

**A Viewshed Study for the Proposed New Interstate 79 Interchange  
between the Westover and Star City Interchanges near the City of  
Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia**

**By**

**Christopher Jackson, M.S., RPA**



**Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc.  
535 Fulton Street  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003**

**Project Number:** 13-152  
**FR Number:** 13-757-MG  
**State Project Number:** U331-79-153.30  
**Federal Project Number:** NHPP-0793(238)

**Date:** October 23, 2013

**A Viewshed Study for the Proposed New Interstate 79 Interchange between  
the Westover and Star City Interchanges near the City of Morgantown,  
Monongalia County, West Virginia**

**By:**

Christopher Jackson, M.S., RPA

**Submitted by:**

---

Christopher Jackson M.S., RPA  
Principal Investigator  
Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc.  
535 Fulton Street  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003  
(304) 242-3155

**Submitted to:**

Burgess & Niple, Inc.  
4424 Emerson Avenue  
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26104

**Lead Agency:**

State of West Virginia Department of Transportation

## ABSTRACT

In May 2013, Burgess & Niple, Inc. contracted Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest to conduct a viewshed study for a proposed new interchange on Interstate 79 (I-79) near Morgantown in Monongalia County, West Virginia. Specifically, the new interchange will be located between the Westover and Star City interchanges. The proposed project area for the new interchange is approximately 281 acres. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this investigation was determined to be a .5 mile radius from the project area.

The APE is located west of the Monongahela River and near the community of Granville. The area east of I-79 and just south of the APE consists mainly of modern commercial and retail buildings, the Morgantown Mall, and subdivisions. The western portion of the APE is rural in nature consisting mainly of modern trailers. Previous mining activities have occurred in the project area and throughout large sections of the APE.

A review of the online records maintained by Division of Culture and History indicated that no architectural resources or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties have been documented in the APE. It was determined that one cemetery has been recorded in the APE. The cemetery will not be visually impacted by the proposed project; thus, no additional documented was undertaken on the cemetery. An inspection of the USGS 1904 Blacksville and 1931 Morgantown quadrangles (15' topographic maps) documented numerous buildings in the APE; the quadrangles also indicated that the community of Granville was primarily situated along the Monongahela River and outside of the APE.

Based on the information gathered from the fieldwork, a review of the property tax maps, and from the ArcGIS software, it could be determined that there is one architectural resource that is at least 50 years of age that could be visually impacted by the proposed project. An evaluation of the architectural resource indicated that it is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria A to C.

One cemetery (Breakiron Cemetery/site 46MG304) was relocated and examined by this investigation. The cemetery is a small rural family cemetery that is located in a woodlot and poorly maintained. Two families are represented: Breakiron and Casey. Based on the data collected from the field investigation and historical research, it can be determined that the cemetery is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A to D, or under Criteria Considerations C and D.

An examination of the viewshed from these resources to the project area indicates that it consists primarily of woods/trees that currently hinder the view between these two resources and the proposed project area. Because neither property is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, it is recommended that the proposed project will have *no effect* on any historic properties.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Plates	iv
List of Table	v
Introduction	1
Historic Background	7
Early History and Settlement of the County	7
Slaves in Monongalia County	11
Schools	11
Industry and Business	11
Transportation	13
Results of the Literature Review	14
Methods	17
Results of the Viewshed Survey	17
AL-1	19
Breakiron Cemetery (Site 46MG304)	19
NRHP Evaluation of the Property	36
Criterion A Evaluation	36
Criterion B Evaluation	36
AL-1	36
Breakiron Cemetery	38
Casey Family	39
Breakiron Family	41
Evaluation	42
Criterion C Evaluation	42
Criterion D Evaluation	42
Criteria Consideration C and D Evaluation	43
Summary and Conclusions	43
References	45
Appendix A: Project Documentation	47

Appendix B:	Copy of the HPI Form for AL-1	48
Appendix C:	Copy of the West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form for the Breakiron Cemetery (Site 46MG304)	49
Appendix D:	Vitae of Appropriate Staff	50

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Map of the state of West Virginia showing the general location of the project area	2
Figure 2	Map of Monongalia County showing the general location of the project area	3
Figure 3	Contour map showing the preliminary drawing of the interchange and the project area (highlighted in red)	4
Figure 4	A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area and the APE	5
Figure 5	Aerial map showing the location of the project area and the APE	6
Figure 6	A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area the APE, and the cemetery	15
Figure 7	A section of the USGS 1904 Blacksville and 1931 Morgantown quadrangles (15' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area and the APE	16
Figure 8	A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area, the APE, and areas that could be visually impacted	18
Figure 9	A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area, the APE, areas that could be visually impacted, AL-1, photograph locations, and the Breakiron Cemetery	20
Figure 10	Schematic map of the Breakiron Cemetery showing photograph locations	25
Figure 11	Plat map of the Breakiron Cemetery (MCDB 106:262)	40

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1	Photograph of modern commercial buildings documented in the APE, looking north	21
Plate 2	Photograph of trailers documented in the APE, looking southwest	21
Plate 3	Photograph of a street scape in a subdivision, looking northeast	22
Plate 4	Photograph of houses in a subdivision, looking west	22
Plate 5	Photograph of AL-1 showing the brick above the windows and the addition, looking east-northeast	23
Plate 6	Photograph of the front of AL-1 showing the addition, looking east-southeast	23
Plate 7	Photograph of the rear of AL-1, looking northeast	24
Plate 8	Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking south	26
Plate 9	Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery showing the steep slope, looking southwest	26
Plate 10	Photograph of a fence post documented immediately south of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking northeast	27
Plate 11	Photograph of a fence post documented immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east	27
Plate 12	Photograph of an abandoned road bed located immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north	28
Plate 13	Photograph of an abandoned road bed situated immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north	28
Plate 14	Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca J. Breakiron, looking east	29
Plate 15	Photograph of the toppled headstone and base for James F. Breakiron, looking east-northeast	29
Plate 16	Photograph of the eroded/unreadable headstone, looking west-northwest	30
Plate 17	Photograph of the headstone for Charles L. Breakiron, Mary S. Breakiron, William H. Breakiron, George T. Breakiron, and an infant, looking north	30

Plate 18	Photograph of the headstone for the infant daughter of John C. and Mary J. Bayles, looking northwest	31
Plate 19	Photograph of the headstone for Mary Breakiron and George Breakiron, looking east-northeast	31
Plate 20	Photograph of the headstone for William H. Breakiron, looking east	32
Plate 21	Photograph of the headstone of James Casey, looking east	32
Plate 22	Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca Casey, looking east	33
Plate 23	Photograph of the headstone for Permelia Casey, looking east	33
Plate 24	Photograph of a footstone documented in the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east	34
Plate 25	Photograph of the footstone for Mary Breakiron, looking west	34

### **LIST OF TABLE**

Table 1	List of people buried in the Breakiron Cemetery Breakdown	35
---------	---	----

## INTRODUCTION

In May 2013, Burgess & Niple, Inc. contracted Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest to conduct a viewshed study for a proposed new interchange on Interstate 79 (I-79) near Morgantown in Monongalia County, West Virginia (Figures 1 to 3). Specifically, the new interchange will be located between the Westover and Star City interchanges. The proposed project area for the new interchange is approximately 281 acres. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study is a .5 mile radius from the project area (Figures 4 and 5).

The APE is located west of the Monongahela River and near the community of Granville. The area east of I-79 and just south of the APE consists mainly of modern commercial and retail buildings, the Morgantown Mall, and subdivisions (Figure 4). The western portion of the APE is rural in nature consisting mainly of modern trailers. Previous mining activities have occurred in the project area and throughout large sections of the APE.

The viewshed survey for this project was conducted in response to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, U.S.C. 470f (Appendix A). The document is congruent with the standards established by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and all new Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) regulations. The federal standards and guidelines are supplemented by the procedures presented by the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office. The goals of this survey are to determine whether any historic architectural resources exist within the APE and if so, are these resources eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

By utilizing ArcGIS software it could be determined which areas within the APE could be indirectly impacted and which areas would not be impacted by the proposed project.

In regards to this project, four objectives were formulated in order to guide this investigation. These objectives are:

1. Will the proposed project visually impact any historic properties that have been previously documented in the APE?
2. Will the proposed project visually impact any properties that are listed on the NRHP in the APE?
3. Does the proposed project visually impact any historic properties that have not been previously documented in the APE?
4. Are there any potential NRHP properties that will be visually impacted by the proposed project in the APE?



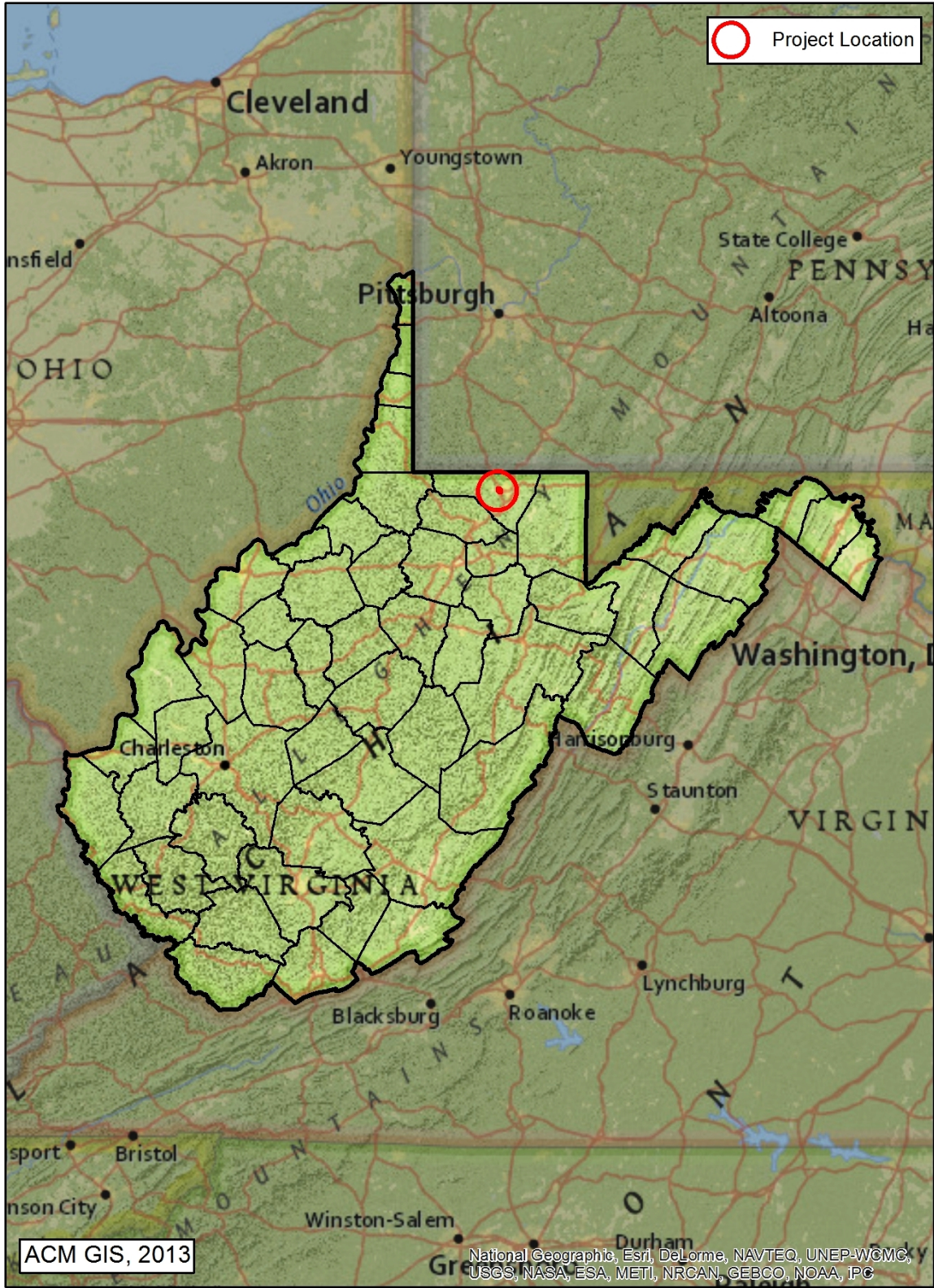


Figure 1. Map of the State of West Virginia showing the general location of the project area.

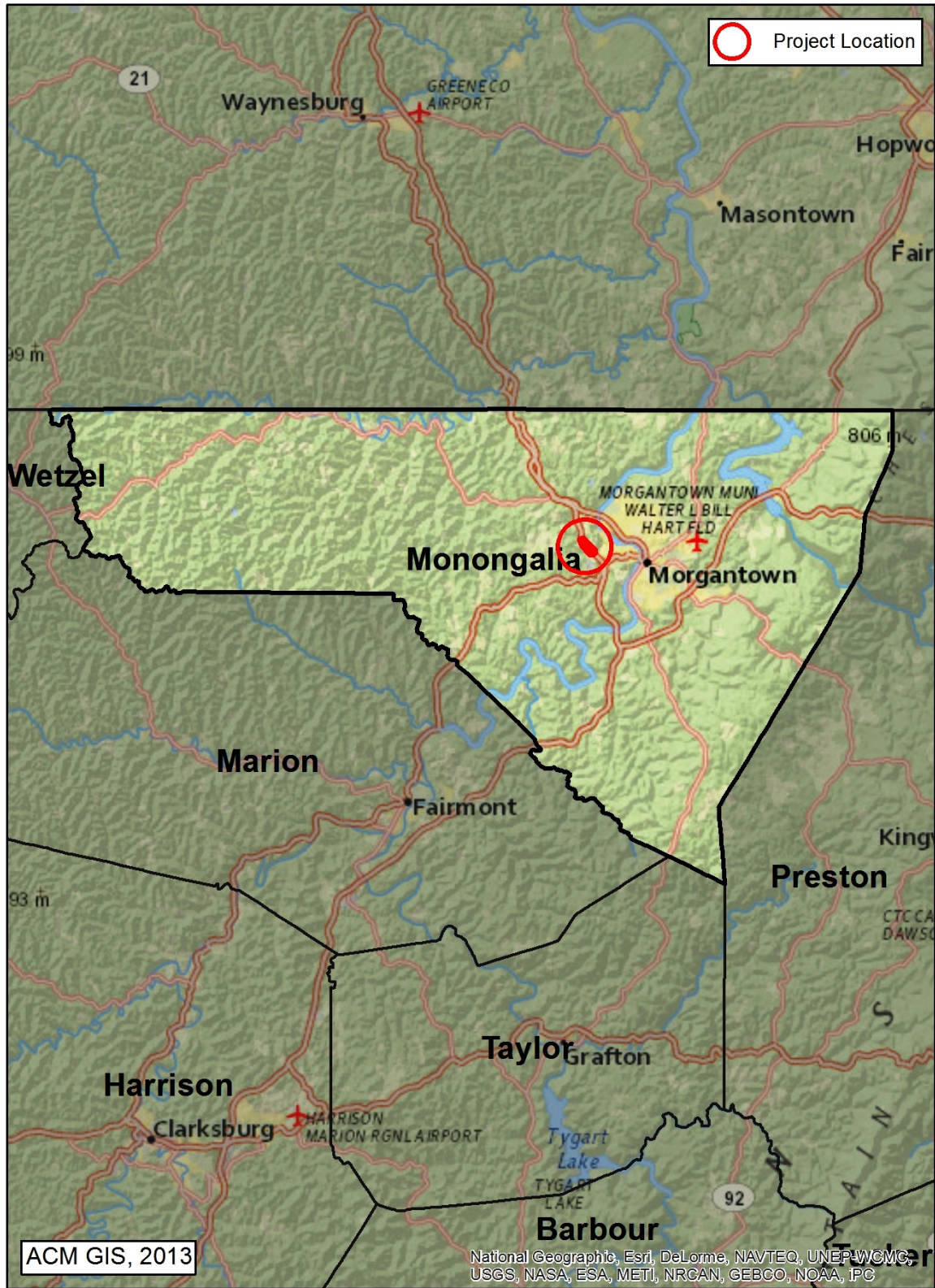


Figure 2. Map of Monongalia County showing the general location of the project area.

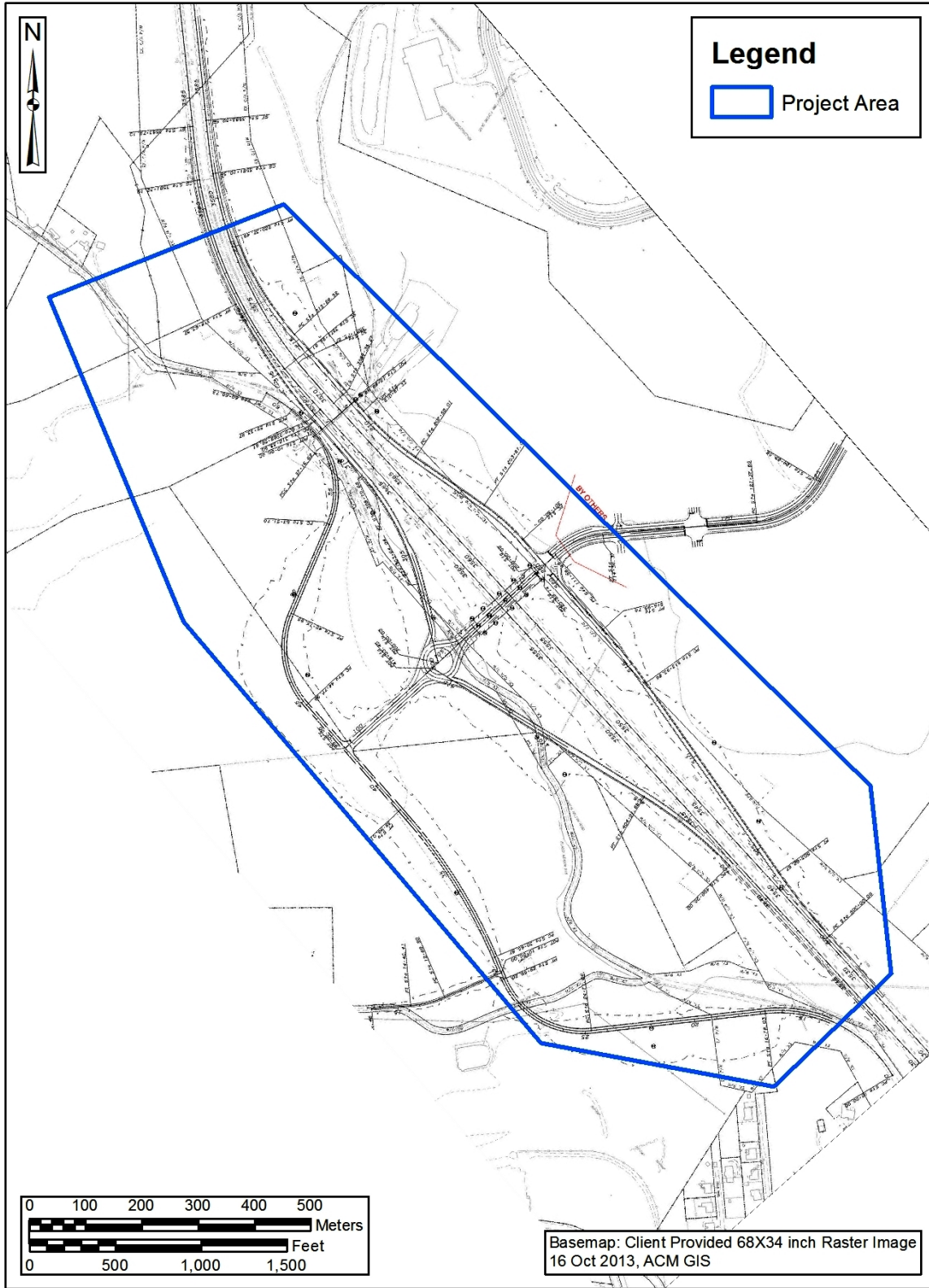


Figure 3. Preliminary construction drawing of the interchange.

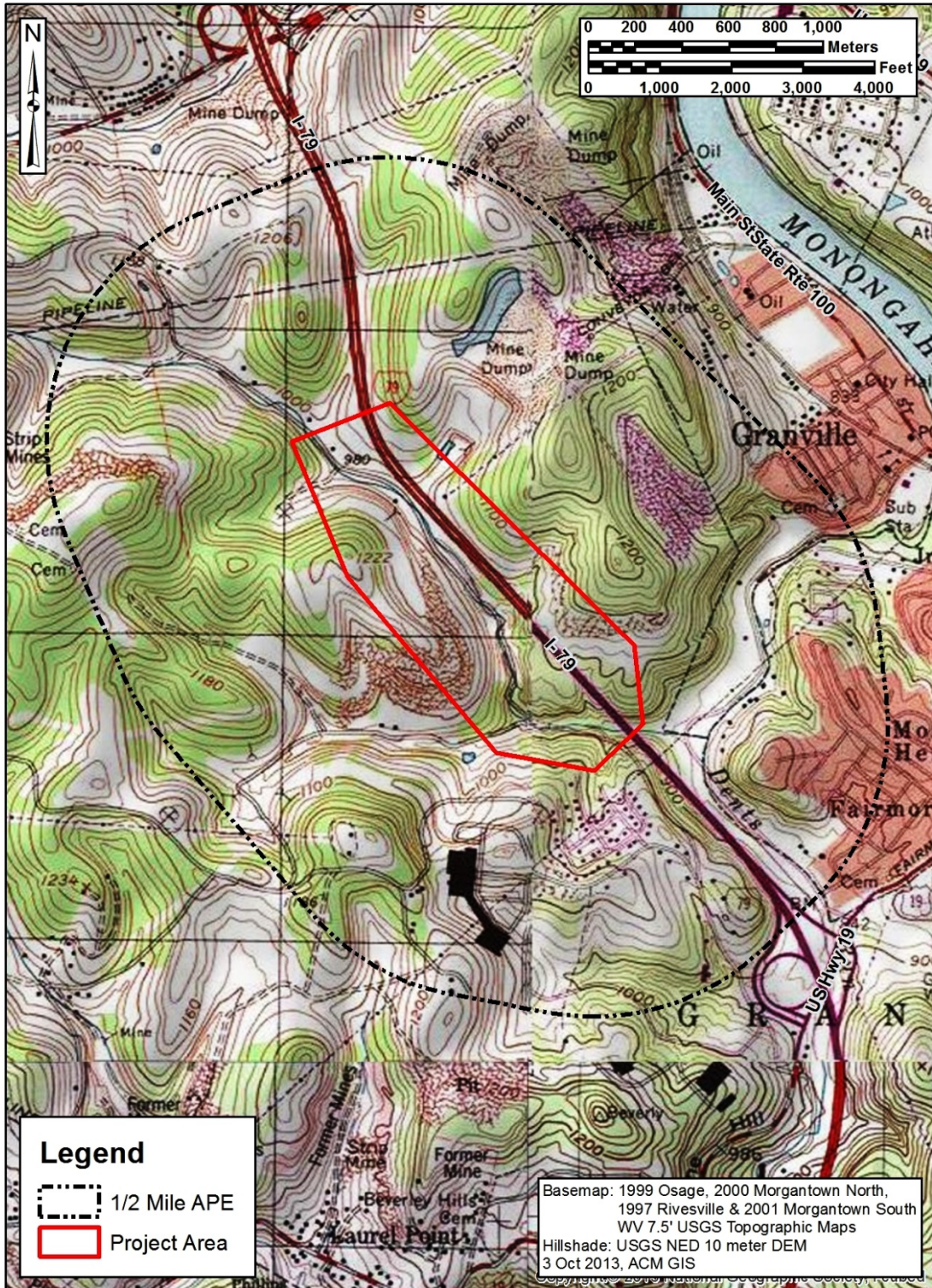


Figure 4. A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area and the APE.

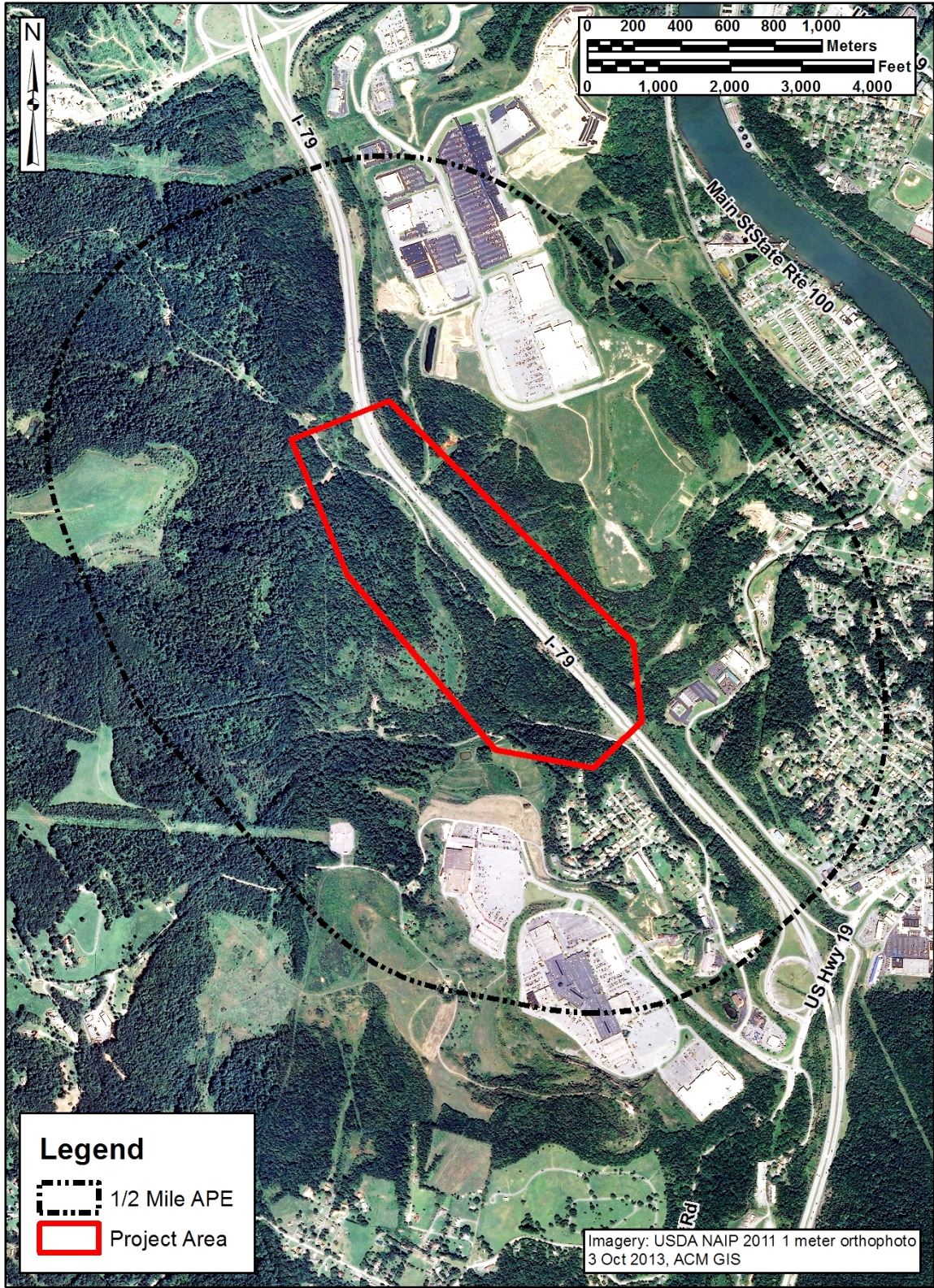


Figure 5. Aerial map showing the location of the project area and the APE.

The first two objectives will be evaluated in the Results of the Literature Review section of this report, while the last two objectives will be examined in the Results of the Viewshed Survey section.

The report will consist of seven sections. The first section is the Introduction, while the second section presents a Historic Background of the region. The third section will consist of the Results of the Literature Review, then the Methods utilized by this investigation, which is followed by the Results of the Viewshed Survey. The next section will evaluate the historic properties in regards to each property's potential for inclusion on the NRHP; the last section of the report is the Summary and Conclusions.

Christopher Jackson, M.S., RPA, conducted the field investigation and deed research. The fieldwork occurred on May 19, while the deed research was on May 20, 2013. The deed research was undertaken at the Monongalia County Courthouse and county histories were examined at the local history section of the Monongalia County Public Library; both are located in Morgantown. All figures for this report were compiled by Jon Walker.

## **HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

### *Early History and Settlement of the County*

In the late 1500s and early 1600s, it was noted by French missionaries that in what is present day West Virginia, the area along the Ohio River was inhabited by peoples of the Huron nation. However, during the Beaver Wars of the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the region became depopulated due to massive Iroquois attacks upon Native Americans between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes. These attacks began in the mid-1640s by an Iroquoian-speaking people (not of the Iroquois nation) on a stockaded Algonquian village in Michigan (White 1991). This period of intensive aggression has been attributed to the dwindling supply of the beaver pelts in the Hudson Valley (Farrell 1991). As a result of the lack of pelts, the Iroquois mounted a series of expeditions (known as the Beaver Wars) into the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes region in order to control the lucrative trade that the Huron nation enjoyed with the French.

Keener's (1998) research of the Beaver War, which consisted of examining the ethnohistoric records of the French, Iroquois, English, Dutch, and Algonquians, concluded that the Iroquois attacks/raids were primarily in response to the killing of either their peace representatives or their hunters. Keener (1998) notes that out of 332 reported battles, only four of these attacks occurred on groups that had fur trade items, and it appeared that the groups were not attacked because they were carrying fur trade goods. It was noted from the ethnohistoric records that three of these attacks were against large Ottawa trading parties who were coming back from Montreal; therefore, they would not have been carrying furs with them. The records of these three attacks indicate that only a few Ottawa were killed or captured, and no trade goods were reported to have been taken. The other attack occurred on a French trading party that was going to distribute arms and material to enemies of the Iroquois nations. Therefore, this attack was not to obtain furs, but rather to stop the distribution of goods (Keener 1998).

Taylor (2001) presents a view that reconciles these two viewpoints concerning the cause of the Beaver Wars. Taylor (2001) notes that the Iroquois wanted to destroy the Huron nation with the intent of controlling the fur trade, but this was only a secondary reason for the war. The primary reason for the war was that this was a mourning war, which meant that the Iroquois' main objective was "to obtain captives for adoption into Iroquois families and villages [that were] reeling from their recent losses to disease and war" (Taylor 2001:112). According to Iroquois culture,

Any individual's death diminished the collective power of his or her lineage, clan, village, and nation, provoking powerful and angry bursts of grief, especially by female relatives. Natives feared that their dead would linger about the village, inflicting disease and misfortune unless appeased with loud and expressive mourning. To draw the bereaved out of their agony and to encourage dead spirits to proceed to their afterlife, neighbors staged condolence rituals with feasts and presents. The best present of all was a war captive meant to replace the dead [Taylor 2001:102].

One of the reasons that the Huron were attacked, besides the fur trade, was that the Huron were from the Iroquoian linguistic group; therefore, they were easier to assimilate since they already knew the language. Another reason for the attacks on the Huron was because they had rejected invitations to join the Five Nations Confederacy. Therefore, the Huron were being punished for siding with the French and northern Algonquians instead of the Iroquois confederacy; this occurred with other Iroquoian speaking groups who had rejected invitations to join the Five Nations Confederacy (Taylor 2001).

Whatever the reason for the Beaver Wars, the Iroquois expeditions were wide ranging with documented attacks occurring in New England, the Chesapeake Bay and southern Appalachians, the headwaters of the Ottawa River in Canada, and near the Mississippi River (Tanner 1987); however, the brunt and ferocity of these attacks occurred in the Great Lakes region and the Ohio valley.

As a result of these attacks, the native populations moved westward and eventually settled in an area that was triangular in shape, with the three points consisting of Starved Rock in Illinois, Sault Sainte Marie and Michilimackinac in Michigan, and Chequamegon, which is located in Wisconsin. Green Bay was the approximate center for this area (White 1991). Refugee camps were settled in this area, with constant tensions among the refugees. Also, as a result of these attacks, the region between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River was depopulated.

The refugees worked out their tensions and by the 1690s had allied themselves against the Five Nation Confederacy. With the help of the French and French firearms, the allies began attacking Iroquois villages in the Hudson Valley. Finally, in 1701, the Iroquois nation asked for peace with the French and the allied refugees. The treaty, known as the Grand Settlement of 1701, declared that the Iroquois would abandon all hunting grounds west of Detroit, would not arbitrate or become involved with conflicts among the Great Lakes tribes, and would remain neutral in all future Anglo-French wars (White 1991). With the signing of the Grand Settlement, the refugees left the camps and began to resettle in the Great Lakes-Ohio River region.

With the signing of the Grand Settlement and the repopulation of the Ohio River valley, by the eighteenth century it was noted that northern West Virginia was being used by groups from the Mingo and Delaware nations as a hunting and gathering area (North 1998). In 1744, with the signing of the Treaty of Lancaster, Virginia officials believed that they had purchased the Iroquois title of ownership of all of the land between Virginia and the Mississippi River. It would not be until the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 that ownership of these lands was finally recognized by the Iroquois nation.

Upon the signing of the Treaty of Lancaster, English/American colonists began to travel through and settle into the eastern and central regions of what is West Virginia. However, the encroachment of these new settlers into the region was not viewed favorably by either the Native American tribes that were either settled or heavily utilized the region, or by the French, who viewed the Ohio River valley as being part of New France. With the arrival of the English/Americans into this section of West Virginia, as well as the establishment of settlements in western Pennsylvania and the arrival of English traders into the Ohio River valley, the French realized that they needed to establish their rights to the Ohio River valley, which was done through the construction of a series of forts. In the case of West Virginia, the most prominent French fort was Fort Duquesne, which was established where the present day city of Pittsburgh is located.

In 1749 King George II granted a charter to the Ohio Company for 500,000 acres between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers. The area between the two rivers is known as the Valley of Virginia. As part of the charter, 200,000 acres, which included Monongalia County, was to be offered to immigrants to settle in this area. It was hoped that up to 100 families would settle in the area and establish trade relations with the Native Americans. Thus, the ultimate goal was to take control of the interior Native American trade away from the Pennsylvania traders. In order to induce settlement, the immigrants would not be charged a tax for 10 years. However, the immigrants would still be required to pay dues to the Episcopal Church of Virginia. These rates were deemed to be too high for the potential immigrants and thus the number of settlers was marginal at best with no impact on the Pennsylvania traders (Wiley 1883).

Because the original tax-free incentive failed to convince settlers to move into the Valley of Virginia, it was decided in 1752 by the House of Burgesses to offer a new deal for the settlement of the Valley of Virginia. It should be noted that some of the largest bond holders for the Ohio Company were members of the House of Burgesses and thus the settlement of Valley of Virginia could provide a large influx of money to these bondholders. The new plan allowed for those immigrants (as long as they were Protestant) who moved into Augusta County, which included the present day county of Monongalia, 10 years exemption from public, county, and parish levies; in 1753 the offer was increased to 15 years (Wiley 1883).

While there are no records of whom and when the first Anglo-American explorers traversed through Monongalia County, it is known that in 1753 Dr. Thomas Eckarly and his two brothers did cross through the county. They came to the area looking to avoid military service in the Seven Year's War, also called the French and Indian War. Upon seeing the land along the Monongahela River, they believed the area would soon be settled due to its rich soil. Thus, the



three men did not settle in Monongalia County, but rather continued on to Dunkard Bottom, which is in Preston County. At Dunkard Bottom, two of the brothers were killed by Native Americans. The first settlers in Monongalia County occurred in 1758 when Thomas Decker led a group of immigrants into the county. The group would eventually settle near the present day city of Morgantown is located. However, in the Spring of the following year, the colony was attacked by a group of Delaware and Mingo warriors with many of the settlers killed (Dilger 2006; Wiley 1883).

With the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the end of the Seven Years War, England acquired all of the French territories in North America. However, in response to Pontiac's Rebellion, England issued the Proclamation of 1763 which forbade settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains until the land could be purchased from the Native Americans (Wiley 1883). In this section of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the region was inhabited by Native Americans from the Iroquois, Mingo, Delaware, and Shawnee nations (Dilger 2006). In order to uphold this Proclamation of 1763, British and colonial troops were sent into the area west of the Allegheny Mountains in order to remove the settlers.

While the Proclamation was a good idea and had the potential to be good for the Native Americans, unfortunately, the proclamation was unenforceable due to the lack of British soldiers in the area. It was quickly determined that for every settler that was forced to leave, several would come and replace the evicted settler. Also, many land speculators, including George Washington, claimed vast acreages in western Virginia and in the Ohio River valley. Following the end of the Seven Years War, the Native American claim of land in western Virginia was slowly being relinquished as the Native Americans began to cede their rights to this territory via the Treaty of Hard Labour and the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. With the signing of these two treaties, the Native Americans relinquished their claims on land between the Ohio River and the Alleghenies to the British. With the area no longer in dispute, Euro-American settlers once again began to traverse into the region.

In 1770, the first Euro-American settled in what is today Grant District. The person was Alex Smith and we would be followed by Jacob Scott (1771), William Robinson (1772), and George Robinson (1772). In 1773, John Stewart, another early settler in the district, constructed a blockhouse approximately 1 mile from the head of Stewart's Run; the blockhouse would remain standing until 1796 (Wiley 1883).

During the time of Dunmore's War, which occurred in 1774, saw the construction of numerous stockade forts and block-houses in the region. The war consisted of an expedition led by the governor of Virginia (John Murray, the Earl of Dunmore) against several Shawnee villages in Central Ohio. The reason for the expedition was due to Shawnee attacks on settlers in the present day states of Kentucky and West Virginia (Tanner 1987). These forts/block houses included Kern's Stockade Fort on Decker's Creek, Burris' Fort on the east side of the Monongahela River and two miles from the present day city of Morgantown, Cobun's Fort on Cobun's Creek and approximately three miles from Kern's stockade, Fort Dwindle on the west side of the Monongahela River near Stuarttown, Martin's Fort on Crooked Run along with Harrison's Fort at the headwaters of Harrison', and Statler's Fort on Dunkard Creek, Baldwin's block-house at Blacksville (Wiley 1883).

### *Slaves in Monongalia County*

Monongalia County had little slaves, mainly due to the county's proximity to the free northern states and the lack of a topography that would have made slave farming profitable. Freed slaves were allowed in the county and several emancipated slaves also lived in the county.

The last slave auction occurred on April 11, 1864 when Stephen Trimble and his sister, Elizabeth were sold for \$326 to William A. Hanway. The reason that they were sold is due to the death of their master A.C. Dorsey. The cost for the slaves was fairly low when in the 1850s a normally healthy, male slave would have been sold for between \$1,500 and \$2,000 dollars. It is believed that the reason for the low amount was due to the American Civil War and the possible passage of what would become the Thirteenth Amendment, which banned slavery. With the passage of the amendment, both slaves were set free (Wiley 1883).

### *Schools*

While it is known that schoolhouses had been built and were being used for the education of the local children, due to a fire all of the early records prior to 1796 were destroyed. Therefore, very little is known about the early education practices for the county. It is known that in 1810, the county set up a literary fund in which confiscations, fines, penalties, etc. acquired by the county were put towards education.

In 1814, the Monongalia Academy was incorporated on the land owned by Thomas R. Evans. In 1833, the academy, which taught only females, was opened up. However, in 1866 the academy was forced to close its doors. While the female academy closed its doors, the Monongalia Academy trustees bought the buildings. The West Virginia Agricultural College would be created and utilize the buildings from the Monongalia Academy. Eventually the college would become West Virginia University (Wiley 1883), which today is the primary economic force in Morgantown and the county.

### *Industry and Business*

The first major documented industry in Monongalia County was the manufacturing of iron. Whether iron manufacturing was in fact the first industry in the county is unknown because all of the county records prior to 1796 were destroyed in a fire. The earliest known iron works consisted of the Decker Creek Iron Works, which was in operation in 1798. The earliest documentation of an iron furnace concerns the Pleasant Furnace on Quarry Run. The furnace is mentioned on the November 28, 1798, deed when John B. Armstead sold the furnace and land to John Davis and Henry and Isaac Hite Williams. Additional furnaces included the Woodgrove furnace (built in 1824), the Henry Clay furnace (built in 1836), and the Ana, or River Furnace (built in 1848).

Utilizing these furnaces, Samuel Jackson was able to supply his forge where he made hand cut nails. The factory was known as either the Cheat River Iron Works or Jackson's Old Iron Works. A second nail factory was also in operation during the late eighteenth century; the factory, known as Hawthorne's Nail Works, was in operation from 1790 to 1800 (Wiley 1883).

Besides iron ore, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century oil was discovered in the county, and the mining of coal and processing of coke was being undertaken. By 1865 a major oil boom was occurring in the county with numerous companies in operation. These companies included the Baltimore and Dunkard Oil, Doll's Run and Dunkard Creek Petroleum, Cheat River Oil and Mining, Laurel Run Oil, the Madsville Oil and Mining, Monongalia Oil and Mining, Hawthorne Petroleum and Lumbering, and the Woodgrove Oil. As fast as the boom started, it quickly ended with several oil wells going dry and becoming salt wells. In 1869 in the community of Stumptown the oil well was utilized as a salt well resulting in the creation of the Monongalia Salt Works by Thursby Kidd and Company. However, the lack of the proper machinery quickly led to the wells abandonment (Wiley 1883).

During the early nineteenth century major milling facilities were being developed within the county. The earliest known mill was a powder mill built in the late eighteenth century on Quarry Run. Additional mills included a carding machine and wool processing mill built by Jon Rodgers in the 1830's, who also built a paper mill in Morgantown on Decker's Creek in 1839. Tilton and Crowl commenced papermaking that same year. During the 1840's Joshua Swindler made millstones that were shipped as far away as Cincinnati (Wiley 1883).

Another major industry in the county was the manufacturing of carriages. In 1802 John Shisler opened a carriage manufacturing plant in Morgantown. In 1851, Fairchild, Lawhead, and Company began the production of carriages eventually sending their carriages to as far as Texas.

The coal industry, which was a major economic force in the county during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, slowly developed in the county. In the early 1880s, the county, and Grant District in particular was noted for "its mineral wealth-coal, iron ore, and limestone-[but they have] never been fully developed" (Wiley 1883:716). It would not be until the United States entry the First World War and the large subsequent demand for coal, before there was a rapid development of this industry. It was noted that

...not until 1917, when the United States entered the World War and there came a sudden unprecedented demand for coal did Monongalia County become a large scale producer. Almost overnight Scotts Run in Cass District, by a remarkable boom, became one of West Virginia's greatest industrial districts, with a pronounced influx of population (Core 1982:456).

The coal industry would play a major part in the county's development until the 1950s, when the industry in general saw a decline in the nation's need and demand for coal.

For most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the county and Grant District was rural in nature with agriculture and its associated industries being the primary occupation for the local populace. The main items grown/raised in the district included wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, pears, cherries, and plums. Because of the fertility of its soils and being located along the Monongahela River, by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the district was the wealthiest in the county, estimated to be worth \$849,932.00 (Wiley 1883).

## *Transportation*

Roads were initially located and built on the tops of ridges in order to avoid Native American warriors and potential attacks in the valley's hollows. The first road to be built in the county was up Decker's Creek which connected Morgantown to Rock Forge. The road was used to bring in salt and iron from Winchester and was constructed between 1772 and 1776. With the increase in population, the population of the county increased by nearly 8,000 settlers between 1790 and 1810, grew a demand for more and better roads. By 1813 the Northwestern Turnpike, which connected New Martins to Morgantown, was built and ready for travel. The turnpike took a trip that originally was 250 miles to Pittsburg, and shortened the trip to 50 miles. Additional turnpikes were constructed with the most noted being the Maryland Turnpike and the Ohio Turnpike; both turnpikes were in operation in 1832. On Dec 16, 1854 the Morgan Bridge Company completed the first suspension bridge in the county across the Monongahela River at Morgantown (Wiley 1883).

Before the bridge was completed, the best way to cross the Monongahela River was by ferry. The first ferry, which was established in 1785, was located on Andrew Ice's property and was known as Ice's Ferry. Many other ferries were established in the county, and eventually there were as many as 17 ferries operating (Wiley 1883).

The construction of the roads brought in much trade and population into Monongalia County, especially Morgantown, but it was soon realized that for Morgantown to continue to grow additional transportation would be needed to connect Monongalia County to the industrious east coast. While Monongalia County lost its chance to have a station on the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad, the railroad constructed a station in to Marion County; Monongalia County decided to continue the construction of turnpikes. However, the county desperately wanted and needed a railroad. Although the Morgantown and Independence Railway Company wanted to construct a railroad spur from the Pennsylvania Railroad line to the B&O railroad near Independence, insufficient funds caused the spur not to be constructed. Many attempts were made to bring a railroad through the county, but funding continued to come up short until the B&O Railroad constructed a line through the county and connected Morgantown with its main line in 1886 (Wiley 1883).

Because the construction of a railroad through Monongalia County was becoming increasingly difficult, the people decided to advance the construction of canals and slack-waterways. In 1817 the Monongahela Navigation Company was established and on April 29, 1826, the *Reindeer* became the first steamboat to visit Morgantown. The first steamboat built in Monongalia County was the *Lady Ellicott* constructed at Ice's Ferry (Wiley 1883).

Another Monongahela Navigation Company based out of Pennsylvania planned to slack the river from Pittsburgh to the state line, but by 1856 the company was only able to reach New Geneva. Due to insufficient funds and Morgantown's need to open up trade, the United States Government took up the project and extended a canal to Morgantown. There were plans for a slack-water canal to extend from Morgantown to Fairfield, but the undertaking never went through (Wiley 1883).

Today, the county in general, and specifically the district, is based around Morgantown and West Virginia University with many recent commercial and retail buildings having been constructed along I-79.

## **RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW**

As noted in the Introduction section, there were two questions that this section of the report will try to evaluate. These questions are:

1. Will the proposed project visually impact any historic properties that have been previously documented in the APE?
2. Will the proposed project visually impact any properties that are listed on the NRHP in the APE?

In order to answer these questions, the online HPI forms and NRHP files maintained at DCH were examined.

Christopher Jackson, M.S., RPA, conducted the online literature review on May 18, 2013. From an examination of these records it was determined that no architectural resources or NRHP properties have been documented either in the project area or the APE.

An examination of the cemetery survey forms indicated that one cemetery (Granville Methodist Church Cemetery/archaeological site 46MG223) has been recorded immediately east and just outside of the APE (Figure 6). An examination of the cemetery survey form indicated that the cemetery is fairly large with over 80 internments. A majority of the internments occurred in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the oldest documented burial having happened in 1824 and the most recent in 1933.

In order to determine the possibility for architectural resources in the APE, the USGS 1904 Blacksville and 1931 Morgantown quadrangles (15' topographic maps) were examined. From this inspection, it could be determined that the area is fairly rural in nature with the community of Granville located along the river and outside of the APE (Figure 7). It was also ascertained that several buildings were recorded in the APE; therefore, one of the goals of this investigation will be to determine if these buildings could be visually impacted by the proposed project, and if so, are these buildings still standing.

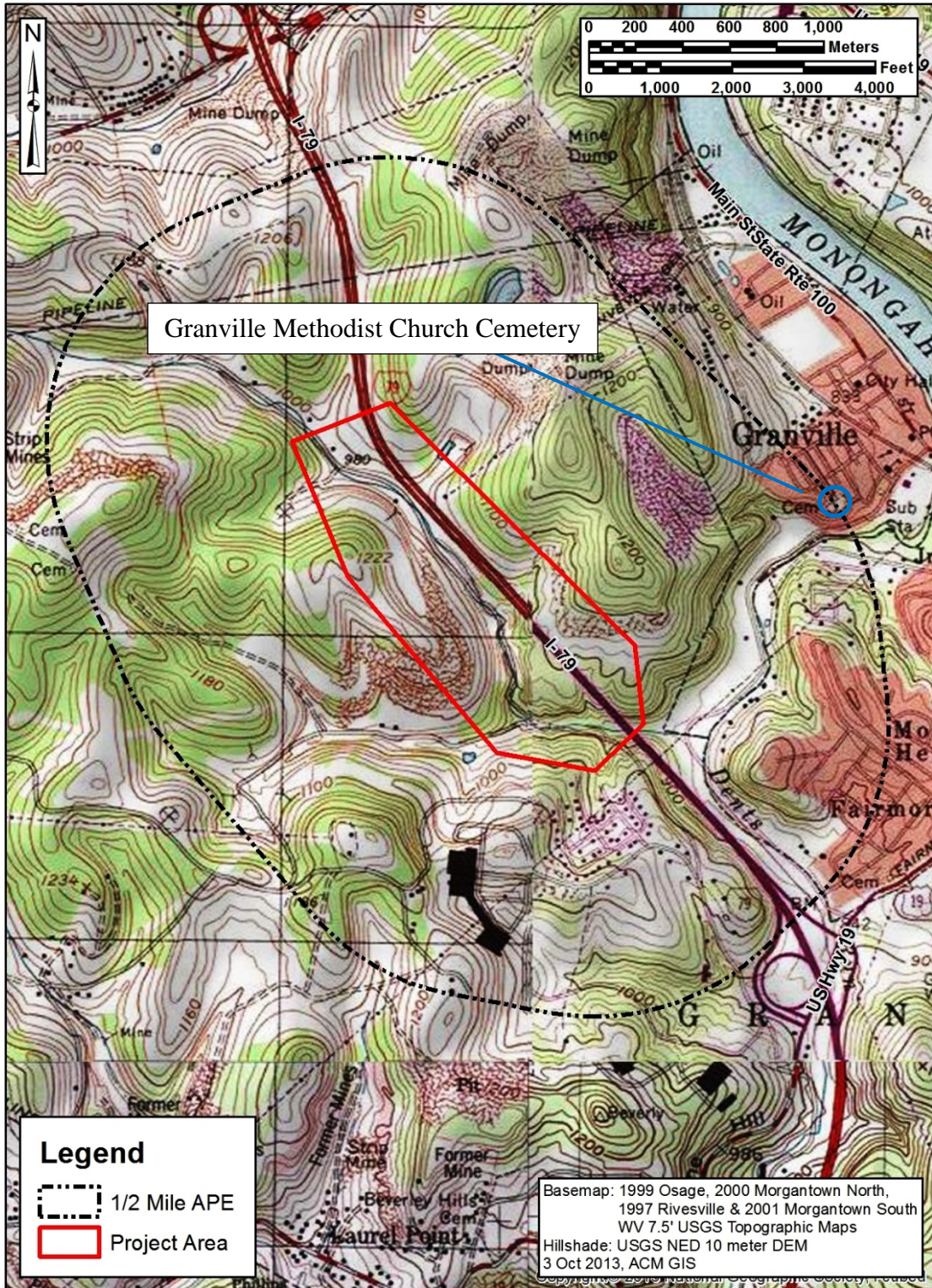


Figure 6. A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area the APE, and the cemetery.

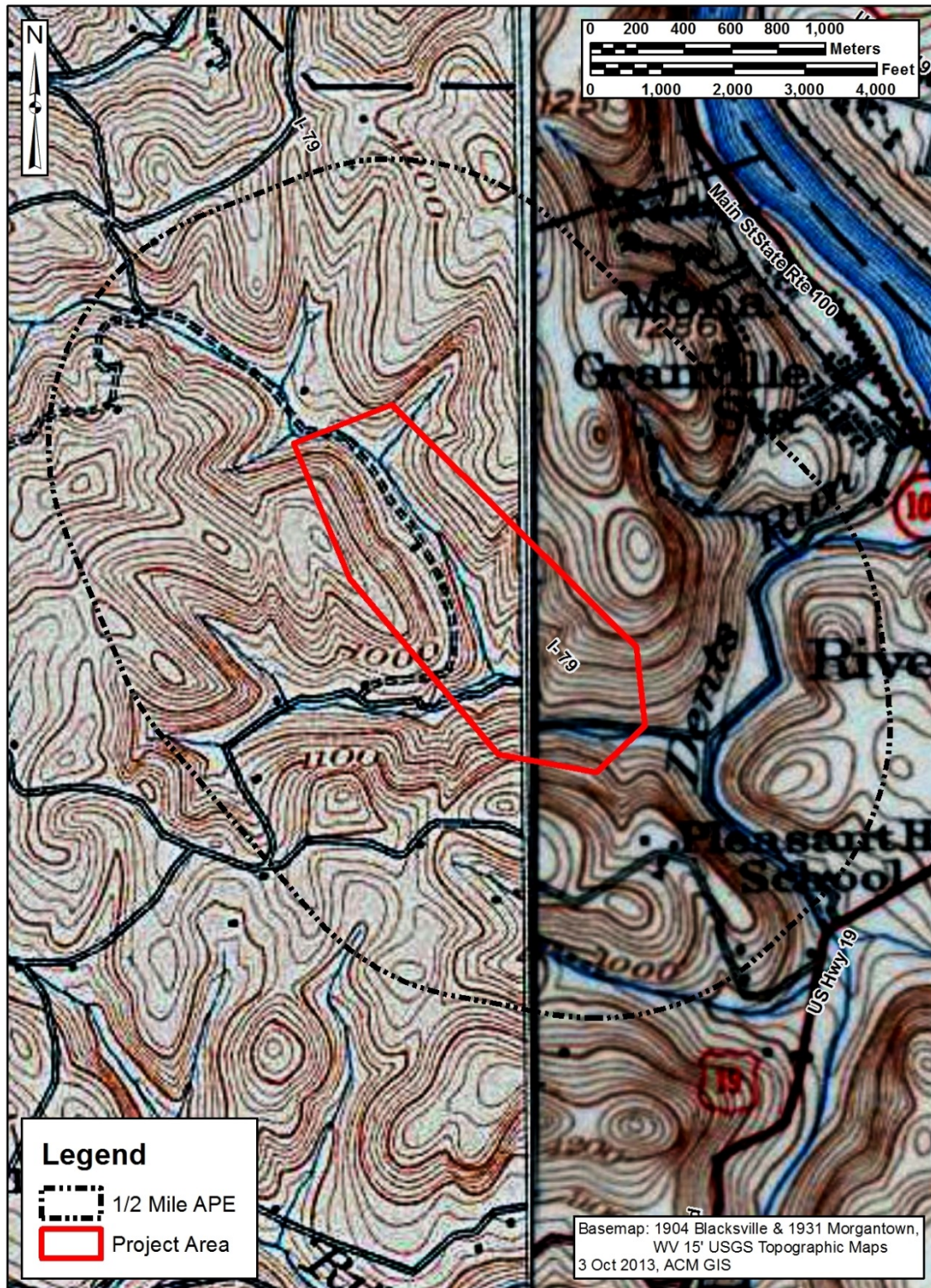


Figure 7. A section of the USGS 1904 Blacks ville and 1931 Morgantown quadrangles (15' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area and the APE.

## **METHODS**

In order to answer the last two questions proposed in the Introduction section of the report, all buildings/structures that could be visually impacted by the proposed project were examined. Prior to the field investigation it was decided to determine those sections within the APE that could be visually impacted by the proposed project. Those areas in the APE that could be visually impacted was determined by using ArcGIS 9.3 with the Spatial Analyst extension using the Viewshed tool of the Surface Analysis feature and verified using the Military Analyst extension Radial Line of Sight tool. This was done using the USGS National Elevation Dataset, 3 meter resolution Digital Elevation Model using a Z factor of 1 and an output cell size of 3. The resulting visual impact areas in the APE were saved in an ESRI Grid format in NAD 17, UTM Zone 17N. Those areas in the APE that could be visually impacted by the proposed project are shown on Figure 8.

Properties that were located in the visually impacted areas were field examined. It should be noted that the USGS 1999 Osage and 2000 Morgantown East quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) were utilized during the field investigation in documenting architectural locations. If it was determined that a property was at least 50 years of age, based on the county property tax records, than an HPI form was completed for that property. Documentation of a property consisted of assigning the property an AL number (AL stands for Architectural Location) and then photographing the property.

The architectural styles of the buildings were primarily determined from McAlester and McAlester (2002).

If an unrecorded cemetery was encountered during the field investigation, or via local contacts, then that location was examined and the cemetery was documented. This consisted of photographing the cemetery, drawing a schematic map, and conducting research on the cemetery and the people interred in it.

In order to evaluate a property in regards to Criterion B of the NRHP, deed records were examined for those properties that were at least 50 years of age, as well as any cemetery. The deeds were examined at the Monongalia County Courthouse. County histories were also examined in order to aid in the evaluation of the properties in regards to Criteria A and B.

## **RESULTS OF THE VIEWSHED SURVEY**

The field investigation was conducted on May 19, 2013, by Christopher Jackson, M.S., RPA. The weather at the time of the field investigation consisted of a sunny day with the temperature approximately 80 degrees F.



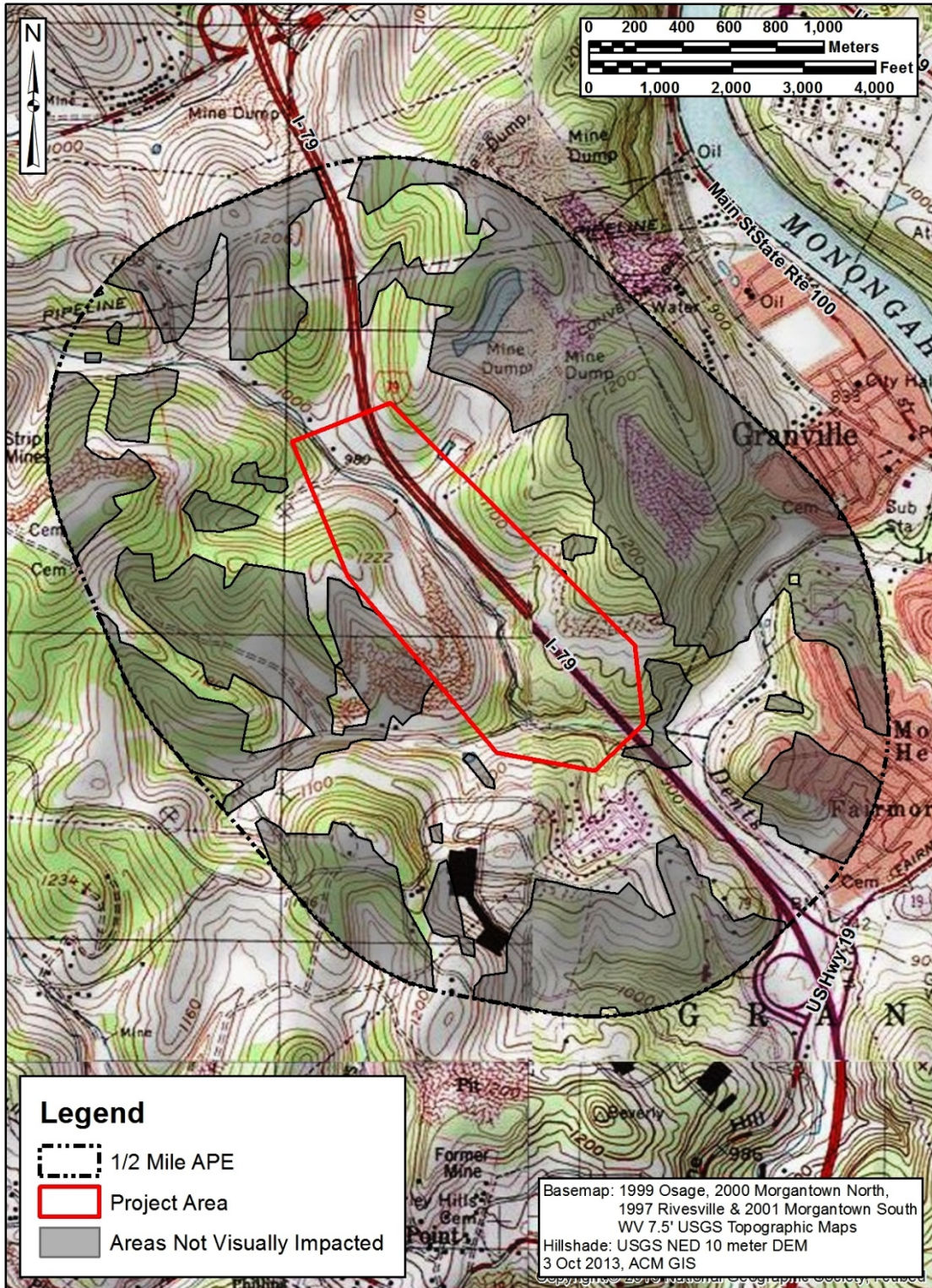


Figure 8. A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area, the APE, and areas that could be visually impacted.

The results of the field investigation indicated that a great deal of the buildings/structures located in the APE consist of modern commercial and/or retail buildings, modern residences, and trailers (Figure 9; Plates 1 to 4).

An examination of the property tax records for those areas that could be visually impacted by the proposed project indicated only one architectural resource (designated as AL-1) was situated in this area. Based on local contact information, a cemetery (Breakiron Cemetery) was also investigated by this study (Figure 9). These two resources are discussed below beginning with the architectural resource. A copy of the HPI form for AL-1 is provided in Appendix B, while a completed copy of the Cemetery Survey form can be found in Appendix C.

#### *AL-1*

AL-1 is located in the west central section of the APE (Figure 9). Visual examination of the location of AL-1 documented a house and a trailer (Plates 5 to 7). According to the tax records, the house was constructed in 1913, while the trailer is modern and no further documentation occurred on that resource.

The house is a two-story side gable building that has an asphalt shingled roof as well as cinder block walls and foundation (Plates 5 to 7). Further inspection of the house documented a one story addition to the front of the house and brick lintel above a couple of the windows (Plates 5 and 6). It was also determined that a deck was situated on the rear of the house; the deck has been removed (Plate 7).

Analysis of the viewshed from AL-1 to the project area indicates that the viewshed is currently hindered because of the woodlots/trees that are located between the project area and this resource.

#### *Breakiron Cemetery (Site 46MG304)*

The cemetery (site 46MG304) is situated east of AL-1 and in the west central section of the APE (Figure 9). The cemetery located on the toe of a ridge in a woodlot; steep slopes are situated immediately to the south (Plates 8 and 9). The cemetery is not maintained and based on the vegetation, it can be determined that it has not been maintained for several years.

An examination of the cemetery indicated that at one time a fence was located on the south and east sides of the cemetery; the fence was determined by the presence of wooden fence posts (Plates 10 and 11). It was also determined that a road, which has been long abandoned, was located immediately east of the cemetery (Plates 12 and 13) and it would have been via this road that the remains would have been brought to the cemetery for burial.

An examination of the cemetery indicated that it consists of a small rural family cemetery with the predominant surnames being Breakiron and Casey. Further inspection of the cemetery documented 10 headstones and 10 footstones (Figure 10). Of the 10 headstones, only one of them has been eroded to the point of being illegible. Plates 14 to 25 present the headstones and a sample of the footstones documented in the cemetery.

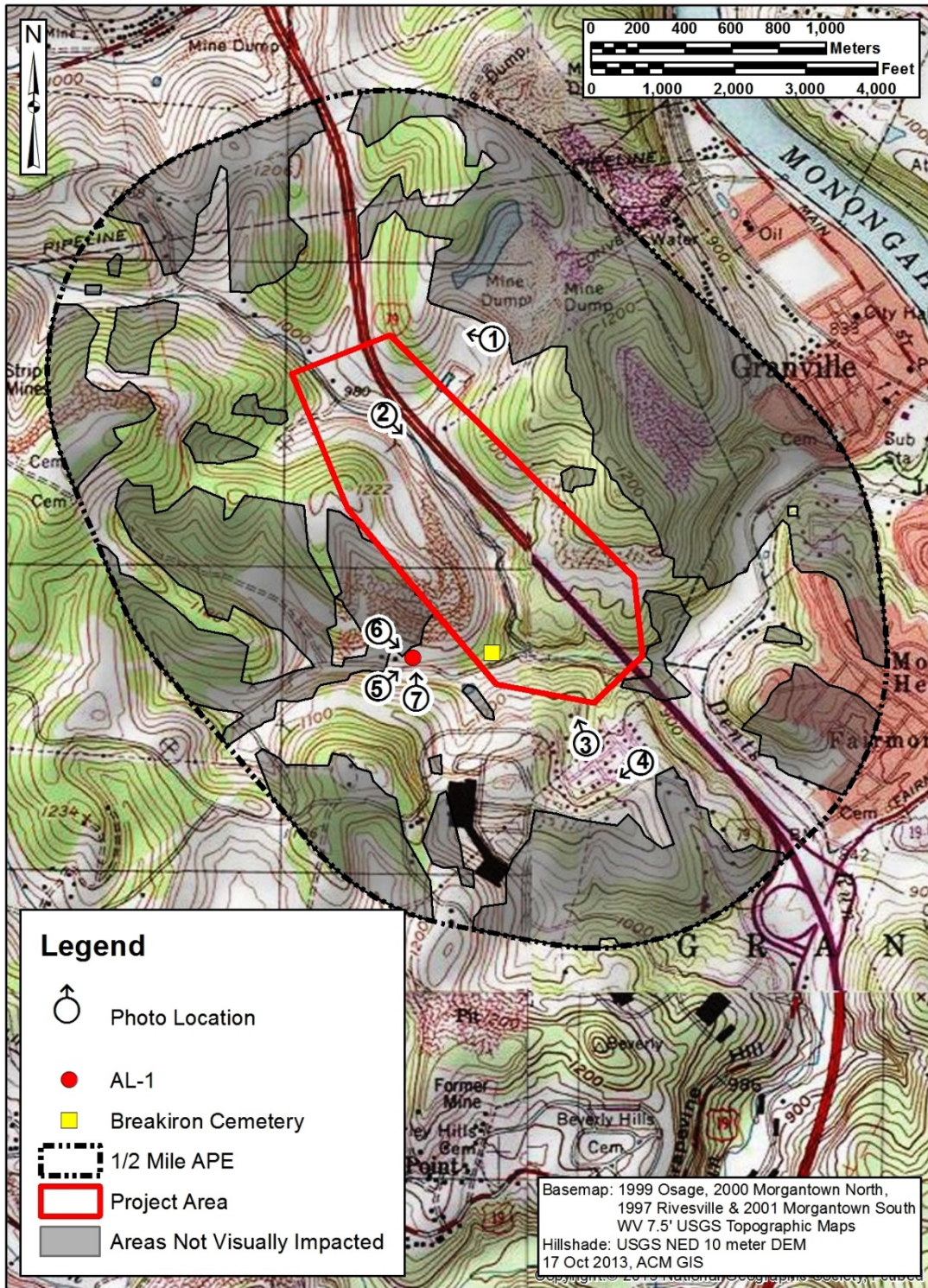


Figure 9. A section of the USGS 1999 Osage, 2000 Morgantown North, 1997 Rivesville, and 2001 Morgantown South quadrangles (7.5' topographic maps) showing the location of the project area, the APE, areas that could be visually impacted, AL-1, photograph locations, and the Breakiron Cemetery.



Plate 1. Photograph of modern commercial buildings documented in the APE, looking north.



Plate 2. Photograph of trailers documented in the APE, looking southwest.



Plate 3. Photograph of a street scape in a subdivision, looking northeast.



Plate 4. Photograph of houses in a subdivision, looking west.



Plate 5. Photograph of AL-1 showing the brick above the windows and the addition, looking east-northeast.



Plate 6. Photograph of the front of AL-1 showing the addition, looking east-southeast.



Plate 7. Photograph of the rear of AL-1, looking northeast.

Table 1 present the list of people known to be buried in the cemetery. Based on this list, it can be determined that the earliest burial was for William H. Breakiron in 1853, while the latest was for James F. Breakiron in 1913 (Carter and Bogdan 1998).

Cross examining the list of people buried in the cemetery with the data collected from the field investigation, it is hypothesized that the illegible headstone marks the location of George A. Breakiron. The reason for this is that except for George A. Breakiron, all of the remaining people on the list can be accounted for on the headstones documented in the cemetery.

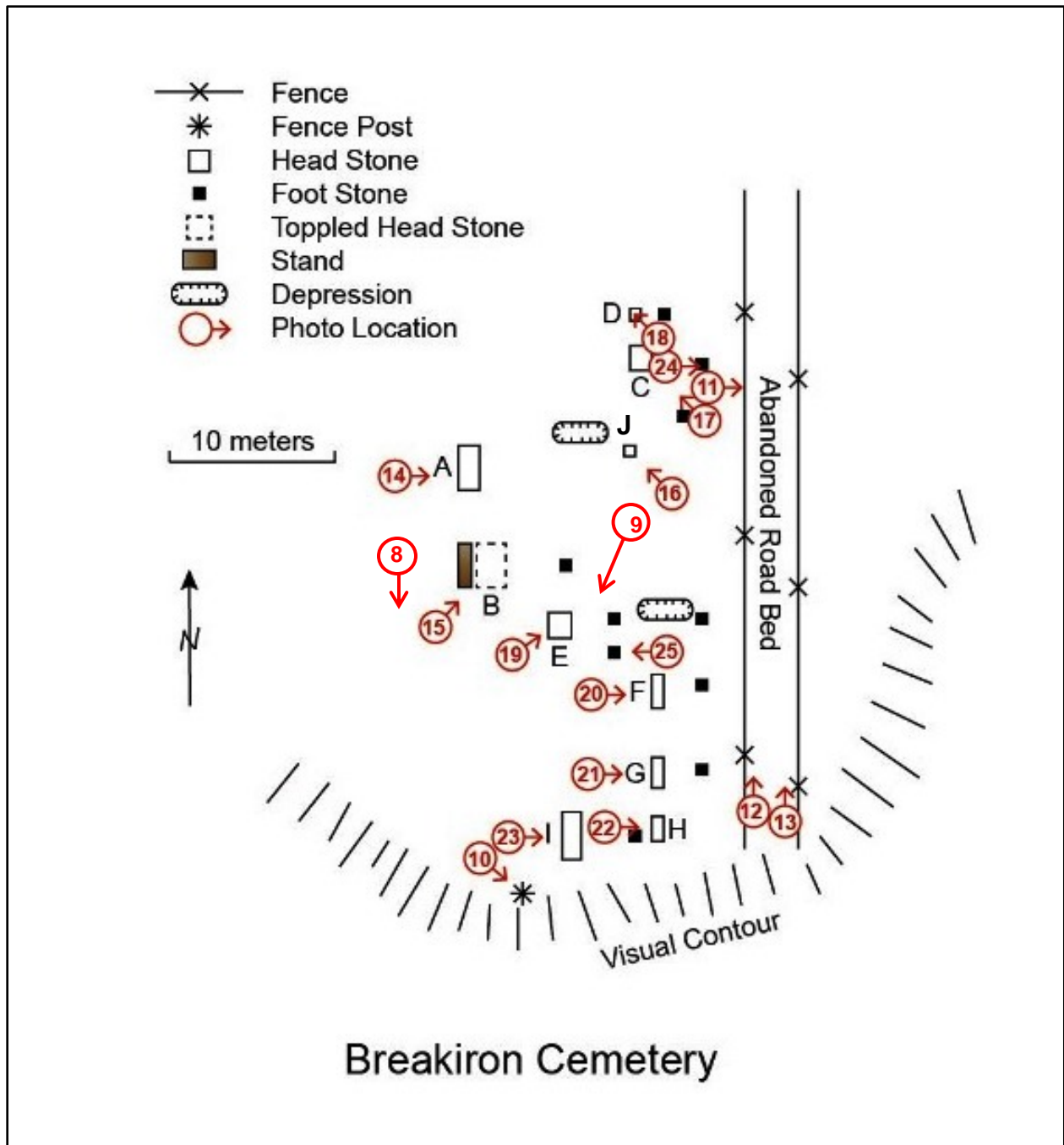


Figure 10. Schematic map of the Breakiron Cemetery showing photograph locations.





Plate 8. Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking south.



Plate 9. Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery showing the steep slope, looking southwest.



Plate 10. Photograph of a fence post documented immediately south of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking northeast.



Plate 11. Photograph of a fence post documented immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east.



Plate 12. Photograph of an abandoned road bed located immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north.



Plate 13. Photograph of an abandoned road bed situated immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north.



Plate 14. Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca J. Breakiron, looking east.



Plate 15. Photograph of the toppled headstone and base for James F. Breakiron, looking northeast.



Plate 16. Photograph of the eroded/unreadable headstone, looking northwest.



Plate 17. Photograph of the headstone for Charles L. Breakiron, Mary S. Breakiron, William H. Breakiron, George T. Breakiron, and an infant, looking northwest.



Plate 18. Photograph of the headstone for the infant daughter of John C. and Mary J. Bayles, looking northwest.



Photo 19. Photograph of the headstone for Mary Breakiron and George Breakiron, looking east-northeast.



Plate 20. Photograph of the headstone for William H. Breakiron, looking east.



Plate 21. Photograph of the headstone of James Casey, looking east.



Plate 22. Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca Casey, looking east.



Plate 23. Photograph of the headstone for Permelia Casey, looking east.





Plate 24. Photograph of a footstone documented in the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east.



Plate 25. Photograph of the footstone for Mary Breakiron, looking west.

<b>Table 1. List of people buried in the Breakiron Cemetery.</b>					
<b>Schematic Key</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Birth</b>	<b>Death</b>	<b>Comment</b>
D	Broyles	infant	March 20, 1908	May 20, 1908	Dau. Of John C. and Mary J. Broyles
C	Breakiron	Charles L.	September 9, 1873	June 6, 1886	
E	Breakiron	George	July 25, 1805	July 6, 1869	At Rest
	Breakiron	George A.	May 8, 1874	April 18, 1878	
C	Breakiron	George T.	November 3, 1849	October 8, 1898	
C	Breakiron	infant	August 17, 1872	August 20, 1872	Son of G.T. and M.S. Breakiron
B	Breakiron	James F.	February 12, 1840	February 17, 1913	
E	Breakiron	Mary	January 8, 1811	April 30, 1903	
C	Breakiron	Mary S.	January 29, 1852	August 7, 1877	Wife of G.T. Breakiron
A	Breakiron	Rebecca J.	October 8, 1834	October 27, 1907	At Rest
C	Breakiron	William H.	August 10, 1871	April 10, 1880	Son of G.T. and M.S. Breakiron
F	Breakiron	William H.	January 2, 1847	June 23, 1853	Son of G. and M. Breakiron
G	Casey	James, Sr.	September 25, 1775	August 25, 1853	
I	Casey	Permelia	August 5, 1805	March 6, 1888	
H	Casey	Rebecca	March 12, 1787	January 25, 1866	78 years, 10 months, 13 days Wife of James T.
J	eroded, unable to read				

## NRHP EVALUATION OF THE PROPERTY

According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), historic resources that can be defined as significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP) are those that “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or
- C. That embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history (Andrus 1997:2).

The following is an evaluation of the architectural resource and the cemetery.

### *Criterion A Evaluation*

Based on an examination of the data that has been obtained for AL-1 and the Breakiron Cemetery, it can be determined that neither resource is affiliated with a significant historical event or theme. Because of this, neither resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

### *Criterion B Evaluation*

Since Criterion B concerns whether a resource is associated with a historically significant person(s), a deed search/title history was conducted on AL-1 and the Breakiron Cemetery. The following is this deed history beginning with AL-1.

#### AL-1

This tract, which is approximately 2.5 acres in size, is currently owned by Carl and Tammy Pase, who purchased the lot for \$10.00 on September 30, 2008, from Linda M. Pase (Monongalia County Deed Book [MCDB] 1375:759-762). The deed noted the presence of a house, barn, and outbuildings.

Linda Pase had acquired the tract when Charles Pase died intestate on September 24, 2006. Prior to his death, Charles and Linda shared ownership of the 2.5 acre parcel when their mother, Helen Pase died testate on May 13, 2002. According to her will, the ownership of the land was to be shared between Charles and Helen (Monongalia County Will Book 170:511).

Helen had obtained ownership of the property when her husband Virgil Pase died on January 31, 1987 (MCDB 1375:759-762).

Virgil and Helen Pase bought the 2.5 acre tract on August 15, 1961. The lot was acquired from the Elizabeth Coal Company for \$10.00 cash in hand. The deed noted that the purchase price also included an additional \$2,500.00 that was to be paid at 6 percent annum. A house, barn, and outbuildings are stated as being on the property (MCDB 598:60-62).

On August 13, 1955, the Elizabeth Coal Company purchased this tract, which was approximately a 57 acre tract, as well as three additional tracts from Charles Armistead at a public sale; the sale had occurred on August 3, but it was not finalized until August 13. Charles Armistead had been appointed trustee of the McCartney Mining Corporation Estate when the company had filed for bankruptcy. The four parcels were sold for \$35,200.00 and included all leases and equipment, as well as Tipple #1 in Riverside (MCDB 526:382-386).

The McCartney Coal Company sold 11 tracts, including the 57 acre tract which had been designated as Parcel 1, to the McCartney Mining Company. The transaction occurred on October 1, 1950, for \$10.00 (MCDB 457:267-292).

The 57 acre tract was purchased by the McCartney Coal Company on April 12, 1943, from John and Margaret Zen, Vincent Tinivelli, John Tinivelli, Frank and Mary Beata, Savino and Domenica Beata, Luigi and Gulia Brianza. The total price was \$2,800.00, which consisted of \$1,000.00 cash in hand, then six months later a payment of \$800.00, and in a year's time the final payment of \$1,000.00 at 6 percent annum (MCDB 339:141-145).

Mike Tinivelli, Savno Beata, Frank Beata, Luigi Brianza, and John Zen bought the 57 acre lot from John and Jennie Gibson. The transaction occurred on August 18, 1920. The cost of the parcel consisted of \$1.00 cash in hand, with was to be followed by two payments of \$3,333.33 over the next two years (MCDB 170:77-79).

John and Jennie Gibson acquired the 57 acre parcel on January 2, 1915, from the heirs of Rebecca Breakiron and James F. Breakiron (MCDB 133:275-281). The cost of the tract, which is referred to in the deed as the "Dower Lot", was \$4,182.00. It should be noted that the deed notes an exception in the parcel: "There is excepted and reserved the grave lot known as the Breakiron Grave Lot, containing one acre, more or less, and which parcel of land used as a burying ground is fenced..." (MCDB 133:276).

On July 14, 1902, James F. and Rebecca Breakiron (brother and sister) purchased the 57 acres tract for \$750.00 (MCDB 106:260-262). The land was acquired from Mary J. Breakiron, George Wells, Lillie and George Hall, Effie and George Bucher, as well as James and Mary Wells. The parcel had been given to Mary J. Breakiron when the George Breakiron estate had been parceled out.

The George Breakiron estate had been divided into nine separate parcels with Mary Breakiron acquiring the "Widower Lot". The division of the land, which occurred on March 23,

1870, was done by three commissioners that had been appointed by the heirs of the estate (MCDB 7:125-129).

The original estate was created on March 22, 1852, when George Breakiron purchased a 218.5 acre tract from John and Sarah Hanway. The land cost \$3,925.00 (MCDB OS20:209-210).

If the property tax records are correct, then the house at AL-1 would have been constructed when James F. Breakiron and Rebecca Breakiron owned the property.

### *Breakiron Cemetery*

The cemetery and surrounding land, which is approximately 57 acres, is currently owned by John Lynch, Janet Lynch, and C. Barton Loar (trustee for John Lynch Jr., and Lori Lee Lynch). The parcel, as well as 23 additional tracts, was purchased for \$600,000.00 from D.H.M. Corporation on February 15, 1980 (MCDB 835:48-124). The 57 acre lot is designated as the "Dower Tract" and Tract 15 in the deed. The deed notes that the cemetery is exempted from the 57 acre parcel.

D.H.M. Corporation acquired the 57 acre tract, as well as 12 additional tracts on June 6, 1975 (MCDB 792:290-294). The corporation was the sole stockholder of the Elizabeth Coal Company and on January 1, 1975, the stockholders of the D.H.M. Corporation voted to dissolve the coal company. Thus, the corporation became the owners of these 13 parcels with the dissolution of the Elizabeth Coal Company.

From this point on, the deed history is the same as for AL-1.

In regards to the cemetery itself, it was officially created on October 1, 1909 (MCDB 106:260-262). The deed states:

The said James F. Breakiron, Daniel W. Breakiron, Frederick Breakiron, Alfred Breakiron, Melinda Mercer and W.W. Mercer, her husband, George C. Bircher and Effa Bircher, his wife, George E. Wells and Ella Wells, his wife, Lillie N. Hall and George Hall, her husband, Mary J. Bayles and John Bayles, her husband, Grantors, the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, State of West Virginia, in Grant District and known as a small piece belonging to the farm owned by the said James F. Breakiron and Rebecca Jane Breakiron, the sister of James F. Breakiron who is now deceased bounded as follows.

Beginning at a gate post thence N. 71-3/4° E. 118-9/10 feet to a post, S. 19° E. 108-7/10 feet to a post, S. 71-1/4° W. 118-5/10 feet to post, N. 19-1/4° W. 109-4/10 feet to the beginning corner, containing 47 ½ rods. The fore mentioned described real estate is hereby deeded to the Grantee and Trustee George M. Breakiron and shall never be used for any other purpose but for the burial of the dead whose bodies may be buried in said grave yard or cemetery. It shall be known as the Breakiron Cemetery and shall be free for the use of the Breakiron

heirs and their descendants and all Protestant Christian denominations and resident settlers living in the immediate community and this conveyance further provides that all funeral processions visiting said cemetery shall have free ingress and egress to and from said cemetery through the lands of the Grantors of this deed and their heirs and assigns forever (MCDB 106:261-262).

A plat of the cemetery was made and included in the deed (Figure 11).

An examination of the county histories indicated that no historically significant person(s) has owned the cemetery's property; however, it was decided to examine the people who are interred in the cemetery in order to ascertain if a historically significant person is buried in the Breakiron Cemetery.

A review of the county histories failed to mention any of the people buried in the Breakiron Cemetery and there was no family histories to consult in the local history section of the Monongalia County Public Library. Therefore, in order to determine the history of the individuals interred in the cemetery, census records were examined. Since only two families are represented in the cemetery, the histories will examine each family individually beginning with the Casey Family.

#### Casey Family

An examination of the 1850 census indicated that James Casey was 75 years old and living with his wife Rebecca (64 years of age) and their family in Springhill Township, Pennsylvania. The census noted his occupation as a farmer. The family consisted of Jonas (25 years of age), William (22 years of age), James (21 years of age), and Rebecca (17 years of age). Also living with them was Joseph O'Neal (23 years of age). The census does not indicate the relationship of Joseph O'Neal with the family, nor does it list an occupation for him. The census states that Jonas (son) was a blacksmith, William a farmer, and James a blacksmith.

Because Jonas and Rebecca Casey are buried in the Breakiron Cemetery, and based on the fact that Jonas died in 1853, it can be inferred that they would have moved to this area between 1850 and 1853.

An attempt was made to locate Rebecca Casey on the 1860 census; however, she was not listed in that census. A review of the 1880 census indicated that Jonas Casey (the son) was 50 years old and living in Morgan District with his wife Jane (39 years of age) and their family. The family consisted of George (9 year of age), John (6 years of age), and Hellen (4 years of age). Also living with them was his sister Milly (79 years of age) and working as a servant. The census states that Jonas's occupation was a farmer and the Jane kept house. It is believed that Milly is the family name for Permelia Casey, who is buried in close proximity to her parents (Figure 10; Table 1). It is of interest in that according to the 1850 census, Jonas (son) is listed as being 25 years of age, but by the time of the 1860 census it is noted that he is 50 years of age. Although this is a misprint, it is unknown which census is correct. What can be ascertained concerning the Casey family is that they were farmers who originally lived in Pennsylvania and immigrated to this area between 1850 and 1853.

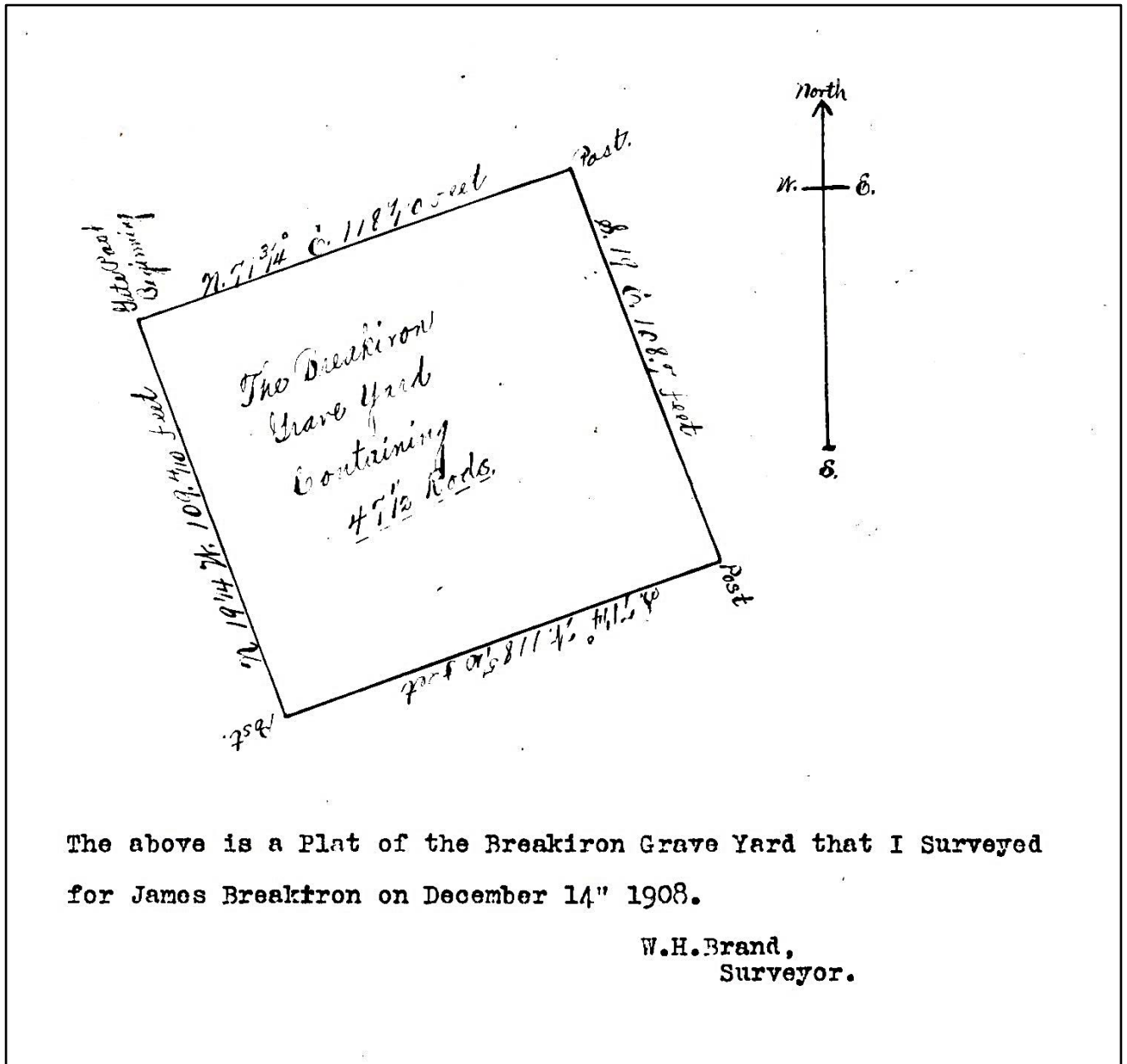


Figure 11. Plat map of the Breakiron Cemetery (MCDB 106:262).

Based on the information gathered from the census records, it can be determined that the Casey family members interred in the cemetery were much like their neighbors in that they were farmers. Because of this, none of the Casey family members buried in the cemetery is historically significant.

### Breakiron Family

A review of the 1850 census indicated that George Breakiron was 45 years of age and living in Nicholson Township, Pennsylvania, with his wife Mary (37 years of age) and their family. The census noted that George's occupation was a farmer. The family living with them at the time of the census included Alfred (18 years of age), Rebecca (15 years of age), Fredrick (14 years of age), Daniel (12 years of age), James (11 years of age), Susan (8 years of age), Melinda (6 years of age), William (4 years of age), and Taylor (2 years of age). The census also notes that Milley Casey (45 years of age) was living with the family. No occupation is given for Milley; however, Alfred is listed as a laborer. The census does not indicate if Milley is any relation to the Breakiron family; but it is believed that this is Permlia Casey who is interred in the cemetery with her mother and father. It is possible that Milley migrated to this region with the Breakiron family in 1853 and convinced her parents to relocate to the area. It is known that the Breakiron family immigrated to this area by 1853 because that is the year in which George Breakiron acquired his estate (MCDB OS20:209-210).

An examination of the 1860 census indicated the George Breakiron and his family had relocated to District 4 in Monongalia County. The census states that George was 56 years of age and working as a farmer. He was married to Mary (46 years of age) and they were living with several of their children: Rebecca (26 years of age), James F. (20 years of age), Susan E. (18 years of age), Doreas (16 years of age), and George T. (12 years of age). The census valued their real estate at \$4,000.00 and their personal estate at \$700.00.

The 1880 census noted that Mary Breakiron (66 years of age) was living with her son J.F. Breakiron (40 years of age), a couple of his siblings and family members. J.F. worked as a farmer. His siblings consisted of Rebecca (45 years of age) and George T. (30 years of age), who was also a farmer. Besides his siblings, his niece Mary Jane (5 years of age) and his nephew Charles L. (7 years of age) were also living in the household.

The 1900 census listed Mary Breakiron (88 years of age) as the head of the household. The household, which was located in Grant District, Monongalia County, consisted of two of her children: Rebecca (65 years of age) and James F. (60 years of age). The household also included her grandson George Wells (25 years of age) and a servant Thomas Sninns (15 years of age). Mary is listed as being a farmer who had 9 children with 6 of them still living. James was a farmer and George Wells a glass cutter.

A review of the 1910 census indicated that James F. Breakiron (69 years of age) was living with his nephew and his family. The nephew was Thomas H. Jetty (36 years of age), who was married to Ida (37 years of age). They had one child living with them: Harold (3 years of age). Thomas is listed as a farmer, while under occupation James is noted as having his own



income. The census also stated that Thomas and Ida had been married for 9 years and had two children with one of them still living.

From the census records, it can be determined that the Breakiron family moved to this area from Pennsylvania between 1850 and 1853. The men primarily worked as farmers, which would have been the same occupation of nearly all of their neighbors. It was also determined that none of the members of the Breakiron family buried in the cemetery are historically significant.

### Evaluation

Based on the information that has been gathered from the historical records concerning AL-1 and the Breakiron Cemetery, it can be ascertained that neither resource is associated with a historically significant person. As a result of this, neither resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

#### *Criterion C Evaluation*

An examination of the architectural style of AL-1 indicated that it is not unique in style for the region, an outstanding example of that style, or the work of a master craftsman. In fact, because of the addition to the front of the house and the removal of structures to the rear of the building, it can be determined that the overall integrity of the building has been altered/compromised. Therefore, AL-1 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

In order to evaluate the cemetery's potential for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C, the field investigation examined not only the gravestones at the cemetery, but also how the cemetery was laid out and landscaped. From the field examination, it could be determined that the cemetery consists of a small rural family cemetery that has not been laid out in a style that would be evident of the work of a master craftsman (Figure 10). It was also determined that the gravestones are not the works of a master stone mason but rather are headstones/footstones that would have been commonly available and are commonly found in cemeteries in the region. For these reasons, the Breakiron Cemetery is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### *Criterion D Evaluation*

Under Criterion D, a cemetery needs to be evaluated concerning whether additional work (i.e., historical background research) could provide data that would increase our understanding of the history of the region. From the research that has been conducted on the Breakiron Cemetery, it can be determined that additional work would not provide information that would increase our understanding of the history of the region. As a result of this, the cemetery is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D.

### *Criteria Consideration C and D*

Under Criteria Consideration C and D, both the individuals and the cemeteries themselves were examined. In order to do this, county histories, census records, and the listing of the people documented in each cemetery were examined. From the research undertaken, it can be determined that neither the cemetery nor the people buried in the cemetery are historically significant. Because of this, the cemetery is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria Considerations C and D.

Based on the data collected by this investigation, it can be determined that the proposed project will have *no effect* on any historic properties that are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria A to D, or Criteria Considerations C and D.

## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

In May 2013, Burgess & Niple, Inc. contracted Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest to conduct a viewshed study for a proposed new interchange on Interstate 79 (I-79) near Morgantown in Monongalia County, West Virginia. Specifically, the new interchange will be located between the Westover and Star City interchanges. The proposed project area for the new interchange is approximately 281 acres. The APE for this investigation is a .5 mile radius from the project area.

The APE is located west of the Monongahela River and near the community of Granville. The area east of I-79 and just south of the APE consists mainly of modern commercial and retail buildings, the Morgantown Mall, and subdivisions. The western portion of the APE is rural in nature consisting with the residences consisting mainly of modern trailers. Previous mining activities have occurred in the project area and throughout large sections of the APE.

An examination of the online records maintained by DCH indicated that no architectural resources or NRHP properties have been recorded in the APE. A review of the USGS 1904 Blacksville and 1931 Morgantown quadrangles (15' topographic maps) documented numerous buildings in the APE; the quadrangles also indicated that the community of Granville was primarily situated along the Monongahela River and outside of the APE. An inspection of the cemetery survey forms indicated that one cemetery has been recorded in the APE. The cemetery is situated in the community of Granville and will not be visually impacted by the proposed project. Because of this, no further documentation was undertaken on the cemetery.

Based on the data gathered from the fieldwork, and from the ArcGIS software, it could be determined that there is one architectural resource that is at least 50 years of age. Information from a local contact provide data concerning a cemetery (Breakiron Cemetery), which was examined by this investigation. An evaluation of the architectural resource indicated that it is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria A to C.

An inspection of the Breakiron Cemetery indicated that it is a small rural family cemetery with primarily two families represented: Breakiron and Casey. The cemetery is located in a

wooded area and is not maintained. Based on the data collected from the field investigation and historical research, it can be determined that the cemetery is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A to D, or under Criteria Considerations C and D.

An examination of the viewshed from these properties to the project area indicates that it consists primarily of woods/trees that currently hinder the view between these two resources and the proposed project area. Because neither property is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, it is recommended that the proposed project will have *no effect* on any historic properties.

## REFERENCES

Andrus, Patrick

1997 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C.

Carter, Eleanor Y., and Kathleen M. Bogdan

1998 *Monongalia County, West Virginia: Grant District Cemeteries*. Marion County Genealogy Club.

Core, Earl L.

1982 *The Monongalia Story. Vol. IV: Industrialization*. McClain Printing Company, Parsons, West Virginia.

Dilger, R.J.

2006 Monongalia County History. Internet Document, [www.polsci.wvu.edu/Monongalia/Monhistory.html](http://www.polsci.wvu.edu/Monongalia/Monhistory.html). Accessed Dec 2009.

Farrell, D.R.

1991 Aggressive Neutrality: The Iroquois Trade Offensive in the West. Paper presented at the North American Fur Trade Conference, Mackinac City, Michigan.

Keener, C.S.

1998 An Ethnohistoric Perspective on Iroquois Warfare during the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century (A.D. 1649-1701). Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

2002 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York

North, E. Lee

1998 *The 55 West Virginias, A Guide to the States Counties* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). West Virginia University Press, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Tanner, H. H.

1987 *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Taylor, A.

2001 *American Colonies*. Viking Penguin, New York.

White, R.

1991 *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Wiley, Samuel T.

1883 *History of Monongalia County, West Virginia*. Kingwood, WV. Preston Publishing Company.

**APPENDIX A**  
**Project Documentation**



July 16, 2013

RECEIVED

JUL 18 2013

ENGINEERING DIVISION  
WV DOH

*The Culture Center*  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

Mr. Ben Hark  
WVDOH  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E  
Building Five, Room 110  
Charleston, WV 25305

Re: New I-79 Interchange Between Westover and Star City Interchanges  
State Project U331-79-153.30; Federal Project NHPP-0793(238)  
FR#: 13-757-MG

Dear Mr. Hark:

We have reviewed the above referenced project to determine potential effects to cultural resources. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Based on the submitted materials, NEPA studies have been initiated for the above referenced project, which consists of providing a new interchange on I-79 approximately halfway between I-79 Exits 152 and 155. The proposed project will tie the interchange into two new frontage roads, connecting a relocated County Route 46/3 and an extension of University Town Centre Drive. At this time, we ask that you clarify how you will ensure that the Section 106 process is completed as well.

Architectural Resources:

We have no immediate concerns regarding the proposed project. However, USGS topographic maps indicate that there are numerous buildings and/or structures within close proximity to the proposed project. An assessment of eligibility of all resources within the direct and indirect area of potential effect (APE) must occur before we can provide additional comments. An assessment of effects may need to be completed once the assessment of eligibility occurs and once you have received feedback from this office regarding that document. We will provide additional comments upon receipt of the assessment of eligibility report. Please note that this report must be completed by an individual meeting the professional qualification standards for an architectural historian as defined in 36 CFR 61.

Archaeological Resources:

We have no immediate concerns regarding the proposed project. We will provide further comment upon initiation of the Section 106 Process and/or receipt of information pertaining to archaeological studies proposed for the project.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. *If you have questions regarding our comments or the review process, please contact Shirley Stewart Burns, Structural Historian, or Lora A Lamarre-DeMott, Senior Archaeologist, at (304) 558-0240.*

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/SSB/LLD

**APPENDIX B**


**Copy of the West Virginia HPI Form for AL-1**



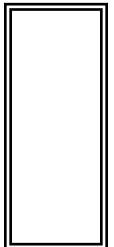


Internal Rating: \_\_\_\_\_

## WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

<b>Street Address</b> Morgantown, WV	<b>Common/Historic Name/Both</b>	<b>Field Survey #</b> ACM-AL-1 Parcel 06-22.3	<b>Site # (SHPO Only)</b>
<b>Town or Community</b>	<b>County</b> Monongalia	<b>Negative No.</b>	<b>NR Listed Date</b>
<b>Architect/Builder</b> N/A	<b>Date of Construction</b> 1913	<b>Style</b> indeterminate	
<b>Exterior Siding/Materials</b> Cinder block	<b>Roofing Material</b> Asphalt shingle	<b>Foundation</b> Cinder block	
<b>Property Use or Function</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<b>UTM#</b> Zone 17 N E		
<b>Survey Organization &amp; Date</b> Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest May 2013	<b>Quadrangle Name</b> Osage		
	<b>Part of What Survey/FR#</b>  FR# 13-757-MG		

Sketch Map of Property  
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.



# WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ SITE# \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Deed History:

This tract, which is approximately 2.5 acres in size, is currently owned by Carl and Tammy Pase, who purchased the lot for \$10.00 on September 30, 2008, from Linda M. Pase (Monongalia County Deed Book [MCDB] 1375:759-762). The deed noted the presence of a house, barn, and outbuildings.

Linda Pase had acquired the tract when Charles Pase died intestate on September 24, 2006. Prior to his death, Charles and Linda shared ownership of the 2.5 acre parcel when their mother, Helen Pase died testate on May 13, 2002. According to her will, the ownership of the land was to be shared between Charles and Helen (Monongalia County Will Book 170:511). Helen had obtained ownership of the property when her husband Virgil Pase died on January 31, 1987 (MCDB 1375:759-762).

Virgil and Helen Pase bought the 2.5 acre tract on August 15, 1961. The lot was acquired from the Elizabeth Coal Company for \$10.00 cash in hand. The deed noted that the purchase price also included an additional \$2,500.00 that was to be paid at 6 percent annum. A house, barn, and outbuildings are stated as being on the property (MCDB 598:60-62).

On August 13, 1955, the Elizabeth Coal Company purchased this tract, which was approximately a 57 acre tract, as well as three additional tracts from Charles Armistead at a public sale; the sale had occurred on August 3, but it was not finalized until August 13. Charles Armistead had been appointed trustee of the McCartney Mining Corporation Estate when the company had filed for bankruptcy. The four parcels were sold for \$35,200.00 and included all leases and equipment, as well as Tipple #1 in Riverside (MCDB 526:382-386).

The McCartney Coal Company sold 11 tracts, including the 57 acre tract which had been designated as Parcel 1, to the McCartney Mining Company. The transaction occurred on October 1, 1950, for \$10.00 (MCDB 457:267-292).

The 57 acre tract was purchased by the McCartney Coal Company on April 12, 1943, from John and Margaret Zen, Vincent Tinivelli, John Tinivelli, Frank and Mary Beata, Savino and Domenica Beata, Luigi and Gulia Brianza. The total price was \$2,800.00, which consisted of \$1,000.00 cash in hand, then six months later a payment of \$800.00, and in a year's time the final payment of \$1,000.00 at 6 percent annum (MCDB 339:141-145).

Mike Tinivelli, Savno Beata, Frank Beata, Luigi Brianza, and John Zen bought the 57 acre lot from John and Jennie Gibson. The transaction occurred on August 18, 1920. The cost of the parcel consisted of \$1.00 cash in hand, with was to be followed by two payments of \$3,333.33 over the next two years (MCDB 170:77-79).

John and Jennie Gibson acquired the 57 acre parcel on January 2, 1915, from the heirs of Rebecca Breakiron and James F. Breakiron (MCDB 133:275-281). The cost of the tract, which is referred to in the deed as the "Dower Lot", was \$4,182.00. It should be noted that the deed notes an exception in the parcel: "There is excepted and reserved the grave lot known as the Breakiron Grave Lot, containing one acre, more or less, and which parcel of land used as a burying ground is fenced..." (MCDB 133:276).

On July 14, 1902, James F. and Rebecca Breakiron (brother and sister) purchased the 57 acres tract for \$750.00 (MCDB 106:260-262). The land was acquired from Mary J. Breakiron, George Wells, Lillie and George Hall, Effie and George Bucher, as well as James and Mary Wells. The parcel had been given to Mary J. Breakiron when the George Breakiron estate had been parceled out.

The George Breakiron estate had been divided into nine separate parcels with Mary Breakiron acquiring the “Widower Lot”. The division of the land, which occurred on March 23, 1870, was done by three commissioners that had been appointed by the heirs of the estate (MCDB 7:125-129).

The original estate was created on March 22, 1852, when George Breakiron purchased a 218.5 acre tract from John and Sarah Hanway. The land cost \$3,925.00 (MCDB OS20:209-210).

If the property tax records are correct, then the house at AL-1 would have been constructed when James F. Breakiron and Rebecca Breakiron owned the property.

### **Bibliographic References:**

Monongalia County Deed Records and Property Tax Maps

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

2005 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

USGS

1904 Blacksville quadrangle (15' topographic map)



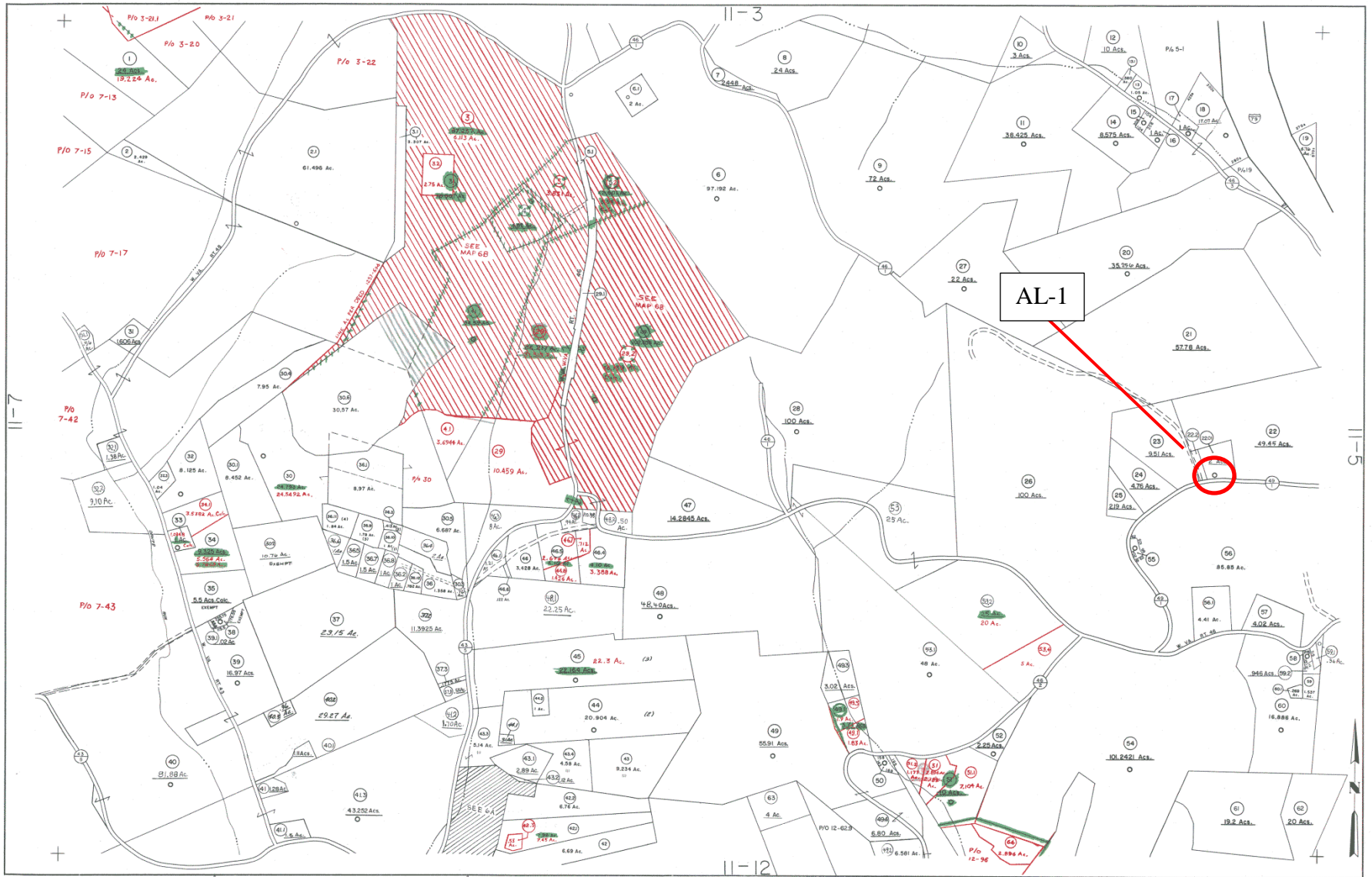
Photograph of AL-1 showing the brick above the windows and the addition, looking east-northeast.



Photograph of the front of AL-1 showing the addition, looking east-southeast.



Photograph of the rear of AL-1, looking northeast.



For Tax Purposes Only

Prepared by  
American Air Surveys, Inc.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Legend	
Property line	Original lot line
Edge of pavement or roadway	Deed lot number, in number
Construction line	Parcel or index number, in box
Disturbed line	Improvement
County line	Railroad
Stream	Graticule Number
	Scaled Dimension
	VOID PARCEL

Revisions	
1 2-15-62	4 1-15-99 J.E.B.
2 2-20-78	5 9-11-2003 JEB
3 8-17-73	
4 1-15-88	
5 7-1-88	
6 REV. TO 10-1-88	
7 REV. TO 10-1-88	
8 10-3-18 8-20-95 J.E.B.	

COUNTY OF MONONGALIA

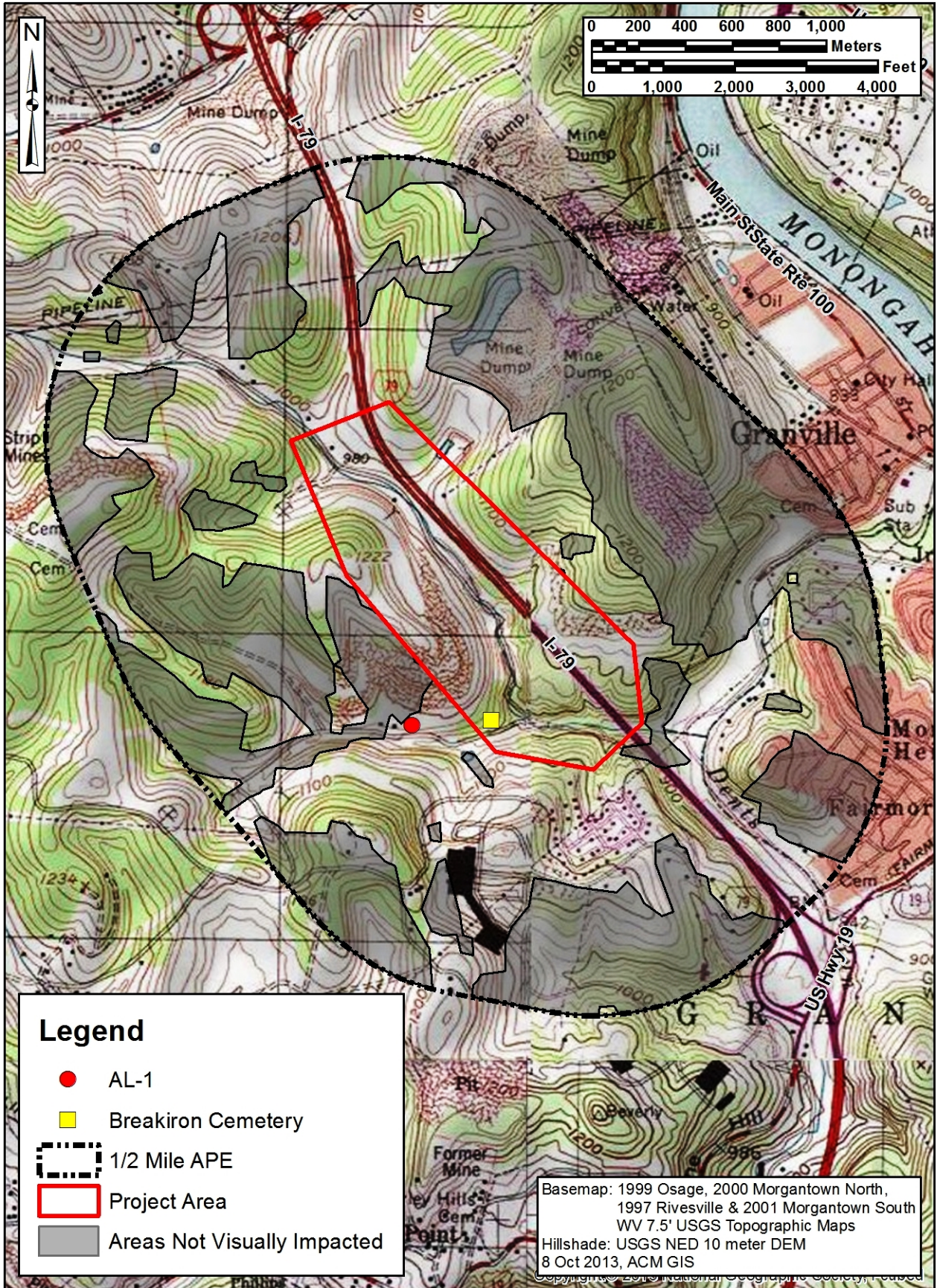
Office of Assessor  
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

GRANT DISTRICT

District II Map No. 6

Date, Aerial Photography: 1960 Date, Map: March 30, 1991  
Photo No.: 292,284 Scale: 1" = 400'

Parcel map (Map 6) showing the location of AL-1.





**APPENDIX C**

**Copy of the West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form for the Breakiron  
Cemetery (Site 46MG304)**

# West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

1. Site Number (OFFICE USE ONLY): 46MG304
2. Cemetery Name, Historic Breakiron Cemetery Cemetery Name, Common: Breakiron
3. County: Monongahela 4. 7.5' Quadrangle Name: Keystone
5. UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 585697 Northing: 4387726
6. Location: Cemetery is situated north of a gravel county road on a toe ridge in a woodlot; steep slopes are located immediately to the south of the cemetery.
7. Ownership: Public: Municipal  County  State  Federal   
Private: Family  Church  Denomination   
Other
8. Burial Population: 15
9. Predominant Surnames: Breakiron, Casey
10. Mass Grave: Yes  No  Explain:
11. Public Accessibility: Unrestricted   
Restricted   
For permission to visit, contact
12. Access into cemetery: By foot  By car
13. Terrain: Cemetery is situated on the toe of a ridge in a woodlot; steep slopes are located to the south.
14. Bounded by: Fence  (originally it was) Wall  Hedge  Other
15. Condition: Well-maintained  Poorly maintained  Overgrown, easily identifiable  Overgrown, unidentifiable  Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (identify source)
16. Disturbances: Toppled stone, heavily overgrown
17. Cemetery Size and Orientation (please give dimensions in feet, and indicate compass direction for long and short axis): 110 ft (north-south) by 50 ft

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

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

Based on the field investigation and historical research, it can be determined that 15 people are buried in the cemetery. The first person buried in the cemetery was William H. Breakiron in 1853, while the most recent burial occurred in 1913.

The cemetery was created on October 1, 1909 (Monongalia County Deed Book [MCDB] 106:260-262). The deed states:

The said James F. Breakiron, Daniel W. Breakiron, Frederick Breakiron, Alfred Breakiron, Melinda Mercer and W.W. Mercer, her husband, George C. Bircher and Effa Bircher, his wife, George E. Wells and Ella Wells, his wife, Lillie N. Hall and George Hall, her husband, Mary J. Bayles and John Bayles, her husband, Grantors, the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, State of West Virginia, in Grant District and known as a small piece belonging to the farm owned by the said James F. Breakiron and Rebecca Jane Breakiron, the sister of James F. Breakiron who is now deceased bounded as follows.

Beginning at a gate post thence N. 71-3/4° E. 118-9/10 feet to a post, S. 19° E. 108-7/10 feet to a post, S. 71-1/4° W. 118-5/10 feet to post, N. 19-1/4° W. 109-4/10 feet to the beginning corner, containing 47 1/2 rods. The fore mentioned described real estate is hereby deeded to the Grantee and Trustee George M. Breakiron and shall never be used for any other purpose but for the burial of the dead whose bodies may be buried in said grave yard or cemetery. It shall be known as the Breakiron Cemetery and shall be free for the use of the Breakiron heirs and their descendants and all Protestant Christian denominations and resident settlers living in the immediate community and this conveyance further provides that all funeral processions visiting said cemetery shall have free ingress and egress to and from said cemetery through the lands of the Grantors of this deed and their heirs and assigns forever (MCDB 106:261-262).

The cemetery primarily consists of two families: Breakiron and Casey. Census records were examined for the people buried in the cemetery. The following is a history of these two family members buried in the cemetery.

#### Casey Family

An examination of the 1850 census indicated that James Casey was 75 years old and living with his wife Rebecca (64 years of age) and their family in Springhill Township, Pennsylvania. The census noted his occupation as a farmer. The family consisted of Jonas (25 years of age), William (22 years of age), James (21 years of age), and Rebecca (17 years of age). Also living with them was Joseph O'Neal (23 years of age). The census does not indicate the relationship of Joseph O'Neal with the family, nor does it list an occupation for him. The census states that Jonas was a blacksmith, William a farmer, and James a blacksmith.

Because Jonas and Rebecca Casey are buried in the Breakiron Cemetery, and based on the fact that Jonas died in 1853, it can be inferred that they would have moved to this area between 1850 and 1853.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

An attempt was made to locate Rebecca Casey on the 1860 census; however, she was not listed in that census. A review of the 1880 census indicated that Jonas Casey (the son) was 50 years old and living in Morgan District with his wife Jane (39 years of age) and their family. The family consisted of George (9 year of age), John (6 years of age), and Hellen (4 years of age). Also living with them was his sister Milly (79 years of age) and working as a servant. The census states that Jonas's occupation was a farmer and the Jane kept house. It is believed that Milly is the family name for Permelia Casey, who is buried in close proximity to her parents (Figure 10; Table 1).

What can be ascertained concerning the Casey family is that they were farmers who originally lived in Pennsylvania and immigrated to this area between 1850 and 1853.

Based on the information gathered from the census records, it can be determined that the Casey family members interred in the cemetery were much like their neighbors in that they were farmers. Because of this, none of the Casey family members buried in the cemetery is historically significant.

### Breakiron Family

A review of the 1850 census indicated that George Breakiron was 45 years of age and living in Nicholson Township, Pennsylvania, with his wife Mary (37 years of age) and their family. The census noted that George's occupation was a farmer. The family living with them at the time of the census included Alfred (18 years of age), Rebecca (15 years of age), Fredrick (14 years of age), Daniel (12 years of age), James (11 years of age), Susan (8 years of age), Melinda (6 years of age), William (4 years of age), and Taylor (2 years of age). The census also notes that Milley Casey (45 years of age) was living with the family. No occupation is given for Milley; however, Alfred is listed as a laborer. The census does not indicate if Milley is any relation to the Breakiron family; but it is believed that this is Permlia Casey who is interred in the cemetery with her mother and father. It is possible that Milley migrated to this region with the Breakiron family in 1853 and convinced her parents to relocate to the area. It is known that the Breakiron family immigrated to this area by 1853 because that is the year in which George Breakiron acquired his estate (MCDB OS20:209-210).

An examination of the 1860 census indicated the George Breakiron and his family had relocated to District 4 in Monongalia County. The census states that George was 56 years of age and working as a farmer. He was married to Mary (46 years of age) and they were living with several of their children: Rebecca (26 years of age), James F. (20 years of age), Susan E. (18 years of age), Doreas (16 years of age), and George T. (12 years of age). The census valued their real estate at \$4,000.00 and their personal estate at \$700.00.

The 1880 census noted that Mary Breakiron (66 years of age) was living with her son J.F. Breakiron (40 years of age), a couple of his siblings and family members. J.F. worked as a farmer. His siblings consisted of Rebecca (45 years of age) and George T. (30 years of age), who was also a farmer. Besides his siblings, his niece Mary Jane (5 years of age) and his nephew Charles L. (7 years of age) were also living in the household.

The 1900 census listed Mary Breakiron (88 years of age) as the head of the household. The household, which was located in Grant District, Monongalia County, consisted of two of her children: Rebecca (65 years of age) and James F. (60 years of age). The household also included

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

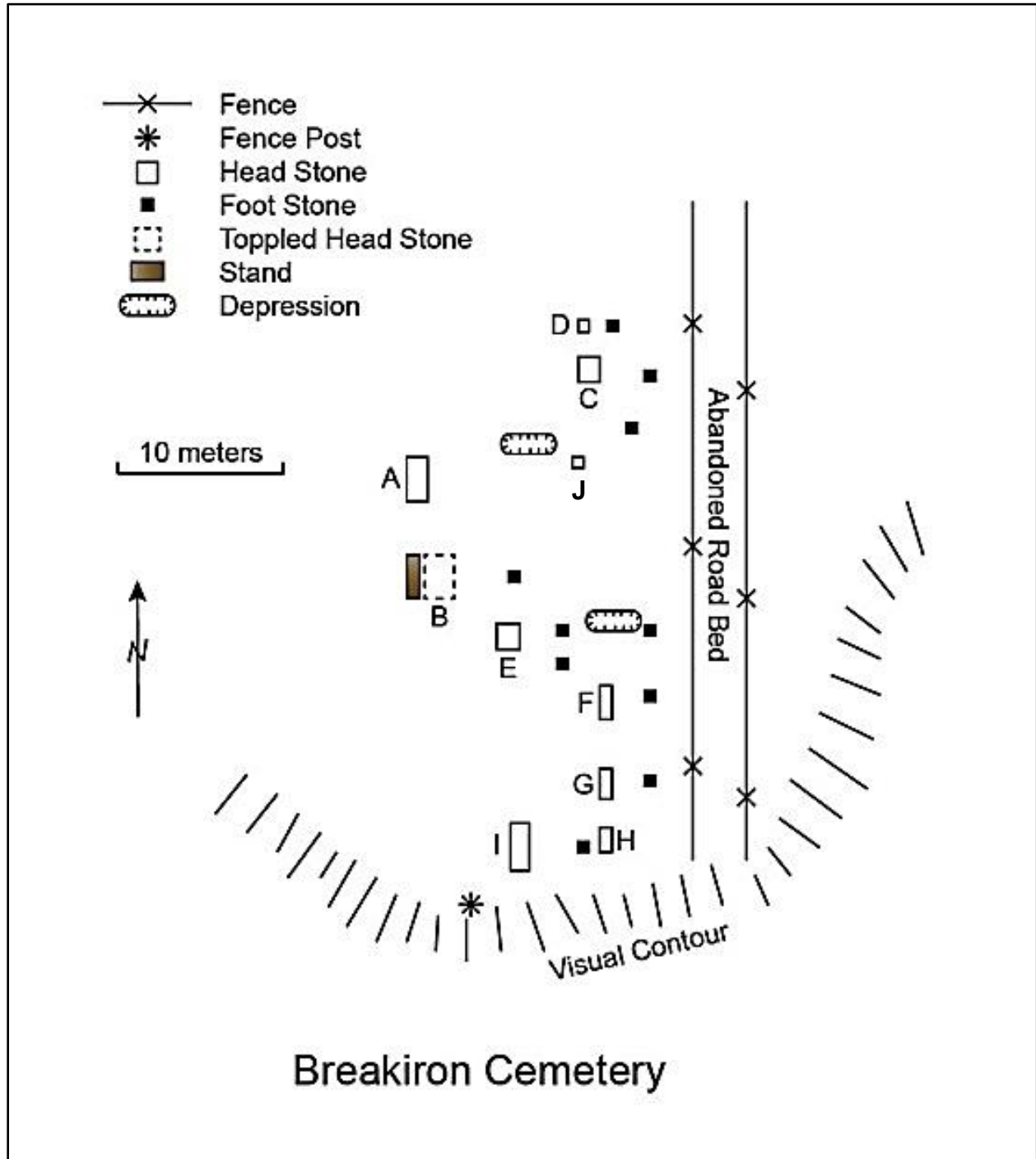
her grandson George Wells (25 years of age) and a servant Thomas Sninns (15 years of age). Mary is listed as being a farmer who had 9 children with 6 of them still living. James was a farmer and George Wells a glass cutter.

A review of the 1910 census indicated that James F. Breakiron (69 years of age) was living with his nephew and his family. The nephew was Thomas H. Jetty (36 years of age), who was married to Ida (37 years of age). They had one child living with them: Harold (3 years of age). Thomas is listed as a farmer, while under occupation James is noted as having his own income. The census also stated that Thomas and Ida had been married for 9 years and had two children with one of them still living.

From the census records, it can be determined that the Breakiron family moved to this area from Pennsylvania between 1850 and 1853. The men primarily worked as farmers, which would have been the same occupation of nearly all of their neighbors. It was also determined that none of the members of the Breakiron family buried in the cemetery are historically significant.

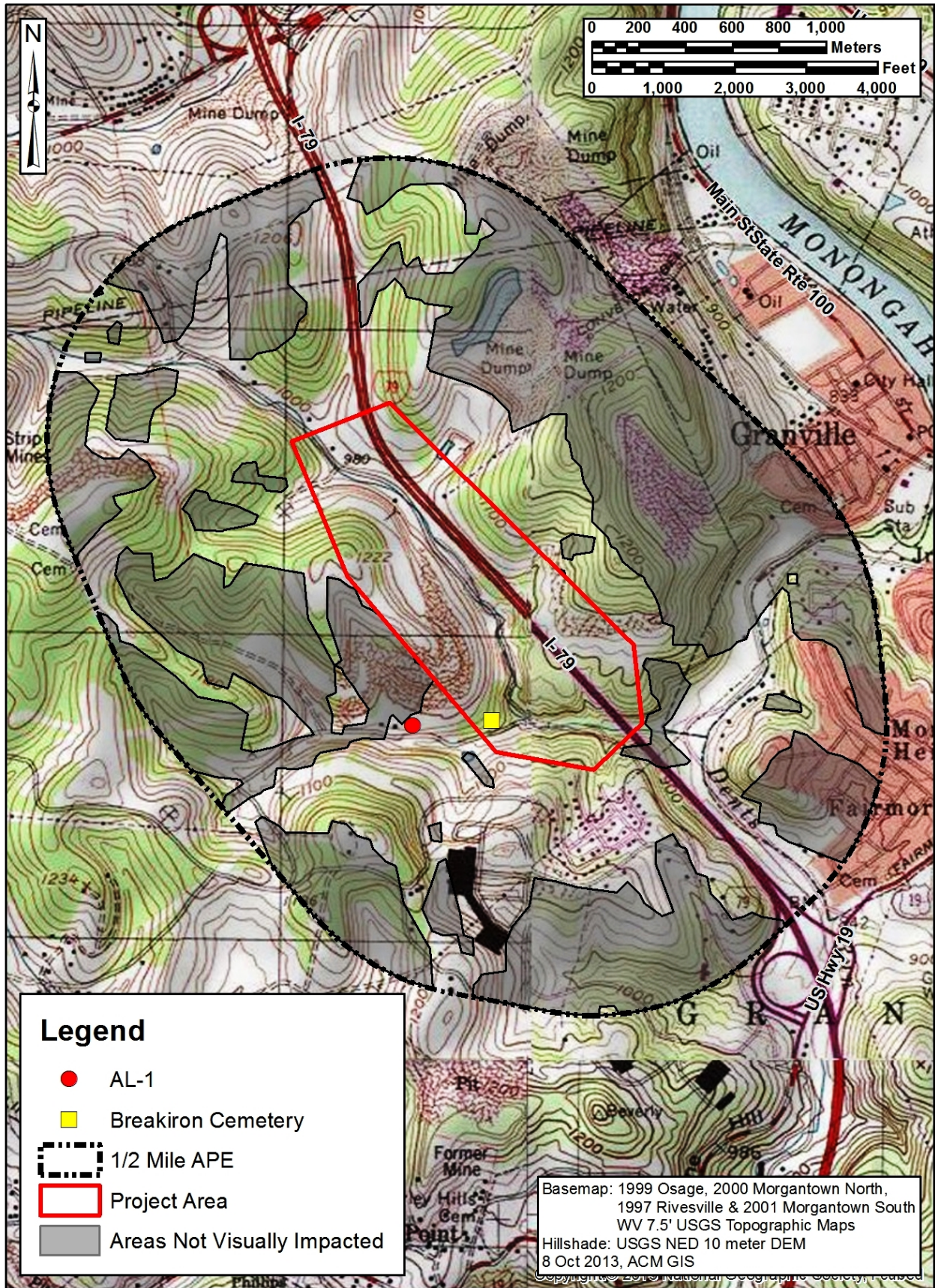


# West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Schematic map of the Breakiron Cemetery.

# West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form





## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north.



Photograph of a general view of the Breakiron Cemetery showing the steep slope, looking southwest.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of a fence post documented immediately south of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking northeast.



Photograph of a fence post documented immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of an abandoned road bed located immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north.



Photograph of an abandoned road bed situated immediately east of the Breakiron Cemetery, looking north.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca J. Breakiron, looking east.



Photograph of the toppled headstone and base for James F. Breakiron, looking east-northeast.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of the eroded/unreadable headstone, looking west-northwest.



Photograph of the headstone for Charles L. Breakiron, Mary S. Breakiron, William H. Breakiron, George T. Breakiron, and an infant, looking north.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of the headstone for the infant daughter of John C. and Mary J. Bayles, looking northwest.



Photograph of the headstone for Mary Breakiron and George Breakiron, looking east-northeast.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of the headstone for William H. Breakiron, looking east.



Photograph of the headstone of James Casey, looking east.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of the headstone for Rebecca Casey, looking east.



Photograph of the headstone for Permelia Casey, looking east.



## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form



Photograph of a footstone documented in the Breakiron Cemetery, looking east.



Photograph of the footstone for Mary Breakiron, looking west.

## West Virginia Cemetery Survey Form

<b>List of people buried in the Breakiron Cemetery.</b>					
<b>Schematic Key</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Birth</b>	<b>Death</b>	<b>Comment</b>
D	Broyles	infant	March 20, 1908	May 20, 1908	Dau. Of John C. and Mary J. Broyles
C	Breakiron	Charles L.	September 9, 1873	June 6, 1886	
E	Breakiron	George	July 25, 1805	July 6, 1869	At Rest
	Breakiron	George A.	May 8, 1874	April 18, 1878	
C	Breakiron	George T.	November 3, 1849	October 8, 1898	
C	Breakiron	infant	August 17, 1872	August 20, 1872	Son of G.T. and M.S. Breakiron
B	Breakiron	James F.	February 12, 1840	February 17, 1913	
E	Breakiron	Mary	January 8, 1811	April 30, 1903	
C	Breakiron	Mary S.	January 29, 1852	August 7, 1877	Wife of G.T. Breakiron
A	Breakiron	Rebecca J.	October 8, 1834	October 27, 1907	At Rest
C	Breakiron	William H.	August 10, 1871	April 10, 1880	Son of G.T. and M.S. Breakiron
F	Breakiron	William H.	January 2, 1847	June 23, 1853	Son of G. and M. Breakiron
G	Casey	James, Sr.	September 25, 1775	August 25, 1853	
I	Casey	Permelia	August 5, 1805	March 6, 1888	
H	Casey	Rebecca	March 12, 1787	January 25, 1866	78 years, 10 months, 13 days Wife of James T.
J	eroded, unable to read				

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Vitae of Appropriate Staff**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**  
**for**  
**CHRISTOPHER JACKSON**

**CURRENT POSITION:**

President  
Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc.  
P.O. Box 39146  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46239  
(317) 862-2002

**ACADEMIC BACKGROUND:**

M.S. in History, Indiana State University, 1989.  
B.A. in Anthropology and History, Indiana State University, 1987.

**EXPERIENCE:**

Areas of expertise include: Archaeological Field Methods and Archival and Historic Background Research. Assisted and directed Phase I, II, and III projects, as well as written numerous CRM reports. Other skills include historic research, archival research, deed and title research, and mapping. Worked in California, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**SHPO CERTIFICATION:**

2005-Present	Principal Investigator (Archaeology, History, Architectural History), West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.
2008-Present	Principal Investigator (History, Archaeology, Architectural History), Indiana State Historic Preservation Office.
2008-Present	Principal Investigator (Archaeology), Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office.

**PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION:**

1998-present	Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).
--------------	--

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:**

2000-present	President, Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc.
1993-2000	Field Director, ASC Group, Inc.
1993	Field Technician, Skelly and Loy, Inc.
1989-93	Field Technician/Assistant Historian, Gray and Pape, Inc.

**ACADEMIC GRANTS/SCHOLARSHIPS/HONORS:**

Bertha Baldwin Endowment Scholarship  
Dean's List  
Indiana State University Archaeological Scholarship  
Indiana State University Graduate Fellowship  
Indiana State University Summer Honors Talent Grant  
Joan Brumeister Romine Memorial Scholarship  
Marion M. Biel Scholarship  
National Collegiate History Award  
Portland Foundation Scholarship

**PRESENTATION:**

1985 (with Robert E. Pace). Test Excavations of the Smith Site (12 Vi 86) for 1985, Vigo County, Indiana. Presented at the 1985 Fall Meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science.

2008 (with Christopher Koepfel). Preliminary Results of the Archaeological Investigations at the Ana Lynn Site (12Ws284). Presented at the 2008 National Center for Great Lakes Native American Culture Academic Conference.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS:**

2005 *A Phase I Architectural Review for Two Proposed Telecommunications Tower Sites (Site No. 1701), Union Township, Wells County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2005 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower (Site No. 1702), Lafayette Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2005 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower (Site No. 1703), Aboite Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2005 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower (Site No. 1707), Adams Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower and Access Road (Site No. 1027), Fairfield Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower and Access Road (Site No. 1706), Milan Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.

2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower and Access Road (Site No. 1768), Perry Township, Noble County, Indiana.*

- Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 1712), Keyser Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 1707), Adams Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 0382), Perry Township, Marion County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 1712), Keyser Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 0382), Perry Township, Marion County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2006 *A Phase I Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site and Access Road (Site No. 1707), Adams Township, Allen County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to ATC Associates, Inc., Indianapolis.
- 2007 *A Phase Ia Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Extension of a Telecommunications Tower (Site No. IN-3XC075, M&A No. 6023-99), Pike Township, Marion County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Martin and Associates Environmental Services, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 2008 *An Investigation of a Historic Cemetery Situated within the White Oaks Phase II Development Located in the Clay District, Harrison County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Thrasher Engineering, Clarksburg, West Virginia.
- 2009 *A Phase I Architectural Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Central Avenue Improvement (Indiana Department of Transportation Des. Number 0600754) in the City of Portage, Portage Township, Porter County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to SEH, Munster, Indiana.
- 2009 *A Phase Ia Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for a Collocation of the Hebron Telecommunications Tower (Site No. 304547) in Porter Township, Porter County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the

Midwest, Inc. Submitted to All Appropriate Inquiries Environmental Corporation, Nashville, Tennessee.

- 2009 *A Phase I Historic Structures Investigation for the Proposed Improvements to Carr Hill Road (Indiana Department of Transportation Des. Number 0900910), Columbus Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Indianapolis.
- 2009 *A Phase Ia Archaeological Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for Proposed Fill Dirt Dump Area as Part of the Small Structure Replacement on State Road 9 Project (Indiana Department of Transportation Project Number 1771006) near the Town of Hope, Haw Creek Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to HIS Constructors, Indianapolis.
- 2010 *A National Register Evaluation of Four Historic Cemeteries (46Mg264, 46Mg270, 46Mg271 and the Liming Cemetery) for the Proposed New Hill West Surface Mine in Monongalia County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick and Jennifer Carroll). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Patriot Mining, Morgantown, West Virginia.
- 2010 *A Phase I Historic Structures Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for a Proposed Sidewalk (Indiana Department of Transportation Des Number 0810443) in Four Areas in the Town of Cedar Lake, Hanover Township, Lake County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Indianapolis.
- 2010 *A Phase I Historic Structures Literature Review for a Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area for the US 231 Relocation Project (INDOT Des 1005275), Randolph Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Hanson Professional Services, Indianapolis.
- 2010 *A Phase I Historic Structures Literature Review for the Proposed New Harmony Trails (Phase II) in the Town of New Harmony, Harmony Township, Posey County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Midwestern Engineers, Loogootee, Indiana.
- 2010 *Section 106 Investigation for the Kirksville T-Mobile Telecommunications Tower (MO-16-637-D).* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to GPD Associates, Indianapolis.
- 2011 *A Cemetery Development Plan of the Cunningham Cemetery, for the Shelby County Bridge Number 8 (INDOT Des No. 9682190) Project in Moral Township, Shelby County, Indiana.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Strand Associates, Columbus, Indiana.
- 2011 *A Phase I Archaeological Literature Review, Reconnaissance Survey, and Viewshed Survey for the Proposed Fairview Waterline Extension Project in Marion and Monongalia Counties, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Region VI Planning and Development Council, White Hall, West Virginia.

- 2011 *A Phase I Archaeological Literature Review, Reconnaissance Survey, and Viewshed Survey for the Proposed Frasure Creek Mining Open Fork No. 3 Surface Mine, Fayette County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Frasure Creek Mining Company, Scott Depot, West Virginia.
- 2011 *A Phase I Archaeological Literature Review, Reconnaissance Survey, and Viewshed Survey for the Proposed Birch River Public Service District-Wilson Ridge Waterline Extension Project (Project No. 1010136), Clay County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to E.L. Robinson, Beckley, West Virginia.
- 2011 *A Viewshed Survey for the Proposed Dents Run Industrial Waste Facility, Marion County, West Virginia.* Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Alliance Consulting, Beaver, West Virginia.
- 2011 *A Phase I Archaeological and Historic Property Literature Review for the Proposed Irwin Property Compressor Station Project, Marshall County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Jamie Vosvick). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Dieffenbauch & Hritz, LLC, Morgantown, West Virginia.
- 2011 *A National Register Evaluation of Jarrett Cemetery for the Proposed Easter Ridge Surface Mine (Permit No. S400509), McDowell County, West Virginia.* (co-authored with Sarah Posin). Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. Submitted to Jackson Environmental, Richmond, Kentucky.

**MEMBERSHIPS/AFFILIATIONS:**

Society of American Archaeology