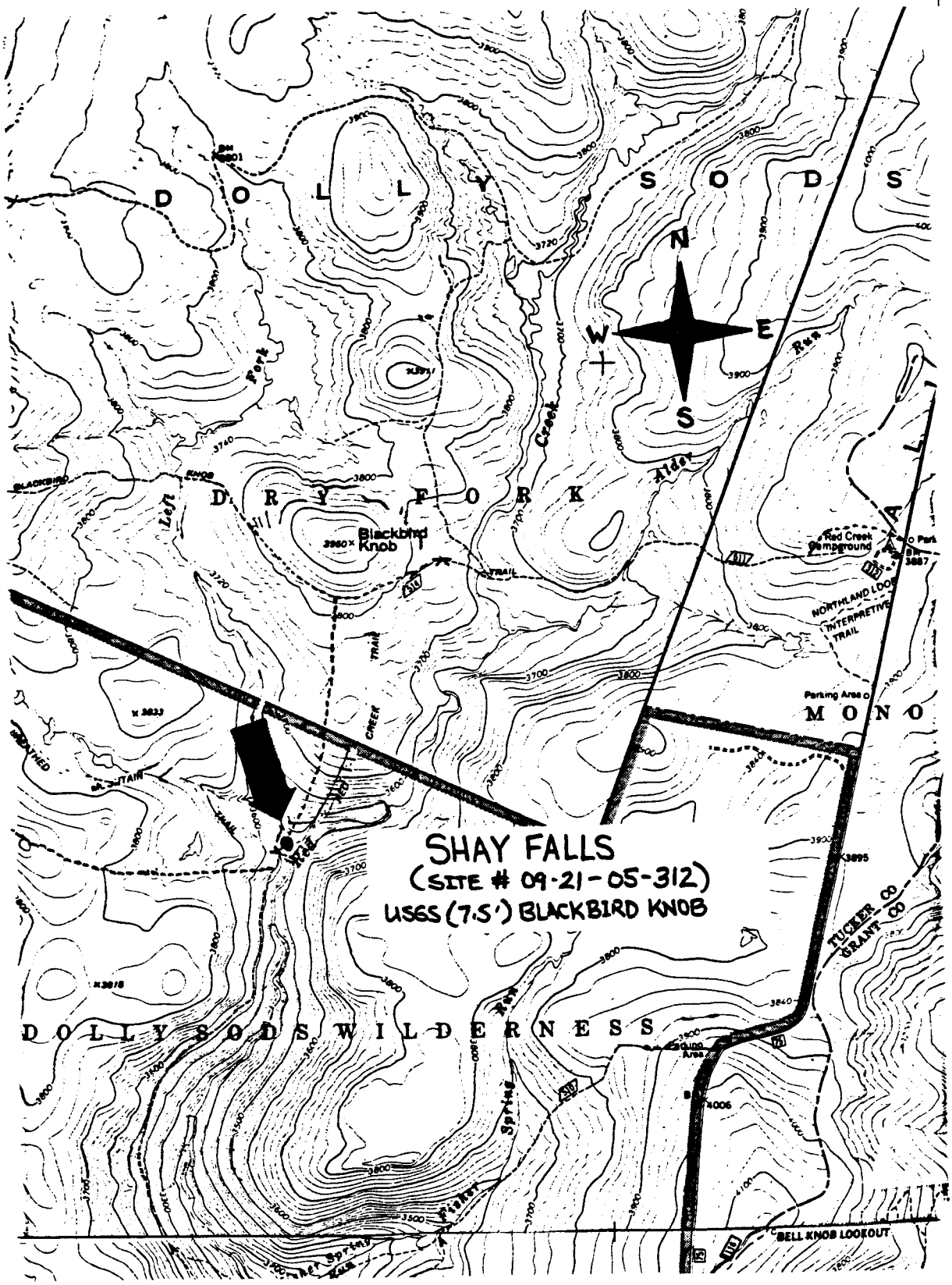
Shay Falls Site
Dolly Sods Wilderness

GPS- R0S2216A

09-21-05-312

NOT TO SCALE

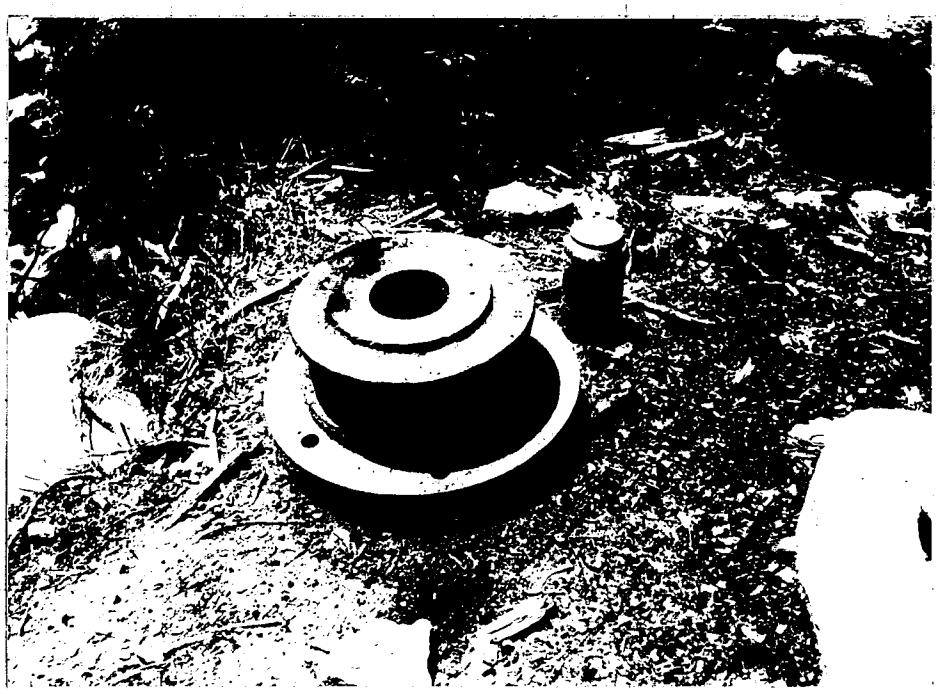
ALL MEASUREMENTS OVER 6' STEPPED OFF


SHAY FALLS
(SITE # 09-21-05-312)
USGS (7.5') BLACKBIRD KNOB
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS
DRY FORK
Blackbird Knob
Red Creek Campground
NORTHLAND LOOP INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
BELL KNOB LOOKOUT
TUCKER CO
GRANT CO
N
S
E
W

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Shay Falls, FS site # 09-21-05-312, Looking S.

Dolly Sods
Wilderness
UXO CR
Survey 1996
Shay Falls
FS site #
09-21-05-312
Looking S.

Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO CR Survey 1996,
Shay Falls, FS site #09-21-05-312, Looking South



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Shay Falls FS site #09-21-05-312, Looking S.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC ___ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-316 RIM:
SITE NAME: Laneville Apple Orchard
TYPE OF SITE: Homestead
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD:ca. early 1900's

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 155
MAP REF: Hopeville Quad (7.5') USGS
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 640120 N: 4315380

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The site is in the Dolly Sods Wilderness approx. 1 mile from the Laneville trailhead of Red Creek Trail, and is .5 miles from Little Stonecoal Trail.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is on both sides of Red Creek Tr. (514). There is a culvert at the W end of the site and an intermittent stream at the E end. There is a dump site 150' from the culvert and 35' W of the trail. On the east side are apple trees, a newer camping site, 2 older camping sites.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS ___ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/ Recon	1996	North Summer Crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:

-Identified on Hopeville Quad (7.5')USGS,1987
-Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Project Enviornmental Assessment, US Army Corps of Engineers, Sept. 8, 1995.
-CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wilderness UXO-CR Survey
-CRR 09-21-05-126 DS Rec. Proj., 1992

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
none

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

bottle, glass, white, blue, brown, green ware shards, horseshoe, stove leg, barrel loop, stone wall.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NONIMATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: Lisa Cogar (5/20/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field Reconnaisance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: Bench

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau (PHm) Highlands
TYPE OF SOIL: Udifluvents, well to moderately well drained.
NEAREST WATER: Red Creek
DISTANCE, BEARING: approx. 150yd. NE
VEGETATION IN VICINITY: northern hardwood forest
VEGETATION ON SITE: apple, hawthorn trees interuptting ferns
ELEVATION: 2620 SLOPE: 08% ASPECT:NW

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG:____UNDISTURBED X DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL:____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
Hikers, campers

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness Area

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: Hikers and campers
COE UXO Removal Project

18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

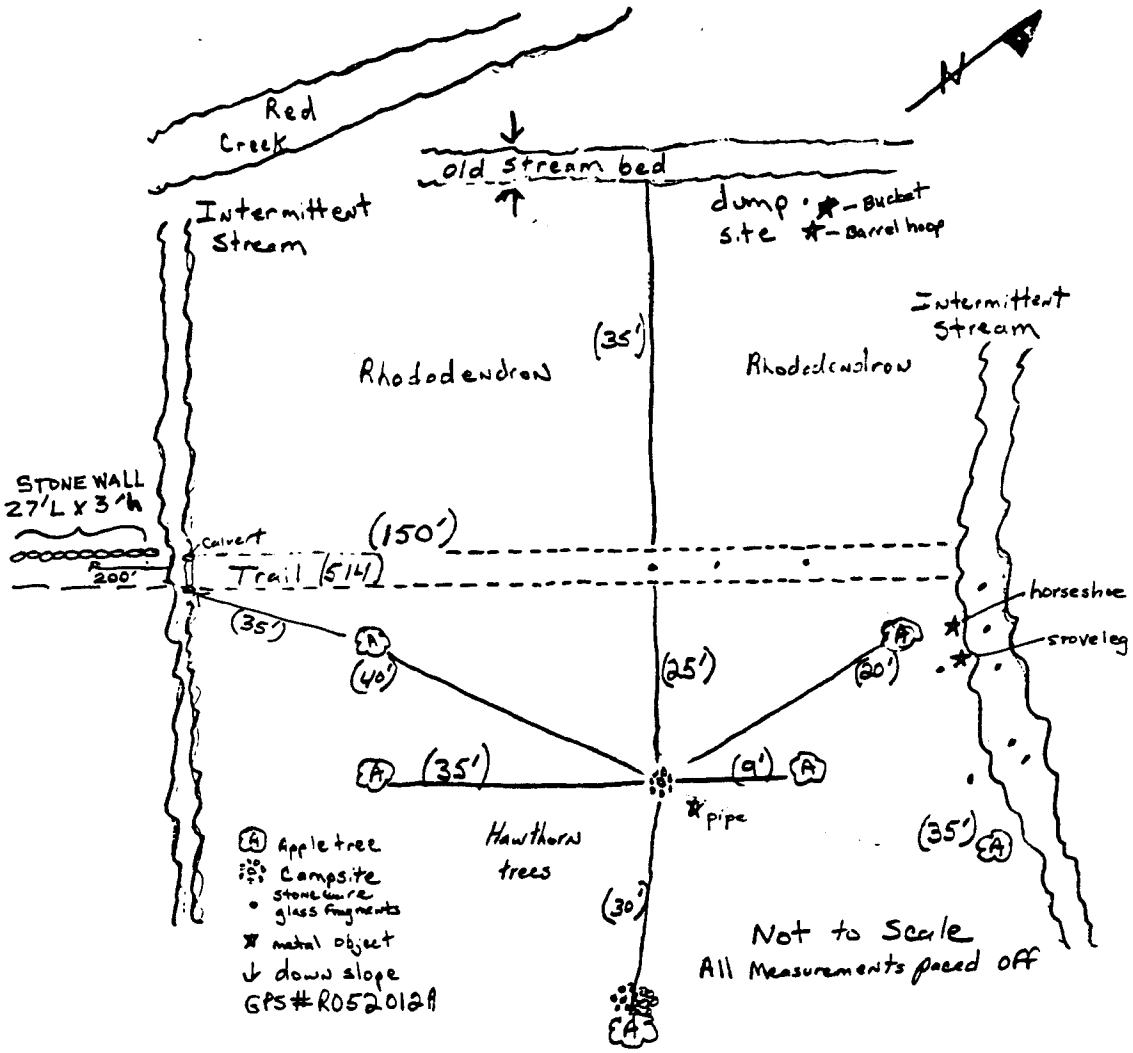
GPS# R052012A

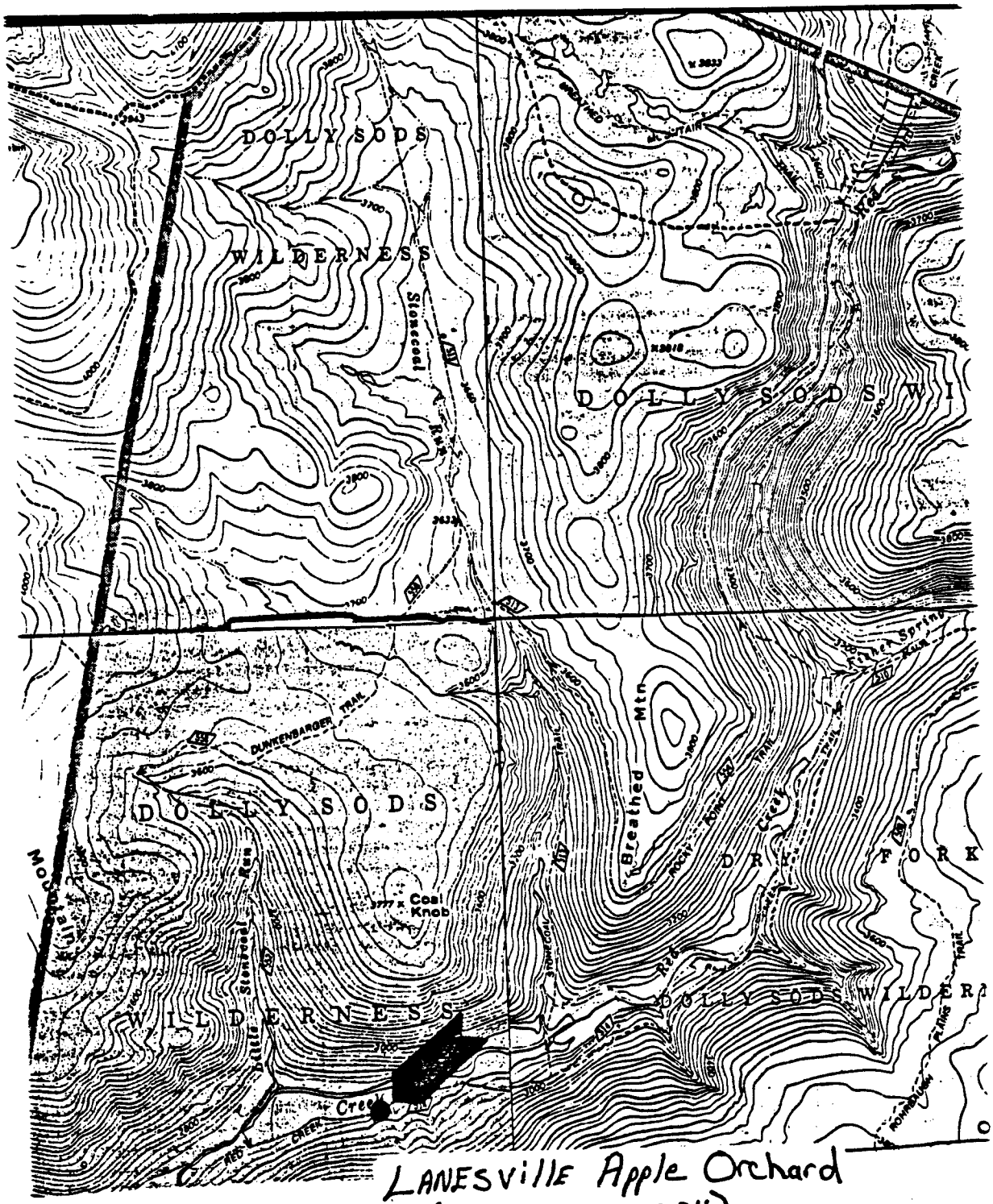
19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Dolly Sods Wilderness (Red Creek Trail)

Laneville Apple Orchard sketch map





LANESville Apple Orchard
(Site # 09-21-05-316)
USGS (7.5') Hopeville

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Lanesville Apple Orchard, FS site# 09-21-05-316,
Looking East.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
Lanesville Apple Orchard, FS site# 09-21-05-316,
Looking East.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-315 RIM:
SITE NAME: Lisa's Stovetop Retreat
TYPE OF SITE: Old Homestead
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: CA Early 1900's

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 154
MAP REF: Laneville (7.5 Quad)
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 639420 N: 4315200

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The site is located in the Dolly Sods Wilderness on Red Creek Trail at intersection with Little Stonecoal Trail.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION 84' SW of Little Stonecoal Trail head is a stove pipe and stove pipe cover, it is 5' long and 3' wide area. In the old stream bed 110' NE from trail head was: horseshoe, metal strip, seashells, dumpsite with glass, cans, and stoneware. There is a campsite 100' NW of the trail head. The items were found on both sides of Little Stonecoal Trail.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Suevey/Recon.	1996	North Summer Crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:
-Laneville Quad USGS (7.5'), 1987
-CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wild. UXO-CR Survey
-CRR 09-21-05-126 DS Rec. Proj., 1992
-Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Environmental Assessment US Army COE Sept 8, 1995

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
Monongahela National Forest- Elkins SO

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS: Site had a stove pipe and stove pipe cover, also a horseshoe, metal strip, campsite, old dumpsite with sea shells, stoneware, bottles,and metal spikes.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: Lisa Cogar (05/21/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE: Field reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: flood plain

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: Udifluvents, well to moderately well drained
NEAREST WATER: Red Creek

DISTANCE, BEARING: Approx. 150' North

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Apple trees, Northern Hardwood

VEGETATION ON SITE: same as above

ELEVATION: 2600 SLOPE: 0-8% ASPECT: N

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: ____UNDISTURBED X DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: ____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
Hikers, campers going through area

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness Area

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: COE UXO Removal Project, hikers and campers

18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

GPS# R060420A

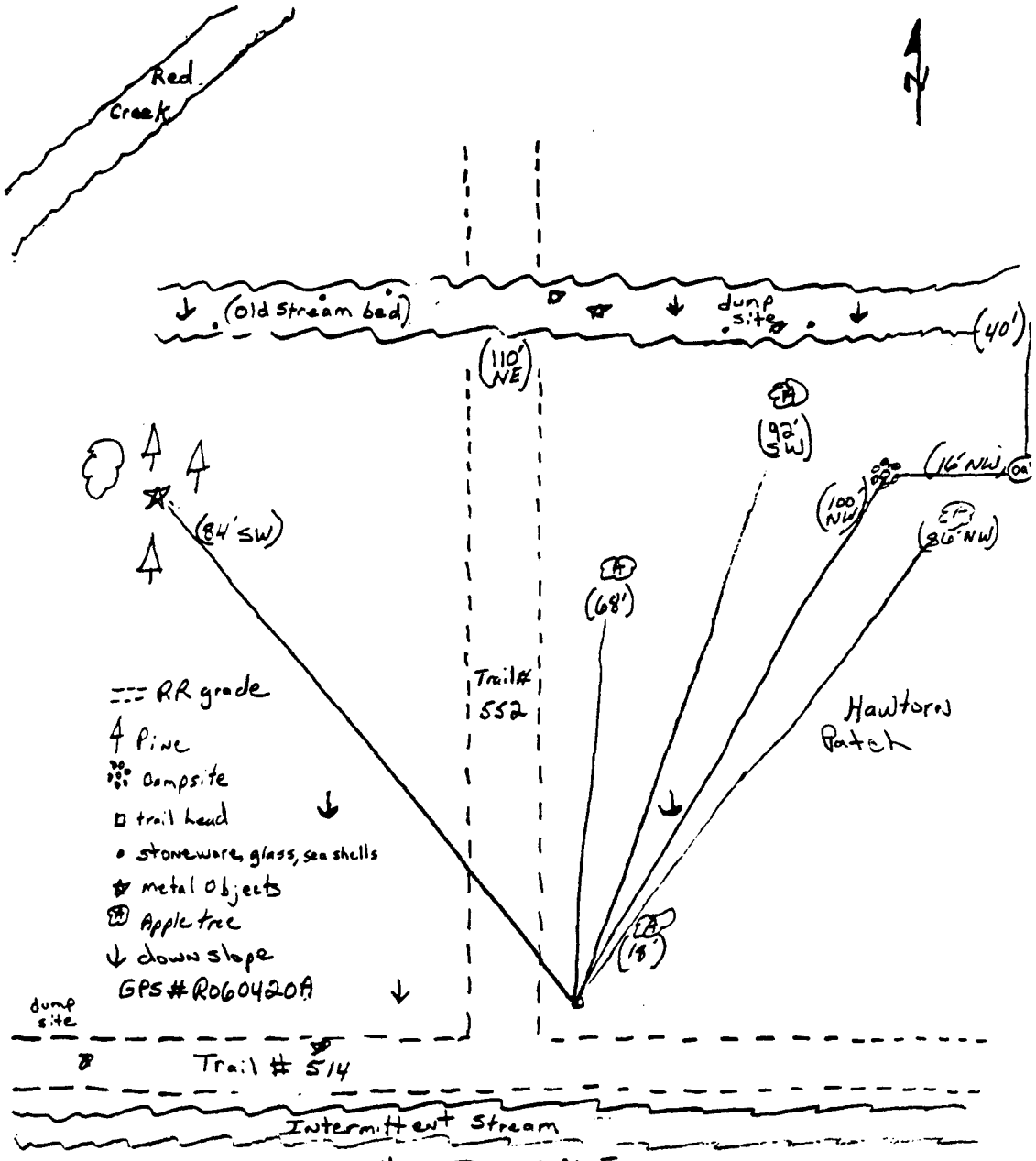
Artifact Cat.#'s: 558.1, 558.2, 558.3, 558.4, 558.5

19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

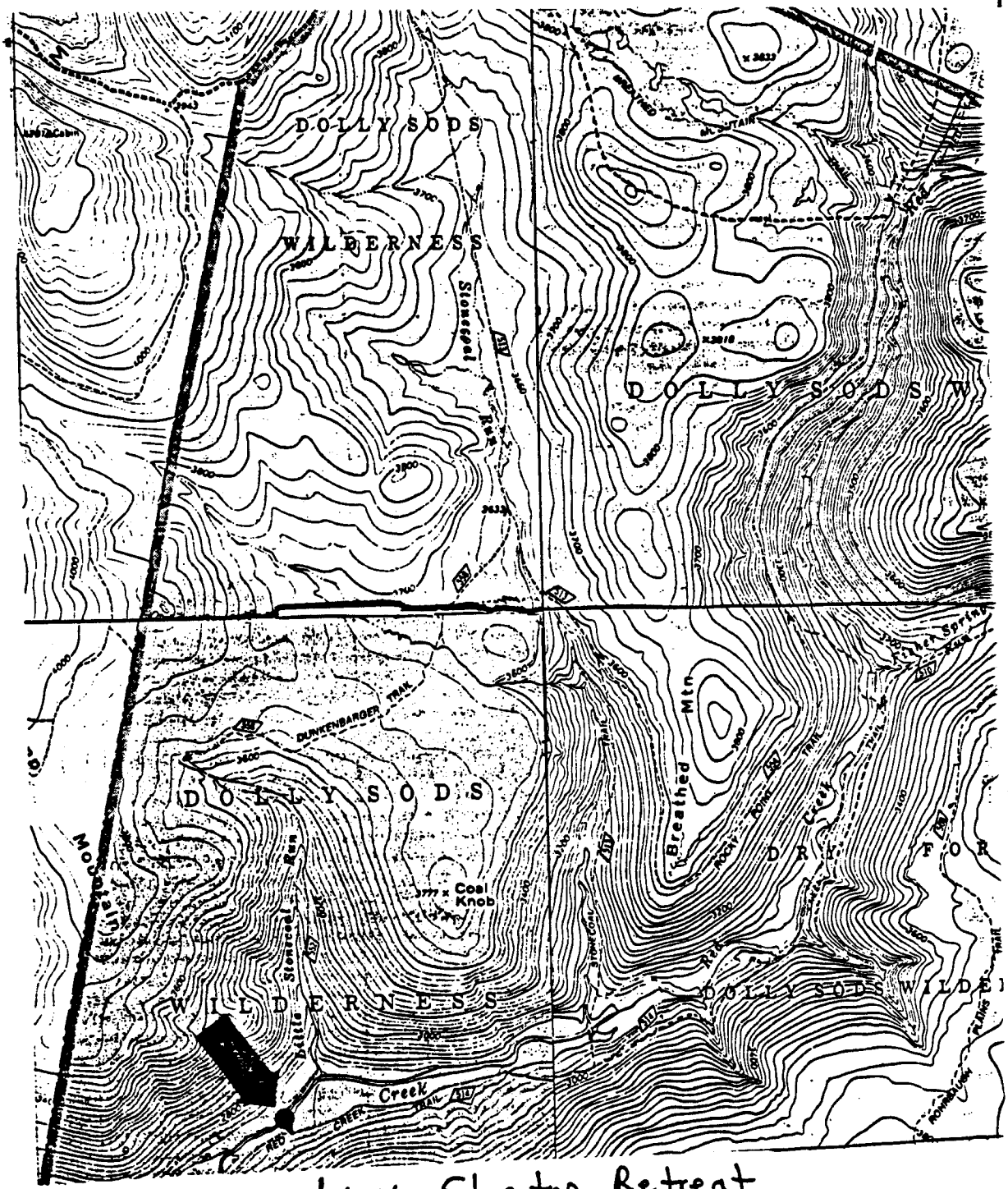
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Dolly Sods Wilderness Little Stonecoal Trail (552) Red Creek Trail (514)

Lisa's Stovetop Retreat Sketch Map



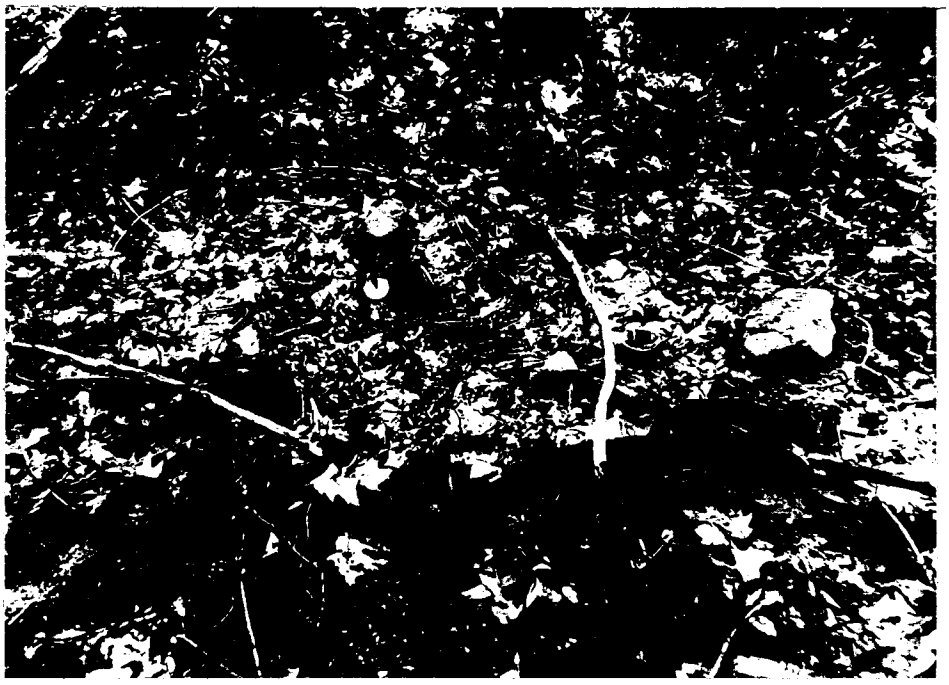
NOT TO SCALE
All measurements Paced off



Lisa's Stovetop Retreat
(Site # 09-21-05-315)

USGS (7.5) Laneville

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
LisA's Stove top Retreat, FS site# 09-21-05-315,
Looking West.



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
LisA's Stovetop Retreat, FS site# 09-21-05-315,
Looking South.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 *CULTURAL* RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC ___ PREHISTORIC

1	FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-314 RIM: SITE NAME: Bill's Rockwall TYPE OF SITE: Rock Wall DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: ca. early 1900's	2	STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 153 MAP REF: Hopeville (7.5') Quad. SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21 UTM: ZONE: 17 E: 641120 N: 4315490

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Site is located in the Dolly Sods Wilderness NE of Laneville & FS Road 19 app. 1.5mi. NE along Red Creek Tr. (514) app. 150'SW of Stonecoal Trail.

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is off Red Creek Tr. (TR 514) about 10' south. It is 6.5' on the west end and 3' on the east end. There is an intermittent stream in front of it and Stonecoal Trail is approx. 150' SW of the trailhead.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/Recon	1996	North Summer Crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:
- -Identified on USGS Hopeville Quad (7.5') Quad, 1987
- -CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wild. UXO-CR Survey
- -Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Enviornmental Assessment US Army COE Sept. 8, 1995
- -CRR 09-21-05-126 Dolly Sods Rc. Pj. '92

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
N/A

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
Manmade Rock Wall

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
___ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
X CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NONIMATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: Lisa Cogar (05/20/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field Reconnaissance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: Flood Plain

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: Udifluvents, well to moderately well drained.
NEAREST WATER: Red Creek
DISTANCE, BEARING: approx. 300' northwest
VEGETATION IN VICINITY: Northern Hardwood
VEGETATION ON SITE: Same as above
ELEVATION: 3000 SLOPE: 0-8% ASPECT: NE

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: X UNDISTURBED ____DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL:____SOUND ____DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness Area

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM	X		
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: COE UXO Removal Project

18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

GPS# R052016C

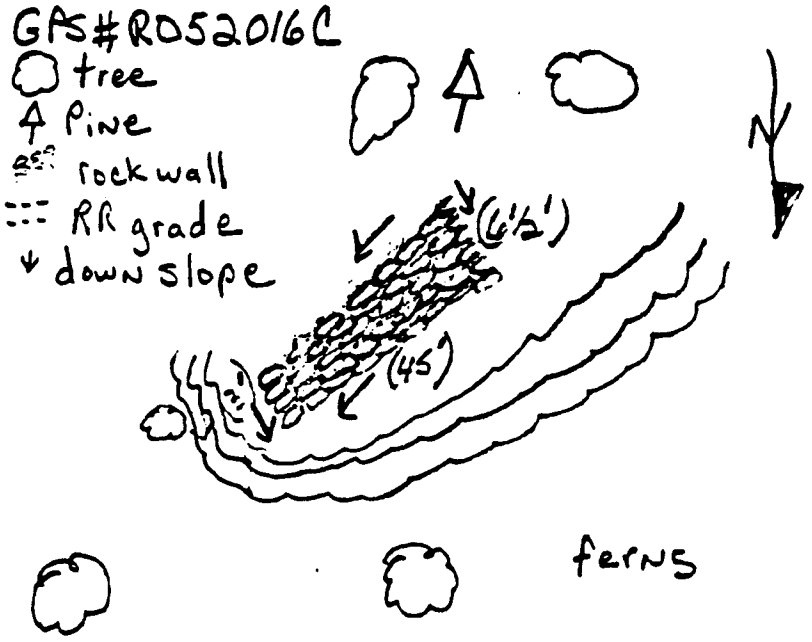
19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

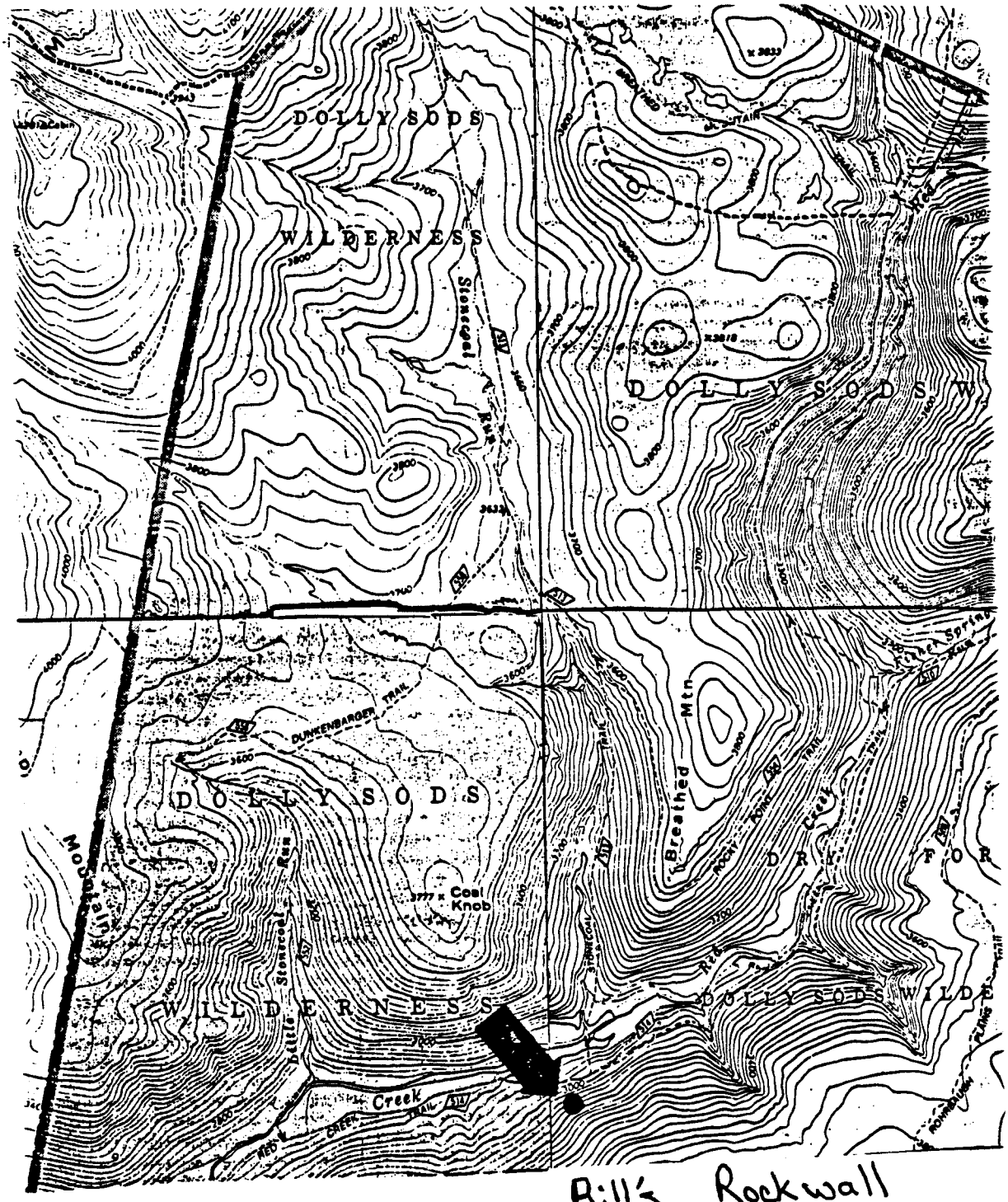
FOREST: MONONGAHELA
DISTRICT: POTOMAC
PLANNING UNIT: DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
COMP: 07
SITE: 21
NO: 05 314

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Dolly Sods Wilderness

Bills Rock wall





Bill's Rockwall
(Site # 09-21-05-314)
USGS (7.5') Hopeville

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996,
Bill's Rockwall, FS site# 09-21-05-314
Looking South.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR survey 1996,
Bill's Rockwall, FS site # 09-21-05-314.
Looking South.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996
Bill's Rockwall, FS site # 09-21-05-314
Looking South.

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 | FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-313 RIM:
SITE NAME: North Crew Logging & Mine Co.
TYPE OF SITE: Logging
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD:ca. 1900

2 | STATE: WV COUNTY: Tucker
STATE SITE NO: 46 TU 152
MAP REF: USGS (7.5') Blackwater Falls
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT: 21
UTM: ZONE: 17 E:640660 N: 4318540

3 | LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 1.75 mi. S from former Forest Road 80 in the Dolly Sods Wilderness on Stonecoal Tr. north of its junction with Dunkenbarger Tr. (558).

4 | SITE DESCRIPTION: Site measures approx. 150' in length along Stonecoal Run and consists of scattered metal and stoneware artifacts and a coal mine all associated with a logging camp. A majority of the artifacts were found in the water while several metal objects and possibly foundations were found on a railroad grade on the west side of the stream.

5 | OWNERSHIP: X FS __ OTHER:

6 | INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
Survey/ Recon	1996	North Summer crew

7 | REPORTS, REFERENCES:

USGS (7.5') Quad Blackwater Falls, 1968
Dolly Sods Wilderness Ordnance Removal Project Enviornmental Assessment, US Army Corps of Engineers, Sept. 8, 1996.
CRR 09-21-05-126 DS Rec. Proj., 1992
CRR 09-21-05-157 DS Wild. UXO-CR Survey

8 | LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:

Monongahela NF SO- Elkins

9 | OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
SURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
numerous large iron pieces (stove parts, pulley, steel rail, brake shoes, etc.) glass, stoneware fragments, railroad grade, cellar/privy hole, foundation.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:
(in stream): metal objects (2 axe heads, wheel, file, link-and-pin, iron bars, pulleys, spikes) stoneware and glass fragments.

AREA: DEPTH:

10 | CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
X CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 | ON/NONIMATED:__NRHP__NHL__HABS __HAER

12 | RECORDED BY: R. Whetsell (05/30/96)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 | INVENTORY SOURCE:
Field reconnaisance

14 | TOPOGRAPHY: Secondary stream valley

LANDFORM/ELT: Allegheny Plateau Highlands (PHm)
TYPE OF SOIL: Udifluvents, well to moderately drained.
NEAREST WATER: Stonecoal Run

DISTANCE, BEARING: on site

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: red spruce, rhododendron, huckleberries, northern hardwoods
VEGETATION ON SITE: same as above

ELEVATION: 3620 SLOPE: 0-8% ASPECT: S

15 | CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG:____UNDISTURBED X__DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL:____SOUND X__DETERIORATED
___COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
Site located in high use campground along Stonecoal Tr. (513).

16 | PRESENT LAND USE:
Wilderness Area

17 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY	X		
OTHER			X

DETAILS: COE UXO Removal Project

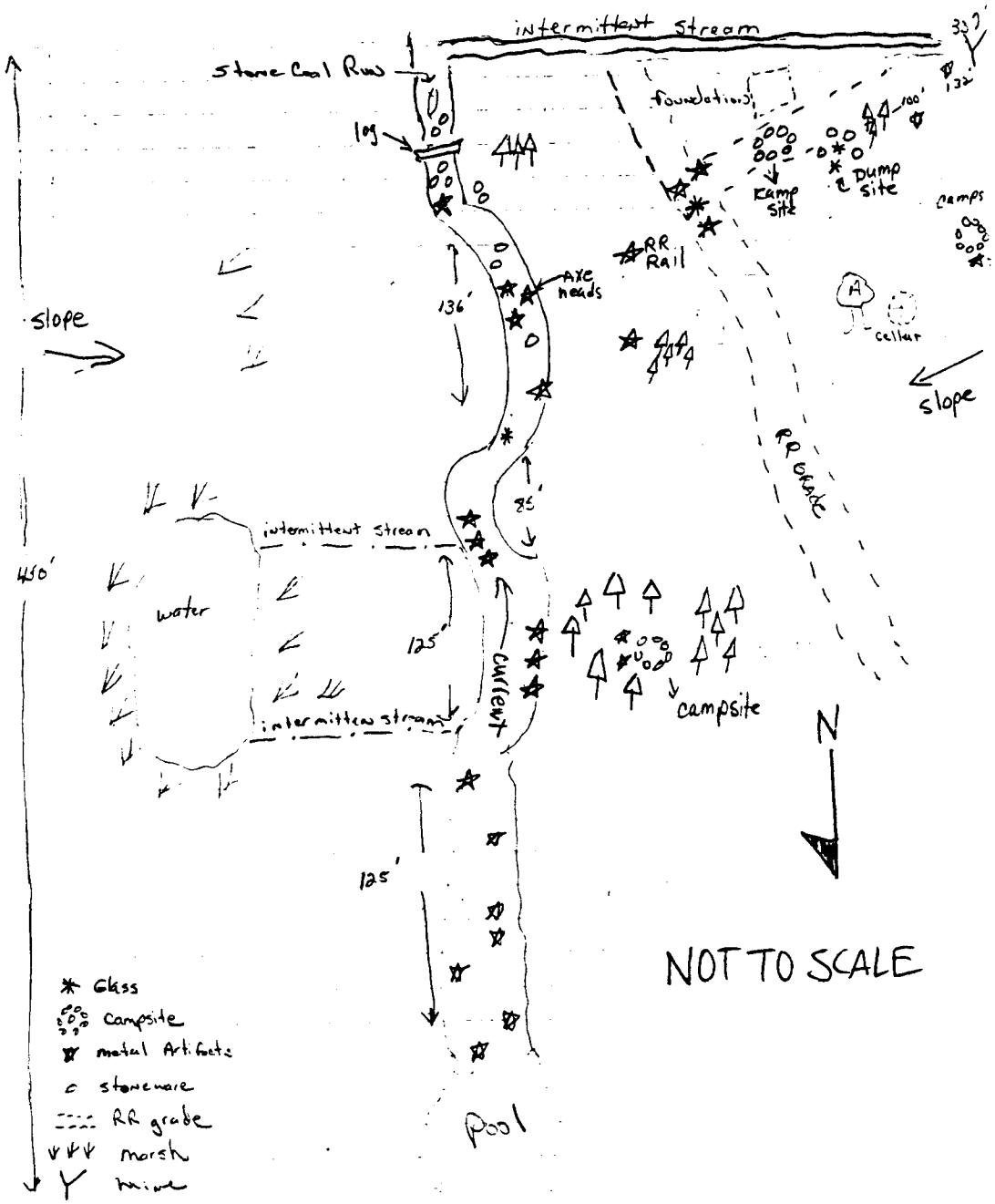
18 | REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:
Several artifacts are found in campsite firepits.
2 site maps (north and south) included with inventory report
GPS# R060415A
Artifact Catalog #: 553

19 | ATTACHMENTS: X SITE LOCATION MAP
X SKETCH MAP X PHOTOS ___OTHER:

R9-2300-8 (2/79)

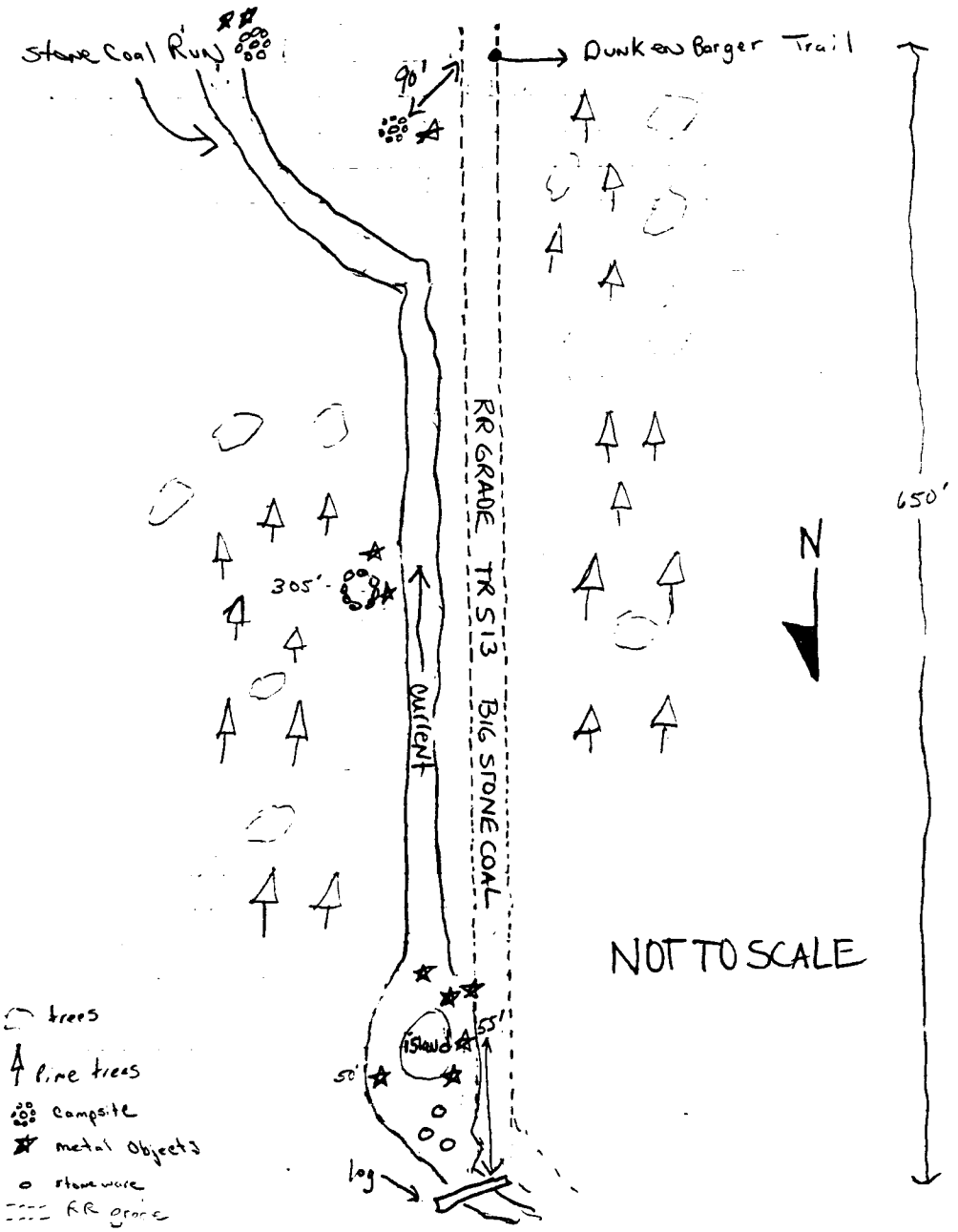
Dolly Sods Wilderness

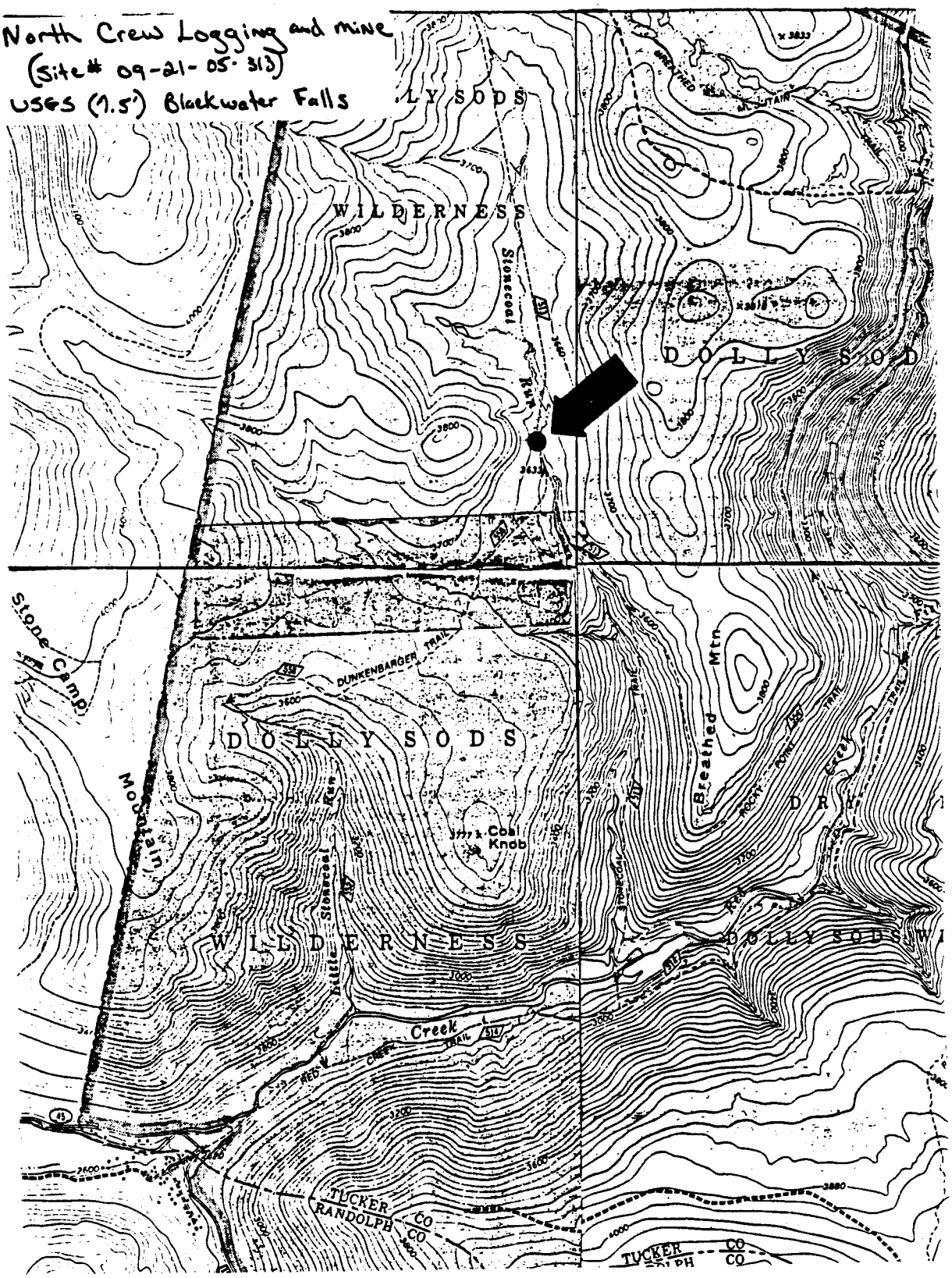
Northern part of North Crew logging and mine Co. Lisa Cogar



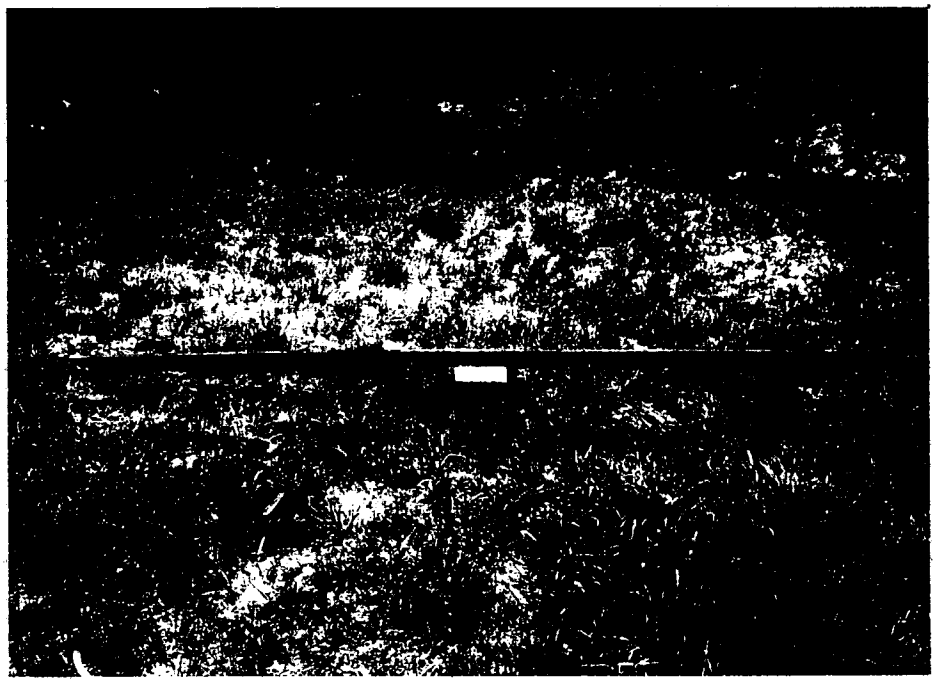
Dolly Sods Wilderness

South part of North Crew logging and Mine Co Lisa Cogar




North Crew Logging and mine
(Site# 09-21-05-313)
USGS (1.5') Blackwater Falls
LYSODS
WILDERNESS
Stonecoal Run
DOLLYSOD
Stone Camp
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
DOLLYSODS
Mountain
Coal Knob
Breathed Mtn
Creek
TUCKER
RANDOLPH
CO
TUCKER
CO

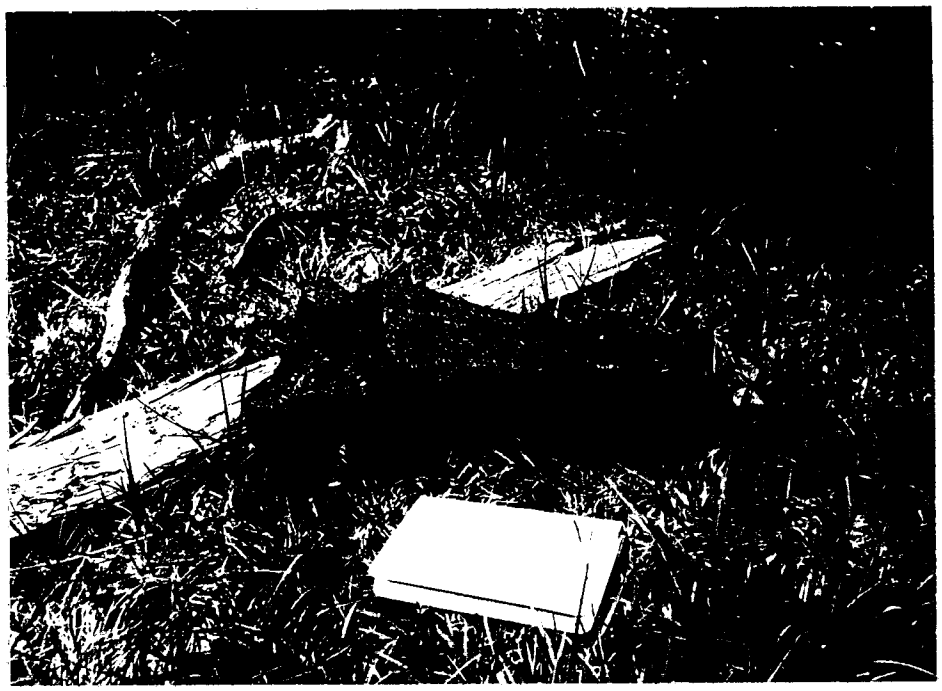
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR SURVEY - 1996
FS SITE # 09-21-05-313
NORTH CREW LOGGING + MINE CO.
RR GRADE, LOOKING SOUTH



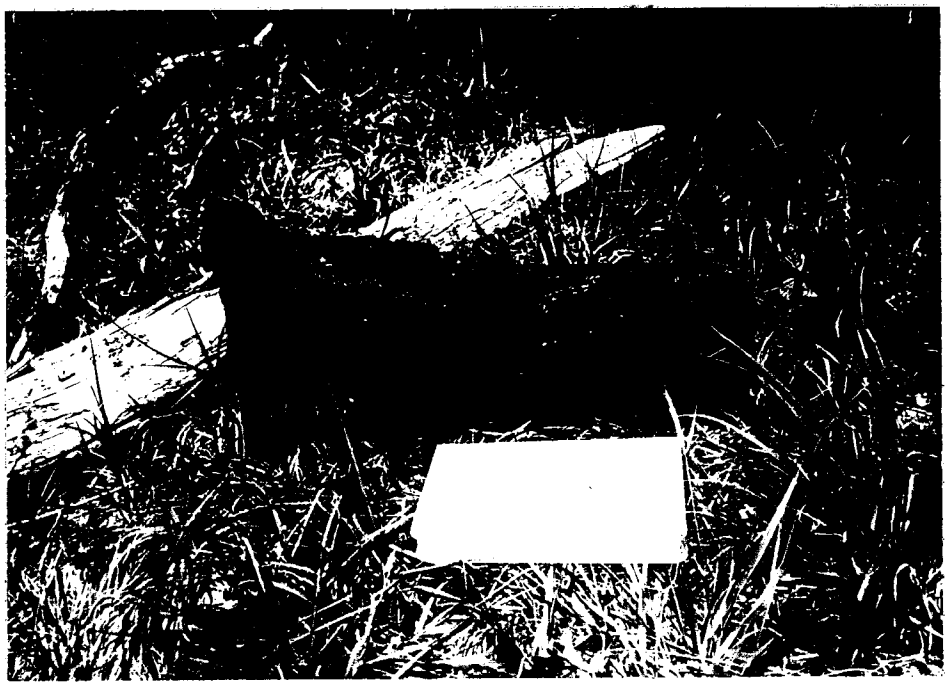
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR SURVEY - 1996
FS SITE # 09-21-05-313
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
RAILROAD RAIL LOOKING SOUTH ON WEST BANK OF STONECOAL RUN

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO. CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site# 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site# 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
FOUND NEAR CAMPSITE.



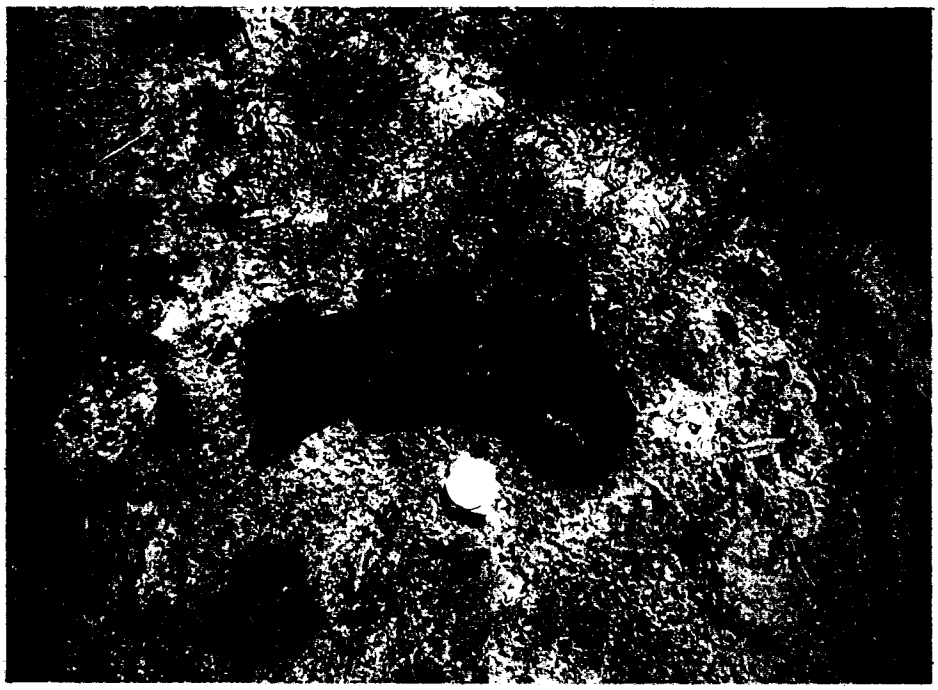
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site# 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND, (LINK AND PIN)



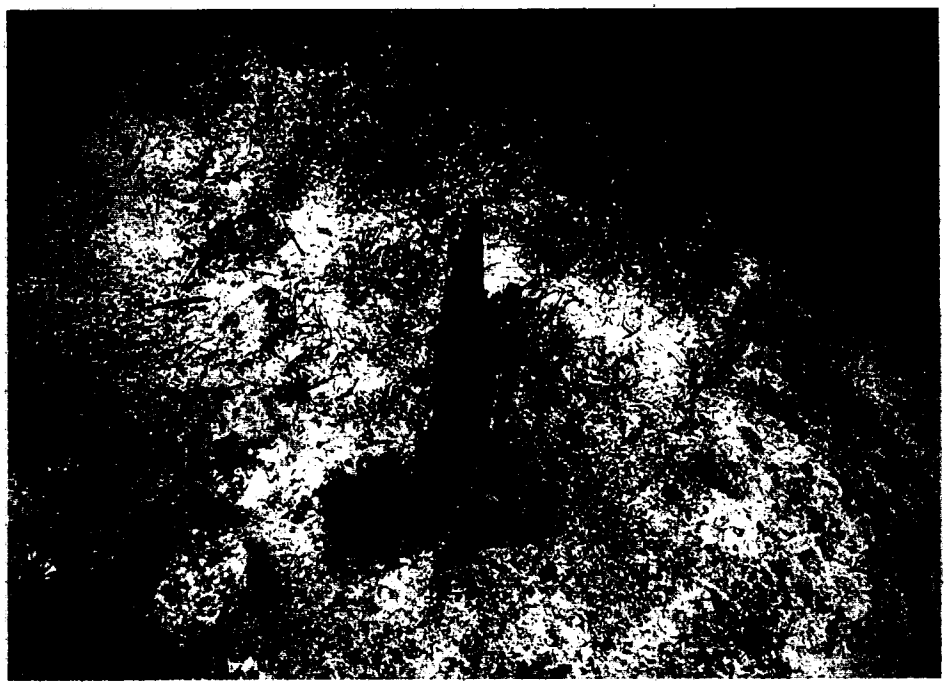
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS Site# 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND, (LINK AND PIN)

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site #09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996,
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site #09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

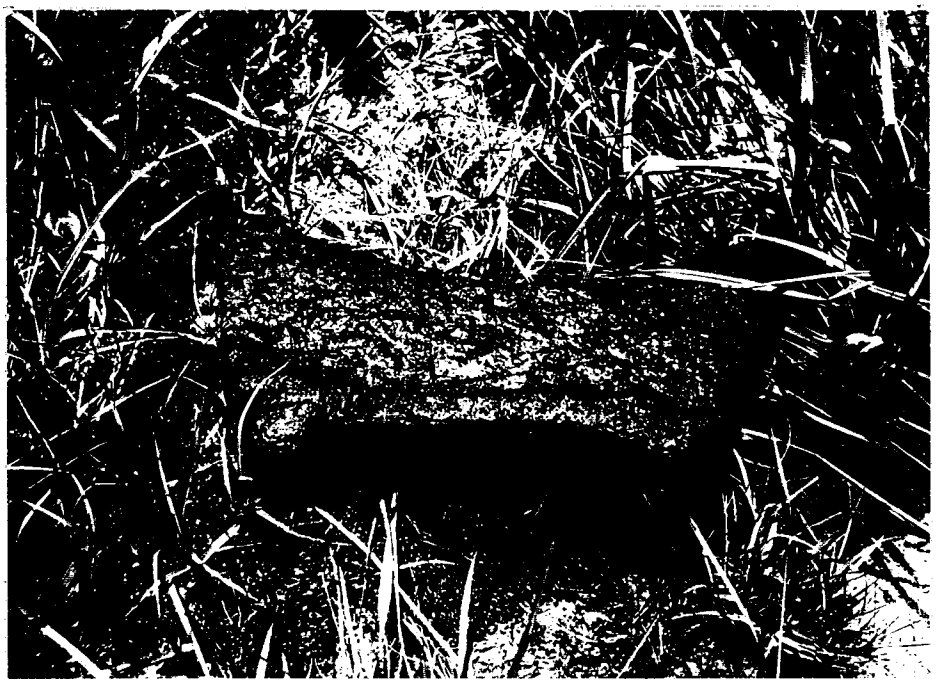


DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

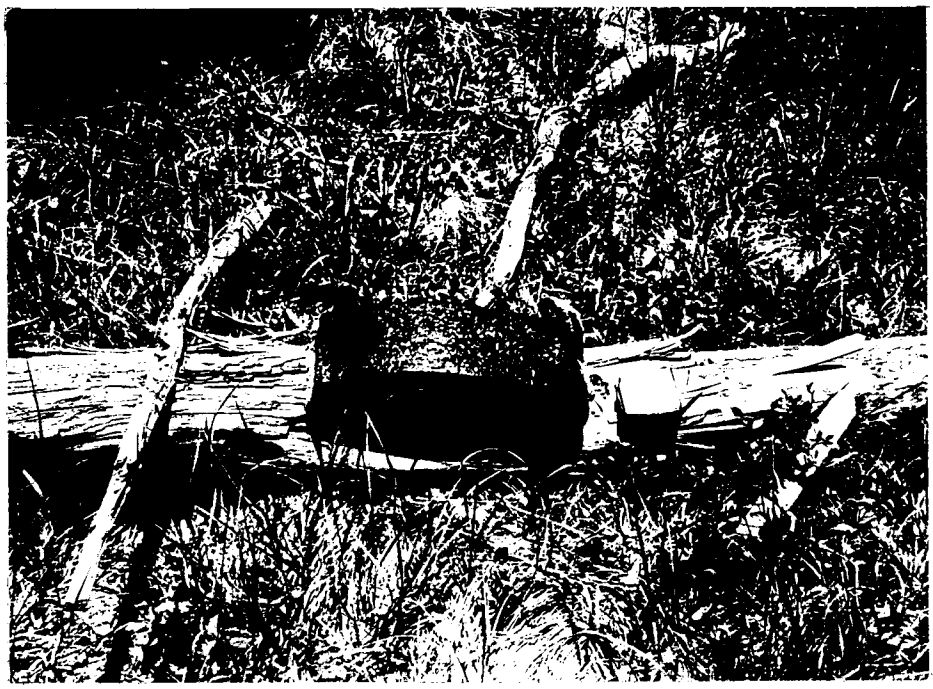


DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996.
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site # 09-21-05-313, Looking SOUTH
STREAM FIND, FILE

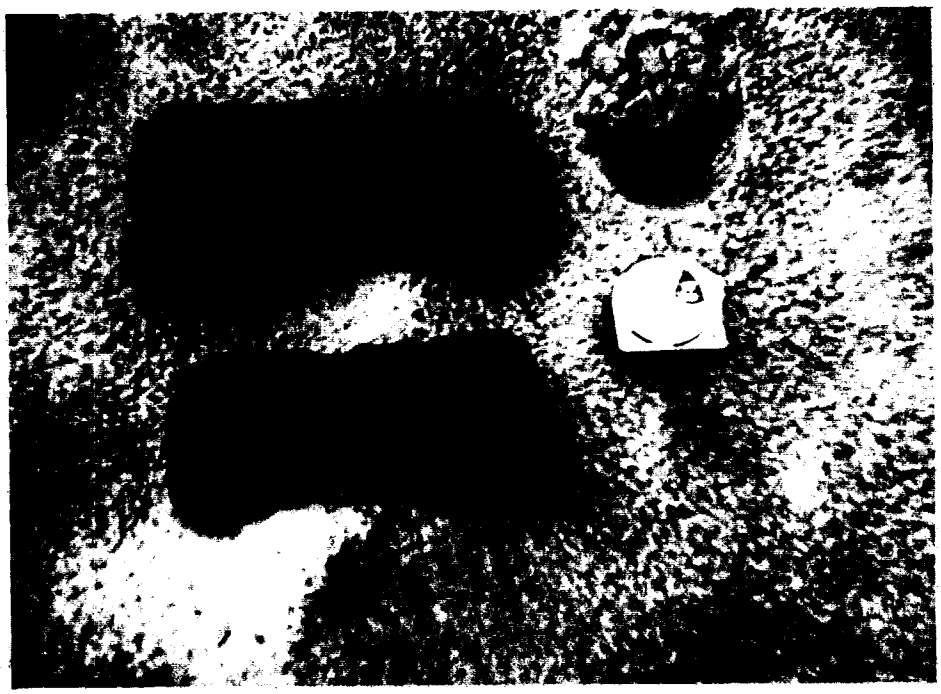


DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site#09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND



DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996,
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site # 09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH
STREAM FIND

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site # 09-21-05-313, LOOKING NORTH
STREAM FIND

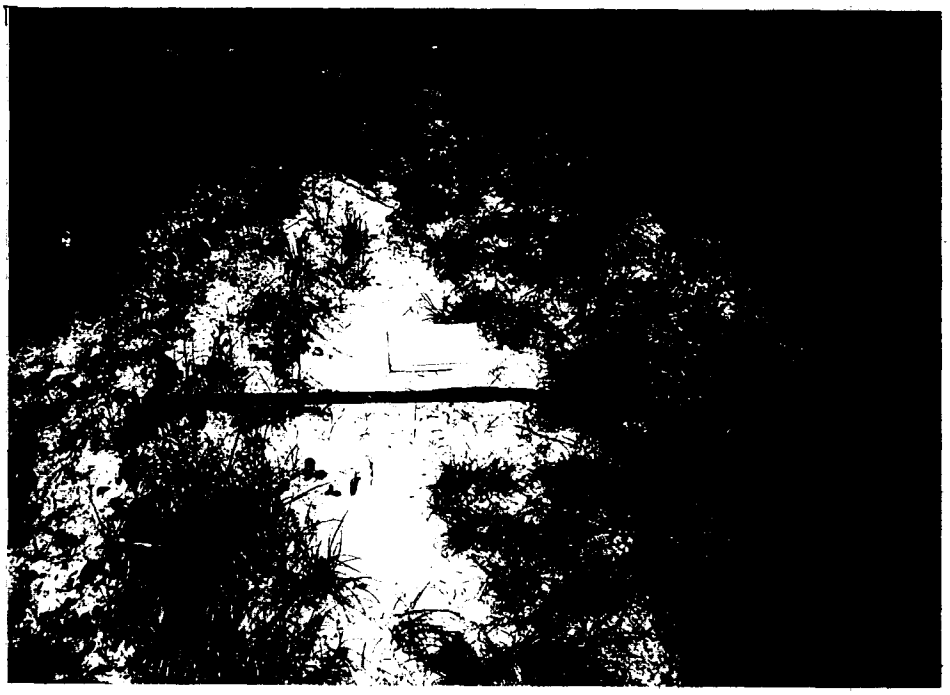


Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996
North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
FS site #09-21-05-313, Looking West,
Axe heads - Stream Find

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996,
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site #09-21-05-313, LOOKING SOUTH,
STREAM FIND.

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996,
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site # 09-21-05-313, Looking SOUTH
STREAM FIND

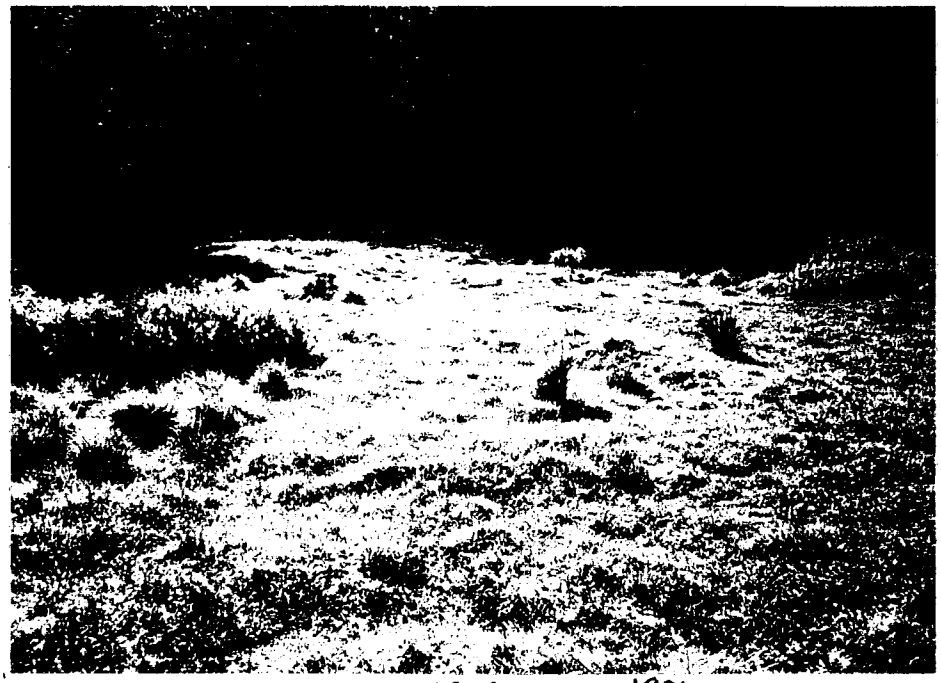
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS, UXO CR SURVEY 1996,
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313, Looking SOUTH,
STREAM FIND



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996,
North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
FS site# 09-21-05-313, Looking South,
Stream Find

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996
North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
FS site# 09-21-05-313, Looking South,
Stream Find Close-up.

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey - 1996
FS site # 09-21-05-313
North Crew Logging + MINE CO.
Possible FOUNDATION South of MINE grade
Looking South west.



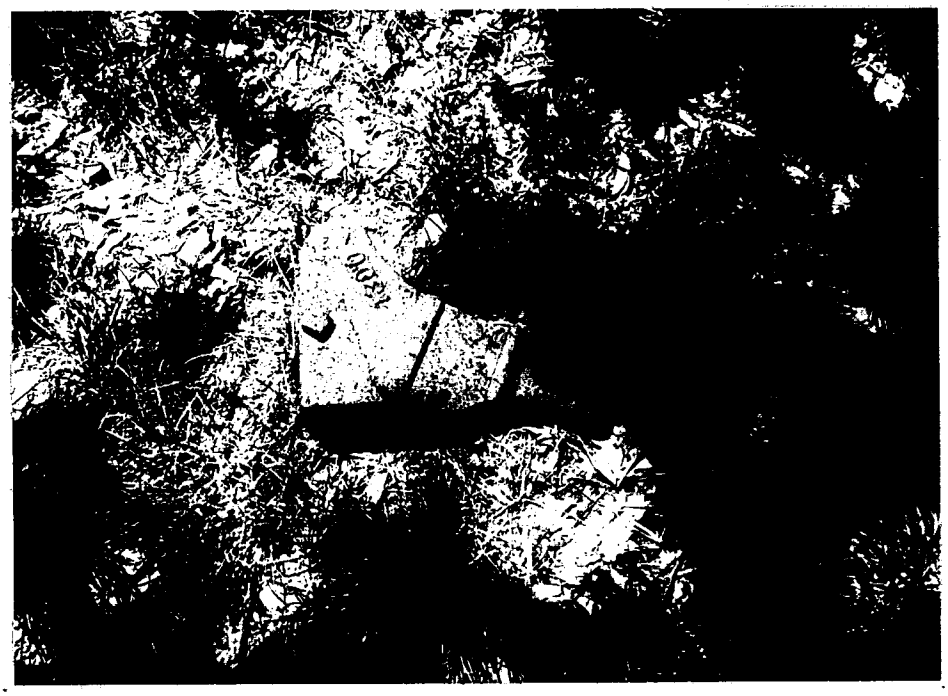
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey - 1996
FS Site # 09-21-05-313
North Crew Logging AND MINE Co.
Looking WEST TOWARDS MINE Grade AND SMALL DUMP Site

Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO CR survey - 1996
Forest Service Site # 09-21-05-313
North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
Apple tree w/ privy or cellar hole, Looking SE

Dolly Sods Wilderness UXO CR Survey - 1996
FS # Site # 09-21-05-313
North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
Metal object (foreground) between RR grade and Stone Coal Run. Looking NW

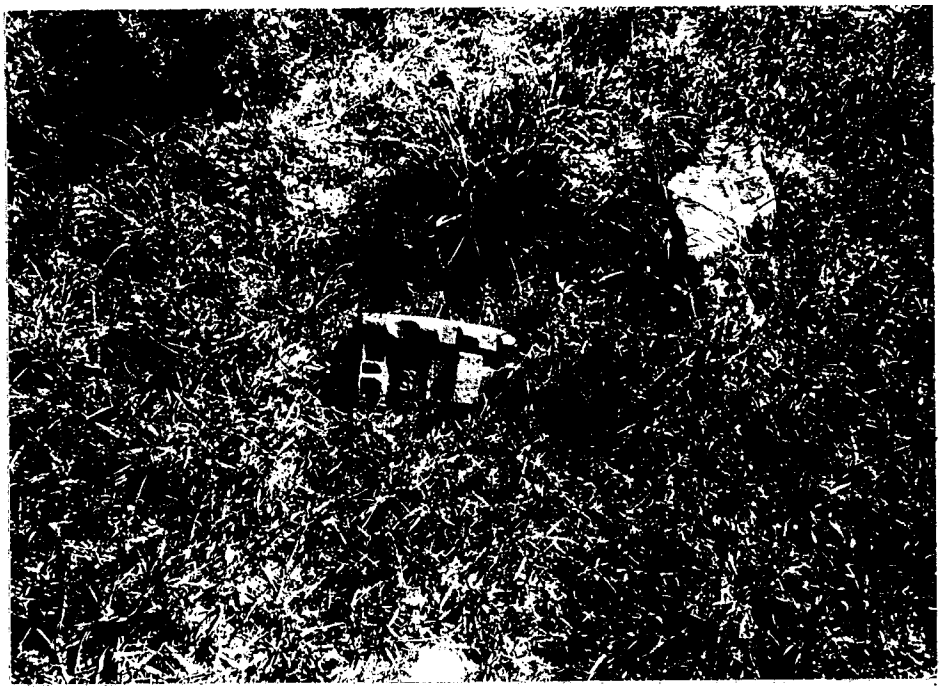
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO - CR Survey - 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS site # 09-21-05-313
CAMPSITE FIND; Metal object IN fire pit of camp ON
West bank of STONECOAL RUN. Looking Southwest.

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey - 1996
NORTH CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS SITE # 09-21-05-313
CAMPSITE ON KNOLL WEST OF STONECOAL NEAR MINE AREA
Metal objects visible (foreground); Looking EAST.



DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR SURVEY - 1996
North CREW LOGGING AND MINE CO.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313
Metal OBJECT AT campsite Above STONECOAL RUN
Looking EAST

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey 1996
North CREW Logging AND MINE CO.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313
Metal object AT campsite Above STONECOAL RUN
Looking EAST

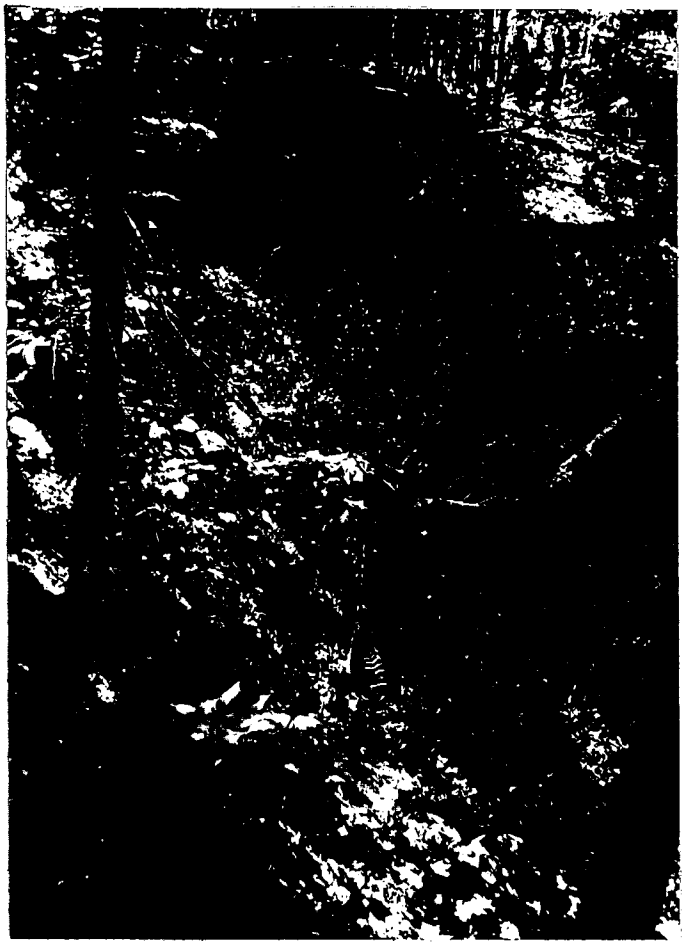


DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey - 1996
North CREW Logging AND MINE Co.
FS Site # 09-21-05-313
Metal object found Near RR GRADE / MINE GRADE JUNCTION.
Looking West.

DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS UXO CR Survey - 1996
North Crew Logging AND MINE Company
FS Site # 09-21-05-313
Metal object Near Dunkenbarger Trail / STONECOAL Trail JUNCTION
AT A CAMPSITE - Looking West.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North Crew Logging and Mine Co.
FS site # 09-21-05-313
Mine Adit, Looking West.

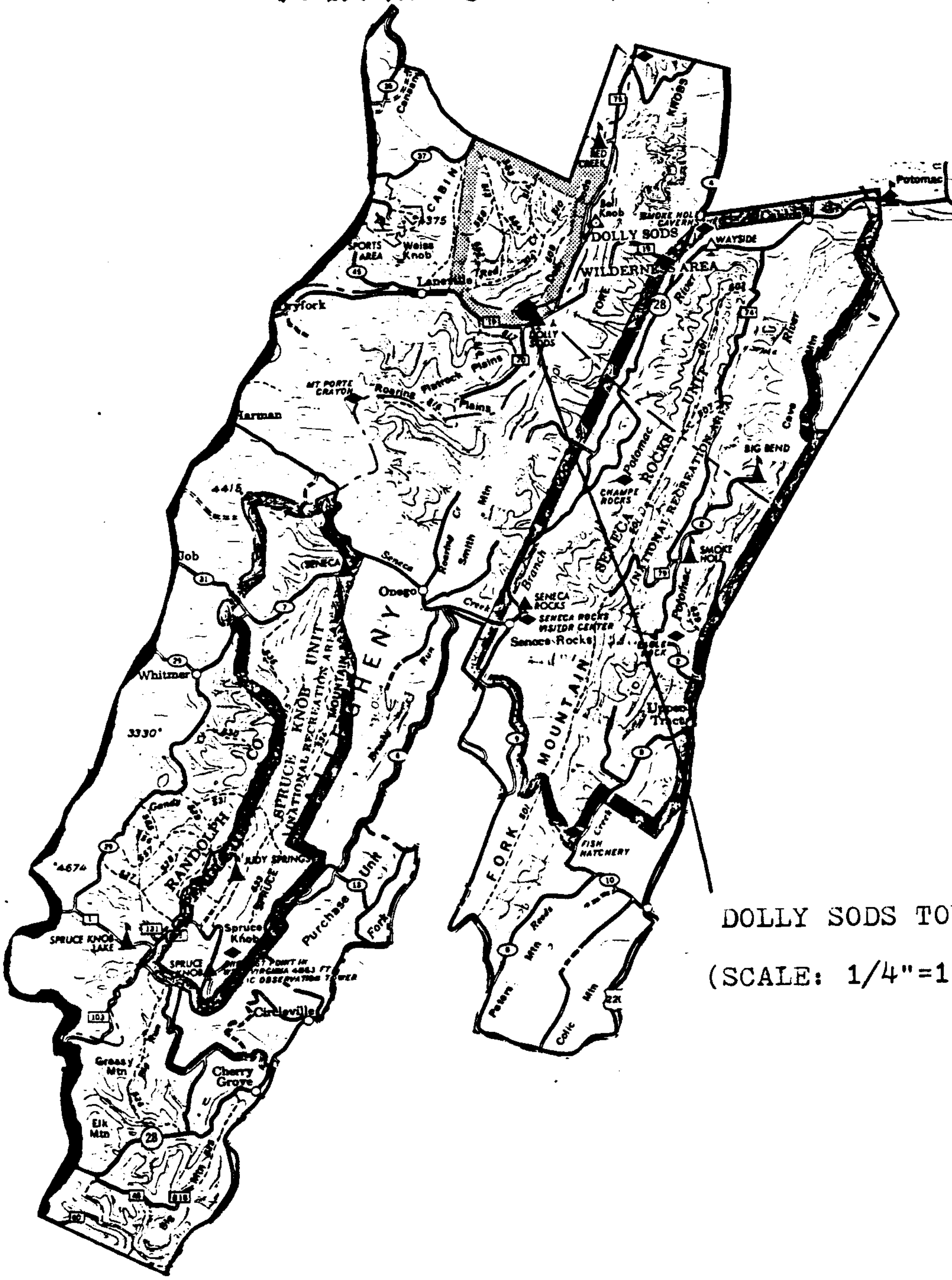
Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North Crew Logging and Mine Co. FS site# 09-21-05-313, Looking West at RR spike in grade going to Mine Adit.



Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North Crew Logging and Mine Co. FS site # 09-21-05-313, Looking West, going to Mine Adit.

Dolly Sods Wilderness, UXO CR Survey 1996, North Crew Logging and Mine Co. FS site # 09-21-05-313 Find, near mine Adit, looking South

Potomac District



DOLLY SODS TOWER

(SCALE: 1/4"=1mi.)

R-9 FIRE TOWER INVENTORY FORM

TOWER NAME: Dolly Sods

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1931
STANDARD PLAN NO: L-1600

BUILT BY: USFS

R-9 CR INVENTORY NO: 09-
FOREST: MNF **STATE:** WV
DISTRICT: Potomac **COUNTY:** Pendleton

USGS QUAD: Hopeville (7.5')
UTM: Zone: 17 E: 642330 N: 4313910

ORIGINAL USE: Fire Lookout
CURRENT USE: Removed

RECORDED BY: Pamela Ball Redmond
DATE: April 13, 1986

ORIGINAL CHARACTER
(Complete if differs from Plan)

TOWER: 40' Galvanized steel; outside stairway.

CAB: 14'x14' wood enclosed cab; glass windows; trap door; wood floor; hip roof; cedar shake shingles.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES:

MAJOR ALTERATIONS & DATES
(Orig. location: X Yes __ No)

CURRENT CONDITION: Good
*(Currently located on Bell Knob)

POTENTIAL HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

·Although it is not located on its original site, the wood cab and steel fire tower is the only remaining tower of its type on the Monongahela National Forest.

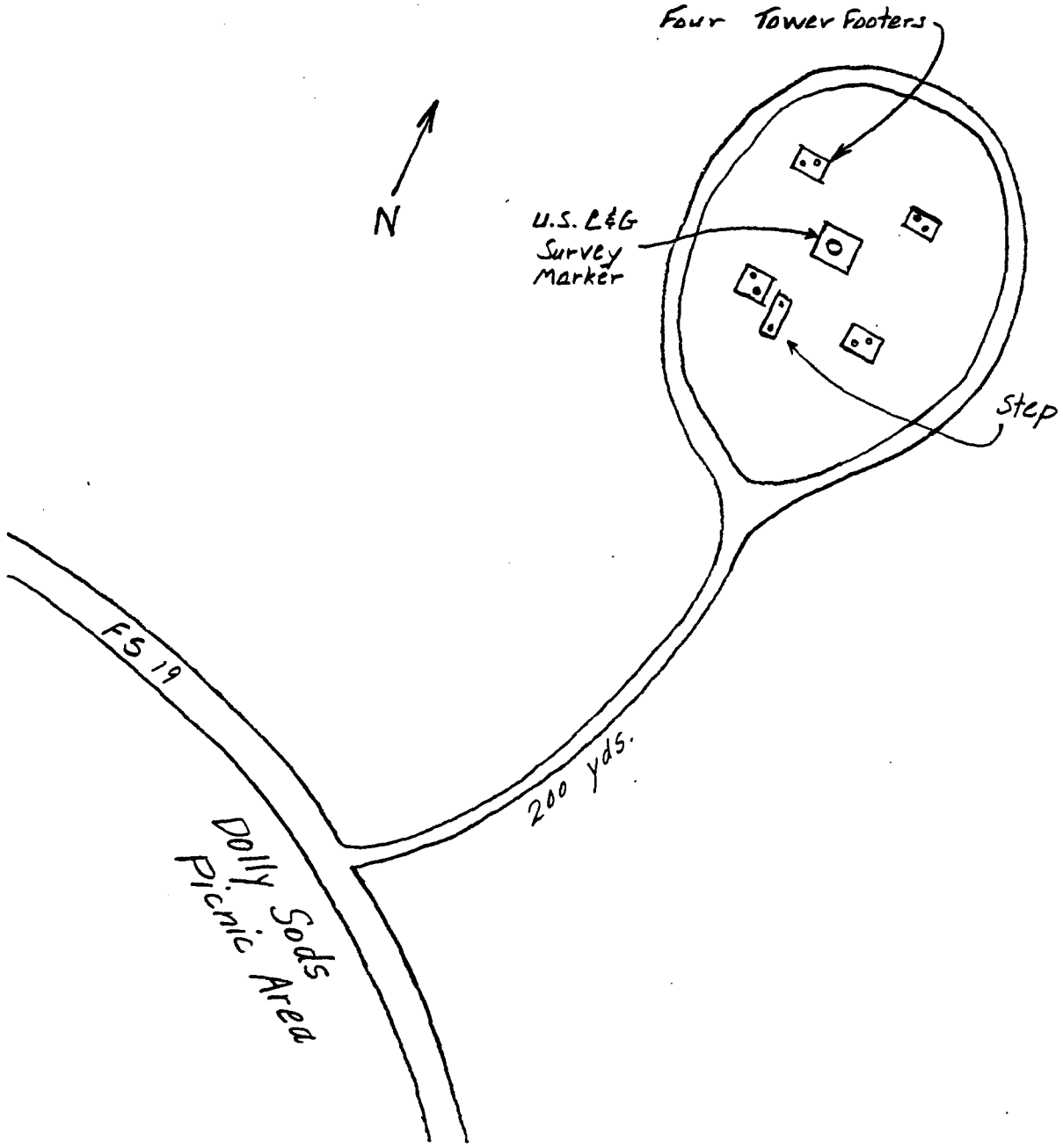
ATTACHMENTS:
·Site Location Map
·Site Sketch (1986)
·Historic Photo (1)

EVALUATION RESULTS:

___ NOT ELIGIBLE ____ ELIGIBLE

___ SHPO CONCURRENCE (DATE: _____)
___ DETERM. OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE: _____)
___ ADDED TO REGISTER (DATE: _____)

Dolly Sods Tower




317606 HISTORICAL: Other

USDA FOREST SERVICE

CRR NO. 09-21-05-126

R-9 CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE REPORT
(FSM 2361.22c)

1. TITLE OF UNDERTAKING: DOLLY SODS DISBURSED RECREATION SITES

2. NATIONAL FOREST: Monongahela
DISTRICT: POTOMAC
UNIT:
COMPARTMENT: 3,4,5,6,7,8
TRACT:
AERIAL PHOTO: 9-129, 4-131 TO 135, 3-93 TO 97
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS AREA

STATE: WV
COUNTY: TUCKER, RANDOLPH, GRANT, PENDELTON
USGS QUAD: HOPEVILLE, BLACKBIRD KNOB, UPPER TRACT
LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
YEAR: 1945

3. RECONNAISSANCE CONDUCTED BY: TODD S. SWAN
TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECH
STATION: S.O. - ELKINS
CERTIFICATION NO:
ASSISTANTS(Name,Title,Station): T.DELBENE F.A., T.YOCUM A.T.
W.H.LESSER A.T.

ACRES INSPECTED: 1,337
DATES OF FIELD RESEARCH: 7/15 TO 7/29/91

4. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED IMPACT AREAS.

5. NATURE AND SEVERITY OF EXPECTED DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS: SITES ALONG SANDSTONE CLIFFS OF THE ALLEGHENY FRONT WILL FACE AND INCREASED RISK OF VANDALISM. OTHER SITES RECIEVE NO DIRECT IMPACTS NOR WILL THEY FACE A GREATLY INCREASED RISK OF VANDALISM.

SOURCES CHECKED:	FIELD SURVEY TYPE:	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED:
X FS FILES	____ CURSORY	X YES
____ SHPO	____ COMPLETE	____ NO
____ OTHER	____ SAMPLE	

CERTIFICATION: I certify that I conducted the Cultural Resource Reconnaissance reported here, that my observations and methods are fully reported, and that this Crr Report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

SIGNATURE DATE

PROFESSIONAL REVIEW: I have reviewed this CRR Report and find it to be acceptable according to professional standards _____ YES _____ NO.

OPINION ON EFFECT: In my opinion, this undertaking will have _____ NO EFFECT _____ NO ADVERSE EFFECT _____ ADVERSE EFFECT on properties which might be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (_____ Subject to implementation of recommendations in Item 18.

SIGNATURE DATE DATE

LINE REVIEW: (NEEDED WHEN CULTURAL RESOURCES HAVE BEEN RECORDED.) The recommendations of the Cultural Resource Specialist (from Item 7.) will be done prior to the implementation of this project.

District Ranger DATE

6. PHYSICAL SETTING (____See attached EAR for this information)

TOPOGRAPHY: HIGH BENCHES AND HIGH DEPRESSIONAL AREAS TO THE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY FRONT.

GEOLOGY: ALLEGHENY FRONT AND THE PLATEAU TO THE WEST. SOME WET BOGS IN DEEP, POORLY DRAINED SOIL. MISSISSIPPIAN FLAT LYING STRATA. FREQUENT SAND STONE OUTCROPS.

SOILS: SOME WEST BOGS. SANDY LOAMS.

HYDROLOGY: DENDRITIC DRAINAGE TO THE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY FRONT AND TRELLIS TO THE EAST. HIGH NUTRIENT WATERS.

TIMBER TYPES/GROUND COVER: SPRUCE, BLUEBERRIES, T-BERRY, MTN. LAUREL, & MANY CLIMAX SPECIES.

MANMADE FEATURES and ALTERATIONS: FR 75, PARKING AREAS, AND PICINIC AREA.

7. PRE-FIELD RESEARCH - SOURCES CHECKED:

X	a. FOREST CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW	____	d. SHPO (attach correspondence)
X	b. SO CULTURAL RESOURCE FILES	____	e. NRHP, FED. REGISTER:____
____	c. DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE FILES		(LATEST SUPPLEMENT :____
____	f. OTHER FS FILES, MAPS: (specify)		
____	g. INFORMANTS: (name,address,qualifications)		
____	h. REPORTS,DOCUMENTS,PUBLICATIONS: (author,date,title,publisher or location of documents)		

8. RESULTS OF PRE-FIELD RESEARCH:
   a. PREVIOUS SURVEYS OR INVESTIGATIONS IN OR NEAR (Within 1 mile of) THE PROJECT AREA? _____NO __X__YES(identify and briefly describe results.)
   FOREST SERVICE SURVEY OF DOLLY SODS O.A.

   b. NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES LOCATED IN OR NEAR (WITHIN 1 MILE OF) OF THE PROJECT AREA?
   __X__NO _____YES (identify and briefly describe)

   c. OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED IN OR NEAR (WITHIN 1 MILE OF) THE PROJECT AREA?
   _____NO __X__YES (identify,briefly describe, and attach FS cultural resource inventory form if applicable)

   SEE ATTACHED FORMS.

9. OBSERVATIONAL EXPECTATIONS:
   a. SUSPECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY: (as indicated in Forest Overview)
   CLIFFS ALONG THE ALLEGHENY FRONT ARE CONSIDERED HIGH SENSITIVITY AND THE REST IS MEDIUM TO LOW SENSITIVITY.

   b.OTHER OBSERVATIONS:

10. FIELD RESEARCH:
   a. METHODOLOGY: (Describe the way the area was examined,transect interval, shovel test interval, and attach may showing extent and intensity of coverage)
   ALL PROPOSED IMPACT AREAS WERE WALKED OVER AND SHOVEL TESTING WAS IMPLEMENTED WHERE THERE WAS ADEQUATE SOIL.

b. PORTIONS OF PROJECT AREA NOT INSPECTED OR RECEIVING LESS THAN COMPLETE COVERAGE: (Describe,key to coverage map,and state why not completely surveyed)
ALL COVERED.

c. SPECIAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN FIELD RESEARCH:
LIMITED ACCESS REQUIRED THE CREW TO TAKE MORE TIME COMPLETING THIS SURVEY THAN IS NORMAL.

11. RESULTS OF FIELD RESEARCH:

a. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS: (Results of surface examination, results of shovel tests, cultural resources observed and recorded)
THREE HISTORIC SITES, THREE HISTORIC ISOLATED FINDS, AND ONE NEW PREHISTORIC SITE. ALSO A PREHISTORIC SITE WAS EXTENDED.

b. PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED? _____NO __X__YES

c. ARTIFACTS COLLECTED? _____NO __X__YES(List site numbers below)
05-145

12. SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT AREA:

a. CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED: (Attach inventory forms and site location

NAME	FS SITE NO.	STATE SITE NO.	TYPE (historic/prehistoric)
RED CREEK #1			
RED CREEK #2			
RED CREEK #3			
STRANGE THING			
JOE'S DEER SCRATCH			
BOB MARLEY R.S.			

b. CULTURAL RESOURCES NOTED BUT NOT FORMALLY RECORDED:

FIELD NO.	DESCRIPTION	WHY NOT RECORDED?

13. FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES:

a. BASED ON YOUR RESEARCH, WILL THE PROPOSED UNDERTAKING IMPACT CULTURAL RESOURCES?
___X___ NO _____ YES

b. IF CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE PRESENT BUT WILL NOT BE IMPACTED, EXPLAIN WHY:
ALL SITES WILL FACE AN INCREASED RISK OF VANDALISM, BUT WILL NOT BE DIRECTLY IMPACTED.

c. IF CULTURAL RESOURCES WILL BE IMPACTED, EXPLAIN HOW EACH WILL BE IMPACTED:

d. IF CULTURAL RESOURCES WILL BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED,WHAT PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE MEASURES, OR PROJECT MODIFICATIONS DO YOU RECOMMEND TO AVOID OR LESSEN THESE IMPACTS:

e. IF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED, WILL ALL POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES HAVE BEEN REMOVED? ___X___ NO _____ YES
EXPLAIN: INDIRECT IMPACTS (INCREASED RISK OF VANDALISM) WILL NOT BE AVOIDABLE IF PROPOSED PROJECTS ARE IMPLEMENTED.

14. OTHER REMARKS:

15. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA ATTACHED:

X	UNDERTAKING VICINITY MAP		CONTINUATION SHEET(S)
X	LOCATION (TOPO) MAP		SHPO CORRESPONDENCE
	PROJECT MAP/SITE PLAN		CR INVENTORY FORMS
X	COVERAGE MAP		PHOTO(S)
X	SITE LOCATION MAP		

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL DATA: (Specify)

PROFESSIONAL REVIEW

To Be Completed By a Professional Cultural Resource Specialist

16. EVALUATION OF COMPLETENESS: Based on your review of this CRR Report, please complete the following:

a. IN YOUR OPINION:

(1) Has background research been adequate to assure recognition of previously reported cultural resources? _____ NO _____ YES

(2) Has the project area been adequately inspected according to acceptable archaeological practice? _____ NO _____ YES

(3) Has coverage been adequate to assure recording of all properties of potential National Register eligibility? _____ NO _____ YES

(4) Have you any other reason to question the completeness or adequacy of this report? _____ NO _____ YES

REMARKS: (Discuss any inadequacies indicated above)

b. CONCLUSION: I _____DO _____DO NOT regard this CRR Report as complete and adequate according to professional standards:

17. OPINION ON EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED UNDERTAKING ON CULTURAL RESOURCES WHICH MIGHT BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

_____NO EFFECT (_____Subject to implementation to recommendations below)
_____NO ADVERSE EFFECT (_____Subject to implementation of recommendations below)
_____ADVERSE EFFECT (_____See assessment and/or mitigation recommended below)

EXPLANATION OF OPINION ON EFFECT:

18. REMARKS, RECOMMENDATIONS:

19. REVIEWED BY:

NAME: _____ SIGNATURE

TITLE: _____ DATE

STATION:

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

_X_ HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-273 RIM:
SITE NAME: PETTICOAT JUNCTION
TYPE OF SITE: HISTORIC
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: TUCKER
STATE SITE NO:
MAP REF: BLACKBIRD KNOB
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT:
UTM: ZONE: E: N:

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: SITE IS LOCATED AT THE CONDLUENCE OF BIG STONECOAL RUN AND RED CREEK IN THE DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS AREA. THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE APPEARS TO BE ON THE NORTH OR UPSTREAM PORTION OF THE CONFLUENCE.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: LOGGING & RAILROAD ASSOCIATED SITE. THE HISTORIC ARTIFACTS ON SURFACE AND THE NARROW GUAGE GRADE ARE THE ONLY APPEARENT ARTIFACTS.

5 OWNERSHIP: _X_ FS __ OTHER: PVT

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1991	SWAN/YOCUM/DELBENE
TESTING		
EXCAVATION		

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
NONE

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
NARROW GUAGE RR TRACKS; EARTH MOVING, IRON STOVE PARTS, OIL CAN PARTS, PURPLE UNSEAMED HANDBLOWN BOTTLE, PETTICOAT INSULATOR, BROWN BEER BOTTLES (ELKINS BOTTLING COMPANY).

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA: 50M. SQR. DEPTH:UNKNOWN

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
_X_ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: SWAN/YOCUM (7/14/91)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:

14 TOPOGRAPHY: NARROW TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK.
LANDFORM/ELT: PBs

TYPE OF SOIL: SANDY LOAM AND SANDSTONE BOULDERS.
NEAREST WATER: RED CREEK
DISTANCE, BEARING: IMMEDIATE

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: SPRUCE, BIRCH, & MIXED HARDWOODS.

VEGETATION ON SITE: FERNS

ELEVATION: 2760' SLOPE:0% ASPECT:--

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: ___UNDISTURBED _X_DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: ___SOUND _X_DETERIORATED
_X_COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
FLOODING & VANDALISM

16 PRESENT LAND USE:
HIKING

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY		X	
OTHER		X	

DETAILS: PROBABLY ALREADY LOOTED.

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

19 ATTACHMENTS: _X_SITE LOCATION MAP
_X_SKETCH MAP _X_PHOTOS ___OTHER:

F M
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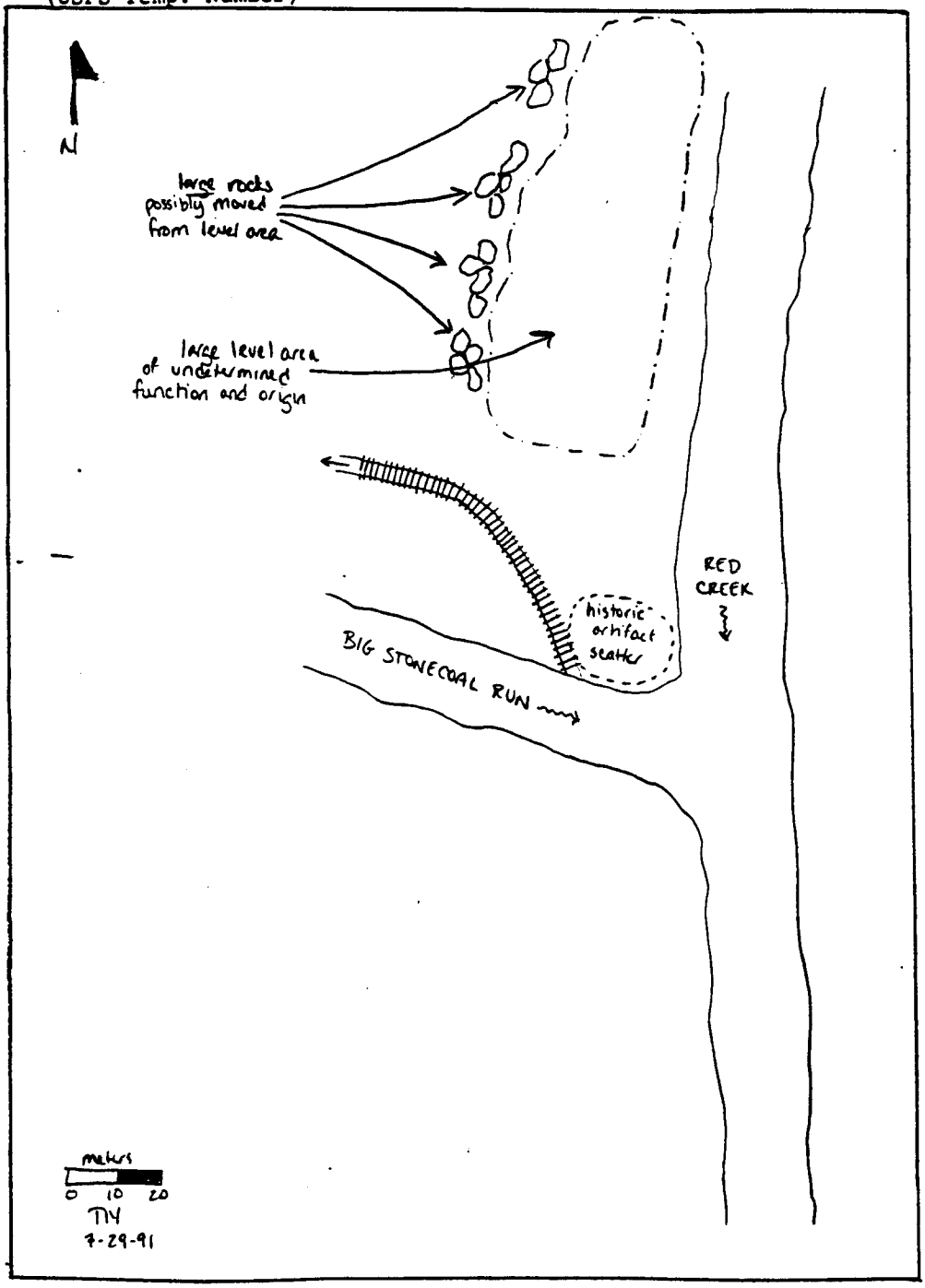
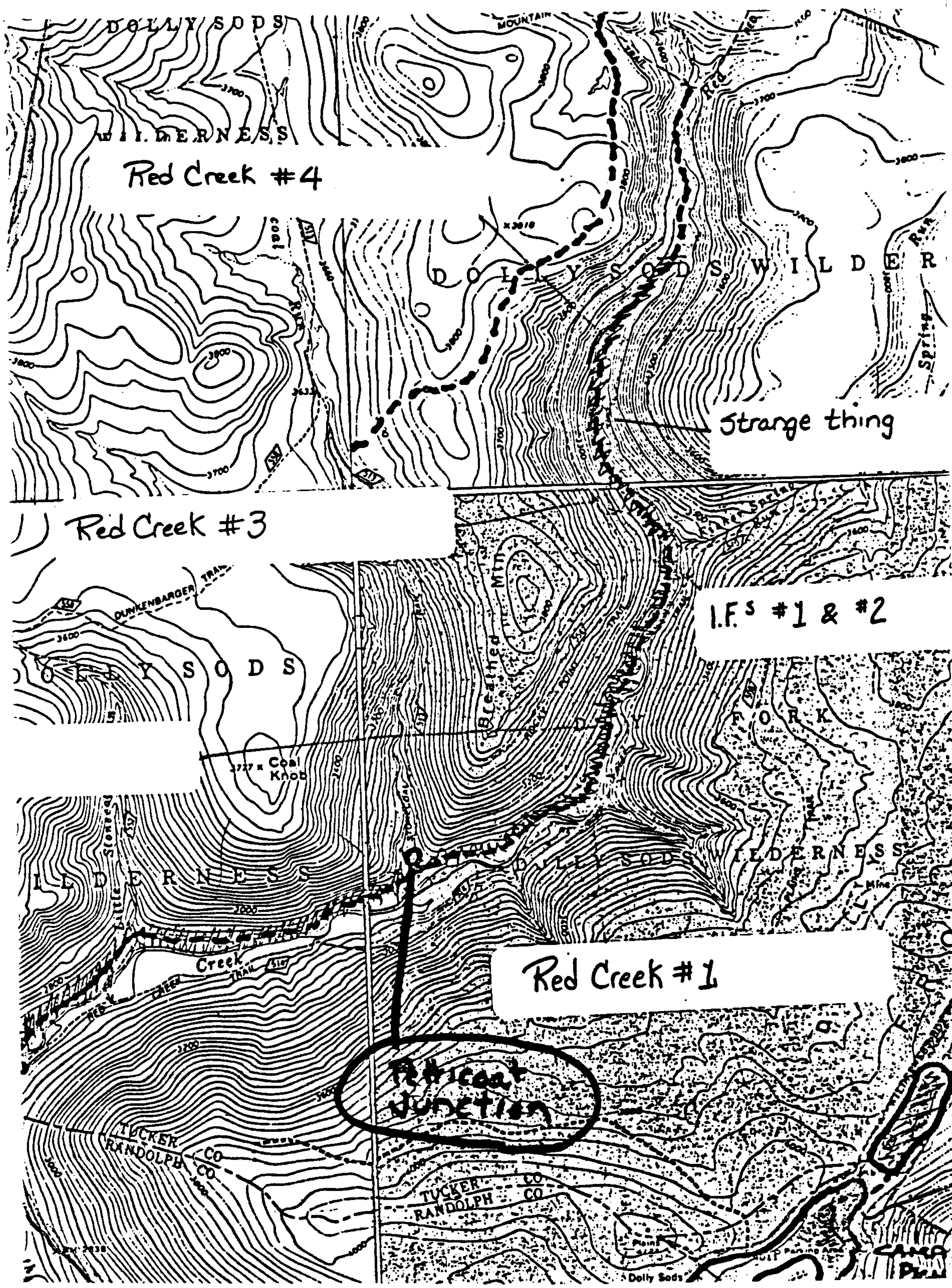
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Petticoat Junction - Dolly Sods Wilderness

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER
(USFS Temp. Number)

CONTINUATION SHEET




Red Creek #4
Red Creek #3
Strange thing
I.F.s #1 & #2
Red Creek #1
Petticoat Junction
DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
DOLLY SODS WILDER
DOLLY SODS
DUNKENBARGER TRAIL
Coal Knob
Blackbird Mtn
FORK
DOLLY SODS WILDERNESS
Creek
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO
Dolly Sods

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

_X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-265 RIM:
SITE NAME: RED CREEK # 4
TYPE OF SITE: HISTORIC
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: TUCKER
STATE SITE NO: 46 Tu 49
MAP REF: BLACKBIRD KNOB
SEC. ____ T____,R____/TRACT:
UTM: ZONE: E: N:

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: LOCATED ON BOTH A NARROW TERRACE ADJACENT TO RED CREEK AND ON A HIGHER TERRACE ABOVE. THE MAJORITY OFTHE SITE SEEMS TO BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UPPER LANDFORM.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: THE SITE CONTAINED ASSEMBLAGES OF BONE, STOVE PARTS, BOTTLES, OIL CLOTH, AND LOGGING ARTIFACTS, ALL CONTAINED ON A LARGE FLAT LANDFORM WITH A RR GRADE RUNNING RIGHT INTO THE AREA OF CONCENTRATION. THIS SITE CAN BE TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS A CAMP, DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF AT LEAST 4 STOVES IN 4 DIFFERENT LOCATIONS, THE SAWN ANIMAL BONES, AND FREQUENCY OF OTHER ARTIFACTS.

5 OWNERSHIP: _X FS __ OTHER: PVT

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1991	SWAN/YOCUM/DELBENE
TESTING		
EXCAVATION		

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
NONE

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
4 STOVES, AX HEAD, BRAKE SHOE, BASTARD FILE, 3 CUMBERLAND BREWING CO. BOTTLES, 1 PURPLE TINTED WHISKEY BOTTLE, WHITE WARE, SAWN BONES (BOVINE), HORSESHOES, 5 BARREL STAYS, ELBOW PIPE FITTING, COAL, OIL CLOTH, GLAZED EARTHENWARE, SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA:200M. SQR. DEPTH:UNKNOWN

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
_X_ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: SWAN/YOCUM (7/15/91)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:

14 TOPOGRAPHY: NARROW TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK.

LANDFORM/ELT: PBs

TYPE OF SOIL: SANDY

NEAREST WATER: RED CREEK
DISTANCE, BEARING: IMMEDIATE

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: SPRUCE, BIRCH, & MIXED HARDWOODS.

VEGETATION ON SITE: FERNS

ELEVATION: 3180' SLOPE:0% ASPECT:--

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: __UNDISTURBED _X_DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: __SOUND _X_DETERIORATED
_X_COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
FLOODING & VANDALISM

16 PRESENT LAND USE:
HIKING

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY		X	
OTHER		X	

DETAILS: PROBABLY ALREADY LOOTED.

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

19 ATTACHMENTS: _X_SITE LOCATION MAP
_X_SKETCH MAP _X_PHOTOS ___OTHER:

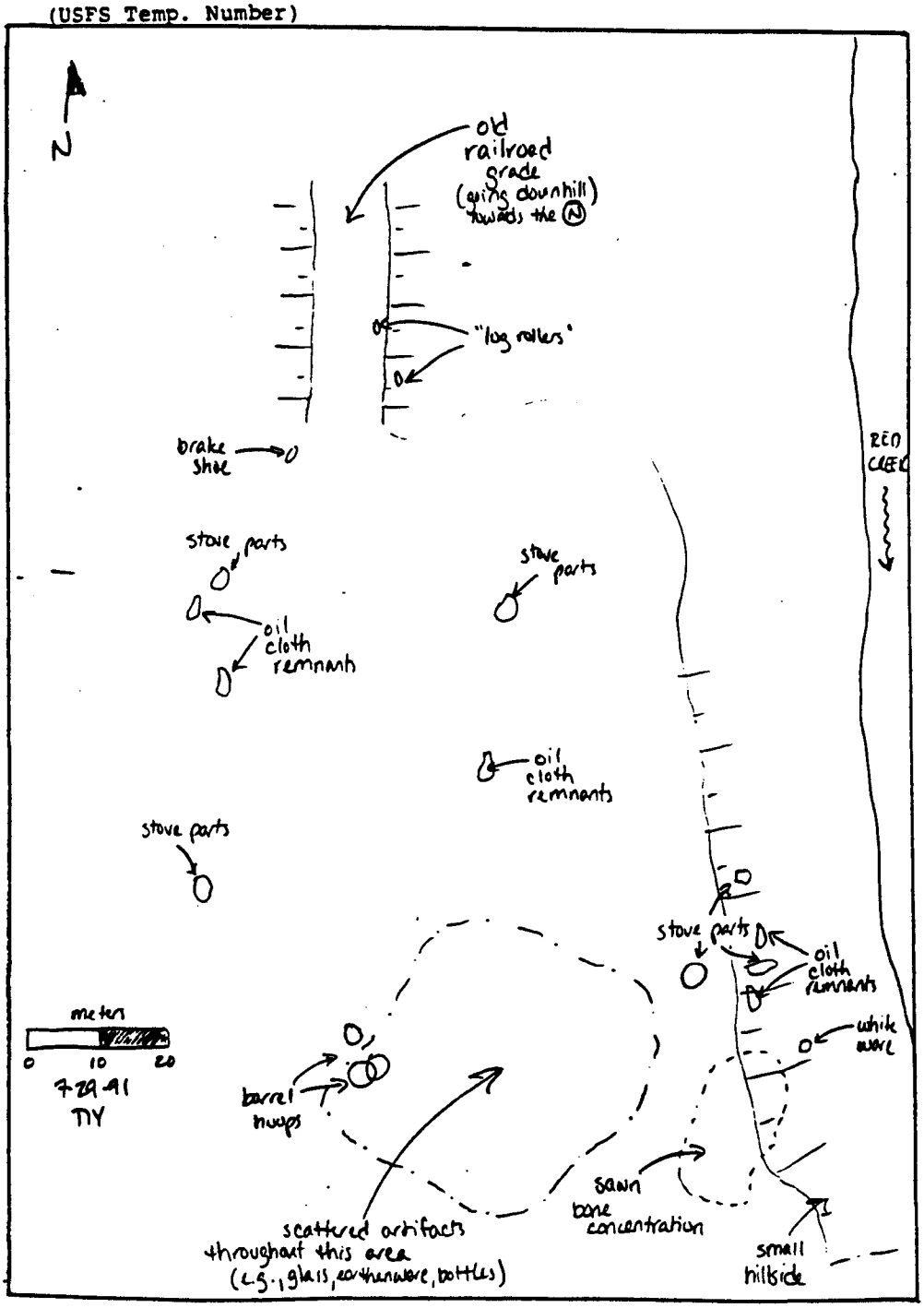
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

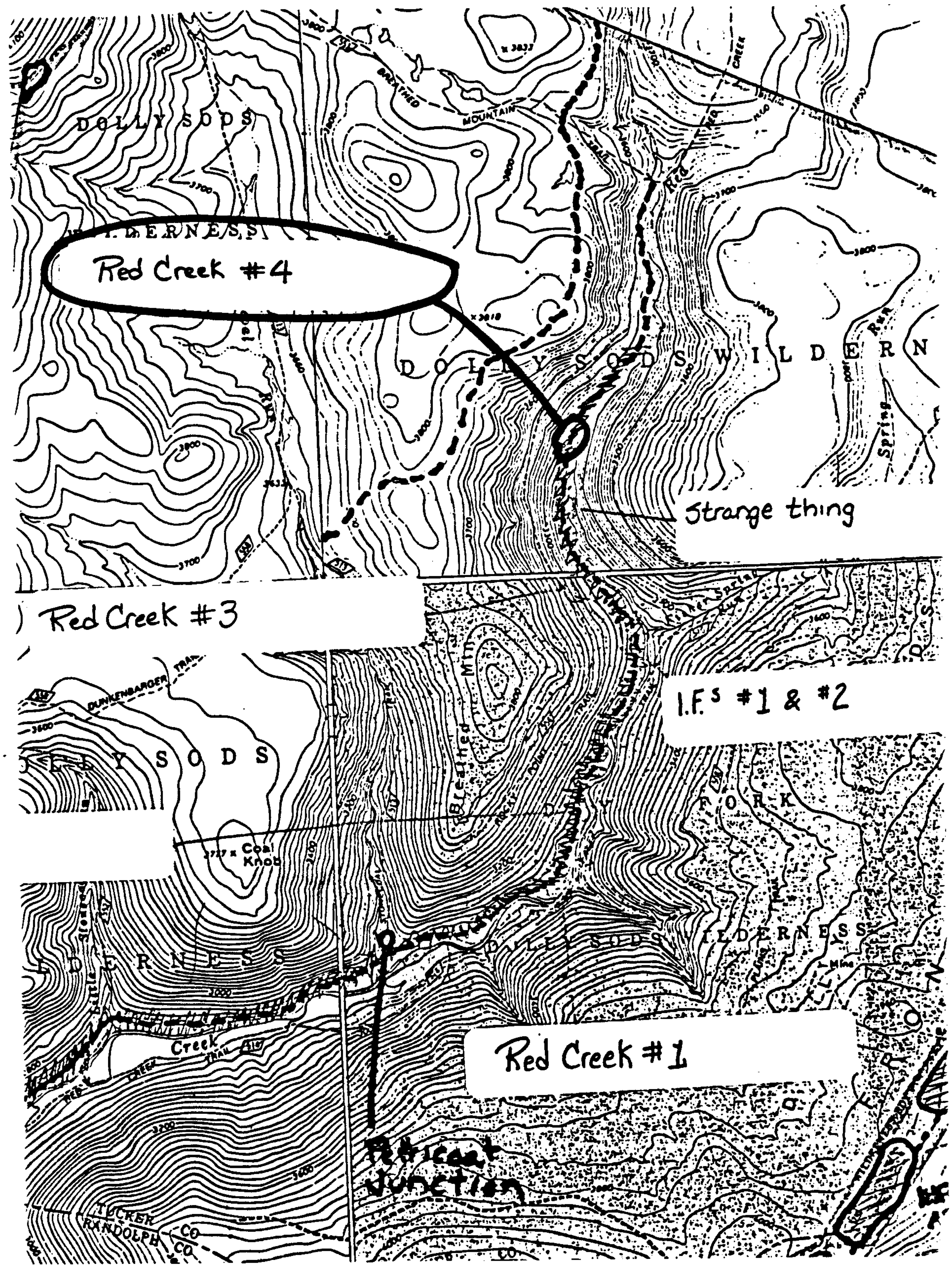
FOR Sagahela DISTRICT RICT PLAN UNIT COMP SITE NO

Red Creek #4 - Dolly Sods Wilderness

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER
(USFS Temp. Number)

CONTINUATION SHEET




Red Creek #4
Strange thing
Red Creek #3
I.F.s #1 & #2
Red Creek #1
Raincoat Junction
DOLLY SODS
DOLLY SODS WILDERN
Coal Knob
Breathed Mtn
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

_X HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

1 FS SITE NO: 09-31-05-264 RIM:
SITE NAME: RED CREEK # 3
TYPE OF SITE: HISTORIC
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: TUCKER
STATE SITE NO: 46 Tu 48
MAP REF: BLACKBIRD KNOB
SEC. _____ T____,R____/TRACT:
UTM: ZONE: E: N:

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: LOCATED ON A RELATIVELY BROAD AND FLAT TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DRAINAGE.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: SITE IS ON A NARROW SEGMENT OF A TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK AND APPEARS TO BE A HISTORIC DUMP SITE. A TIGHT CONCENTRATION OF BOTTLES (BEER) SOME BARREL STAYS, A SHORT PEICE OF RAILROAD RAIL, A LEATHER SHOE, AND A PINT BOTTLE BASE WERE RECOVERED FROM THE SURFACE, ALTHOUGH THE SMALLNESS OF THE LANDFORM DOESN'T POINT TO OCCUPATION.

5 OWNERSHIP: _X FS __ OTHER: PVT

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1991	SWAN/YOCUM/DELBENE
TESTING		
EXCAVATION		

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
NONE

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
1 PURPLE TINTED PINT BOTTLE, 5 BARREL STAYS, 1 METAL BUCKET, 1 3' RAIL, 1 LEATHER SHOE.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA:200M. SQR. DEPTH:UNKNOWN

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
_X_ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: SWAN/YOCUM (7/15/91)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:

14 TOPOGRAPHY: NARROW TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK.
LANDFORM/ELT: PBs

TYPE OF SOIL: SANDY

NEAREST WATER: RED CREEK
DISTANCE, BEARING: IMMEDIATE

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: SPRUCE, BIRCH, & MIXED HARDWOODS.

VEGETATION ON SITE: FERNS

ELEVATION: 3140' SLOPE:0% ASPECT:--

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: __UNDISTURBED _X_DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: __SOUND _X_DETERIORATED
_X_COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
FLOODING & VANDALISM

16 PRESENT LAND USE:
HIKING

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY		X	
OTHER		X	

DETAILS: PROBABLY ALREADY LOOTED.

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

19 ATTACHMENTS: _X_SITE LOCATION MAP
_X_SKETCH MAP _X_PHOTOS ___OTHER:

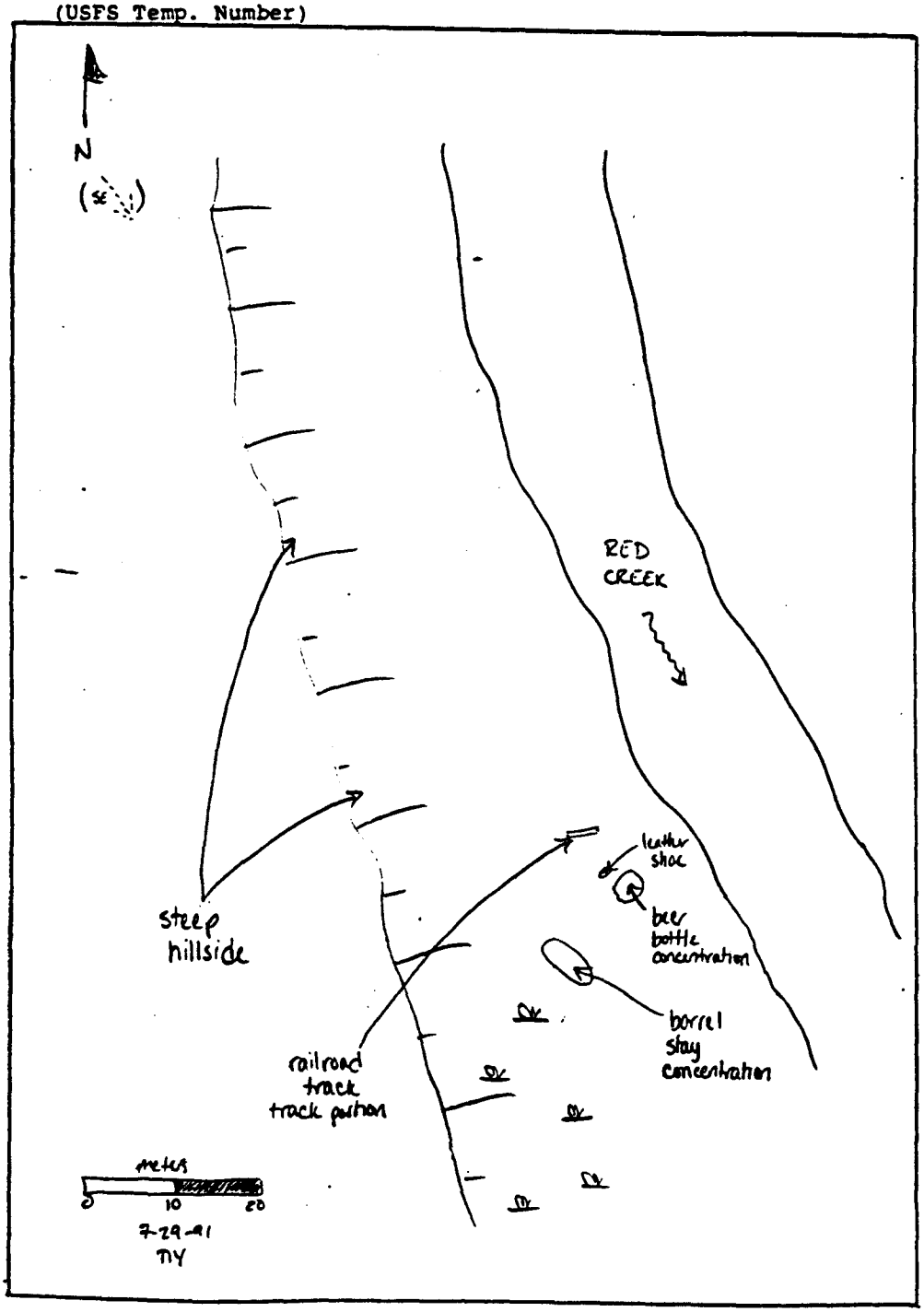
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

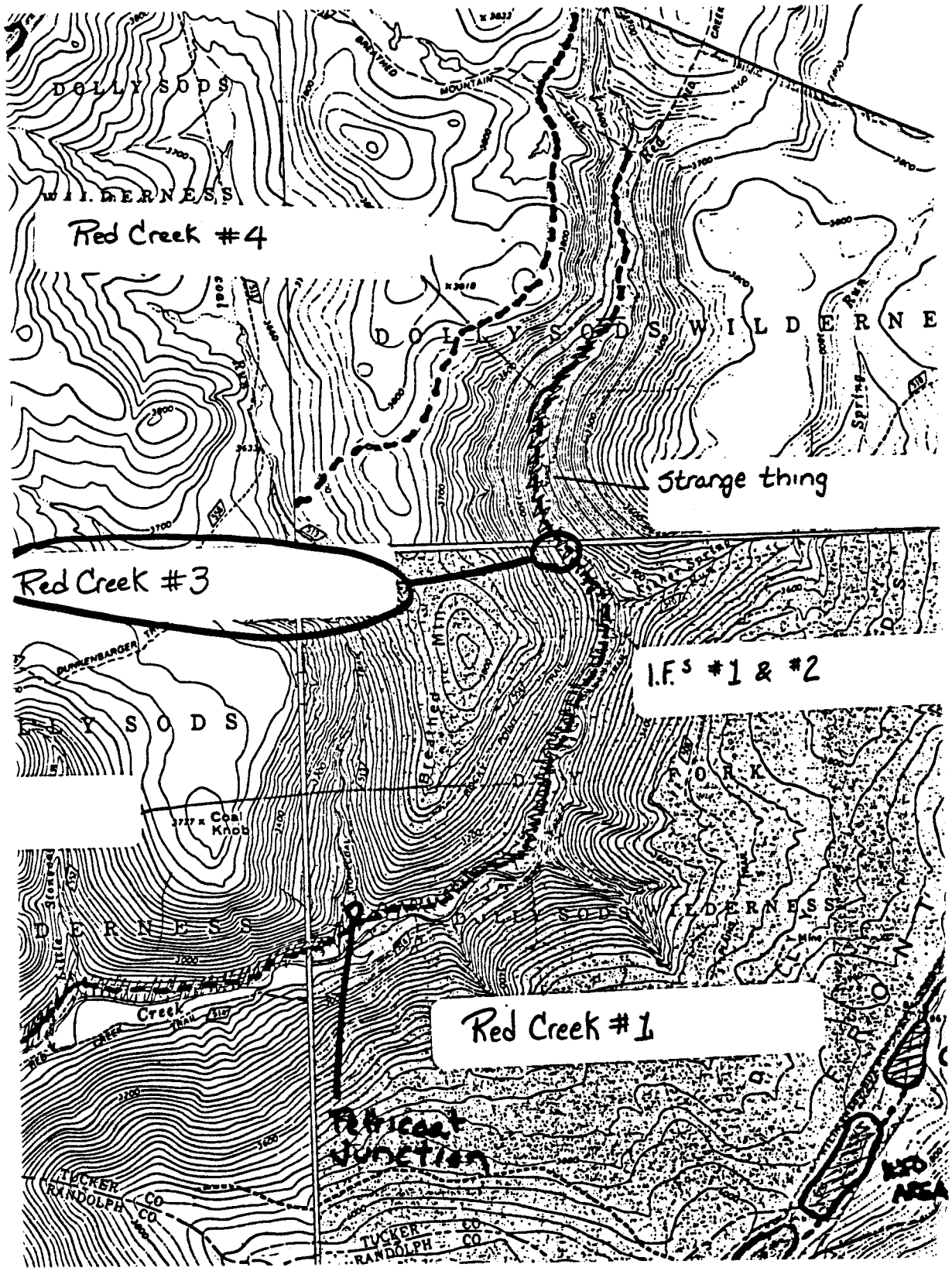
FOR SITE DISTRICT PLAN UNIT COMP SITE NO

Red Creek #8 - Dolly Sods Wilderness

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER
(USFS Temp. Number)

CONTINUATION SHEET




DOLLY SODS
WILDERNESS
Red Creek #4
DOLLY SODS WILDERNE
Strange thing
Red Creek #3
I.F.'s #1 & #2
Coal Knob
Red Creek #1
Retreat Junction
TUCKER CO
RANDOLPH CO

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

_X_ HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

FOREST: Monongahela

DISTRICT: R1

PLAN UNIT:

COMP SITE NO:

1 FS SITE NO: 09-21-05-262 RIM:
SITE NAME: RED CREEK # 2
TYPE OF SITE: HISTORIC
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: LATE 19TH EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: TUCKER
STATE SITE NO: 46 Tu 47
MAP REF: BLACKBIRD KNOB
SEC. ____ T____,R____/TRACT:
UTM: ZONE: E: N:

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: LOCATED ON A RELATIVELY BROAD AND FLAT TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DRAINAGE.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: SITE WAS APPARENTLY USED AS A CAMP AND/OR DUMP FOR LOGGING ACTIVITIES AS EVIDENCED BY THE RELATIVELY HIGH FREQUENCY OF TOOLS (2MAN SAWS, DOUBLE HEADED AXES, CHAINS, LOG ROLLERS). THE OCCUPATIONAL EVIDENCE WAS GLASSWARE, GLAZED EARTHENWARE, AND BOTTLES). SITE LIMITS WERE DEFINED AS A STEEP HILLSIDE AND THE RR GRADE.

5 OWNERSHIP: _X_ FS __ OTHER: PVT

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1991	SWAN/YOCUM/DELBENE
TESTING		
EXCAVATION		

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
NONE

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
RAOLROAD GRADES, BOTTLES, EARTHENWARE, SAW BLADES, AXE HEADS, CHAINS LINKS.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA:200M. SQR. DEPTH:UNKNOWN

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
_X_ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: SWAN/YOCUM (7/15/91)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:

14 TOPOGRAPHY: LOW, BROAD FLOODPLAIN ABOVE RED CREEK.
LANDFORM/ELT: PBs

TYPE OF SOIL: SANDY

NEAREST WATER: RED CREEK
DISTANCE, BEARING: IMMEDIATE

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: SPRUCE, BIRCH, & MIXED HARDWOODS.

VEGETATION ON SITE: FERNS

ELEVATION: 3000' SLOPE:0% ASPECT:--

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: __UNDISTURBED _X_DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: __SOUND _X_DETERIORATED
_X_COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
FLOODING & VANDALISM

16 PRESENT LAND USE:
HIKING

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY		X	
OTHER		X	

DETAILS: PROBABLY ALREADY LOOTED.

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

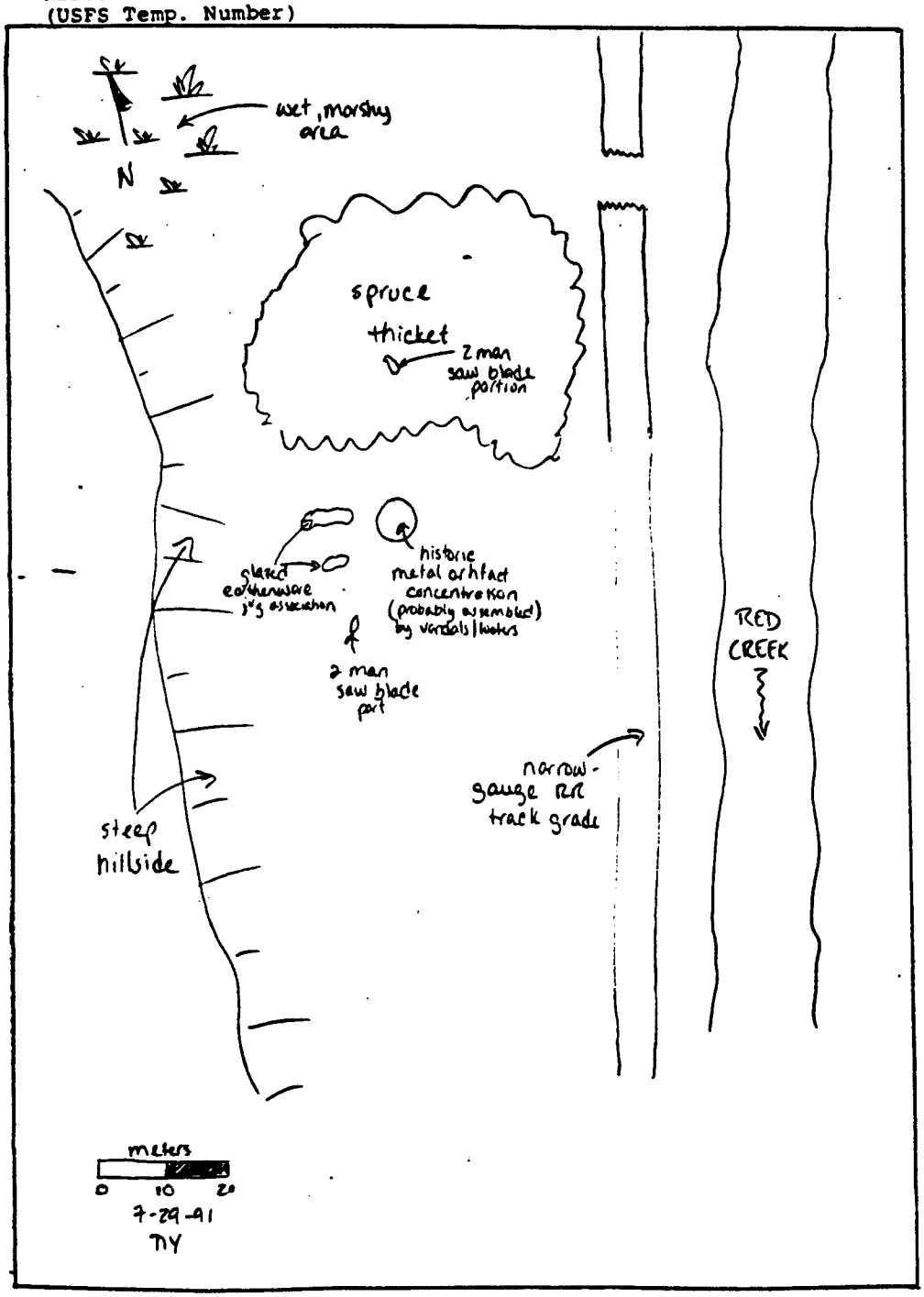
19 ATTACHMENTS: _X_SITE LOCATION MAP
_X_SKETCH MAP _X_PHOTOS ___OTHER:

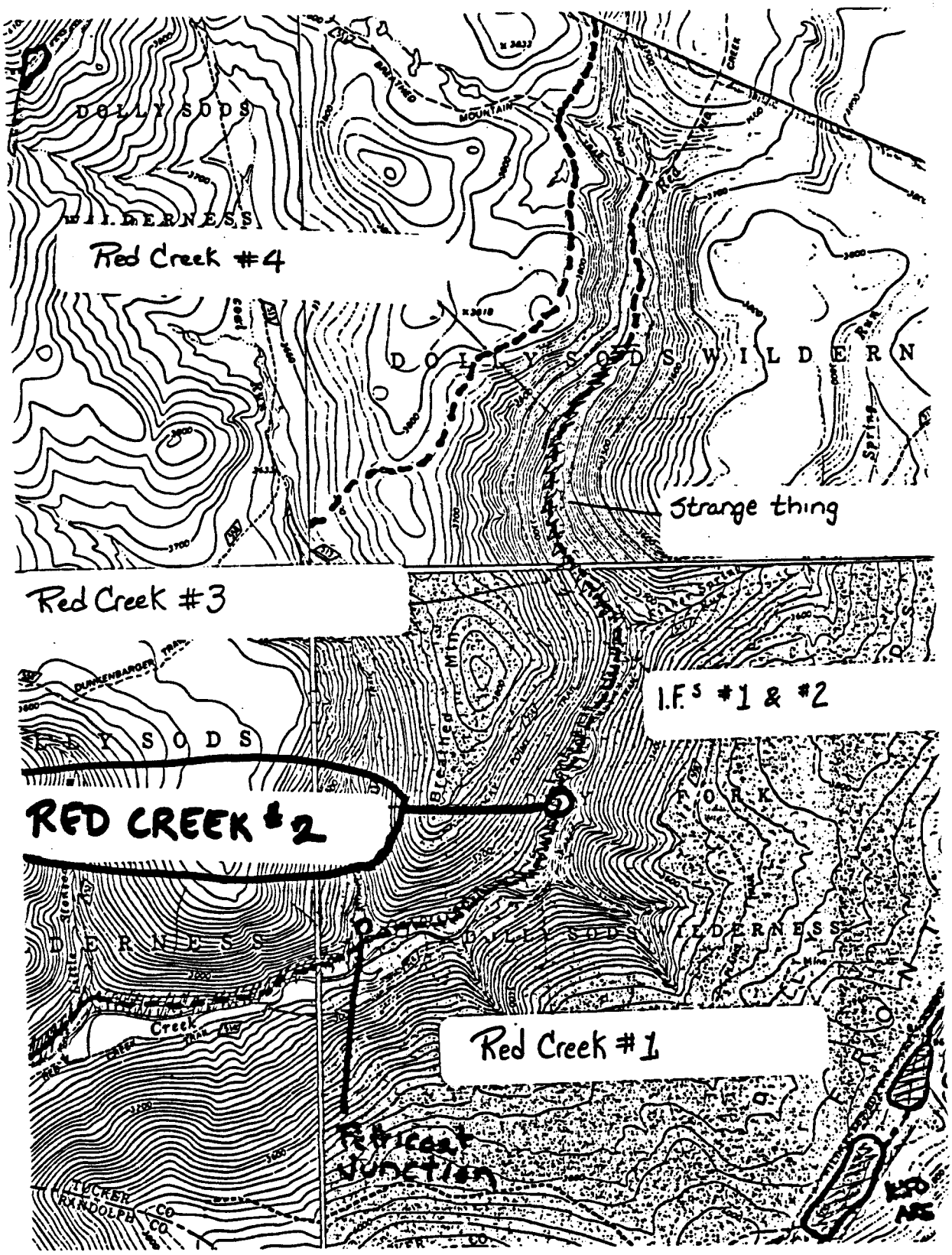
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Red Creek #2 - Dolly Sods Wilderness

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER
(USFS Temp. Number)

CONTINUATION SHEET




Red Creek #4
Strange thing
Red Creek #3
I.F.S #1 & #2
RED CREEK #2
Red Creek #1
Fisher Junction

USDA FOREST SERVICE
REGION 9 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
(FSM 2361.7(2))

_X_ HISTORIC __ PREHISTORIC

FOREST: Monongahela
DISTRICT: [illegible]
PLAN UNIT: SITE NO

1 FS SITE NO: 04-21-05-262 RIM:
SITE NAME: RED CREEK # 1
TYPE OF SITE: HISTORIC
DATE OR CULTURAL PERIOD: LATE 18TH CENTURY

2 STATE: WV COUNTY: TUCKER
STATE SITE NO: 46 Tu 46
MAP REF: BLACKBIRD KNOB
SEC. ____ T____,R____/TRACT:
UTM: ZONE: E: N:

3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: LOCATED ON A RELATIVELY BROAD AND FLAT TERRACE ABOVE RED CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DRAINAGE. THIS IS A RATHER LARGE SITE, WITH ESTIMATED LIMITS ON 150M.(N-S) AND 50M.(E-W).

4 SITE DESCRIPTION: THREE SEPERATE NARROW GUAGE TRACK GRADES. A UNIQUE STONE WALL REINFORCEMENT ON THE WESTERNMOST GRADE. SOME BOUND BRICK WAS ON THE SURFACE, BUT NO FOUNDATION WAS FOUND.

5 OWNERSHIP: _X_ FS __ OTHER: PVT

6 INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE:

TYPE	YEAR	BY
SURVEY/RECON.	1991	SWAN/YOCUM/DELBENE
TESTING		
EXCAVATION		

7 REPORTS, REFERENCES:

8 LOCATION OF COLLECTIONS:
NONE

9 OBSERVED/RECORDED CULTURAL DATA
RAILROAD GRADES: CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, GLASS BOTTLE.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES, ARTIFACTS:

AREA:200M. SQR. DEPTH:UNKNOWN

10 CLASSIFICATION:
___ CLASS I (ELIGIBLE)
_X_ CLASS II (UNEVALUATED)
___ CLASS III (NOT ELIGIBLE)

11 ON/NONIMATED: __NRHP __NHL __HABS __HAER

12 RECORDED BY: SWAN/YOCUM (7/15/91)
REVISED BY: (__/__/__)

13 INVENTORY SOURCE:

14 TOPOGRAPHY: LOW, BROAD FLOODPLAIN ABOVE RED CREEK.
LANDFORM/ELT: PBs

TYPE OF SOIL: SANDY

NEAREST WATER: RED CREEK
DISTANCE, BEARING: IMMEDIATE

VEGETATION IN VICINITY: SPRUCE, BIRCH, & MIXED HARDWOODS.

VEGETATION ON SITE: FERNS

ELEVATION: 2960' SLOPE:0% ASPECT:--

15 CONDITION OF SITE:
ARCHAEOLOG: __UNDISTURBED _X_DISTURBED
STRUCTURAL: __SOUND _X_DETERIORATED
_X_COLLAPSED/RUINS
SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE:
FLOODING & VANDALISM

16 PRESENT LAND USE:

17 POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
VANDALISM			X
FS ACTIVITY		X	
OTHER		X	

DETAILS:

18 REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

19 ATTACHMENTS: _X_SITE LOCATION MAP
_X_SKETCH MAP _X_PHOTOS ___OTHER:

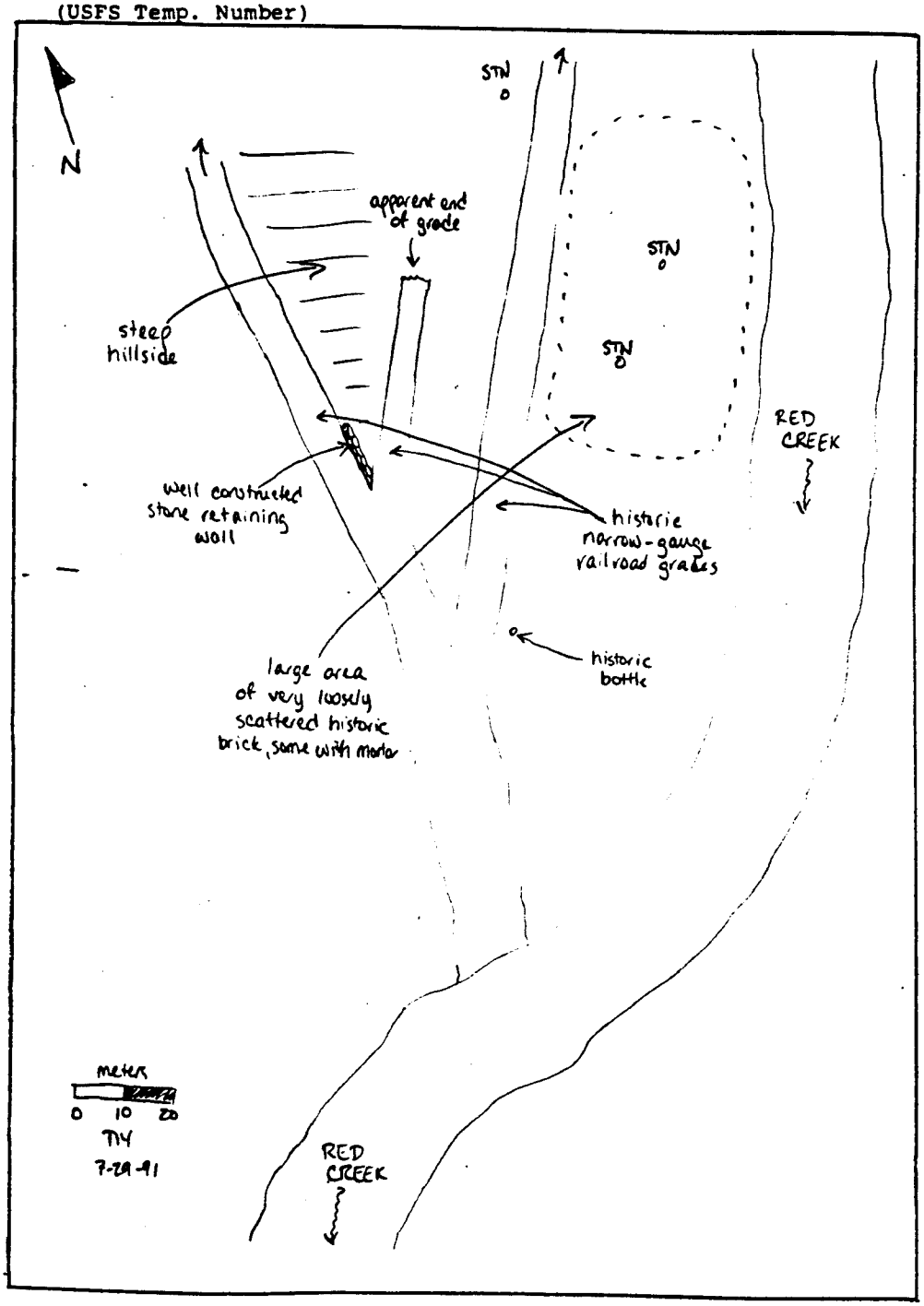
COMP

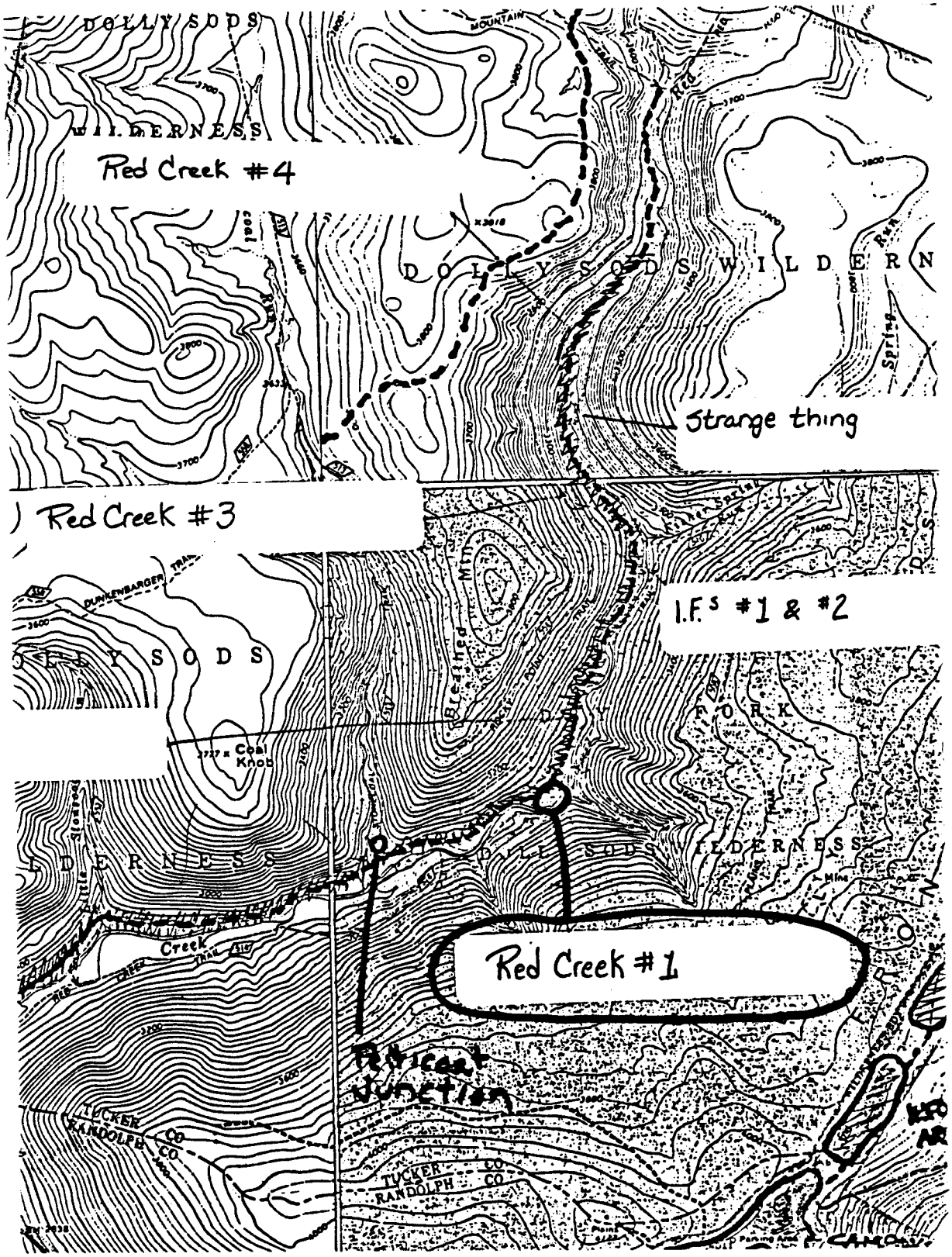
R9-2300-8 (2/79)

Red Creek #1 - Dolly Sods Wilderness

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER
(USFS Temp. Number)

CONTINUATION SHEET




Red Creek #4
Strange thing
Red Creek #3
I.F.S #1 & #2
Red Creek #1
Coal Knob
Dunkenbarger Trail
Breathed Mtn
Red Creek
Tucker
Randolph
Co
Co