STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
UTILITIES COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. EMP-115, Sub 0

In the Matter of the
Application of Cherry Solar, LLC
for a Certificate of Public
Convenience and Necessity to
Construct a 150-MW Solar Facility
in Currituck County, North Carolina

APPLICANT'S NOTICE OF FILING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Cherry Solar, LLC (the "Applicant"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and pursuant to the Commission's Order Requiring Proposed Orders entered in this docket and dated October 6, 2023, hereby submits the attached Cherry Solar Phase I Archaeological Survey, Northampton County, North Carolina, ER No. 20-2522, issued by PaleoWest on February 6, 2023.

Respectfully submitted this 10th day of October, 2023.

/s/ Joseph W. Eason
Joseph W. Eason
Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
301 Hillsborough Street, Suite 1400
Raleigh, NC 27603
Tel: (919) 329-3800
joe.eason@nelsonmullins.com

Attorneys for the Applicant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing Notice of Filing was served upon the following by electronic mail:

Christopher Ayers, Esq.
Executive Director-NC Public Staff
Chris.Ayers@psncuc.nc.gov

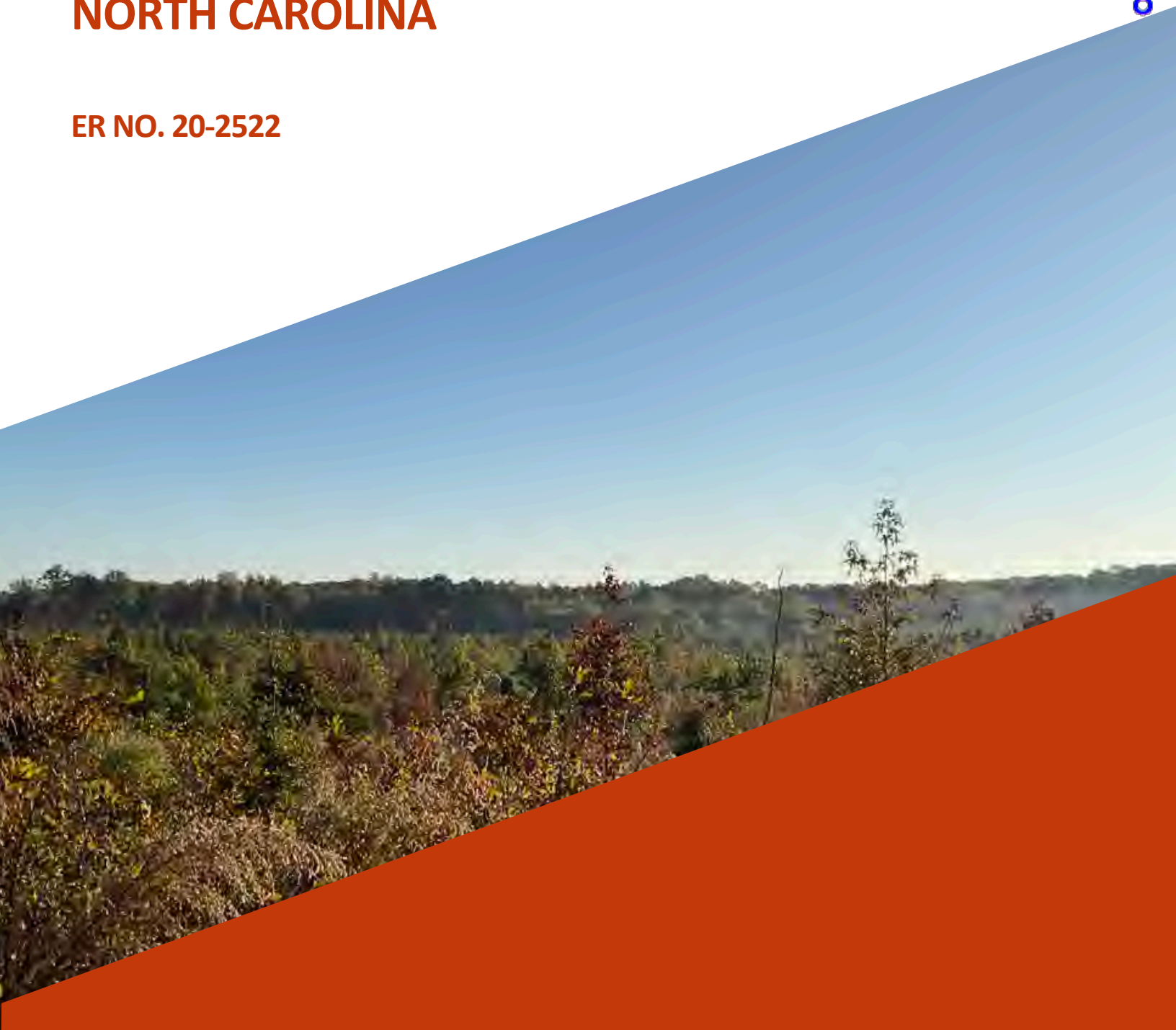
Nadia Luhr
NC Public Staff-Legal Division
Nadia.Luhr@psncuc.nc.gov

This the 10th day of October, 2023..

/s/ Joseph W. Eason
Joseph W. Eason

CHERRY SOLAR PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ER NO. 20-2522



CHERRY SOLAR PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared by:
Cara Kubiak, M.S., RPA
Shannon Bruffett, Ph.D.
Lauren Minford, M.A., RPA
Heather Young, M.S., RPA
Toby Cherry, B.S.
Tori Harrison, M.A.
Forrest Meyers, B.A.

Prepared for:
SunEnergy1, LLC

ER No. 20-2522

Technical Report No. 23-017

PaleoWest
916 E. Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 296-3669

February 6, 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between September 2022 and January 2023, PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for SunEnergy1 LLC (SunEnergy) for the proposed Cherry Solar Farm in Northampton County. The area of potential effects (APE) for this recent work is comprised of 1,425 acres in Northampton County, North Carolina and is part of the larger Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility Project.

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested the initial Phase I survey of the solar farm in October 2020 (ER 20-2522). In 2021, Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted the initial Phase IA survey for the Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility project (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Subsequently, portions of the current APE, which falls within the Baird-Allen portion of the project, were subjected to Phase I survey by JMT in 2021 (Minford et al. 2021). A comprehensive review of environmental and cultural context is presented within the initial Phase I archaeological survey report conducted by JMT (Minford et al. 2021). The current report includes additional environmental context specific to the current APE.

The purpose of PaleoWest's Phase I archaeological survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. Fieldwork and reporting were conducted according to the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines* and in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO). The survey was conducted for Environmental review number (ER) 20-2522.

Cara Kubiak, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist at PaleoWest, served as the Principal Investigator for this project. Lauren Minford, RPA and Senior Archaeologist at PaleoWest, served as the Project Manager. Archaeological fieldwork was led by Cala Castleberry, M.A. Fieldwork was completed in 296 person-days spanning September 21, 2022, and January 11, 2023.

In the course of survey, PaleoWest recorded two historic structures (NP1148 and NP1149). One previously documented structure in the APE was determined to be demolished (NP0283). PaleoWest photo documented the historic structures, completed a Survey Site File Database, and Survey Files for Resources NP1148, NP1149, and NP0283. NP1148 (Barn, 922 Oak Grove Church Road) is a circa 1960 one-story barn within the APE with Traditional/Vernacular style. PaleoWest documented NP1148 and recommends it ineligible for the NRHP. NP1149 (Norwood House, Cherry Tree Road) is a circa 1920 one-story vacant single-family residence within the APE with Traditional/Vernacular style and three associated historic-age outbuildings. PaleoWest documented NP1149 and recommends it ineligible for the NRHP.

Prior to archaeological fieldwork, six locations within the APE were identified as possible cemeteries due to the presence of ambiguous symbology on historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the area. According to the corresponding USGS map key, the same symbology (i.e., an unfilled square) can represent either cemeteries or outbuildings, and consequently, locations denoted by an unfilled square symbol were intensively investigated to determine any association with human remains. Following a review of archival resources and as-needed field investigations, including intensive pedestrian survey along transects spaced 2

m apart and soil probing at 2 m intervals, four of the six locations were determined not to be associated with historic cemeteries and are herein recorded as post-contact sites (31NP442 [extension of previously recorded resource, 31NP541, 31NP557, and 31NP567). The remaining two possible cemetery locations were confirmed to be cemeteries and are herein recorded as cemetery sites (31NP565 and 31NP566). Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was used to determine boundaries for each of the two cemeteries, and PaleoWest further established a 10 m avoidance buffer around each. **PaleoWest recommends that the cemeteries and their surrounding 10 m buffers should be avoided during SunEnergy's planned project.**

An additional cemetery reportedly located within the APE was also noted during background research prior to field investigations. According to deed records, the Valentine Cemetery is located in the southern portion of the APE; however, the cemetery was not symbolized on any of the available historic maps and was not located during fieldwork, which included intensive pedestrian reconnaissance of the subject portion of the tract. **PaleoWest recommends that SunEnergy consult with OSA prior to ground-disturbing activities on the parcel to establish protocols ahead of any unanticipated discoveries associated with the Valentine cemetery**. Should unanticipated discoveries be encountered during the undertaking, PaleoWest recommends activities in the area cease immediately and comply with the guidelines set forth in North Carolina's *Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act* (Chapter 853, Section 2).

The archaeological survey entailed pedestrian survey and the excavation of shovel test pits (STP) along systematic intervals according to assigned probability zones corresponding to a likelihood for containing cultural resources. Systematic STPs were pre-plotted along 30-meter (m) intervals in areas considered to carry a high probability for containing cultural resources, and systematic STPs were pre-plotted along 60 m intervals in areas considered to reflect low probability. Locations characterized by delineated wetlands or poorly or very poorly drained soils were investigated via pedestrian survey along transects spaced 60 m apart only.

In all, PaleoWest plotted 5,801 total shovel test pits (STPs) and excavated 5,405, including delineations. Some pre-plotted STP locations in the APE were ultimately excluded from subsurface testing due to microtopographical areas of steep (>15%) slopes (97 STP locations, 1.67%); standing water or wetlands (38 STP locations, 0.65%); artificial disturbances (i.e., roadway berms and ditches, utilities, large push-piles from agricultural clearing, compact logging roads and road gravels, large areas of silvicultural debris); and exposed ground surface (258 STP locations, 4.44%). In addition, three pre-plotted STP locations were ultimately excluded from testing at the request of the client and landowner (STPs 1088, 1149, and 1217). Of the excavated STPs, 192 contained cultural material, and the remaining were negative. In addition, pedestrian surface inspection documented a total of 48 surface find or surface scatter locations.

Ultimately, the archaeological survey resulted in the revisit of four previously recorded sites (31NP438, 31NP439, 31NP442, and 31NP446) and the documentation of 98 new sites (31NP474-31NP571), including two cemeteries (31NP565 and 31NP566). Among the 102 resources investigated, 55 were typified by pre-contact components, 34 were classified as post-contact sites, and 13 were multicomponent.

Most of the pre-contact sites were lithic scatters lacking diagnostic artifacts; however, 31NP558 produced a Fountain Creek projectile point and is accordingly associated with an Early Archaic occupation; 31NP476 produced a Halifax projectile point is accordingly associated with

a Middle Archaic occupation; and sites 31NP538, 31NP539, and 31NO570 produced Native American ceramics, indicative of post-Archaic site occupations of the sites, respectively.

Among the investigated post-contact sites, 31NP542 is associated with an eighteenth to nineteenth-century occupation; 31NP491 is affiliated with an eighteenth to twentieth-century occupation; sites 31NP475, 31NP484, 31NP487, 31NP492-494, 31NP511, 31NP512, 31NP531-31NP533, 31NP547, and 31NP555 all produced assemblages consistent with nineteenth to twentieth-century occupations, and the materials recovered from 31NP498, 31NP522, 31NP527, 31NP528, 31NP535, and 31NP545 all correspond to the twentieth century. None of the pre-contact components identified among the multicomponent sites were consistent with a specific cultural period; however, the historic components at sites 31NP481, 31NP502, 31NP508, 31NP523, and 31NP541 were all associated with nineteenth to twentieth-century occupations.

Ninety-five of the sites (31NP438, 31NP446, 31NP474–31NP495, 31NP497–31NP522, 31NP524–31NP529, 31NP531–31NP540, 31NP542–31NP554, and 31NP556–31NP571) were fully delineated within the APE, and PaleoWest recommends that all 95 are not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of integrity and/or research potential under Criterion D. Additionally, none of the 95 fully delineated sites demonstrate significance under Criteria A, B, or C. PaleoWest recommends that no further work is necessary at sites 31NP438, 31NP446, 31NP474–31NP495, 31NP497–31NP522, 31NP524–31NP529, 31NP531–31NP540, 31NP542–31NP554, 31NP556–31NP564, and 31NP567-31NP571 in association with the planned undertaking. As mentioned above, PaleoWest recommends that cemetery sites 31NP565 and 31NP566 and their respective 10 m buffers should be avoided. Seven resources (31NP439, 31NP442, 31NP496, 31NP523, 31NP530, 31NP541, and 31NP555) could not be fully delineated within the APE due to the constraints of the tract, and accordingly, it is recommended that the NRHP status of all seven is Unknown due to Insufficient Information. However, none of the investigated portions of 31NP439, 31NP442, 31NP496, 31NP523, 31NP530, 31NP541, or31NP555 convey research potential within the APE. Consequently, PaleoWest recommends that no further work is necessary at sites 31NP439, 31NP442, 31NP496, 31NP523, 31NP530, 31NP541, or 31NP555 within the APE prior to the planned work.

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INTRODUCTION

In September 2022 through January 2023, Phase I archaeological survey for SunEnergy1 LLC (SunEnergy) for the proposed Cherry Solar Farm in Northampton County. The area of potential effects (APE) for this recent work is comprised of 1,425 acres in Northampton County, North Carolina (Figure 1), as part of the Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility Project.

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested the initial Phase I survey of the solar farm in October 2020 (ER 20-2522). In 2021, Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted the initial Phase IA survey for the Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility project (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Subsequently, portions of the current APE, which falls within the Baird-Allen portion of the project, were subjected to Phase I survey by JMT in 2021 (Minford et al. 2021).

A comprehensive review of environmental and cultural context is presented in the initial Phase I archaeological survey report conducted by JMT (Minford et al. 2021) and was expanded during PaleoWest's subsequent Phase I surveys of the solar farm within the Belmont portion completed in February 2022 (Foster, Michael et al. 2022) and March 2022 (Foster et al. 2022).

The purpose of PaleoWest's Phase I archaeological survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. Fieldwork and reporting were conducted according to the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines* and in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO). The survey was conducted for Environmental review number (ER) 20-2521.

Cara Kubiak, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist at PaleoWest, serves as the Principal Investigator for this project. Lauren Minford, RPA and Senior Archaeologist at PaleoWest, serves as the Project Manager. Archaeological fieldwork was led by Cala Castleberry, M.A. Fieldwork was completed in 296 person-days spanning September 21, 2022, and January 11, 2023. The field personnel also included Tori Harrison, M.A. Tyler Caldwell, M.A., RPA, George Huss, M.A., RPA, Zach Babineau, Matthew Carpenter, Chris Celluccci, Lawrence Chiatti, Sean Collins, Henry DeGarmo, Wade Dozier, Kevin Enlow, Tyler Fannell, Emma Johnson, Emma Jones, Lynne McGraw, Timothy Parrotte, Liz Raiside, Wyatt Taylor, Grace Turley, Rory Wheaton, and Matthew Xenitelis.

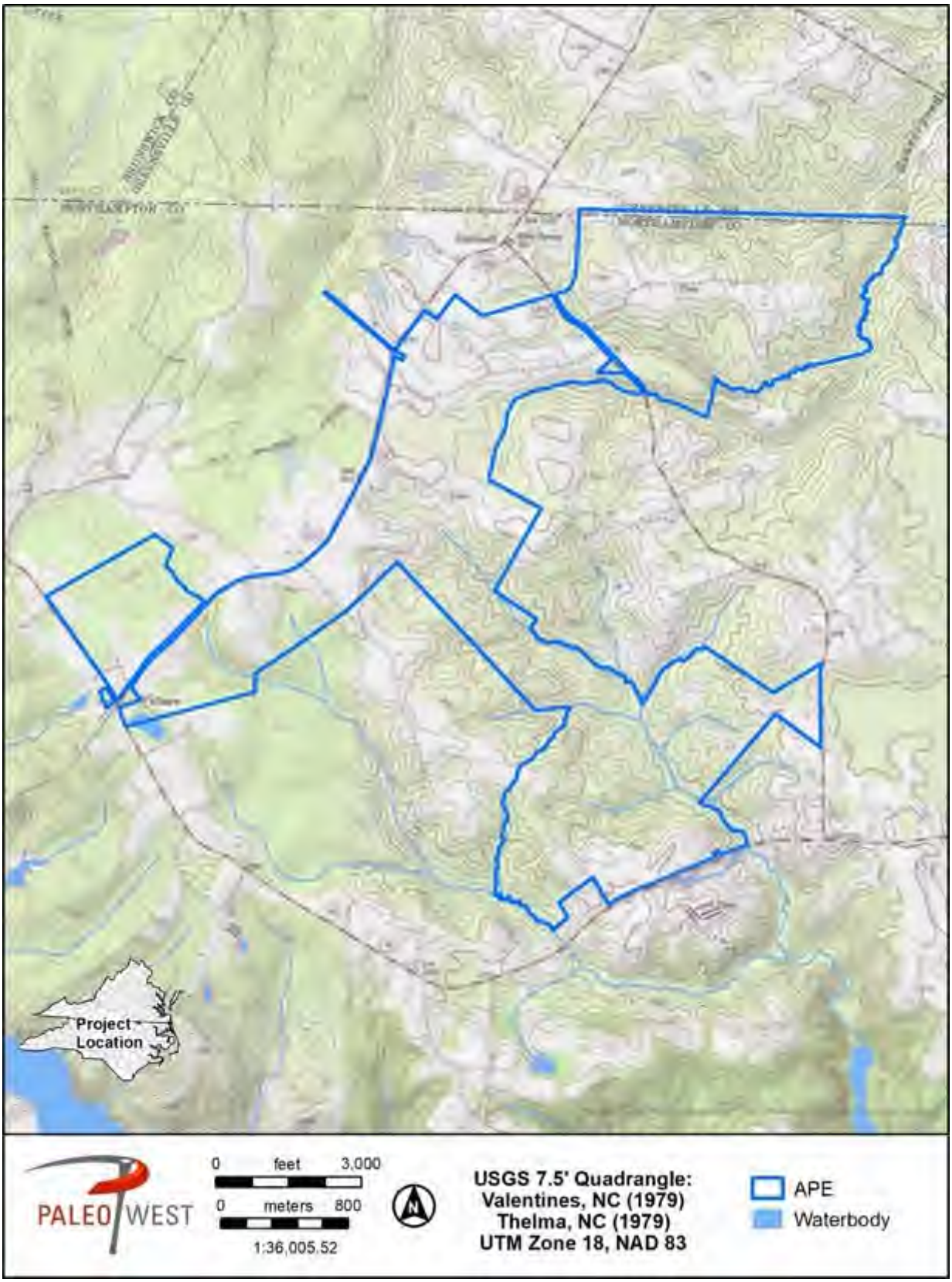


Figure 1. Project location map showing the APE on topographic map.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 1,425-acre APE is situated in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain region, part of the larger Coastal Plain province, which stretches from Cape Cod, around the Gulf of Mexico, and south to the Texas border with Mexico (Figure 2). Terrain across the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain is low-lying and consists primarily of flat plains interspersed with swamps, marshes, and estuaries. The APE is north of Roanoke Rapids Lake; several unnamed tributaries to Roanoke Rapids Lake are present in the southern portion of the APE. Several ponds and additional unnamed tributaries are present in the northern portion, and Beaverpond Creek runs near the eastern edge of the central portion of the APE (See Figure 1).

The APE is additionally encompassed by the Environmental Protection Agency's Northern Outer Piedmont ecoregion, one of the seven Level IV ecoregions comprising the larger Level III Piedmont ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). The Piedmont consists of a transitional landscape between the Appalachians to the west and the coastal plain to the east; the Northern Outer Piedmont is distinguished by irregular plains dissected by low and moderate-gradient streams with cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates. The area generally underlain by the Tertiary Yorktown and Duplin Formations (undivided), which contain fossiliferous clay, bluish-gray limestone, sand, and sandy marl. Vegetation native to the ecoregion includes mixed oak and oak-hickory-pine forests including white, southern red, and black oaks; mockernut and pignut hickories; and Virginia and shortleaf pines. More mesic locations are characterized by beech, northern red oak, tulip poplar, red maple, and hemlock species. As discussed below, land within the Northern Outer Piedmont largely forested but is also used for pasture and cattle, poultry, hay, and tobacco production (Griffith et al. 2002).

CURRENT ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORIC LAND USE

Prior to 2019, much of the APE was wooded with small areas cleared for historic farmsteads throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The landscape was largely cleared, however, between 2015 and 2019, though drainages flowing southward into Lake Gaston remained tree-lined. According to the National Land Cover Database (2016), documented land cover within the APE consisted of cultivated crops (51.31%), trees (40.62%), rangeland (7.97%), and built areas (0.01%) (Figure 3).

Ground cover observed within the APE during PaleoWest's survey included harvested and young-growth silvicultural lots and agricultural fields, some of which were fallow, and others used for the cultivation of soybeans, cotton, and peanuts (Figure 4; Figure 5) Some areas of mixed woods were observed along tributaries and gullies (Figure 6–Figure 8).

Figure 2. Map of APE on modern aerial photograph.

Figure 3. Land cover within the APE.

Figure 44. Edge of fallow field vegetation and forest vegetation, facing east from within central portion of the APE.

Figure 55. Active cotton field in northern portion of the APE, facing east.

Figure 66. Young pine growth in timbered area in foreground and mixed forest vegetation in background; taken in southeastern portion of APE, facing northeast.

Figure 77. Mixed forest vegetation in wetland area associated with Beaverpond Creek in central portion of APE, facing east toward APE boundary.

Figure 88. Deep cut stream bed of unnamed tributary in southeastern portion of APE.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOILS

As detailed in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 9, soils mapped throughout the APE by the Natural Resources Conservation Service generally consist of sandy loams. Bonneau loam sand (BoB and BoC), Wedowee sandy clay loam (WeD2), and Caroline sandy loam (CaB) account for half of the soil mapped in the APE, all of which are well drained. Landforms associated with the soils mapped across the APE are largely constituent to marine terraces, and the soils generally occur at nearly-level slopes, though 23% of the mapped soil occurs at slopes greater than 5% (see Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Soils Mapped within the APE.

Soil	Map Code	Drainage	Geomorphic Position	Slope	% of APE
Bonneau loamy sand	BoB	well drained	ridges and flats on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-6%	20.82%
Wedowee sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	WeD2	well drained	hillslopes, uplands	8-15%	12.21%
Caroline sandy loam	CaB	well drained	ridges on marine terraces, coastal plains	2-6%	10.25%
Bonneau loamy sand	BoC	well drained	ridges on marine terraces, coastal plains	6-12%	7.25%
Norfolk sandy loam	NoB	well drained	ridges and broad interstream divides on marine terraces, coastal plains	2-6%	6.83%
Wehadkee loam, frequently flooded	Wh	poorly drained	floodplain depressions, valleys	0-2%	5.75%
Rains fine sandy loam	RaA	poorly drained	Flats, Carolina Bays, and broad interstream divides on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	5.60%
Turbeville sandy loam	TsB	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	2-6%	4.47%
Norfolk sandy loam	NoA	well drained	broad interstream divides and flats on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	3.91%
Goldsboro sandy loam	GoA	moderately well drained	flats and broad interstream divides on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	3.28%
Wedowee sandy loam	WdB	well drained	interfluves, uplands	2-8%	2.92%
Lillington-Turbeville complex	LtD	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	8-15%	2.49%
Turbeville gravelly sandy loam	TuB	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	2-8%	2.44%
Turbeville sandy loam	TsA	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	0-2%	2.09%
Turbeville loamy sand	TrB	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	2-6%	1.71%
Bethera silt loam	Be	poorly drained	flats, depressions, coastal plains	0-1%	1.52%
Turbeville sandy loam	TsC	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	6-12%	1.11%
Ocilla loamy fine sand	OcA	somewhat poorly drained	flats on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-3%	1.09%
Lynchburg fine sandy loam	Ly	somewhat poorly drained	flats and broad interstream divides on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	1.00%

Soil	Map Code	Drainage	Geomorphic Position	Slope	% of APE
Caroline sandy loam	CaA	well drained	ridges and flats on marine terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	0.81%
Lenoir silt loam	Le	somewhat poorly drained	flats on broad interstream divides, terraces, coastal plains	0-2%	0.42%
Turbeville sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	TtB2	well drained	coastal plains, ridges on stream terraces	2-6%	0.41%
Roanoke loam, frequently flooded	31A	poorly drained	floodplains on coastal plains	0-2%	0.32%
Gritney sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	GyB2	moderately well drained	coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces	2-6%	0.30%
Norfolk sandy loam	NoC	well drained	coastal plains, broad interstream divides and ridges on marine terraces	6-10%	0.22%
Pacolet sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	PcD2	well drained	hillslopes, uplands	8-15%	0.17%
Uchee loamy sand	36B	well drained	marine terraces on coastal plains	0-6%	0.13%
Craven fine sandy loam	CrB	moderately well drained	ridges and flats on marine terraces, coastal plains	1-4%	0.12%
Craven clay loam, severely eroded	10B3	moderately well drained	stream terraces on coastal plains	2-6%	0.11%
Fluvanna-Mattaponi complex	17C	well drained	hillslopes on piedmonts	7-15%	0.08%
Dothan loamy sand	11A	well drained	marine terraces on coastal plains	0-2%	0.06%
Fluvanna-Mattaponi complex	17B	well drained	hillslopes on piedmonts	2-7%	0.03%
Helena sandy loam	HeB	moderately well drained	ridges, uplands	1-6%	0.03%
Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	PgE2	well drained	hillslopes, uplands	15-30%	0.03%
Pacolet sandy clay loam, moderately eroded	PcE2	well drained	hillslopes, uplands	15-30%	0.01%
Roanoke silt loam, occasionally flooded	Ro	poorly drained	depressions and backswamps on stream terraces, valleys	0-2%	0.01%

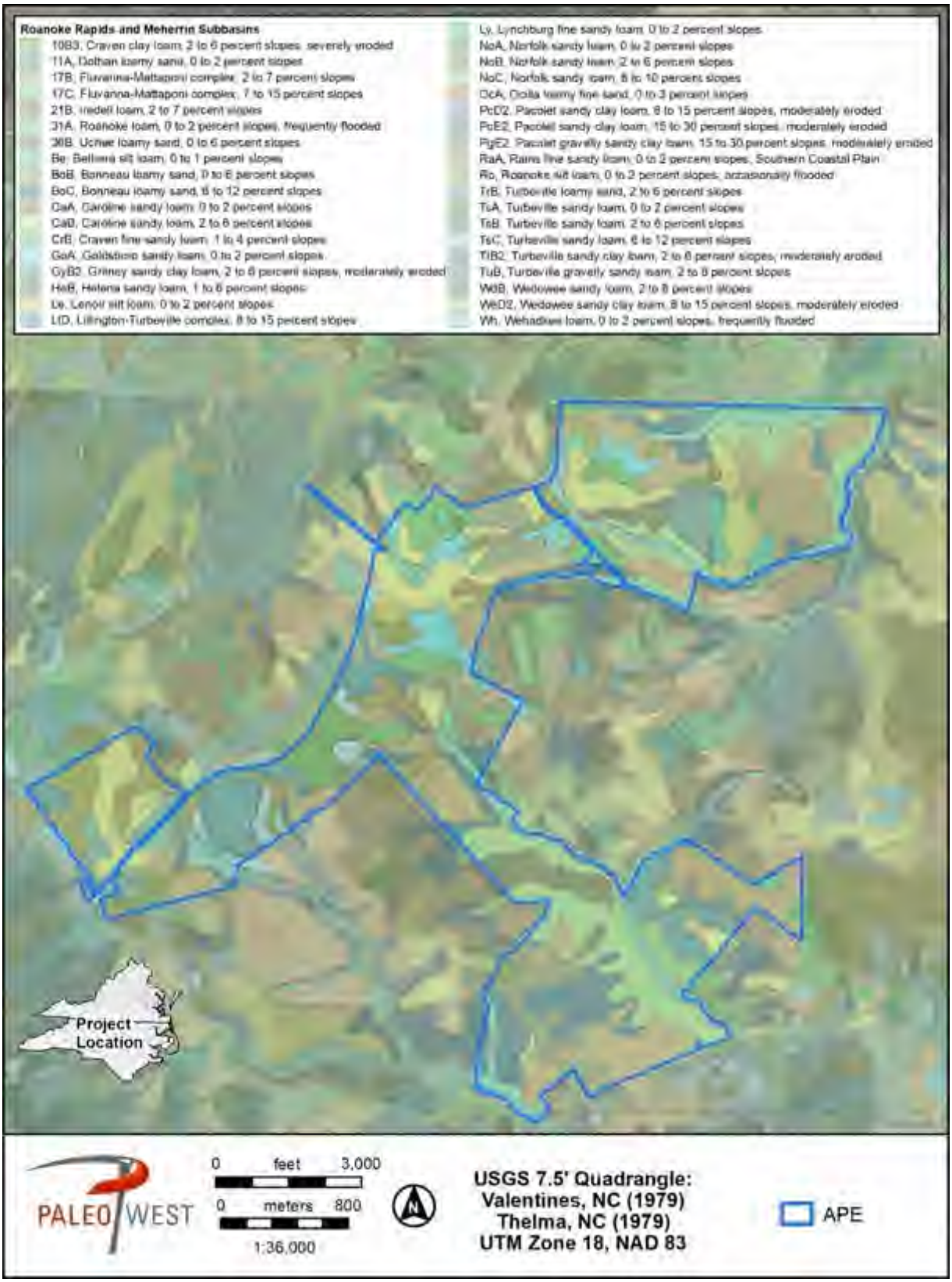


Figure 9. APE on aerial photography with area soils.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

In the Piedmont region of North Carolina and southeastern Virginia three broad Pre-Contact cultural periods have been defined: Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3000 B.P.), and Woodland (3200–350 B.P.).

PALEOINDIAN

Paleoindians were the first inhabitants of what is now the eastern United States, arriving by at least 13,000 B.P. Recent research, however, has shown that Native Americans occupied this region prior to 13,000 B.P. Evidence supporting a Pre-Clovis occupation of the Americas comes from the Cactus Hill site (44SX202) in Sussex County, Virginia, located approximately 61 km northeast of the current APE. Although the site deposits were formed from wind-deposited sand, several researchers have confirmed the stratigraphic integrity of the archaeological deposits, which indicate an occupation dating to 18,000–20,000 years B.P. (Johnson 2020). Few other sites with potential Pre-Clovis deposits are currently known of in North America. They include the Topper site (38AL23) in South Carolina and the Page-Ladson site (8JE00591) in Florida, which dates to 14,550 years B.P. (Halligan et al. 2016).

By around 13,000 years B.P., Paleoindian populations were established throughout the broader region. Their subsistence and settlement patterns were centered on hunting and gathering in small nomadic bands. Their primary meat sources were caribou, elk, deer, and now-extinct megafauna (Goodyear 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986).

The most widely recognized diagnostic artifacts from this period are finely crafted projectile points. In North Carolina, Clovis points are found in Early Paleoindian Period contexts, while Hardaway points are found in Late Paleoindian Period deposits (Glover 2005). Clovis points, for which the Paleoindian Clovis culture is named, were first identified at a site in New Mexico (Blackwater Locality No. 1; 29RV2). The defining feature of Clovis points are channels or "flutes" on one or both faces to facilitate their hafting. As mentioned, Clovis and Hardaway points exhibit fine craftwork, and pre-contact groups seem to have deliberately chosen high-quality stone for their production (Daniel 1998). Hardaway points were identified at the North Carolina Hardaway site (31ST4) in the Uwharrie Mountains on the west bank of the Yadkin River, approximately 245 km southwest of the current APE. These points are only found in the Southeastern woodlands (Coe 1964; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999).

ARCHAIC

Archaeologists divide the Archaic Period into Early (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late (5000–3000 B.P.) subperiods based on observed technological changes, including the use of specific projectile points. Climate changed significantly during the Archaic Period. Compared to the previous Paleoindian Period, conditions became significantly warmer and wetter. This resulted in significant sea level rise due to continental glacier melt. These climatic changes resulted in "increased population, expansion into new environmental zones, and regional variations in point styles" (Minford et al. 2021:12).

Archaeologists believe that Archaic Period populations were highly mobile to respond to changes in resource availability by season. Under this framework, Archaic sites are usually

classified as base camps (residential) or resource extraction or task-specific sites (Phelps 1983). Several models for Archaic Period settlement and subsistence have been proposed. Anderson and Hanson's (1988) Band-Macroband model postulates that groups of 50–150 would exploit specific drainage systems, moving along the drainage in order to exploit different resources at different times of year. Daniel (1998), on the other hand, has suggested that settlement was determined based on the presence and availability of high-quality stone suitable for tool production.

Early Archaic Period diagnostic artifacts include Palmer and Kirk points. The Middle Archaic Period is defined by the presence of Stanly, Morrow Mountain (I and II), Guilford, and Halifax points. The Late Archaic is defined by Savannah River, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Lamoka, and Holmes projectile points, in addition to two important technological innovations: soapstone cooking slabs and fiber-tempered pottery (Coe 1964).

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

As mentioned, the Early Archaic Period is marked by a significant climatic shift. Around this time, several species of megafauna went extinct, possibly as a result of changing environments, overexploitation, or a combination thereof. Cultural practices during the Early Archaic are similar to those observed from the Paleoindian Period and can be difficult to distinguish in the archaeological record. This has resulted in some question as to whether Hardaway, Palmer, and Kirk points are more closely related to the terminal Paleoindian or Early Archaic (Coe 1964:196; Daniel 1998).

Early Archaic sites are widely dispersed and found in a variety of environments. Increased site type variability has been observed in Early Archaic Period deposits, to include isolated finds, short term camps, and larger base camps, which were frequently revisited. This suggests that Early Archaic peoples were highly mobile hunter-gatherers. Subsistence during the Early Archaic appears to have relied heavily on white-tailed deer, hickory nuts, and acorns (Cable 1982; Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1979).

Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.)

A few well-known, stratified sites have provided many of the insights archaeologists have into the Middle Archaic Period in this region. These sites include Doerschuk (31MG22), Gaston (31HX7), and Lowder's Ferry (31ST7). The Gaston site is located in Halifax County, on the southern bank of the Roanoke River less than 10 km southeast of the current APE. Middle Archaic populations are believed to have been highly mobile as they were during the Early Archaic, although the expanse of land exploited by Middle Archaic groups is thought to be smaller and more defined than in earlier periods (Mouer 1991:10). Continuing global climatic changes likely prompted the adoption of new technological advances, including stemmed projectile points. These changes also appear to have resulted in an increased emphasis on locally available materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Gardner 1974; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983).

As mentioned above, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Halifax, and Guilford projectile points have been dated to the Middle Archaic Period (Coe 1964). Stanly points typically have triangular-shaped blades with short, square stems and basal indentions. These are assumed to be curated tools based on the frequently encountered evidence of excessive resharpening (Blanton and Sassaman 1989).

The Carolina Piedmont, unlike the Coastal Plain, contains a dense concentration of Middle Archaic sites, suggesting population growth and increasing mobility. Site type variability is lower in the Middle Archaic Piedmont, and many consist of simple lithic assemblages focused on mobile activities (Patch et al. 2010).

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

Populations expanded and groups utilized a wider variety of environmental and ecological resources during the Late Archaic Period. This period is notable for the adoption of two major technological advances: the widespread use of steatite for cooking vessels and pottery (Bense 1994). Both upland and floodplain environments were occupied during this period. Some of these sites appear to represent "larger, more permanent camps with intensive occupations" (Minford et al. 2021:14). Savannah River, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Lamoka, and Holmes points are associated with the Late Archaic Period (Claflin 1931; Dent 1995; Mouer 1991). Varied subsistence and resource utilization during this period are evidenced by the presence of net sinkers, atlatl weights, scrapers, drills, and grooved axes.

The most significant technological changes of this period are the use of steatite vessels for cooking, followed by the invention of ceramics (Sassaman 1993). Tempers used to make ceramic vessels during this period were primarily fiber (e.g., Spanish moss), but also included steatite, grog (crushed fired clay), or stone. There is no formal ceramic chronology for the Late Archaic Period in this region (Minford et al. 2021:14).

Some archaeologists have defined a Transitional Period from 4500 to 3000 B.P., but other archaeologists contend that this is more accurately understood as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991). Larger sites have been dated to the Transitional Period than those dated to the earlier Archaic subperiods. The increase in site size may reflect growing population sizes, but the size of the site may also be a function of revisitation (Dent 1995). Steatite vessels and ground stone tools continued to be utilized during the Transitional Period. Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail points are associated with this period (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

WOODLAND

Archaeologists have also divided the Woodland into three subperiods: the Early (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle (2300–1200 B.P.), and Late (1200–350 B.P.). The Woodland Period in North Carolina is defined by the appearance of sand- or crushed quartz-tempered ceramics, a growing reliance on horticulture, and semi-sedentary villages (Ward and Davis 1999:76–77). Although subsistence strategies largely relied on hunting and gathering, as was practiced during previous cultural periods, this was augmented with increased cultivation of native and domesticated plants (Smith 1986).

An increase in social complexity and stratification is evidenced by the presence of semi-permanent settlements in alluvial settings that contain structural remains, storage pits, and burials (Steponaitis 1986). Triangular projectile points replaced the earlier stemmed projectile points manufactured during the Archaic Period. Projectile point size appears to change over time, which has been associated with the adoption of the bow and arrow at various times throughout the Southeast (Coe 1964). Woodland Period diagnostic artifacts include Caraway triangular, Pee Dee triangular and pentagonal, and Clarksville points.

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

Early Woodland ceramics in the North Carolina Piedmont are defined by the Badin series, which was originally identified during excavations at the Doerschuk site. This series is characterized by dense hard paste with sand temper (Coe 1964:28). The primary vessel form was a straight-sided jar with a conical base, and surface treatments were cordmarked or fabric impressed (Minford et al. 2021). Gypsy Stemmed and Small Savannah River points are believed to be contemporaneous with the Badin ceramic series (Oliver 1983, 1985). Horticulture was not widely practiced during this subperiod (Ward 1983:73). Instead, hunting and gathering was the primary subsistence strategy during the Early Woodland in the Piedmont.

Most Early Woodland Period sites have been found in river valleys, but little is known about cultural practices in the Piedmont during this time. There are six broad patterns that have been identified: 1) the broadspear is rapidly phased out; 2) there is an increase in more elaborate and well-made polished implements and ornaments added to ground stone tool technology; 3) development and dispersal of ceramic technology; 4) rock cluster and hearth platform features are continued; 5) pit forms characteristic of storage and cooking technology are present; and 6) there is evidence of architecture which is similar with that observed in later Woodland phases" (Minford et al. 2021:15).

Middle Woodland (2300–1200 B.P.)

The transition to the Middle Woodland Period is marked by shifting ceramic traditions, however, there are some inconsistencies in this transition. Generally, North Carolina saw a change in the style of ceramics from Badin to the Yadkin and Uwharrie wares (Coe 1952, 1964). In other parts of the Piedmont, Yadkin precedes Badin, and yet in other areas still, these ceramic phases seem to be contemporaneous. Yadkin wares in the Southern Piedmont are tempered with grog and tempered with grit in the Piedmont of North Carolina (Coe 1964). Gypsy Stemmed (Oliver 1983, 1985) and eared triangular Yadkin projectile points, which is an eared triangular point type, have been found in context with Yadkin ceramic wares.

Yadkin and Uwharrie ceramics are largely utilitarian, and crushed quartz temper is common. Uwharrie ceramics are associated with the later part of the Middle Woodland Period (Ward 1993:408). Surface treatments included net-impressing and scraping (brushed), as well as cord marking (Coe 1952:308). Uwharrie series ceramics do not exhibit fabric-impressed surface treatments. Large conical jars likely used for storing surplus are a common vessel form for Uwaharrie ceramics. Uwaharrie phase sites are widely distributed throughout the northern and central Piedmont region (Ward and Davis 1999:100).

Floodplains were used for semi-permanent settlements, while uplands were used for hunting and gathering activities during the Middle Woodland (Abbott 1996; Oliver 1992). Excavations at Early and Middle Woodland period sites in the North Carolina Piedmont suggest aquatic resources, such as mollusks and fish, were utilized during this period, though a variety of mammals and birds also made contributions to the diet (Ward and Davis 1999). Contemporary sites elsewhere in the Southeast also suggest several varieties of weedy plants (e.g., knotweed, sumpweed, squash, bottle gourds, sunflower, maygrass, and goosefoot) were cultivated and mast resources (acorns and other nuts) were seasonally harvested (Ward and Davis 1999:98). Groups began to construct mounds during the Middle Woodland Period in the

Piedmont. Mound construction has been interpreted as a sign of increasing social complexity in certain regions of the Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1200–350 B.P.)

Groups during Late Woodland Period increasingly relied on agriculture. As a result, populations grew, villages became larger, and sociocultural complexity increased (Gallivan 2003). Over the course of the Late Woodland Period, trends of increasingly sedentary settlements have been observed. In the early portion of the Late Woodland, settlements are comprised of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization (Klein 2016). Larger villages with signs of palisade walls, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials appears around 600 B.P. (Hantman and Klein 1992). Madison points, a small, triangular point type, have been associated with the end of the Late Woodland Period.

Medium to coarse sand tempering defines Late Woodland Period ceramics recovered from the middle Roanoke River Basin in Virginia and North Carolina, which encompasses the current APE. Two ceramic series have been identified in the Roanoke Basin during the Late Woodland Period: the Clarksville and Clements series (Coe 1964; Miller 1962). Clements ceramics have medium-fine to coarse sand temper and often contain significant amounts of mica in the paste. Surface decorations include fabric-impressed and cord-marked exteriors. A direct radiocarbon date has been derived from deposits associated with Clements ceramics. It yielded a date of A.D. 1399–1459 (Minford et al. 2021:17).

The large-scale changes in cultural practices seen throughout much of the broader Southeast that define the Mississippian Period are not observed in most of the North Carolina Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions. One notable exception to this is Pee Dee culture, originally defined by Coe (1964, 1995) based on his work at the Town Creek site (31MG2) in Montgomery County approximately 245 km southwest of the current APE. Archaeologists have hypothesized that Pee Dee culture was introduced to the area from outside the region, rather than developing *in situ* (Ward and Davis 1999). Late Woodland Period cultural practices have been tentatively linked to Contact Period linguistic and tribal groups, including Siouan-speaking groups who occupied the central and northern Piedmont when Europeans first arrived (see Ward and Davis 1999:98–119).

EUROPEAN CONTACT

Early visits by Europeans to what is now North Carolina were brief. Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine navigator in the service of France, landed in the Cape Fear region in 1524, but France had little interest in establishing a colony in the Americas at that time (Powell 1989). Hernando de Soto, whose expedition had landed near present-day Tampa Bay, Florida, came through west-central North Carolina in the spring of 1540 (Clayton et al. 1993; Swanton 1939).

Significant European efforts to settle North Carolina began when Walter Raleigh sent an English expedition in 1584. The expedition, under the command of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, established a headquarters on Roanoke Island, approximately 200 km east-southeast of the current APE. An additional seven ships were sent in 1585. Famine and conflict led to the collapse of the colony, which was abandoned by 1586. More colonists arrived on Roanoke Island from England in 1587. No other English settlers visited the colony until 1590, when the

enigmatic word "CROATOAN" was found carved on a tree with no trace of any of the settlers (Lefler and Newsome 1963; Powell 1989).

King Charles II of England designated eight British nobles as Lords Proprietors of Carolina, a colony that encompassed much of what is now North Carolina, in 1663. The earliest permanently settled part of the colony, in the Albemarle region, remained sparsely occupied, and people were encouraged to settle there in the first half of the eighteenth century (Spanbauer 2010).

At the time of European contact, dozens of distinct Native American groups inhabited what is now North Carolina (Claggett 1995; Wetmore 1975). These groups can generally be divided into three linguistic categories: Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Secotan, Chowanoc, and Weapemeoc); Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Pamlico, Tuscarora, and Cherokee); and Siouan-speaking groups (e.g., Catawba and Sugaree). Native Americans who occupied the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont have traditionally been referred to as members of the Siouan linguistic and ethnic families. Those who occupied the lands around the current APE were the Tuscarora and Meherrin (Figure 10).

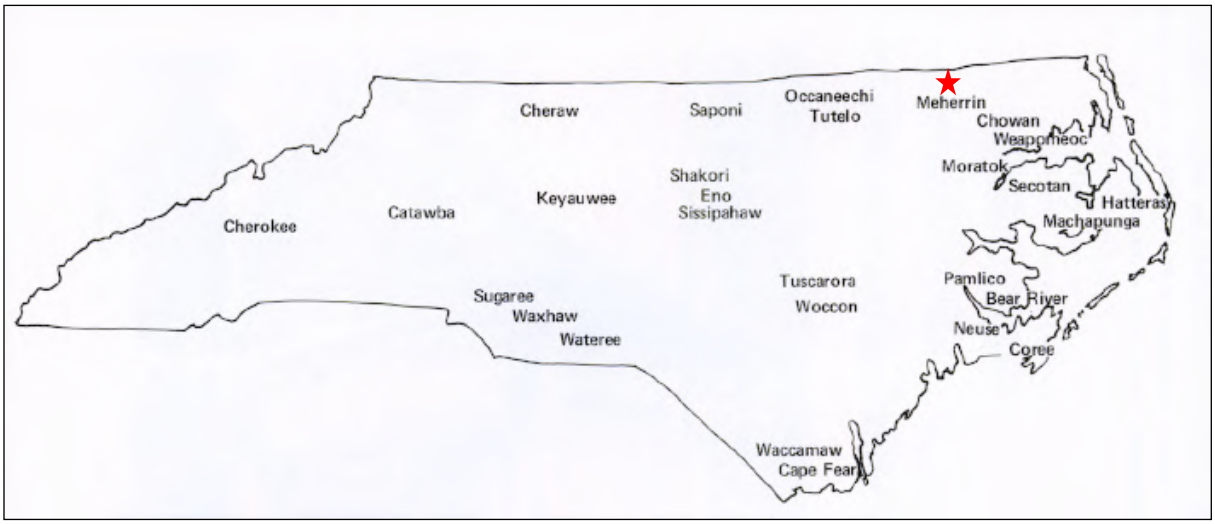


Figure 10. Map showing the approximate locations of American Indian tribes at the time of European contact relative to the approximate location of the current APE (red star; Figure adapted from Wetmore 1975:28).

The Tuscarora occupied much of the inner coastal plain in the 1580s (Parramore 2006). Encroachment of white settlers from Albemarle Sound into lands claimed by the Tuscarora resulted in sporadic fighting between 1664 and 1667. Further encroachment was avoided until after 1700. In addition to the encroachment of white settlers into native-occupied lands, the Tuscarora War (1711–1715) was caused by the capture and enslavement of Native Americans by Europeans, imbalances and theft through trade with colonists, and disagreements over the private ownership of land and livestock. The end of the war saw the Tuscarora defeated. Many of the Tuscarora moved to New York to join the League of Iroquois (Shamlin 1992). Around 650 Tuscarora families stayed in parts of North Carolina and Virginia (Martin 2016). Tuscarora who

had aided the European settlers in the war were granted 56,000 aces on the Roanoke River in 1717 (Parramore 2006; Tuscarora Nation Tribal Government 2021).

The Meherrin met English colonists in 1650, in the village Cowochahawkon west of present-day Emporia, Virginia, approximately 20 km northeast of the current APE. The Meherrin territory encompassed land bordering the Meherrin River, which begins in present-day Lunenburg County, Virginia, and runs southeast for more than 80 miles into Hertford County, North Carolina. Although the *Treaty of Middle Plantation* between the colonists and the Meherrin was signed in 1677 to prevent colonists from moving on their land, the colonists continually violated the terms of the treaty. This resulted in the Meherrin being forced further south along the river to Hertford County (Chavis and Morrow 2015). The Meherrin were given a reservation in what is now Bertie County, North Carolina in 1717. In 1726, a new reservation was assigned near the junction between the Meherrin River and the Chowan River in what is now Hertford County, approximately 70 km east-southeast of the current APE (Webb 2011). By 1761, the Meherrins had been incorporated into the Tuscarora nation.

A series of bloody conflicts engulfed much of what is now the Eastern United States, including the Carolinas, during the eighteenth century. These included the Yamasee War from 1715 to 1716, the French and Indian War from 1754–1763, the Anglo-Cherokee War from 1758 to 1761, and the Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1783. During the Yamasee War, colonial militias in South and North Carolina fought against the Yamasee and their tribal allies. Both the Catawba and Cherokee originally allied themselves with the Yamasee but defected to aid the colonists, which secured a British victory. The Cherokee came to Britain's aid again during the French and Indian War, which raged from Virginia into Canada. Disagreements over compensation for their service to Britain resulted in a series of escalating attacks and counter-attacks between the Cherokee and British colonists, ultimately culminating in the Anglo-Cherokee War. Although this war was costly to the Cherokee, during the American Revolutionary War, most Cherokee sided with the British against the Americans. American colonists retaliated against the Cherokee, burning down towns across their territory Boulware 2009). North Carolina became the twelfth state to ratify the United States constitution in 1789 and was admitted to the Union.

Multiple ceramic types from the Terminal Woodland through European contact have been identified in the North Carolina Piedmont, including the Dan River, Clarksville, Caraway, and Hillsboro series. These ceramic traditions are typically distinguished by changes in tempers and surface treatments. Dan River and Clarksville wares are extremely similar. Both have sand tempers and are typically decorated with net, cord, corncob impressions, although plain vessels are also present. Clarksville rims are folded while Dan River vessels have nicked or notched rims. Net impressions are coarser on Clarksville pottery and Dan River wares are more frequently incised (Gardner 1980). Caraway vessels are largely smoothed or burnished, with complicated- and simple-stamping are also present in lesser amounts. Caraway ceramics are tempered with a very fine-grained sand (Gardner 1980). Most (75%) of the Hillsboro phase pottery has simple-stamped surfaces while the remainder were check-stamped or plain (University of North Carolina-Research Laboratories of Archaeology [UNC-RLA] 2010).

Trade with Europeans centered around animal hides, for which metal items (e.g., knives and axes), guns, beads, and other items of European manufacture were exchanged. This exchange resulted in significant changes to Native American material culture and lifeways. Exposure to novel diseases for which Native populations had no resistance caused significant loss of life. Decimated populations relocated and merged with formerly separate social groups, forming

new communities. The deerskin trade also resulted in a new standard of power and prestige in Native American communities (Ward and Davis 1999:40). War and shifting political alliances were also significant contributing factors to changes in Native American culture.

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND LAND USE

A review of the history of the area within and around the current APE, including a review of documents, photographs, and property appraisal information is available in the previous reports conducted by JMT and PaleoWest (Foster et al. 2022; Foster, Michael et al. 2022; Minford et al. 2021). The following presents an abbreviated review of historical topographic maps, (USGS 1955), historical aerial photographs (USGS 1955), and other sources specific to the current APE.

A review of property appraiser records indicated that the Project area is between the small communities of Vultare and Gaston in rural Northampton County, North Carolina (Northampton County Property Appraiser 2022). Development of the area began in the early eighteenth century when several large plantations were established by pioneer families near the Roanoke River. Prior to their arrival, it was home to the Tuscarora and Meherrin tribes, both of which largely abandoned the area by the early 1700s. The Roanoke River served as one of the area's first highways, as it allowed plantation owners to travel and transport goods and other cargo, including enslaved laborers, who constructed and maintained many of its earliest homesteads (Griffin 1976).

Measuring just over 500 square miles (mi), Northampton County formed one of the earliest sections of what would later become the State of North Carolina when it was created from part of Bertie County in 1741. The county was named in honor of British nobleman and brother of the Earl of Wilmington, James Compton, the Earl of Northampton, England (Hunt, James L. 2006:800). Although its history now spans over two centuries, and much of its records have been preserved, it was once reported to be "one of the few counties in the state whose history has not been put into book form" (Griffin 1976).

Most of its early settlers came from Scotland and Ireland to claim several British land grants soon after the county was formed. Northampton Courthouse was designated as the county seat in 1742, and by 1790 nearly all the large tracts in the county were patented. Among the most prominent landholders recorded in the 1762 tax list were the Lewis and Martin families, who both owned sizeable tracts within the vicinity of the APE. Another one of the earliest permanent settlements within the vicinity of the APE was Eaton's Ferry, established along the Roanoke River by William Eaton (a former general of the Continental Army) in the mid-1700s (Griffin 1976). In addition to operating the ferry, Eaton also served as one of the first colonial county officials of Northampton County (Griffin 1976). Eaton's Ferry is reported to have remained in operation until the Eaton's Ferry Bridge was completed across Lake Gaston in 1962 (Beazley 2020).

Following Eaton's lead was attorney William Wyche Wilkins (1768–1840), who—after acquiring lands along the Roanoke River in 1815—established the expansive Belmont Plantation and ferry service just to the southwest of the APE (Griffin 1976; Minford et al. 2021). Other prominent landholders in the "old Gaston" area included the Shaw, Camp (Camp's Store), Grant, Jordan, Allen, Vincent, Moody, Floyd, King, Hodges, High, Tucker, Moore, Cleaton, and Baird families (Griffin 1976). As one of the area's first prominent landholders, Wilkins arrived shortly after the death of his wife and remained one of its leading citizens until his death at his daughter's farm at age 71 in September 1840. His legacy, as well as the Belmont Plantation, were maintained

by his oldest son, Edmund Wilkins (1796–1867), who arrived by the early nineteenth century after studying law at his father's alma mater, Litchfield Law School (Find a Grave 2022a).

Following the investments of these families and a host of others, early development of the new county was brisk. The population reached just over 8,000 persons by the late 1700s, nearly half of whom were Black. Allen Jones was the largest slaveholder in 1768, but others near the APE, such as William Clements and William Eaton, also relied on enslaved labor for the operation of their plantations (Griffin 1976). The population continued to increase in the years that followed, along with the number of plantations, reaching almost 10,000 by 1790. Cotton farming and turpentine operations formed the bulk of its agricultural output, while peanut, alfalfa, Irish potato, and watermelon cultivation helped to sustain its economy throughout the Antebellum Period (Griffin 1976).

The development of western rural Northampton County was reflected by the creation of its first Baptist, Methodist, and Quaker (referred to locally as the Friends Society) congregations from 1760 to 1790. Services were held in private homes and beneath brush arbors until proper churches could be constructed. Many early churches were primitive, one-room weatherboard structures with dirt floors. The Episcopal Church had gained a rather large following in the early to mid-1700s, but by the century's end, it had lost popularity due to what some considered "a general decline in religious sentiment" (Griffin 1976).; however, a "tremendous growth in Methodism" at the turn of the century resulted in the founding of several new congregations in the area. Among the first to be established near the APE was the Oak Grove United Methodist Church, which was founded along "Star Route 1" near Gaston in 1821 (Griffin 1976; North Carolina State Archives (NCSA) 1989).

Local landholder David H. Clements (whose ancestors retained ownership of the adjacent tract through 1999) donated the property for the church's construction as well as the establishment of a cemetery. Prior to that, the congregation reportedly met in the home of Moses Norwood, a member of one of the largest landholding families within the APE. An Episcopalian mission with a small structure was organized by Edmund Wilkins in Gaston in 1858. As the eldest son of Belmont Plantation founder William W. Wilkins, he moved to the property after briefly living in Scotland Neck to reportedly become "the only resident in the western part of the county at the time" (Find a Grave 2022a; Griffin 1976; Northampton County Register of Deeds 1999) The church building was later moved to the entrance of the plantation to the west of the APE when the "dying town" of old Gaston was abandoned in 1867 (Griffin 1976). As for Oak Grove United Methodist Church, it continued to expand in the years that followed, and by 1949, there were as many as three structures built on the property Clements donated (NCBC 1976:9).

The location of Oak Grove United Methodist Church is highlighted by a combination of 1963 USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps of Valentines and Barley, Virginia (Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13, and Figure 14), which show it just to the south of the Northampton/ Greenville County line. Beaver Pond Creek is to its east, forming a portion of the boundary of the APE. Oak Grove Church Road (NC 1212) forms the western boundary of the APE, traversing northwest and crossing an "old railroad grade" and intersecting with four primitive roads or trails before reaching the church. A cemetery is shown to the east of the church, which research suggests is the Norwood Cemetery. Records of the Northampton County Record of Deeds show that the tract containing the cemetery was owned by the Norwood family through the late twentieth century (NCRD 1985). Find a Grave provided further evidence suggesting that this may be the Norwood family cemetery. According to its records, the

Norwood Cemetery's estimated location is in Barley, Greensville County, Virginia, just north of the APE. Although Find a Grave was unable to provide its precise location, the historic topographic map indicates that the cemetery was near the North Carolina-Virginia state line. Find a Grave shows it contains at least six interments ranging from 1918 to 1972, four of whom are members of the Norwood family (Find a Grave 2022c). Among them is Private First Class Clarence G. Norwood, who lost his life during World War II while serving in the 853rd Engineer Battalion of the U.S. Army Aviation Division. He enlisted in December 1942 and his caravan was attacked by an estimated sixty German aircraft. He and 1,138 others were killed, earning Norwood a Purple Heart (Find a Grave 2022b).

Another cemetery can be seen at the center of the APE as well, which could be the Valentine Cemetery, although this could not be confirmed. The map shows the cemetery's location within a roughly 150-acre tract currently owned by Michael Wray, although a deed for an adjacent 175-acre parcel also owned by Wray mentions "a one-half acre graveyard of the Valentine family" (Northampton County Register of Deeds 2018). Records of the North Carolina State Archives show that general merchandise store owner W.H. Valentine (Figure 15) was once one of the most prominent landholders in the area, owning over 500 acres within the vicinity of the APE upon his death in 1925 (North Carolina State Archives [NCSA] 1925). No further information regarding the number of interments was available.

The historical topographic maps also show a network of primitive roadways or trails throughout the APE and the surrounding area, the majority of which have adjacent structures and lead to Oak Grove Church Road, NC Highway 46, or Cherry Tree Road. Several small lakes, streams, and ponds are also visible, with one pond adjacent to the "old railroad grade." The adjacent grade is an extension of a small network of rail lines to its west, with the main line leading northwest at the top left of the frame near the Brunswick/Greenville County Line. North Carolina Highway 46 can be seen intersecting Cherry Tree Road and Oak Grove Church Road (NC 1212) at the bottom of the frame, traversing west before turning northwest to pass through Vultare. Another cemetery is shown to the south of the highway and the APE. Records show that it is the Ingram Cemetery, which covers 0.04 acres (Northampton County Property Appraiser 2022). No further information regarding the number of interments or its history was available, but the deed for the surrounding tract describes it as a "graveyard lot, 30 by 50 feet" (Northampton County Register of Deeds 2019). Although the number of interments within the cemetery is unknown, a report of common schools in the county from July 1848 highlights the presence of the family in the area, as it lists five members of the family who were enrolled in local schools that year (NCSA) 1848).

Figure 11. 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps of Valentines and Barley, Virginia with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1963).

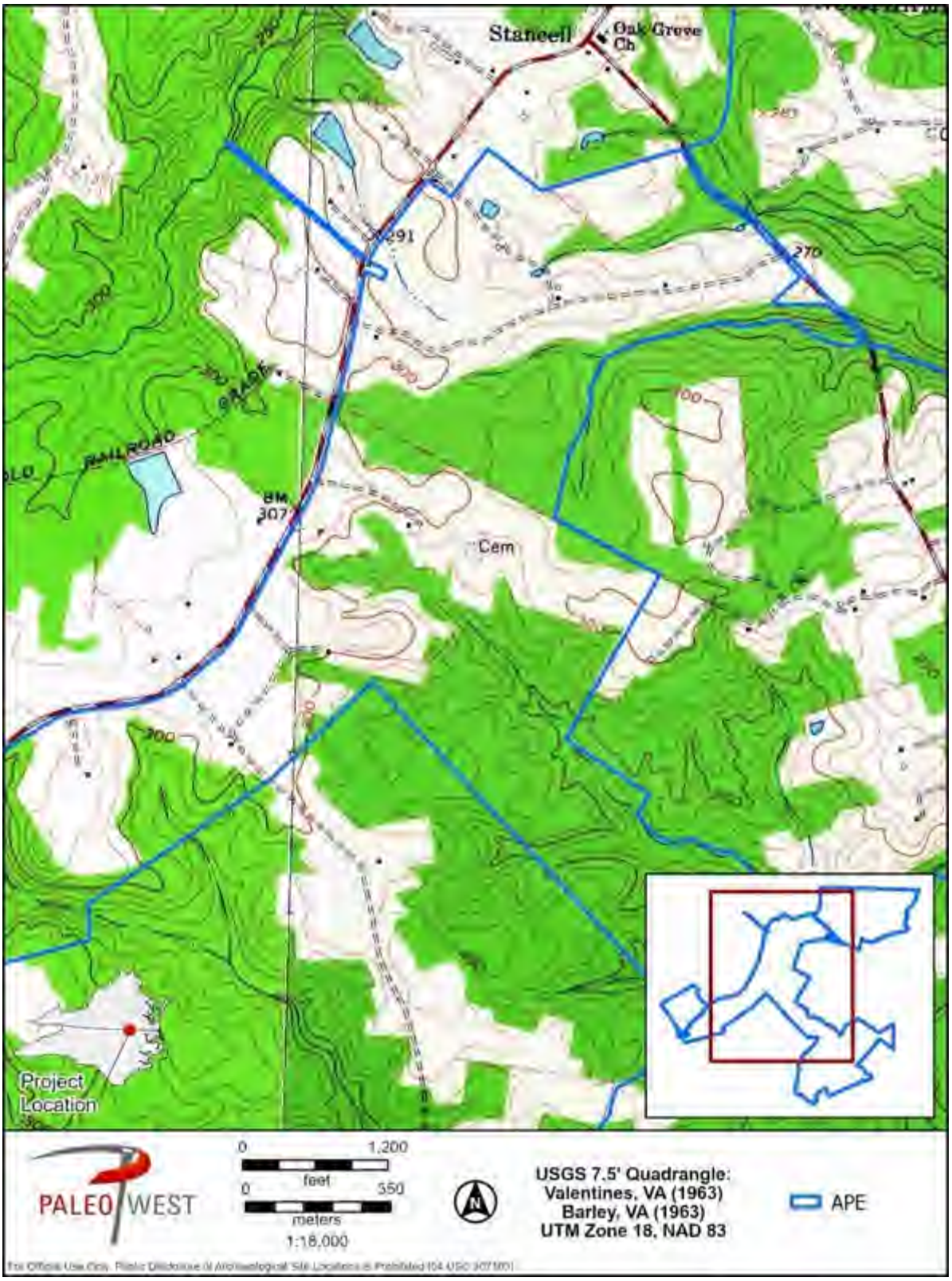


Figure 12. 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps of Valentines and Barley, Virginia with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1963).

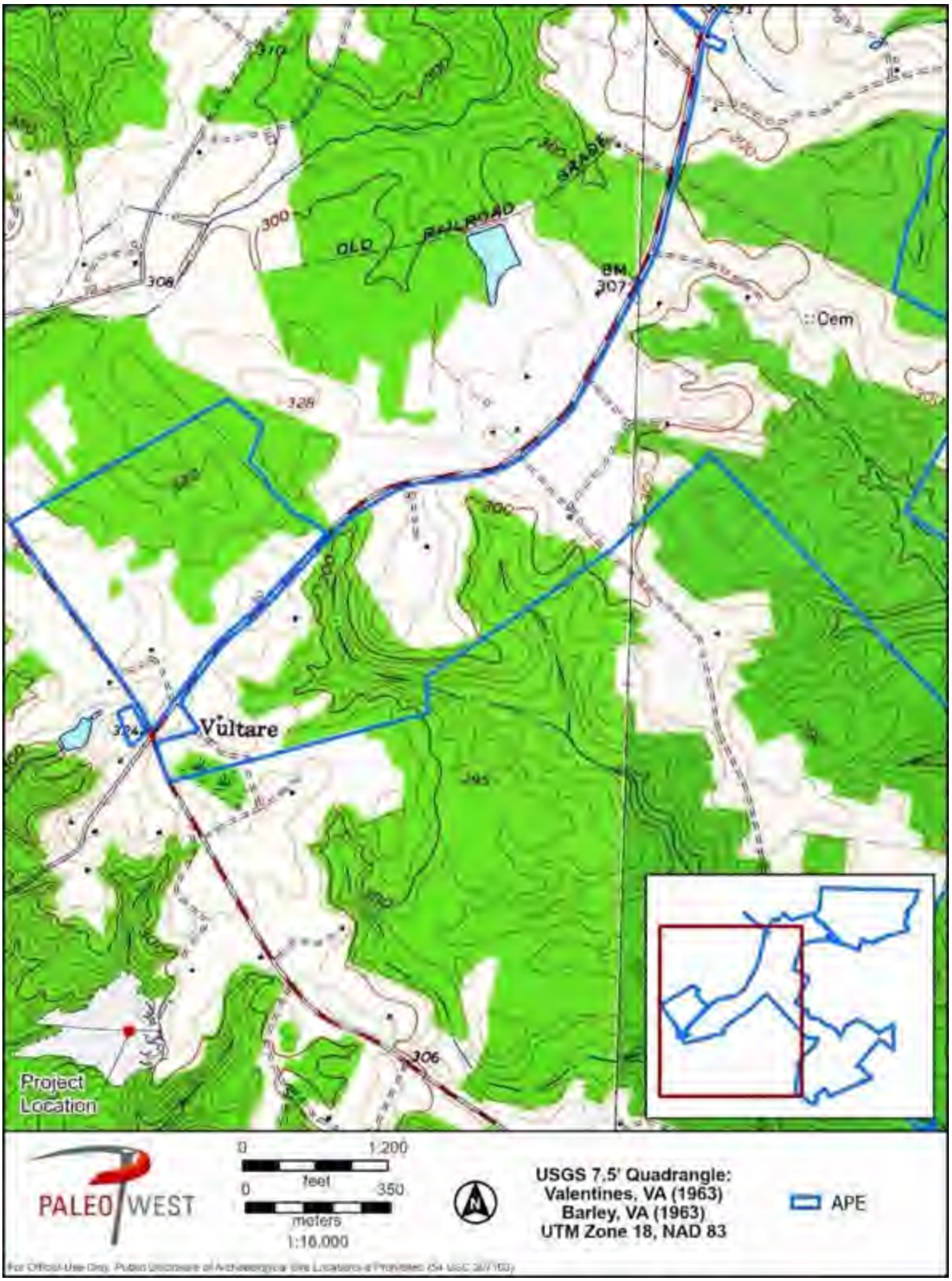


Figure 13. 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps of Valentines and Barley, Virginia with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1963).

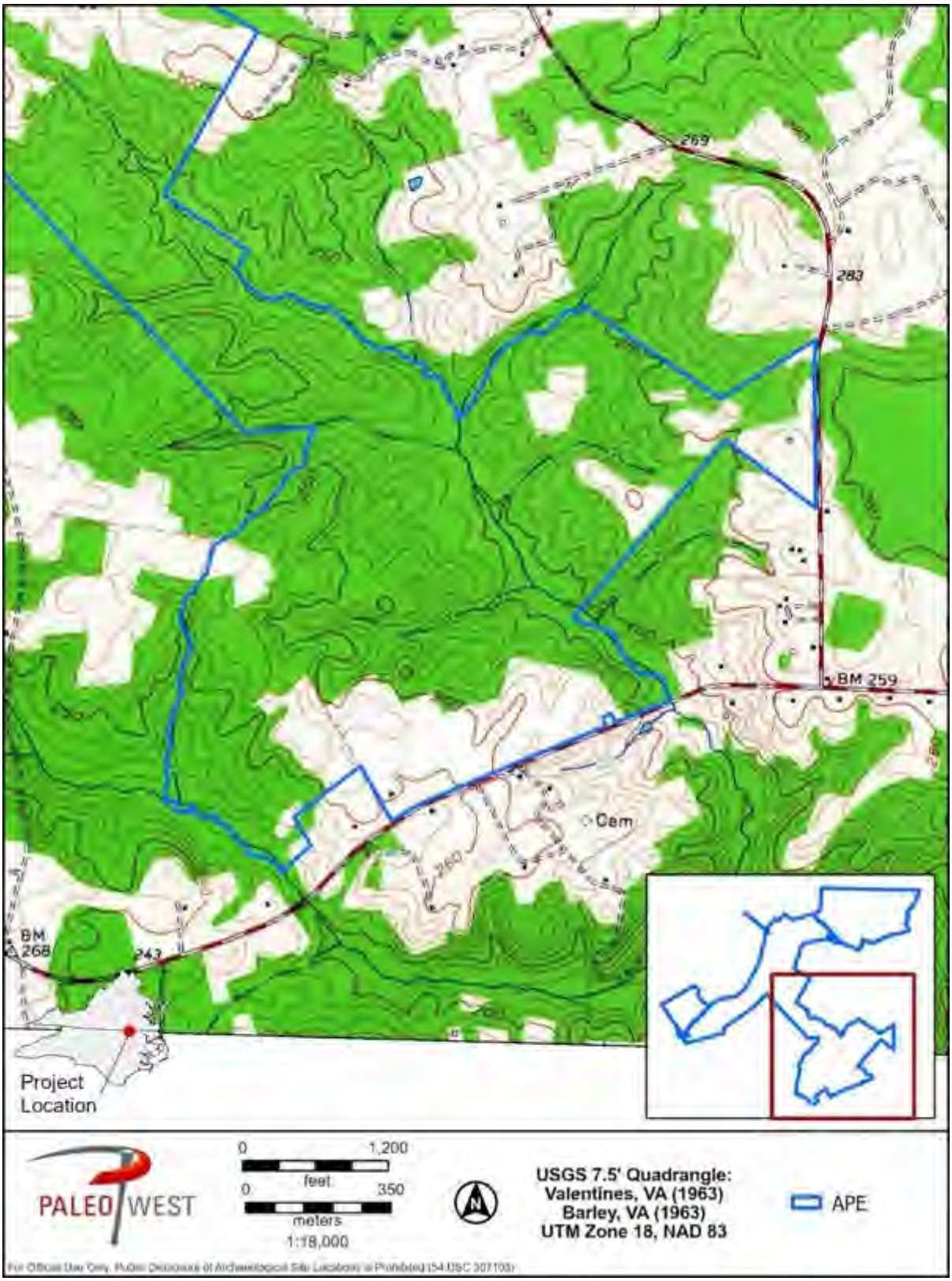
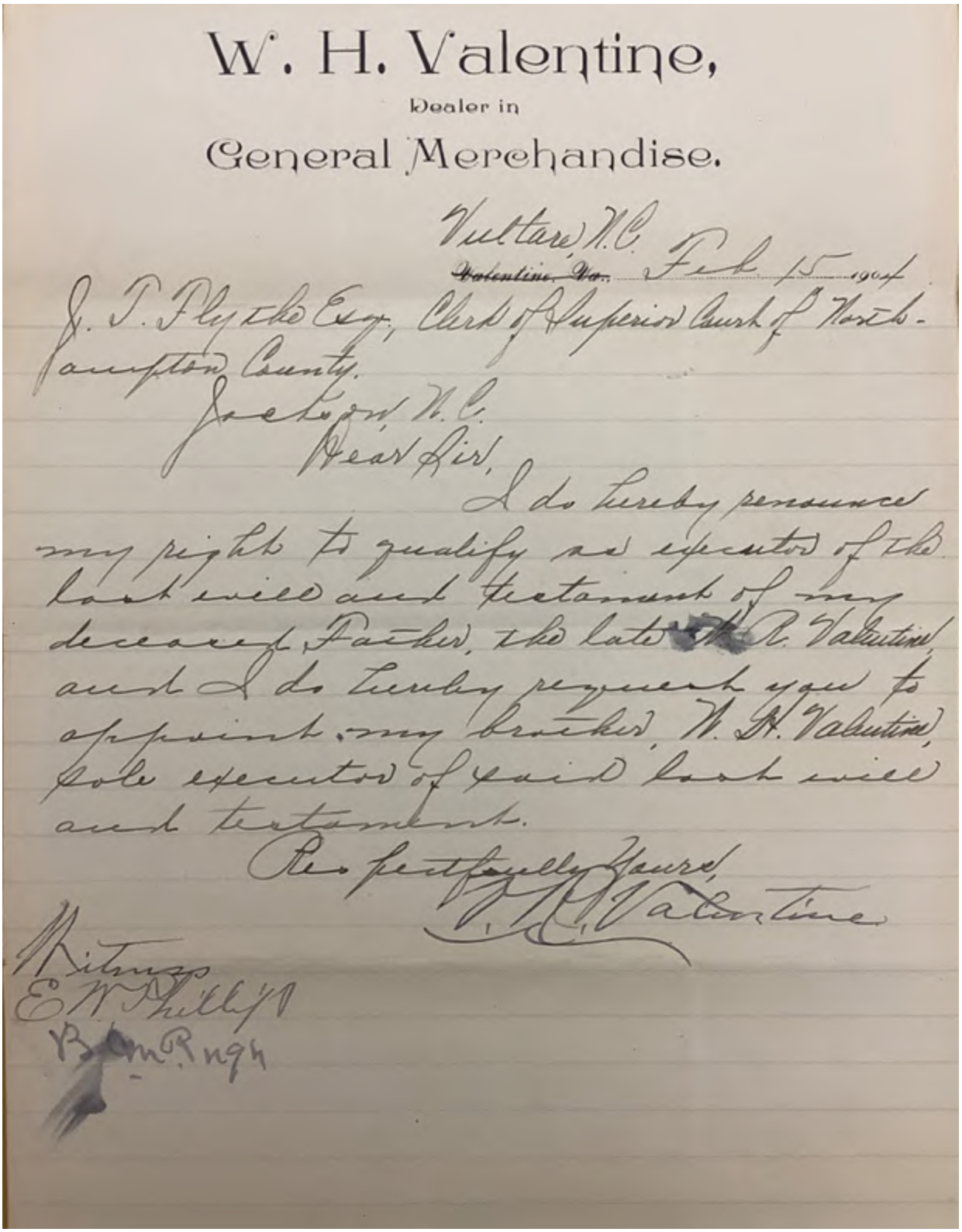


Figure 14. 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps of Valentines and Barley, Virginia with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1963).



W. H. Valentine,

Dealer in

General Merchandise.

Vultare, N.C.
~~Valentine, Va.~~ Feb. 15 1904

J. T. Flythe Esq., Clerk of Superior Court of Northampton County.
Jackson, N.C.

Dear Sir,

I do hereby renounce my right to qualify as executor of the last will and testament of my deceased Father, the late W. R. Valentine, and I do hereby request you to appoint my brother, W. H. Valentine, sole executor of said last will and testament.

Respectfully Yours,
W. H. Valentine

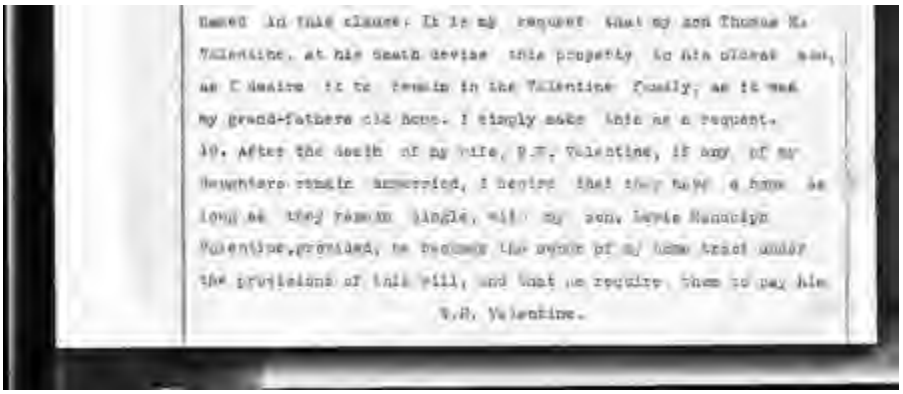
Witness
E. W. Phillips
B. M. Pugh

Figure 15. Letter to Clerk of Superior Court of Northampton County on company letterhead for W.H. Valentine, "Dealer in General Merchandise," requesting that he be appointed as executor of his father's estate; note that "Valentine, Va." has been crossed out and replaced with "Vultare, N.C." (NCSA 1904).

PaleoWest conducted an extensive search of the records of Northampton County, including several plats and deeds for the parcel and those adjacent to it, to locate the Valentine Family Cemetery. This information was then used to conduct a search of genealogical records through FamilySearch, Ancestry, Find a Grave, and other various websites. The 1911 will of one of the earliest ancestors of the Valentine family, W.H. Valentine (Figure 16), showed that the parcel was once the home of his grandfather, Pearson Mabry (Ancestry 1911). Sources show that he was the proprietor of the Mabry Farm and also an enslaver, laying claim to two men and women in the 1850 U.S. Census (Figure 17; FamilySearch 1850). This suggests that there may be enslaved interments within the Valentine Family Cemetery or close by. Thomas H. Valentine and his wife Mattie later inherited the tract and owned it until 1947, when they sold it to N.E. Mitchell of the Mitchell Lumber Company (Northampton County Register of Deeds 1947). This deed mentions the Valentine Family Cemetery as the "family burying ground" (Figure 18). Mitchell in turn sold it to the Continental Can Company (Figure 19) in 1960 ((Northampton County Register of Deeds 1960).

Using the information from the 1947 deed, searches of the aforementioned genealogy websites were conducted; however, many of the current members of the Valentine family were listed as private and those listed had passed away. PaleoWest was able to find an email address and phone number for one descendant of the Vincent family through the local chamber of commerce, whose ancestors once owned a tract adjacent to the Valentine property. Thomas Vincent's mother was contacted via email and telephone but did not respond (Thomas 2023).

PaleoWest then turned to the plats and deeds of adjacent parcels in hopes of finding contact information for the descendants of those who once owned them. Families such as the Pearsons showed no descendants, but some information regarding Edward "Eddie" Lewis Delbridge was available from Ancestry (Ancestry 2023; Northampton County Register of Deeds 1985).Using this information, Andy Delbridge was contacted via email. He confirmed that he was likely related to Eddie Delbridge. PaleoWest then forwarded some additional information regarding his lineage to Delbridge yet received no response (Delbridge 2023). The plat for the adjacent parcel, now owned by Delbridge's heirs (Figure 20), showed that one of its current owners, Harold Wray (Ray), was associated with the Big Value Red & White Supermarket in Gaston. A phone call was made to that business in an effort to reach Wray, but he did not respond after a message was left for him (Wray 2023). Brenda Castro, a member of FamilySearch who recently added information to Edward Lewis Delbridge's page, was also contacted via email. Unfortunately, Ms. Castro was not a direct relative and had no knowledge of Delbridge or his family's history (Castro, Brenda 2023).



named in this clause: It is my request that my son Thomas H. Valentine, at his death devise this property to his oldest son, as I desire it to remain in the Valentine family, as it was my grand-fathers old home. I simply make this as a request.

10. After the death of my wife, H.M. Valentine, if any of my daughters remain unmarried, I desire that they have a home as long as they remain single, with my son, Lewis Randolph Valentine, provided, he becomes the owner of my home tract under the provisions of this will, and that he receive them to pay him

W.H. Valentine.

Figure 16. Detail of W.H. Valentine will noting the Mabry Farm as the home of Pearson Mabry (Ancestry 1911).

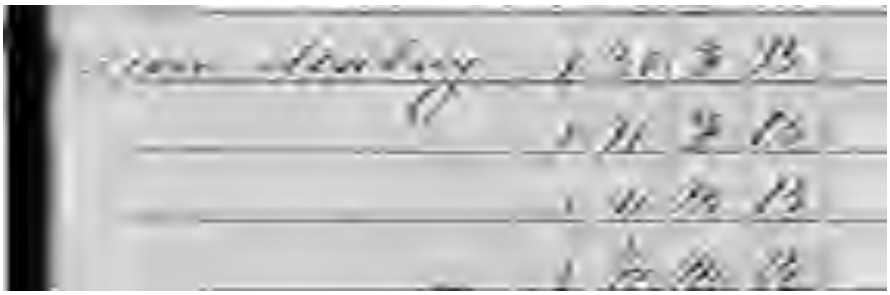
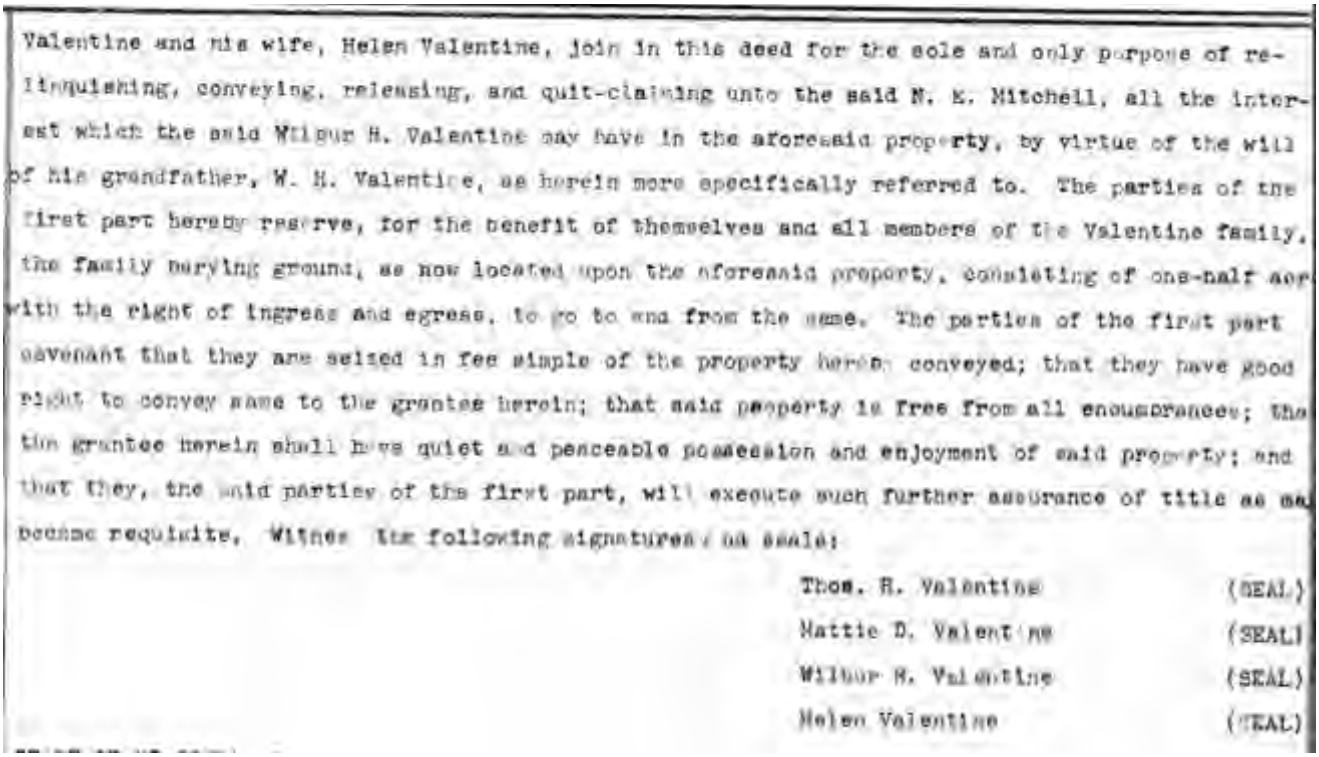


Figure 17. Detail of 1850 census showing Pearson Mabry as an enslaver (FamilySearch 1850).



Valentine and his wife, Helen Valentine, join in this deed for the sole and only purpose of relinquishing, conveying, releasing, and quit-claiming unto the said N. E. Mitchell, all the interest which the said Wilbur H. Valentine may have in the aforesaid property, by virtue of the will of his grandfather, W. H. Valentine, as herein more specifically referred to. The parties of the first part hereby reserve, for the benefit of themselves and all members of the Valentine family, the family burying ground, as now located upon the aforesaid property, consisting of one-half acre with the right of ingress and egress, to go to and from the same. The parties of the first part covenant that they are seized in fee simple of the property herein conveyed; that they have good right to convey same to the grantee herein; that said property is free from all encumbrances; that the grantee herein shall have quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment of said property; and that they, the said parties of the first part, will execute such further assurance of title as may become requisite. Witness the following signatures and seals:

Thos. H. Valentine (SEAL)
Mattie D. Valentine (SEAL)
Wilbur H. Valentine (SEAL)
Helen Valentine (SEAL)

Figure 18. 1947 deed of sale to N.E. Mitchell with mention of one-half acre family burying ground (Northampton County Register of Deeds 1947).

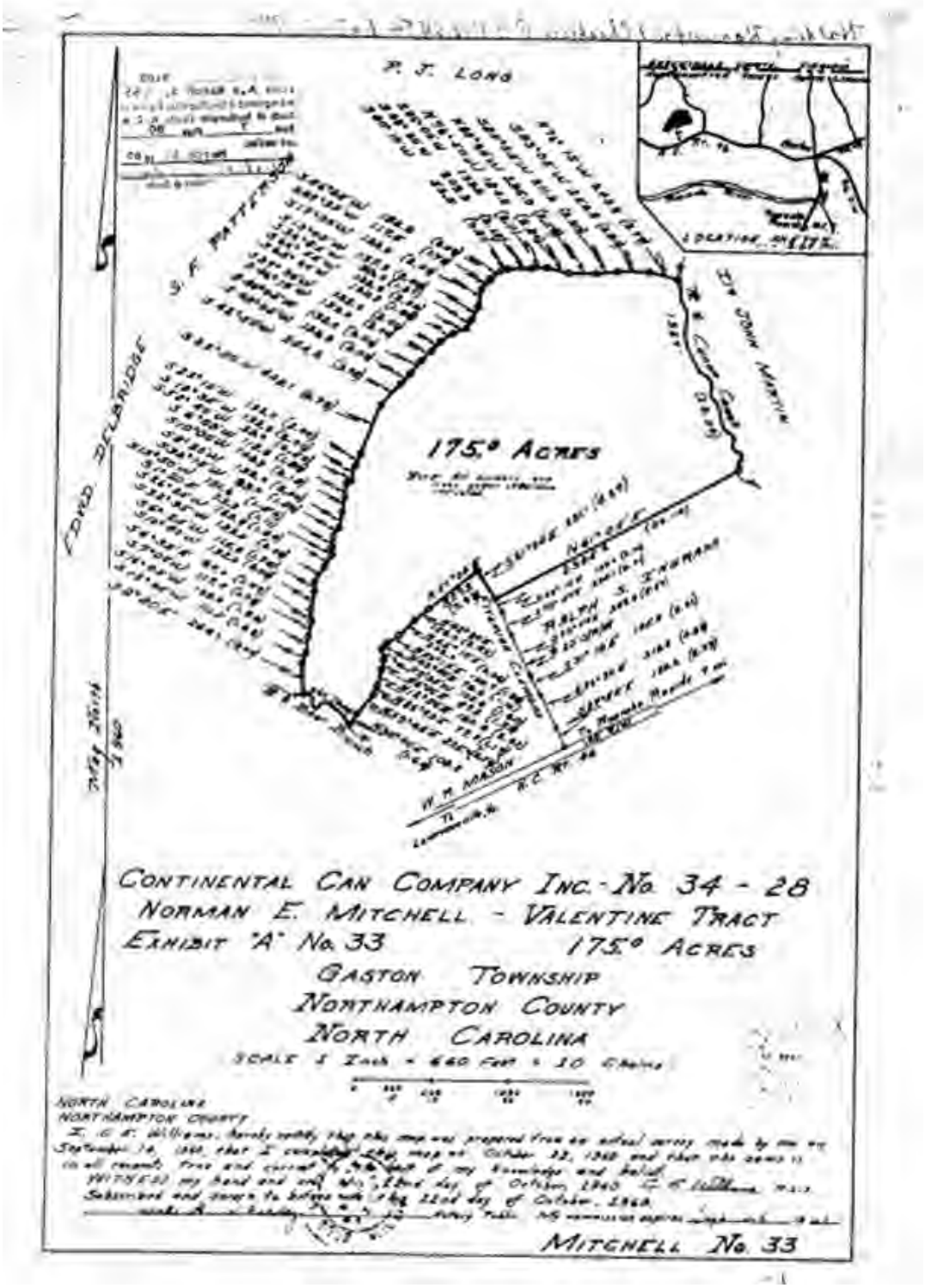


Figure 19. 1960 plat map of the Valentine tract, recorded during Thomas H. and Mattie Valentine's sale of the property to Continental Can Company that year (Northampton County Register of Deeds 1960).

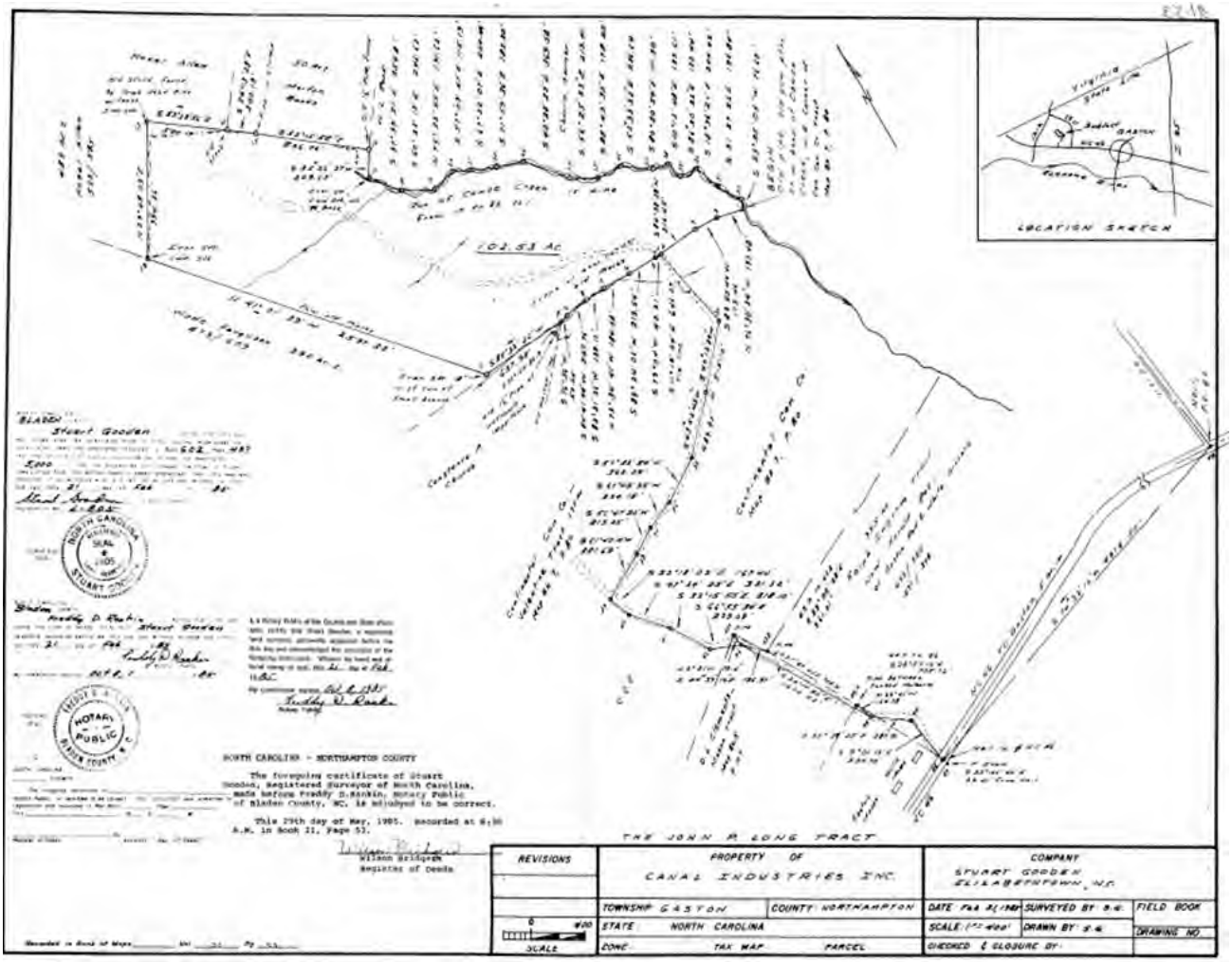


Figure 20.1985 Plat of Adjacent Property Showing Edward "Eddie" Lewis Delbridge, Harold Ray (Wray) of the Gaston Red & White Grocery Store, and other Adjacent Property Owners (Northampton County Register of Deeds 1985).

Construction of the Roanoke Canal, a 400-mi waterway that would allow inland residents to reach the coast via the Roanoke River for the first time, began in 1815 (Beazley 2020). A short time later, the county seat of Northampton County was renamed Jackson in honor of General Andrew Jackson in 1823. The area now known as "old Gaston" was first founded in northwestern Northampton County along the Roanoke River (southwest of the APE) in the early nineteenth century and named in honor of Judge William J. Gaston (Figure 21; 1778–1884), a former U.S. Representative from North Carolina. The small town's creation came largely as a result of the arrival of the Raleigh-Gaston Railroad (Figure 22), which was chartered in 1835 and completed in 1840. The railroad constructed several stations along the line as it progressed, including Gaston, which gained its first post office by 1837 (Griffin 1976; United Methodist Church 2022).

Figure 21. Portrait of United States Representative for the State of North Carolina, William J. Gaston (Beazley 2020).

Figure 22. Stock certificate for the Raleigh-Gaston Rail-Road Company; authorized with an initial capital stock of $800.000, the construction of its line through Northampton County led to the creation of what is now known as "Old Gaston," Vultare, and other small communities within the vicinity of the APE by the early nineteenth century (Griffin 1976).

Early roads that would later form the routes of North Carolina Highway 46, Oak Grove Church Road (NC 1212), Cherry Tree Road, and others, began as a series of primitive routes constructed and maintained by local plantation owners, who also regularly conducted "slave patrols" throughout the county prior to the Civil War (NCSA 1854). Documents found within the State Archives of North Carolina revealed some of the early history of the route that would later become Oak Grove Church Road/NC 1212, as well as the patrols. A court order (Figure 23) found in its *Northampton County Road Records* shows the appointment of an "overseer" for a "road leading from Wilkins Ferry to the Virginia State line" (NCSA 1850). It provides the names of several plantation owners within the vicinity of the APE, while a letter from March 1840 from its *Northampton County Slave Patrol Records* requested that the county court allow one of its "patrol committees" to maintain what it described as "a vigilant watchful eye over the black population" (NCSA 1840). Among those to participate in these patrols were former landholders within or near the APE, such as the Valentine, Moody, and Ingram families, who were

authorized "to visit the negro houses as often as necessary" (North Carolina State Archives (NCSA) 1837, 1859).

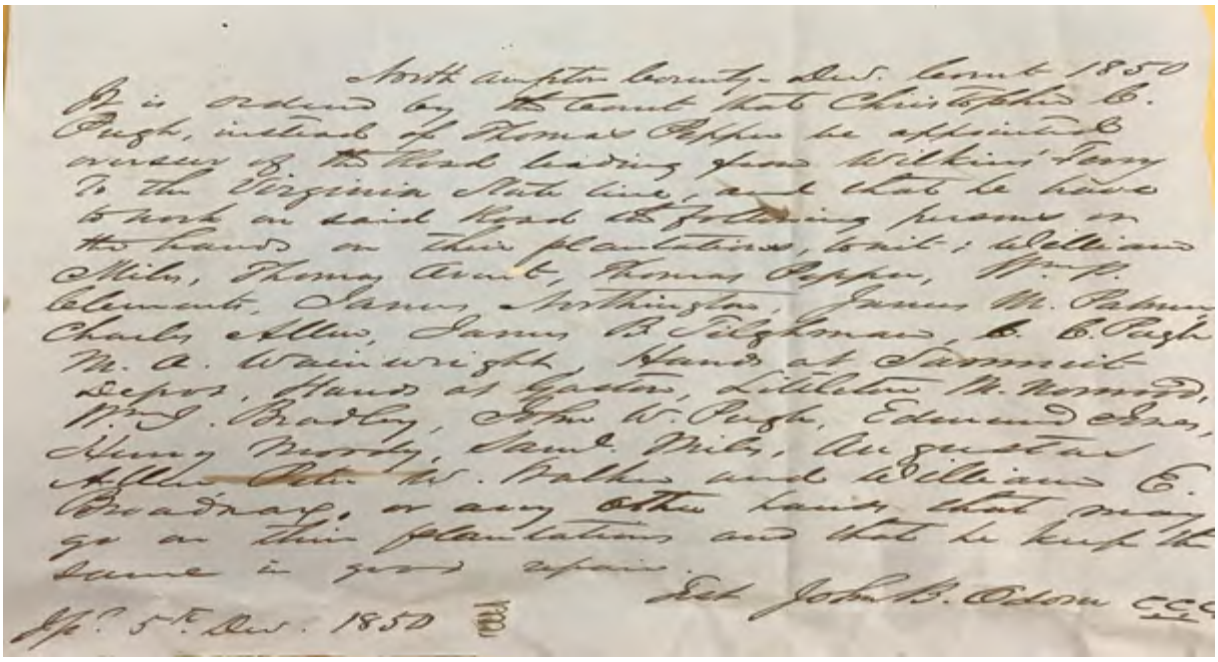


Figure 23. Court order appointing new overseer to the road from "Wilkins Ferry to the Virginia State line," which likely formed the route of Oak Grove Church Road/NC 1212 (North Carolina State Archives (NCSA) 1850).

During the Civil War, a battle erupted at Boon's Mill as General Matthew W. Ransom confronted the Union Army in late July to defend Northampton County's railroad network in 1863. Many feared the federal troops would destroy their plantations as well, but they and the railroad were ultimately spared after the brief five-hour skirmish near Weldon drew to a close North Carolina History Project (Martin 2022). Nearby Garysburg (east of the APE) served as a strategic point during the war due to its location along the railroad. Confederate camps were established north of the town, and its church was converted to a hospital to treat wounded Confederate soldiers from the area (Griffin 1976). To its west, "Old Gaston" (Figure 24) remained one of the stops along the railroad line until being virtually abandoned after the burning of the bridge across the Roanoke River in 1865. Garysburg recovered quickly from the war, while other communities, such as Vultare, began to take shape after the Raleigh-Gaston Railroad continued to add stations in western Northampton County. Vultare gained its own post office in 1894 and became the first rural community in the county to approve a special school tax to fund the improvement of its educational system soon after ((Griffin 1976)16,94; Jim Forte Postal History [JFPH] 2022).

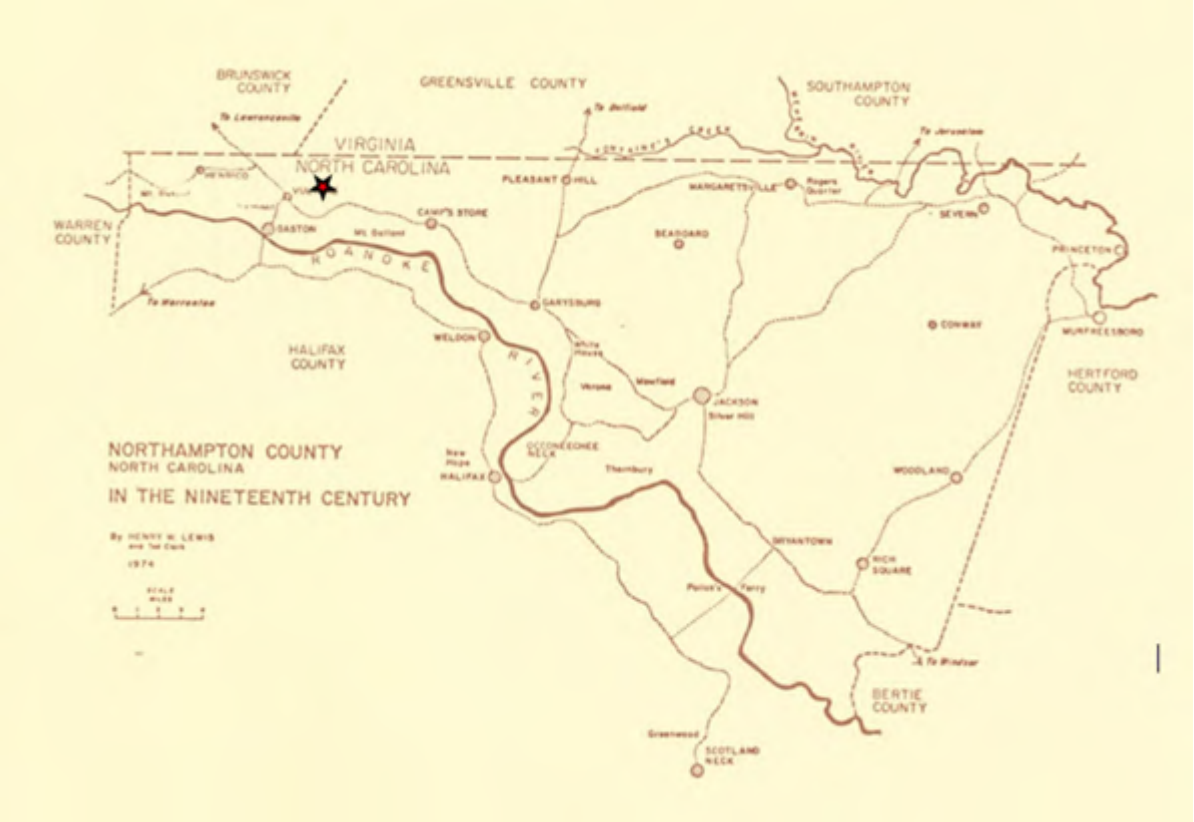


Figure 24. Map of Northampton County in the nineteenth century showing original location of "Old Gaston "along the Roanoke River and Raleigh-Gaston Railroad with approximate location of APE (star); note location of Camp's Store along the railroad line to the northwest, which would later become Gaston upon its incorporation in 1949 (Griffin 1976).

Northampton County made several educational improvements throughout its history as well. Military academies and female seminaries were among the first schools to be established in the county. The Wrenn Military Academy, Northampton Academy, Northampton Female Seminary, and Peele Academy were among the first private institutions in the area to welcome students in the early nineteenth century. A very limited Literary Fund was created in 1776, but it was not until 1839 that it was able to support the development of a public school system. The fund provided only for teacher salaries, therefore classes were initially held in abandoned buildings and "one room log huts," which was often the case in most rural settings, such as Gaston. Described by local residents as "old field schools," these structures were replaced by more modern facilities after Governor Charles Brantley Aycock took the initiative to create a publicly funded school system for the state. By proposing a local tax measure and a consolidation of the county's school districts, Aycock's program allowed rural towns such as Vultare, Gaston, and others to erect new and larger buildings, employ more and better trained teachers, and extend the school year from three to as many as seven or eight months. A program later established by the State Department allowed all high school students that met its standards to enter college without examinations. Among the small handful of districts to meet the department's requirements were Woodland, Jackson, Rich Square, Seaboard, Conway, and, ultimately, Gaston. The county's public school system was later praised for having "drawn many fine people" who had done "much to raise the cultural level" of its students. Included in

this group of exemplary instructors was Mrs. L.L. Harvin, who urged her students "on in their best efforts" for generations at the Gaston School (NCBC 1976:15–16).

The development of the area's Black educational community came largely as a result of the efforts of men like the Reverend Wesley Porch (Figure 25). Born in Northampton County in 1872, he began his career teaching in a small, two-room schoolhouse in Pleasant Hill and married Rosa Lee Ellis of Pleasant Hill in 1899. Together, they had five daughters and five sons. Reverend Porch started teaching at the Vultare School (later known as the Vultare Graded School) in 1908 and soon became its principal. He was called away to briefly teach at nearby Camp's Store (later incorporated as Gaston) but returned to Vultare in 1914. He petitioned for the addition of another classroom and founded the first parent-teacher association in Northampton County. From there, he continued to the small community of Oak Grove, where he acted as principal before leaving for Jackson to teach at the Ransom School in 1926. He also served as its principal, a position he held until his retirement in 1929. Reverend Porch was also active in the local religious community. He served as a minister of the Jerusalem Baptist Church of Virginia in his youth and was a member of the nearby Coldspring Baptist Church in Gaston, where he would serve until his death in 1948 at age 75 (Griffin 1976; New Journal and Guide 1936). A 1920 USGS topographic map of White Plains, Virginia, illustrates the location of the Vultare School in proximity to Vultare, Vultare Station, and the APE (USGS 1955). Sources indicate the school remained in operation through the 1950s under the leadership of principal Emma Johnson (New Journal and Guide 1955).

Figure 25. Undated photograph of local educator and religious leader, Reverend Wesley Porch (Griffin 1976).

Figure 26. Detail of 1920 USGS topographic map of White Plains, Virginia showing location of the Vultare School in proximity to Vultare, Vultare Station, and the APE (red star) (USGS 1920).

Much like its educational system, the area's natural resources were also an asset to the county. Northampton County was said to "have rather extensive but not deep deposits of gravel," which supplied the materials needed to construct many of the county's roads and early bridges. According to an economic study conducted by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, there were "several deposits of economic value" on "the north side of the Roanoke River in Northampton County" (Bryson 1930). There were reportedly 60 to 70 acres of gravel near Vultare, which supplied the materials needed to construct the railroad bridge crossing the Roanoke River through Gaston to Vultare Station in the late 1800s (Bryson 1930).

Although large plantations covered most of the APE throughout its early history, both it and the surrounding area would undergo a number of changes in the twentieth century. The Vultare post office was closed in 1928, although the community would continue to appear on maps (Figure 27) for decades to come. By that time, the Walter Williams Private School was established between Garysburg and the Roanoke River Bridge in an area known as Person Town, which led to the creation of what is claimed to be the "first black school bus in North Carolina" (Griffin 1976). Corn replaced cotton as the primary crop grown in the region by the 1930s, and the Works Progress Administration brought cattle from the Midwest to the Roanoke Valley to support its rural economy (Beazley 2020). The initial site of "Old Gaston" (as the area is now commonly known) was flooded following the construction of the Gaston Dam in the 1950s (Griffin 1976) (JFPH 2022).The area that now forms modern-day Gaston was

originally known as "Camp's Store," but was renamed Gaston when the area was incorporated in 1949. Roughly five mi east of "old Gaston," it was reported to have become "a booming residential suburb of Roanoke Rapids" by the late twentieth century (Griffin 1976).

A series of details from a November 1950 USDA aerial photograph of Valentines and Thelma, North Carolina aerial photograph (Figure 28–Figure 32) illustrate the rural nature of the APE in the mid-twentieth century. It shows the routes of North Carolina Highway 46, Oak Grove Church Road (NC 1212), Cherry Tree Road, and other local roadways. The "old railroad grade" shown in the historic topographic map is also visible west of the APE and led to Vultare Station. Several areas throughout the APE have been cleared for agricultural use, with a small number of structures spread throughout its boundaries and vicinity (USGS 1955).

Although most tracts within the APE were cleared by the mid-1950s, the surrounding area remained largely a dense forest through 2014 but has been clear cut since 2016 (Minford et al. 2021:10). The Roanoke River also underwent a number of changes in the mid- to late twentieth century. Among the most impactful to residents of the APE was the construction of the Roanoke Rapids Power Station and the Lake Gaston Dam. An initiative to harness the power of the Roanoke River began as early as the 1920s when Virginia Electric and Power Company (Vepco) received a license from the Federal Power Commission to build a dam at Roanoke Rapids. The financial effects of the Great Depression forced Vepco to momentarily abandon its plans soon after, but once flooding of the river ravaged the area in 1940, the company reapplied for the license following World War II (Griffin 1976; Reference for Business 2022).

Vepco hoped to begin construction immediately after the war, but its progress was hindered once again by a dispute with the U.S. Department of the Interior that claimed a private company could not build the dam. Following a United States Supreme Court decision, construction finally began in 1953. The company ultimately capitalized on the "tremendous promise of the Roanoke River area," by completing construction of a dam and powerplant at Roanoke Rapids by 1955. Measuring 3,050 feet (ft) long and reaching a height of 72 ft, the dam created an 8-mi, 4,600-acre reservoir which later became known as Roanoke Rapids Lake (Figure 33; (Beazley 2020; Dominion Energy 2022; Hunt 2006).

By the 1960s, Northampton County became home to nearly 27,000 residents. The residential development of the Roanoke Rapids Lake (Figure 33) area called for further changes to the Roanoke River landscape (Griffin 1976). In response, Vepco constructed the Lake Gaston dam within less than a decade of the completion of the Roanoke Rapids facility. Measuring 3,600 ft long, rising 105 ft above the riverbed, and constructed of compacted earth and rock fill, with concrete powerhouse and spillway and the dam that created Lake Gaston was dedicated on June 26, 1963 (Beazley 2020; Dominion Energy 2022). The dams are now operated Dominion Energy and power thousands of North Carolina and Virginia homes. Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids Lake both remain popular recreation areas for the thousands of visitors who return annually to ski, fish, swim, and enjoy the many recreational opportunities that they continue to offer (Dominion Energy 2022; Griffin 1976).

Figure 27. Northampton County road map detail showing Vultare along North Carolina Highway 46/Oak Grove Church Road (NC 1212), ca. 1938 (North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1938).

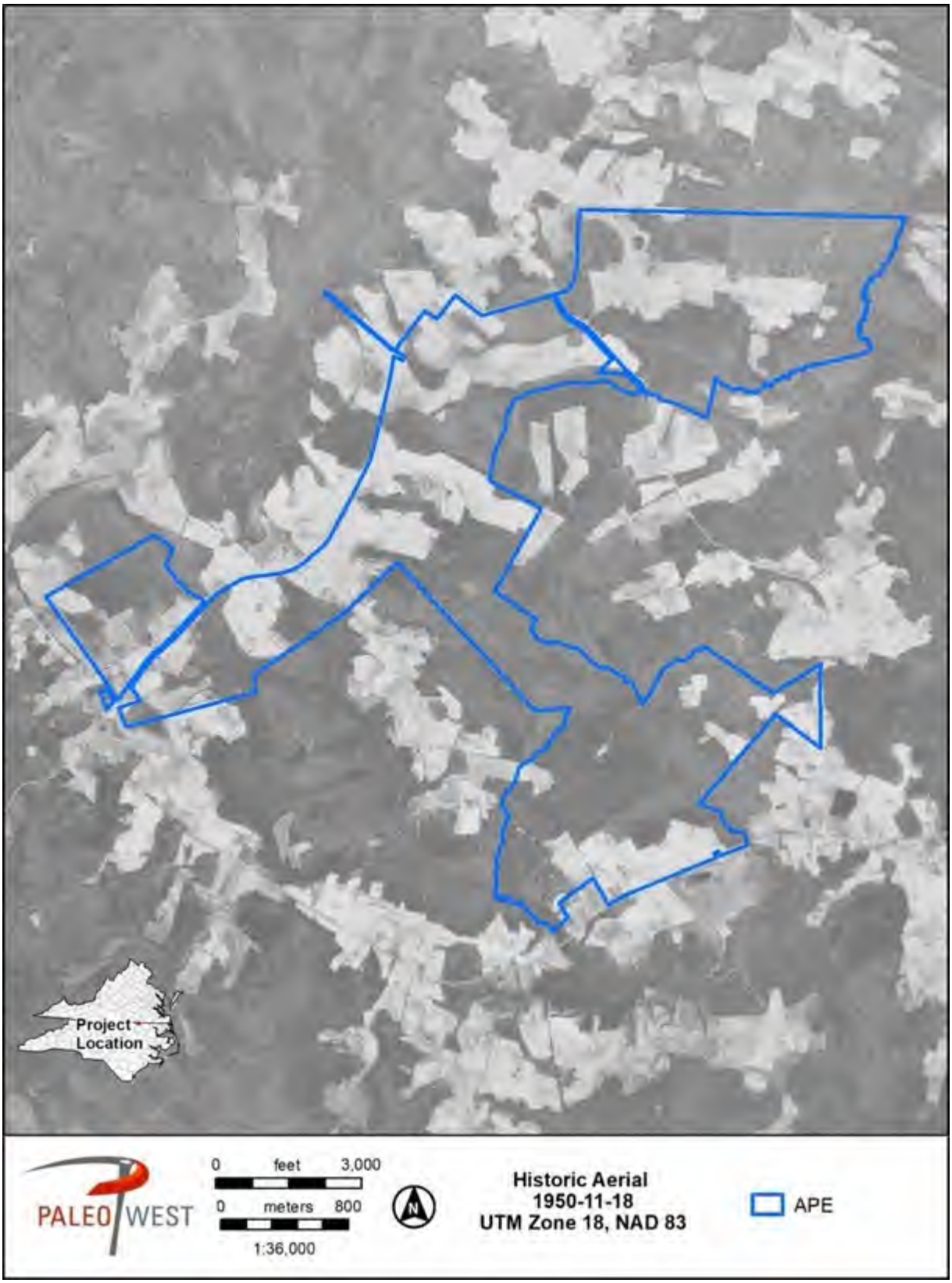


Figure 28. Historical aerial photograph with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1955).

Figure 29. 1950 USDA aerial photograph of Valentines and Thelma, North Carolina with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1955).

Figure 30. 1950 USDA aerial photograph of Valentines and Thelma, North Carolina with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1955).

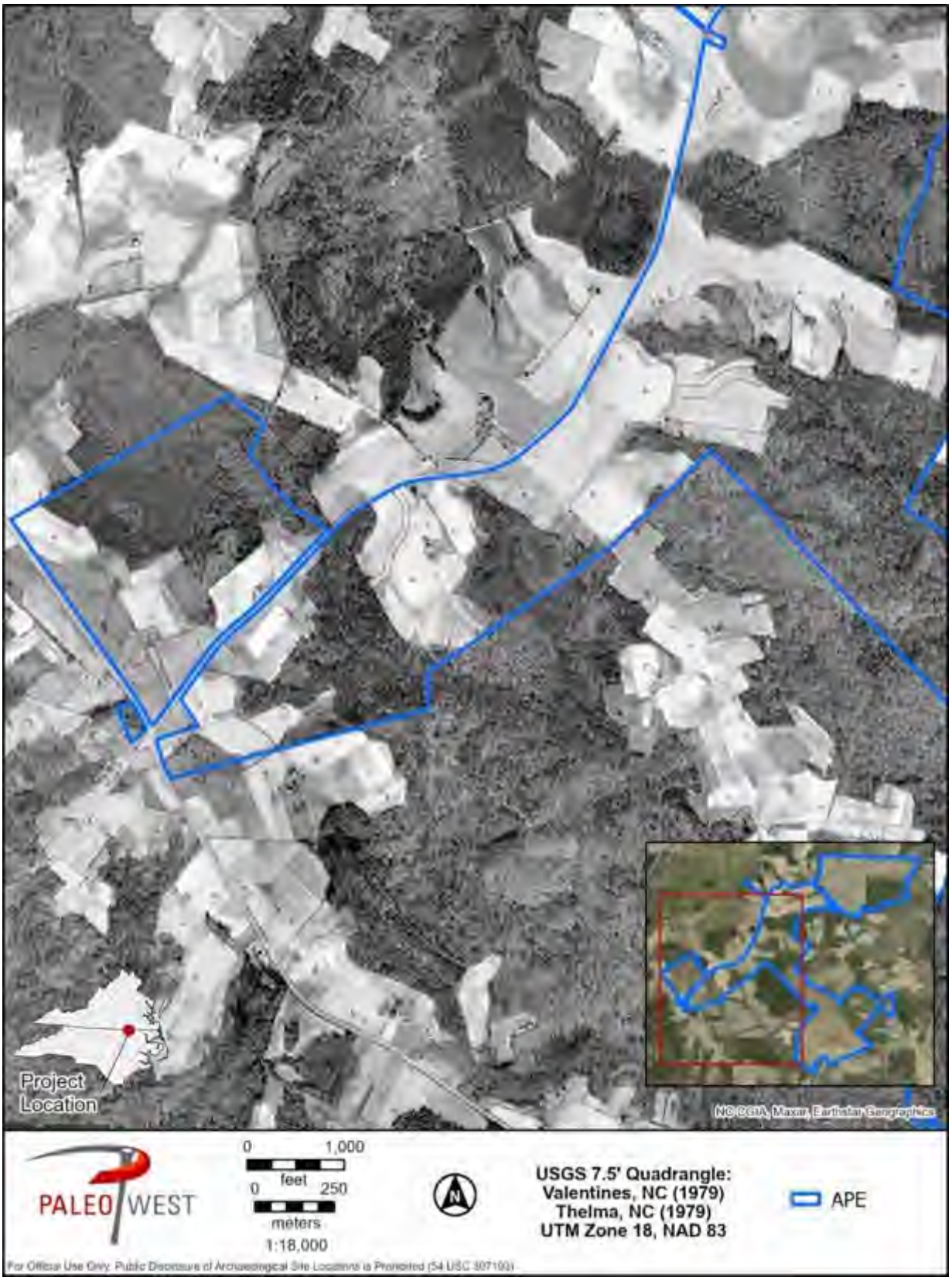


Figure 31. 1950 USDA aerial photograph of Valentines and Thelma, North Carolina with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1955).

Figure 32. 1950 USDA aerial photograph of Valentines and Thelma, North Carolina with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1955).

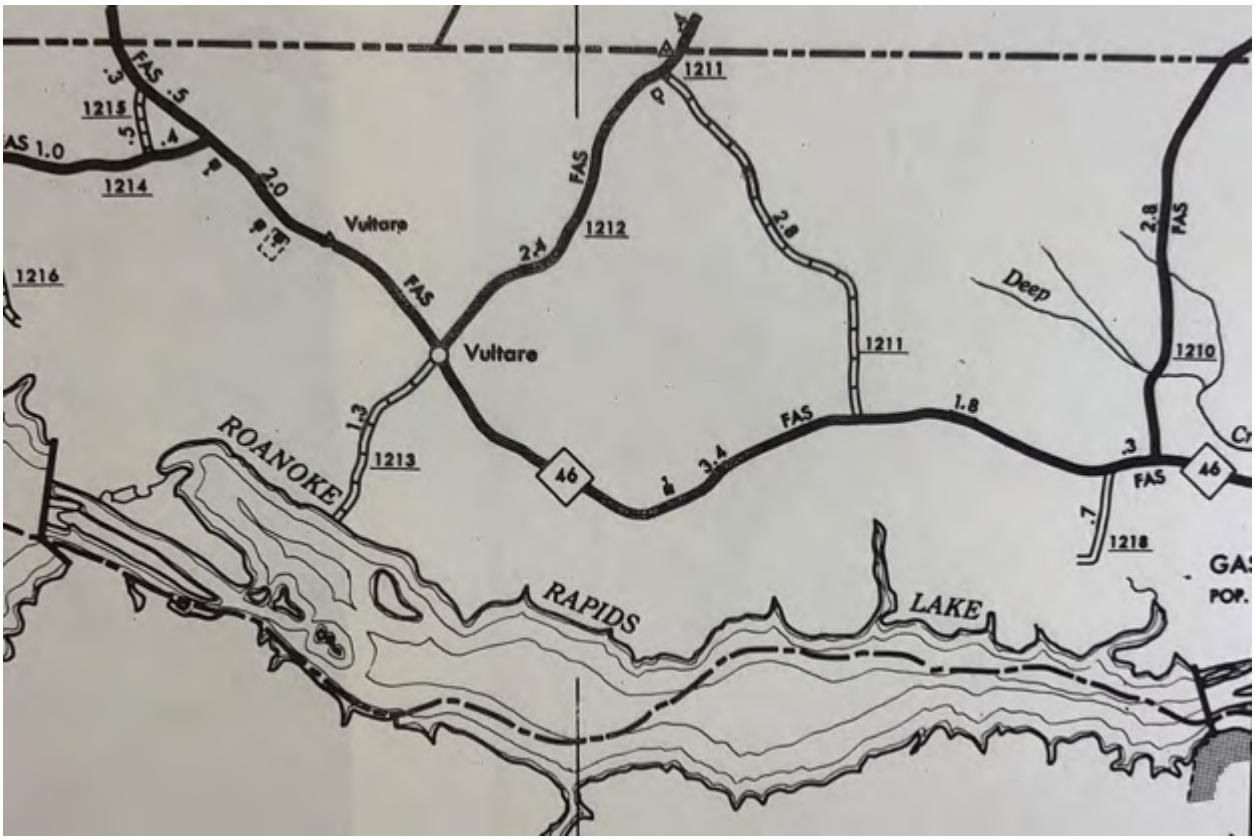


Figure 33. Detail of North Carolina State Highway Commission map showing the location of the APE in relation to Roanoke Rapids Lake, ca. 1962 (NCSA 1962).

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITES IN VICINITY OF APE

Background research revealed 14 previously recorded archaeological sites within 1-mi of the APE (Figure 34). Twelve of these archaeological sites fall within the APE; these 12 sites were identified and mapped during JMT's initial Phase IB survey of portions of the current APE in 2021 (Minford et al. 2021). The other two sites are to the south of the APE near Roanoke Rapids Lake; location and site information for these sites were obtained through a records search with the North Carolina OSA conducted by JMT during their Phase IA assessment (Silliman and Thorwart 2021).

Of the sites recorded within the APE, three were pre-contact sites, four were historic sites, and five were multi-component sites. JMT recommended all 12 of these sites as not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Minford et al. 2021).

In addition to these archaeological sites, North Carolina HPOWEB revealed one previously recorded historical structure within the APE. The Cleaton House (NP0283) was constructed circa 1875. It was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP by North Carolina HPO in 2017 and has since been demolished.

Figure 34. Previously recorded sites within 1 mi of the APE.

METHODS

The purpose of the investigation was to locate, record, and assess cultural resources within the APE, and survey methods were designed to meet this goal. PaleoWest surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines for Background Research, Field Methodologies, Technical Reports, and Curation* (OSA 2017). A model was developed to determine the probability for pre-contact and post-contact sites within the APE in consultation with OSA. Development of this model was based on consultation of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, LiDAR data, USDA web soil data, and OSA site file searches.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to fieldwork background research was conducted to identify and provide a context for evaluating cultural resources within and around the APE. All background research was conducted in accordance with the OSA's *Standards and Guidelines* (2017). Repositories and/or personnel consulted included those associated with OSA, as well as local libraries and historical society archives. A variety of source materials were consulted, including regional and municipal histories, census records, genealogical records, and historical and archaeological resource files, as well as environmental, geological, archaeological, and other pertinent studies. Historic maps and aerial photographs were also consulted to identify locations of historic structures formerly or currently standing within the APE.

PaleoWest conducted extensive in-person archival research in association with potential cemeteries within the APE using including courthouse and Northampton County registrar records. Further research was conducted by reaching out to local land informants and descendants in conjunction with genealogical research for identified cemeteries.

FIELD METHODS

Cemetery Investigation Methods

Prior to archaeological fieldwork, six locations within the APE were identified as possible cemeteries due to the presence of unfilled square symbols on historic USGS maps of the area. According to the USGS map key, unfilled square symbols can represent either cemeteries or outbuildings, and consequently, locations denoted by an unfilled square symbol were intensively investigated to determine any association with human remains. Delineation of historic cemeteries was conducted using methods developed in consultation with the North Carolina OSA.

Upon the identification of possible cemeteries on historic maps, 15 m investigation buffers were established around each of the six mapped locations using georeferenced historical maps and initial field observations. Pedestrian survey was then conducted across the entirety of each buffered possible cemetery location on transects spaced 2 m apart, and photographs were taken to record all relevant environmental information. Based on the results of the surface inspection, new possible cemetery boundaries and associated 15 m investigation buffers were established at each of the potential cemetery locations.

The three potential cemetery locations in characterized by mixed woods or clumps of trees (31NP442, 31NP557, and 31NP565) were further investigated via a systematic probe survey conducted at 2 m intervals across the possible cemetery and its associated 15 m investigation buffer. The entirety of each of these locations was subjected to surface inspection, and probe test locations were probed with a 6-foot (ft) T-probe and sampled with a ¾-inch (in) diameter soil core sampler (21 in depth, produced 8 in core samples). The results of each probe test and core sample were recorded in detail. Collected data included location, soil composition, and subsurface features indicated by probing. Potential cemetery boundaries and associated investigation buffers were subsequently revised according to the results of the probe surveys.

As discussed in greater detail below, four of the six potential cemetery locations (31NP442 [extension of previously recorded resource, 31NP541, 31NP557, and 31NP567) were ultimately determined to be post-contact archaeological sites rather than cemeteries. The remaining two potential cemeteries (31NP565 and 31NP566) were confirmed to be cemeteries and delineated via a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey. The GPR methods are detailed in the GPR investigation report in Appendix D. Following their delineation, PaleoWest established 10 m avoidance buffers around each of the two identified cemeteries within the APE. Procedures for the discovery of unmarked human remains were established according to North Carolina's Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (Chapter 853, Section 2), but no human remains were found during fieldwork.

Archaeological Survey Methods

A probability model addressing the potential presence of pre-contact and post-contact resources throughout the APE was established to inform appropriate shovel testing intervals within the tract. Locations considered to be high-probability for the presence of pre-contact sites were characterized by well drained soils and elevated landforms; proximity to water sources (i.e., within 150 m and excluding wetlands, drainages, and low-lying areas); or proximity to previously recorded pre-contact sites (i.e., within 100 m). Locations considered to be high-probability for the presence of post-contact sites were characterized by well drained soils and proximity to mapped historic structure locations and/or previously recorded post-contact sites (i.e., within 100 m). All locations characterized by delineated wetlands and poorly or very poorly soils were considered to reflect a low probability for containing pre-contact or post-contact archaeological resources, as did locations characterized by a slope of 15% or more. Areas with a combination of the above characteristics were considered high probability for both pre-contact and post-contact sites. Areas not containing poorly drained soils but lacking high probability characteristics for both pre-contact and post-contact sites were considered low probability.

High-probability locations were investigated via pedestrian survey and shovel test pits (STPs) pre-plotted at 30-meter (m) intervals. Most low-probability locations were systematically investigated via pedestrian survey and STPs pre-plotted at 60 m intervals along staggered transects; low-probability locations characterized by delineated wetlands and/or poorly or very poorly drained soils were solely investigated via pedestrian survey along transects spaced 60 m apart. These methods were also implemented in APE locations exhibiting excessive disturbance, exposed subsoil, or standing water greater than 15 cm in depth. All locations not subjected to subsurface investigation were photographed.

Systematic subsurface sampling was conducted using STPs that were 30 cm in diameter and excavated to a maximum depth of 100 cm below the surface (cmbs) or at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil or hydric soil. In instances where 100 cmbs was not reached, the maximum depth reached was noted. Sites were delineated by placing STPs at 15 m intervals in cardinal directions. Two consecutive negative STPs established site boundaries within the APE. Walkover inspection was conducted throughout the entire APE on transects between STPs. Pedestrian survey collection focused on documentation of the boundary of artifact concentrations.

All soil was screened through 0.25-in wire mesh, and artifacts were collected and placed in plastic artifact bags labeled with provenience information. All artifacts greater than 50 years in age were collected from STPs, and a sampling of diagnostic and nondiagnostic artifacts identified on the surface were collected.

Field data were collected using a digital STP form designed to capture stratigraphy with soil descriptions, environmental variables, and the presence or absence of artifacts. PaleoWest preloaded a commercially-available GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy with pre-plotted STP locations at predefined intervals. During fieldwork, all locations were plotted with a newly recorded point to ensure the GPS points are as accurate as possible (Appendix A). Therefore, maps reflect actual test locations and may show slight deviations from target intervals based on pacing, environmental conditions, and GPS accuracy. STP forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork. PaleoWest recorded all sites on North Carolina site forms and delineated sites by

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts were processed for curation at North Carolina OSA according to their standards. PaleoWest catalogues artifacts through a Field Specimen (FS) and lot number system. Artifacts are assigned a unique FS number tied to their specific provenience when recovered from the field. During analysis, lot numbers are assigned to artifacts once materials, cultural period, and diagnostic attributes have been identified through analysis. A unique catalogue number is assigned to each lot after sorting.

Ceramics are sorted according to temper, surface decoration, and vessel portion. Where possible, ceramic types were assigned using references and guides relevant to the project area and time periods represented (South 2005) (UNC 2019). Lithic tool types also follow standard analysis and typology assignments (Andrefsky 2005; South 2005). Eighteenth through early twentieth century artifact sorting and analysis generally employs the classifications used by South (South 1977). Glass colors are sorted according to the Society for Historical Archaeology's guide (Society for Historic Archaeology (SHA) 2021).

PaleoWest will submit all artifacts and associated records for curation at the North Carolina OSA following the procedures outlined in the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines.* Artifacts will be cleaned and stabilized, with artifacts greater than 1 in labeled using a lacquer basecoat and topcoat. Artifacts will be packaged according to provenience in clear, archival-quality, acid-free 4-mil polyethylene storage bags. Tags will be written in permanent ink on acid-free paper. All associated records will be submitted in the formats specified in the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines.*

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OVERVIEW

Fieldwork was completed in 296 person-days spanning September 21, 2022, and January 11, 2023. PaleoWest conducted subsurface testing within the APE at 30- and 60-m intervals. High probability areas plotted with STPs at 30 m intervals made up approximately 856 acres (50.12%) of the 1,708-acre APE. Low probability areas made up approximately 852 acres (49.88%) of the APE. Approximately 454 acres of these low probability areas (26.58% of APE) were tested with STPs plotted at 60-m intervals, while the remaining approximately 307 acres (17.97% of APE) consisted of areas with poorly drained/very poorly drained soils or delineated wetlands; these were subject to pedestrian surface survey along transects spaced 60 m apart and judgmental subsurface testing in areas of adequate drainage and near surface artifacts identified in the field.

In all, PaleoWest plotted 5,801 total shovel test pits (STPs) and excavated 5,405, including delineations. Some pre-plotted STP locations in the APE were ultimately excluded from subsurface testing due to microtopographical areas of steep (>15%) slopes (97 STP locations, 1.67%); standing water or wetlands (38 STP locations, 0.65%); artificial disturbances (i.e., roadway berms and ditches, utilities, large push-piles from agricultural clearing, compact logging roads and road gravels, large areas of silvicultural debris); and exposed ground surface (258 STP locations, 4.44%). In addition, three pre-plotted STP locations were ultimately excluded from testing at the request of the client and landowner (STPs 1088, 1149, and 1217). Areas excluded from the pre-plotted subsurface testing grid due to the above reasons were photographed, subjected to judgmentally placed subsurface tests where possible, and otherwise surveyed using pedestrian surface inspection.

Of the excavated STPs, 192 contained cultural material and the remaining 5,213 were negative. In addition, pedestrian surface inspection documented a total of 48 surface find or surface scatter locations. The following subsections provide additional detailed survey results by individually considering the 13 sections of the APE mapped below (Figure 35; Figure 36 through Figure 48).

Table 2. List of sites recorded in the cultural resource assessment survey

STP Results	Details	Total STP locations	Percent of STP locations
Positive	--	192	3.31%
Negative	--	5213	89.86%
Not Excavated	Steep slope (>15%)	97	1.67%
	Standing water or delineated wetlands	38	0.65%
	Disturbance	258	4.44%
	Other	3	<0.1%
Total		5,801	100%

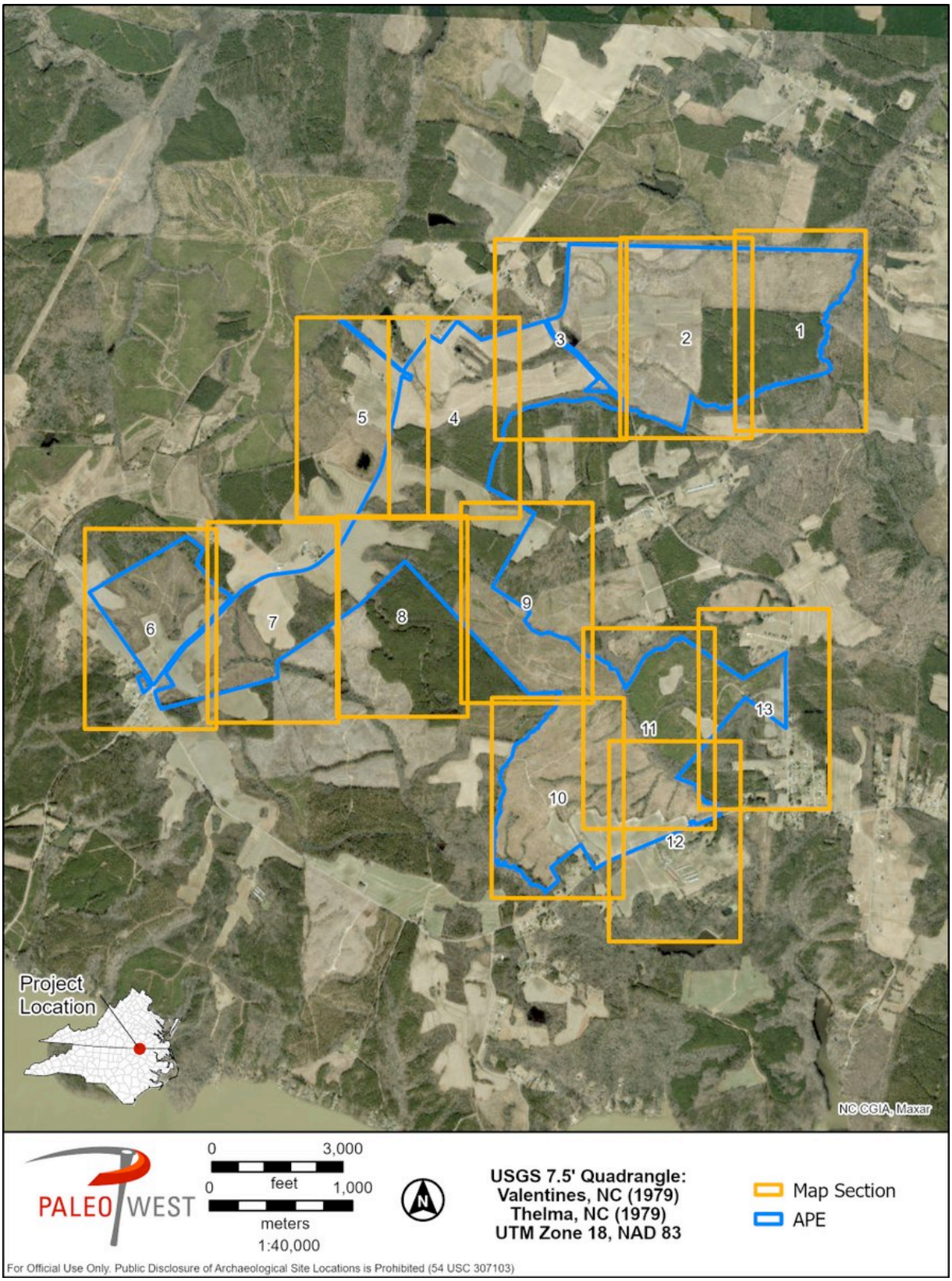


Figure 35. Overview of APE analysis sections.

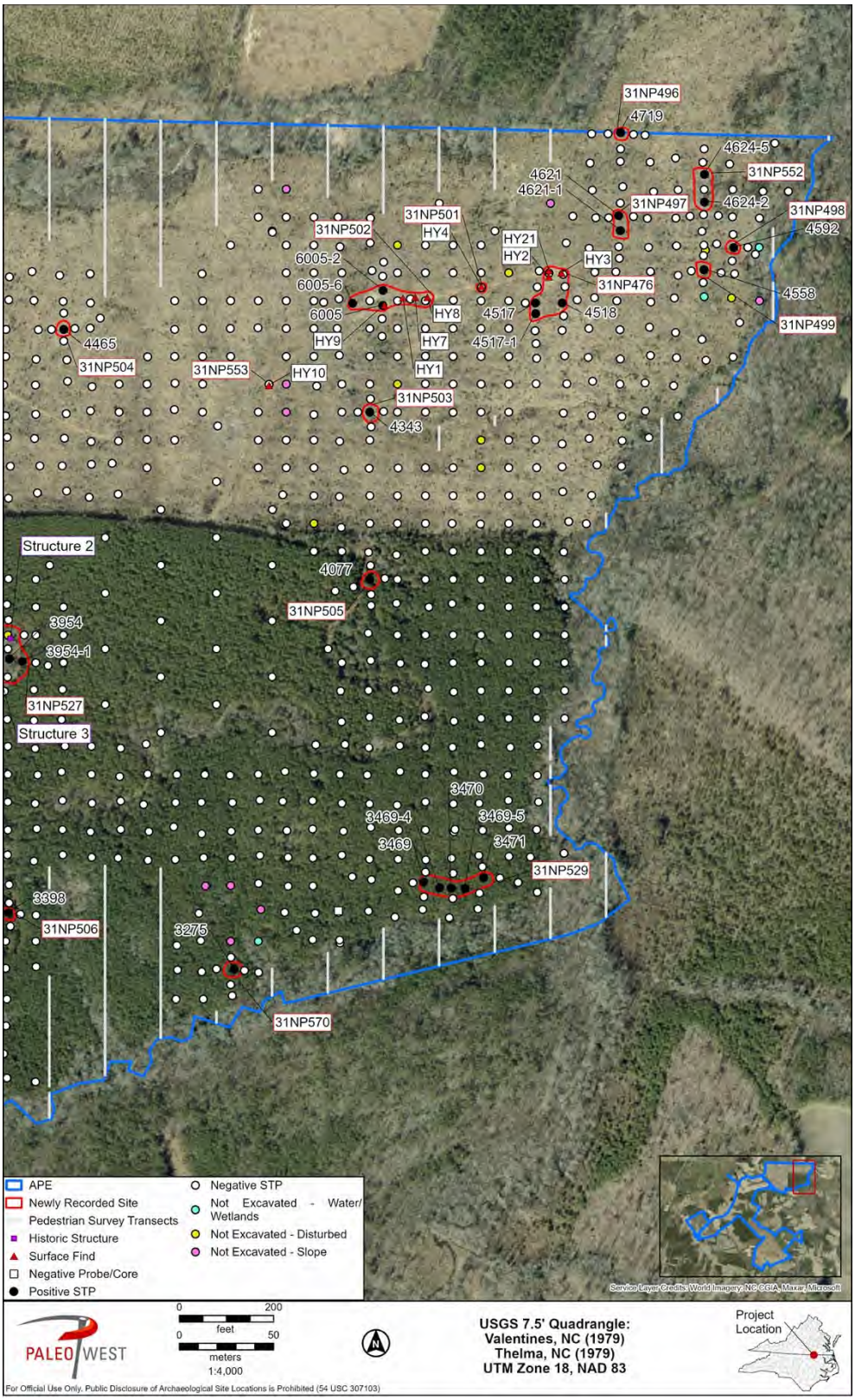


Figure 36. Map of results on APE; overview of Section One.

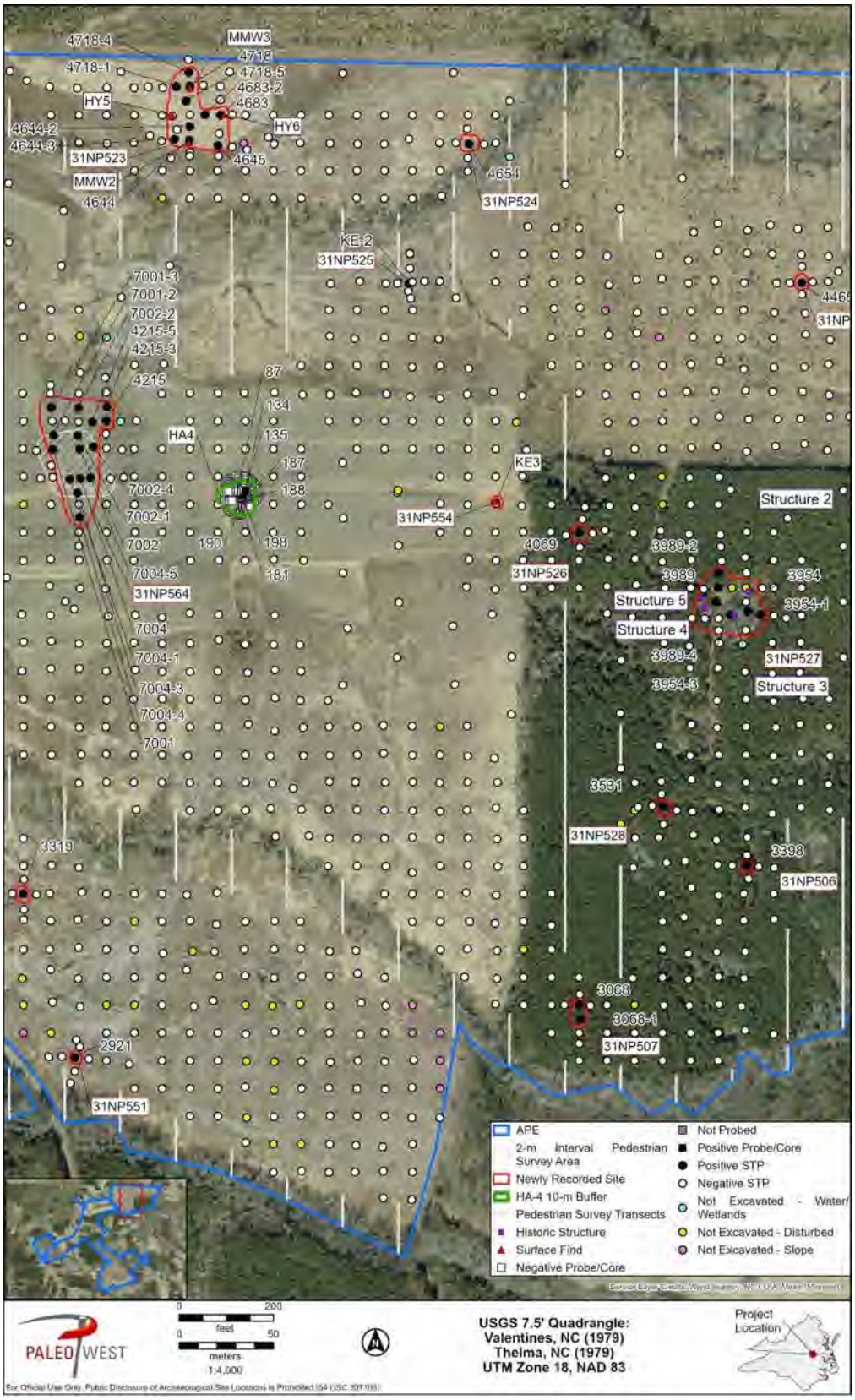


Figure 37. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Two.

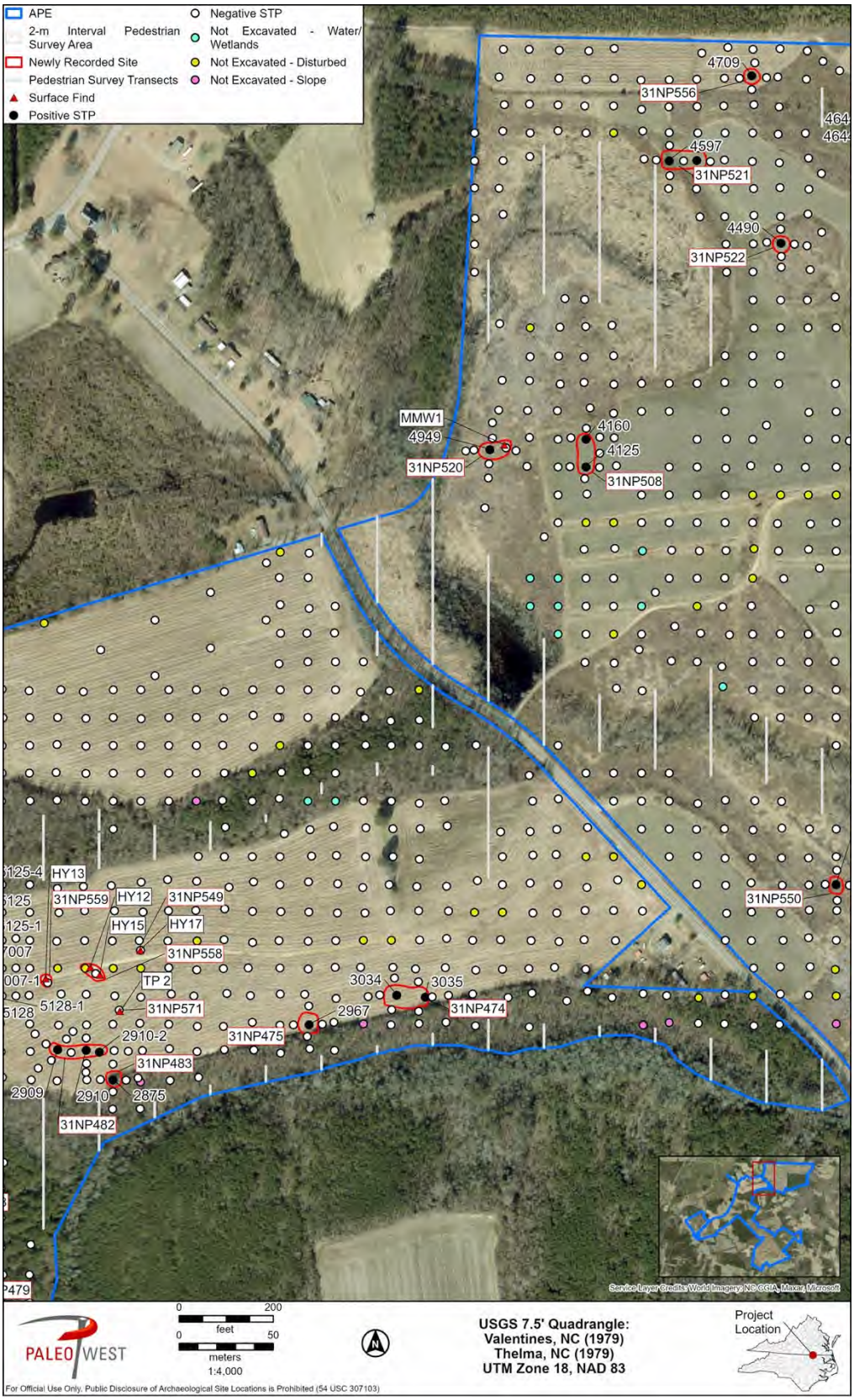


Figure 38. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Three.

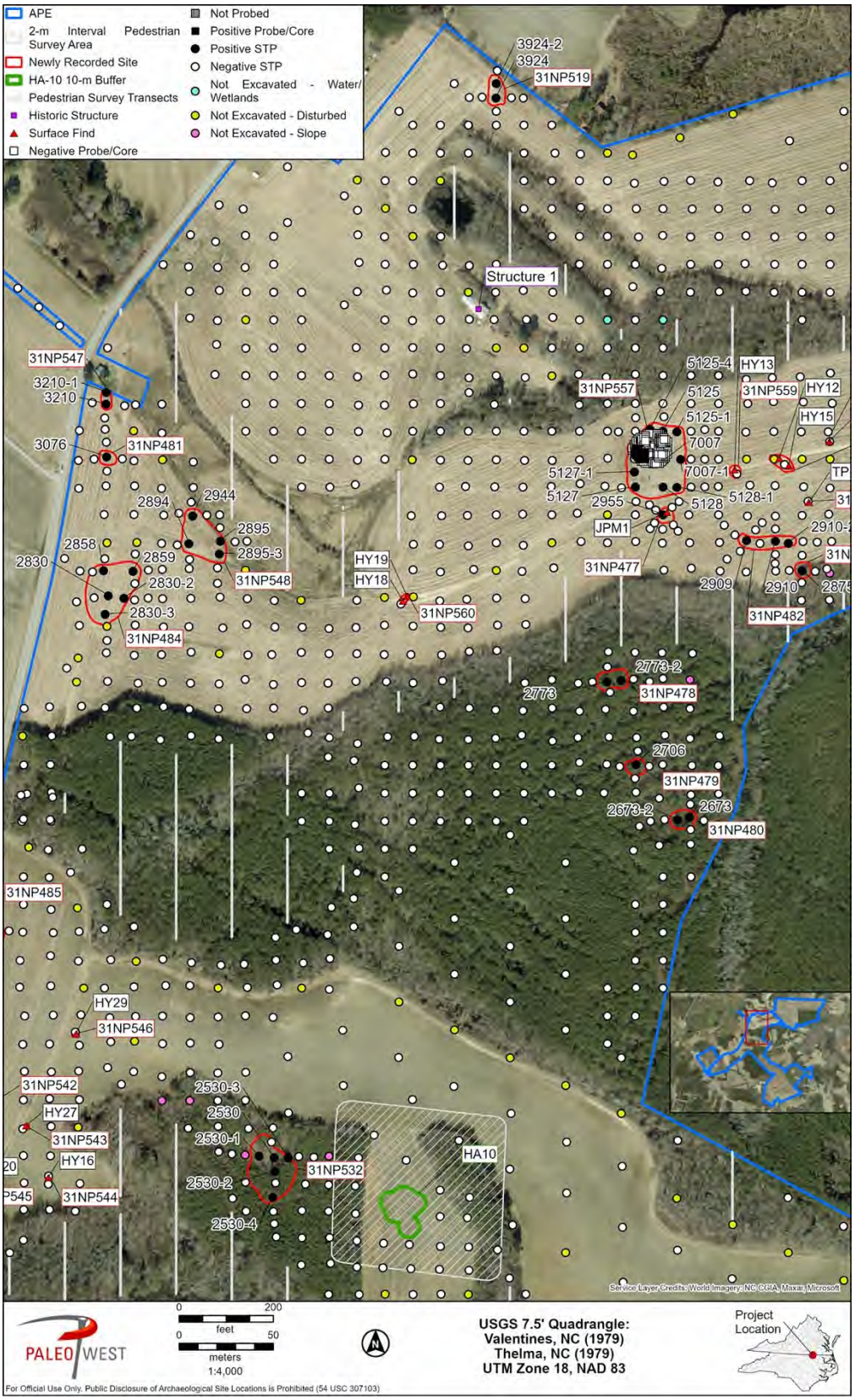


Figure 39. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Four.

Figure 40. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Five.

Figure 41. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Six.

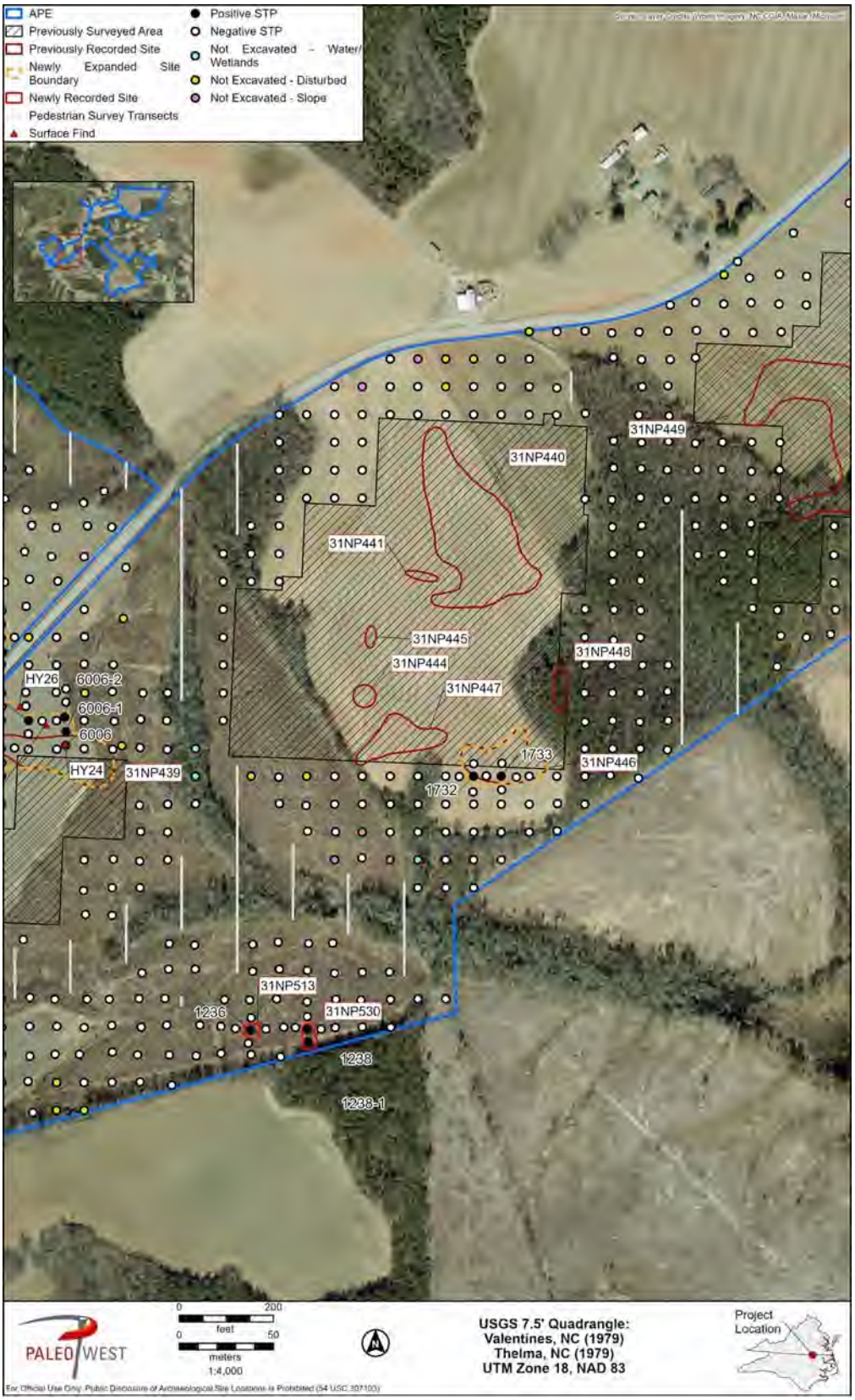


Figure 42. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Seven.

Figure 43. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Eight.

Figure 44. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Nine.

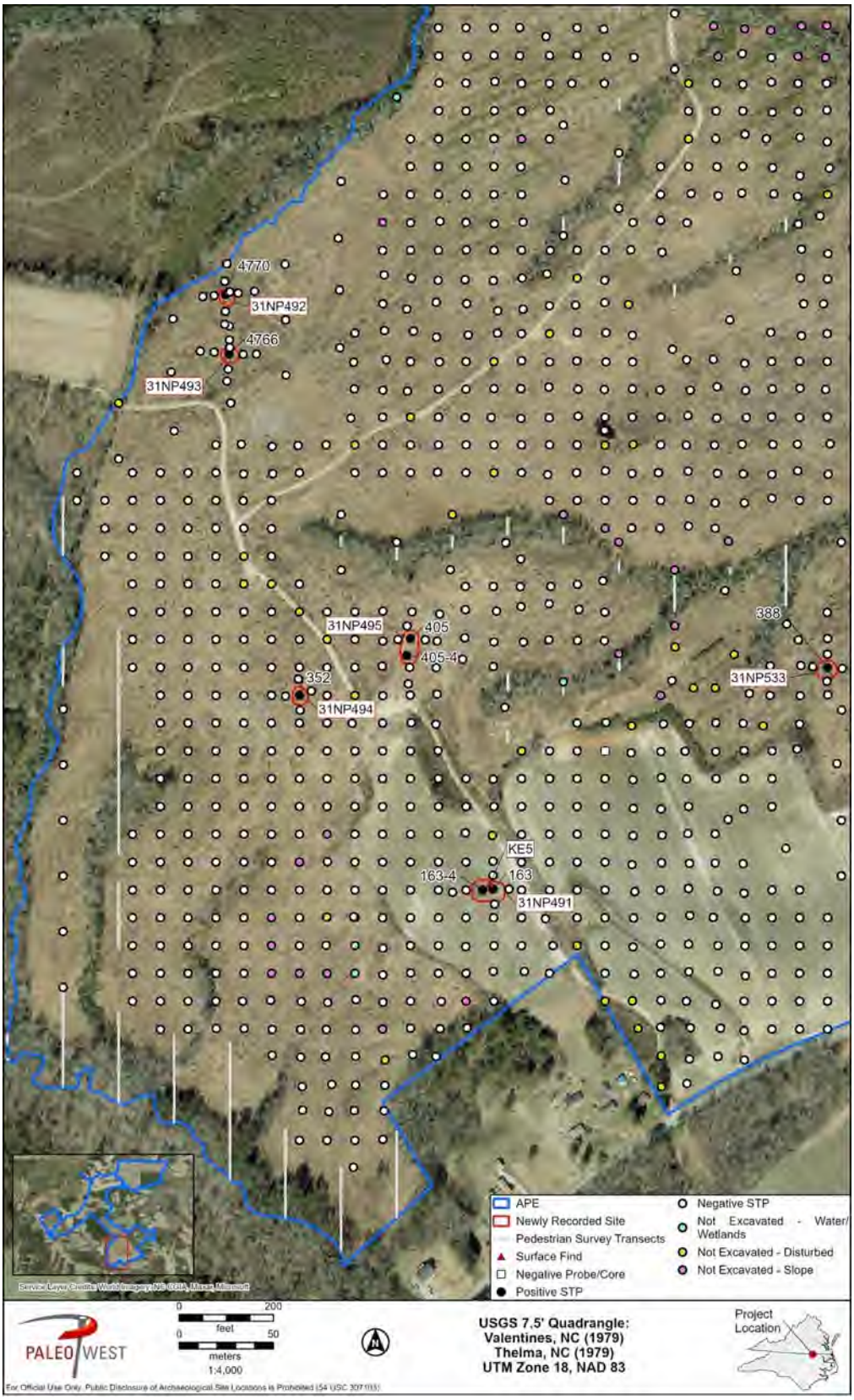


Figure 45. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Ten.

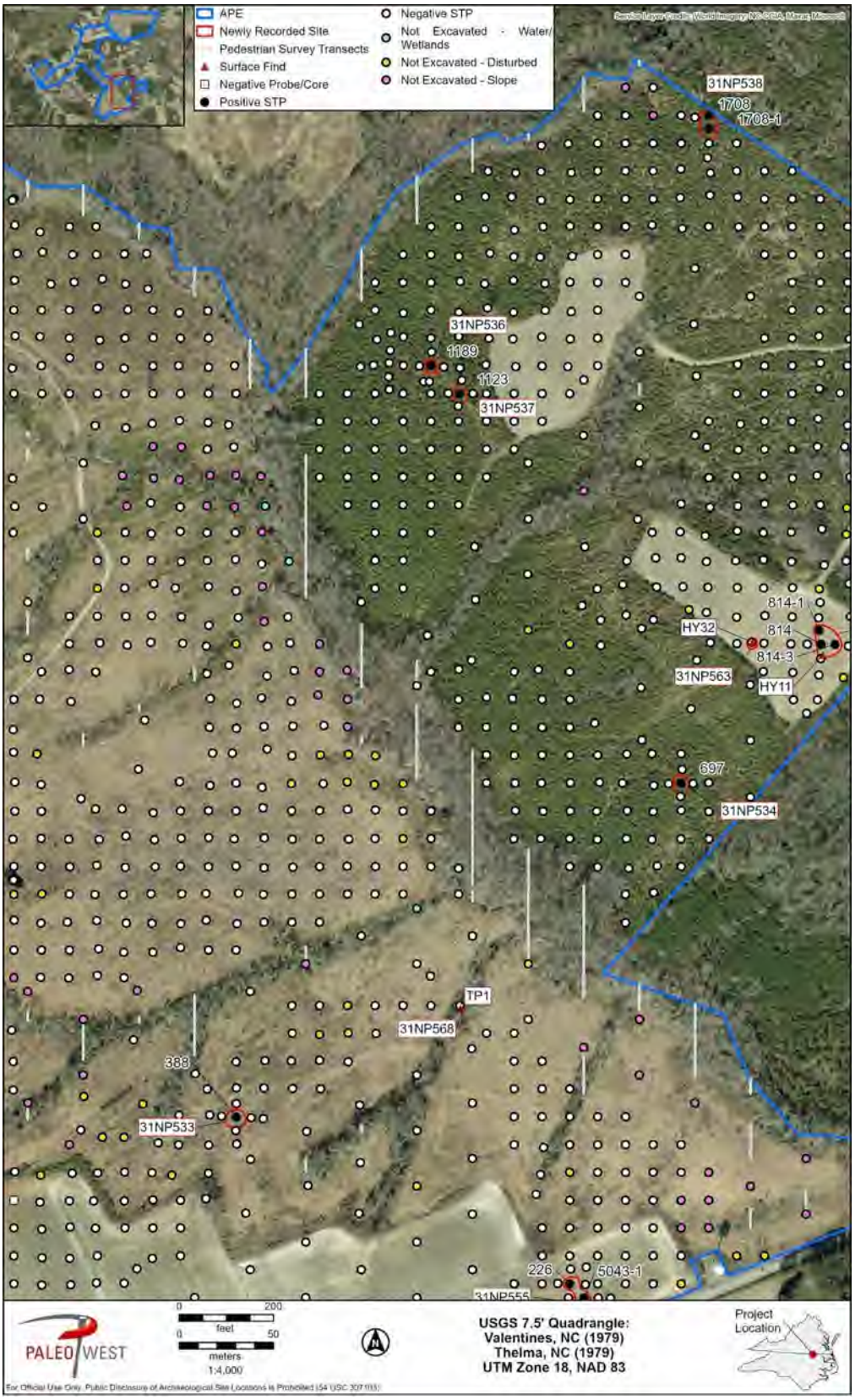


Figure 46. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Eleven.

Figure 47. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Twelve.

Figure 48. Map of results on APE; overview of Section Thirteen.

SECTION ONE RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section One of the APE (Figure 36) consisted of two main environmental settings: the northern part of this section was characterized by young pines interspersed with tall grasses and shrubs and many areas of dense briar growth some areas of established mixed-growth forest remaining along drainages near the eastern and northern edges of the APE (Figure 49). This area was generally characterized by silvicultural disturbance and featured several packed-dirt logging trails. The southern portion of this section was characterized by a more mature, predominately pine forest (Figure 49; Figure 50).

Fourteen newly recorded archaeological sites fall fully within this section, including both pre-contact and post-contact sites: 31NP476, 31NP496,31NP497, 31NP498, 31NP499, 31NP501, 31NP502, 31NP503, 31NP504, 31NP506, 31NP529, 31NP522, 31NP553, and 31NP970. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites section.

STPs within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 593 STPs plotted in the section. Five hundred and forty six were negative, 25 contained artifacts, and 22 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes along drainages (nine STP locations) wetlands (three STP locations) and disturbance from logging roads (10 STP locations). These areas were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified nine surface finds in this section.

Soil profiles in this section of the APE were generally consistent with the USDA mapped soil types, with the majority of the section comprised of well-drained loamy sands (predominately Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes) and well-drained sandy clay loams in areas of greater slope (predominately Wedowee sandy clay with 8 to 15 percent slopes). Smaller sections of poorly drained loams such as Wehadkee loam (0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded) were present near wetlands and drainages.

STPs exhibiting deep loamy sands similar to those expected for Bonneau loamy sands occurred throughout much of this section, and are exemplified by the profile of STP 4077: 10YR 6/2 sandy loam from 0 to 18 cmbs (Stratum I) overlying 10YR 6/4 sandy loam from 18 to 75 cmbs (Stratum II) and 7.5YR sandy clay from 75 cmbs extending at least until STP termination at 85 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 51).

STPs exhibiting moderately eroded to eroded soils similar to those expected for Wedowee sandy clay generally occurred within areas of greater slope within this section, and are exemplified by the profile of STP 4465: 10YR 4/4 silty loam from 0 to 10 cmbs (Stratum I) and 10YR 5/4 clayey sand from 10 to 20 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 52).

Figure 49. Overview of young growth pines (background) and dense briar growth (foreground) in Section One, facing south from STP 4558 in the northern half of this section.

Figure 50. Overview of predominately pine forest in Section One, facing north from STP 3469-1 in the southern half of this section.

Figure 51. STP 4077, typical of loamy sand soil profiles encountered in Section One of the APE.

Figure 52. STP 4465, typical of sandy clay soil profiles encountered in Section One of the APE.

SECTION TWO RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Two of the APE (Figure 37) consisted of several distinct environmental settings. The western part of this section consisted of active agricultural fields (Figure 58) as well as previously logged areas dominated by grasses, shrubs, and briars, with young pine and mixed forest growth interspersed (Figure 54). Established mixed forest vegetation remains immediately surrounding wetland and drainage areas crossing both the northern and southern parts of this section (Figure 55). In the eastern part of this section, a westward extension of the two major environmental settings previously described for Section One is observed (Figure 49 and Figure 50). Packed-dirt roads associated with silviculture and agriculture operations are present throughout much of this section.

Eleven newly recorded archaeological sites fall fully within this section, including both pre-contact and post-contact sites:, 31NP506, 31NP507, 31NP523, 31NP524, 31NP525, 31NP526, 31NP527, 31NP528, 31NP529, 31NP551,and 31NP554. 31NP527 also included four standing structures. In addition, one cemetery site was recorded in this section (31NP565). Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites section.

STPs within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 886 STPs plotted in the section. Eight hundred and three were negative, 42 contained artifacts, and 41 were excluded from excavation due to wetlands (three STP locations), steep slopes (nine STP locations), and disturbance from logging roads, large silvicultural debris piles, and agricultural push-piles (30 STP locations). These areas were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified five surface finds in this section.

With the exception of agricultural fields, soil profiles in this section of the APE were generally consistent with the USDA mapped soil types, with most of the section made up of well-drained gravelly sandy loams (predominately Turbeville gravelly sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes) and well-drained loamy sands (predominately Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes). Sandy loam strata featuring gravels were frequently noted within STPs in the central portion of this section. Smaller sections of poorly drained loams such as Wehadkee loam (0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded) were present near wetlands and drainages, and areas of steeper slope typically exhibited small areas of more eroded soils that appeared similar to those expected for the mapped Wedowee sandy clay with 8 to 15 percent slopes.

STPs within agricultural fields typically exhibited disturbed soil profiles with mixed sandy loam or sandy clay loam clay Ap horizons and are typified by that of STP 4215-3: 10YR 4/2 sandy loam from 0 to 20 cmbs (Stratum I) and 10YR 6/4 sandy loam from 20 to 30 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 101).

STPs exhibiting moderately eroded soils similar to those expected for Wedowee sandy clay generally occurred within areas of greater slope, and are exemplified by the profile of STP 3522 in this section: 10YR 4/2 sandy loam from 0 to 4 cmbs (Stratum I) and 10YR 6/6 sandy loam from 4 to 13 cmbs (Stratum II), 10YR 5/2 sandy loam from 13 to 18 cmbs (Stratum III), and 10YR 6/8 clay from 18 cmbs extending at least until STP termination at 32 cmbs (Stratum IV) (Figure 102).

Figure 53. Active (harvested) agricultural field, facing east from STP 4125-4 in western/central part of Section Two.

Figure 54. Previously logged area, facing north from central portion of the section, north of agricultural field in Section Two.

Figure 55. Flagged wetland delineation near STP 3446 in southern portion of Section Two.

Figure 56. STP 4215-3, typical of STPs within agricultural fields in Section Two.

Figure 57. STP 3522, typical of moderately eroded soil profiles on sloped areas of Section Two.

SECTION THREE RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Three of the APE (Figure 38) consisted primarily of agricultural fields and small forested areas adjacent to wetland and drainage areas (Figure 58 and Figure 59). This section is crossed by a paved roadway (Cherry Tree Road), which falls outside of the APE. Several packed-dirt roads are present in this section of the APE, between and connecting the agricultural fields.

Twelve newly recorded archaeological sites fall fully within this section, including both pre-contact and post-contact sites: 31NP508, 31NP520, 31NP521, 31NP522, 31NP549, 31NP556, 31NP558, 31NP559, 31NP474, 31NP475, 31NP483, 31NP484, and 31NP971. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites section.

STPs within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 672 STPs plotted in the section. Six hundred and six were negative, 15 contained artifacts, and 51 were excluded from excavation due to wetlands (11 STP locations), steep slopes (6 STP locations), and disturbance from agricultural roads, large silvicultural debris piles, agricultural push-piles, and utilities (33 STP locations). These areas were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified five surface finds in this section.

A variety of well-drained sandy loam soils are mapped covering the majority of this section of the APE, represented mostly by Norfolk sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes), Caroline sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes), and Bonneau loamy sand (0 to 6 percent slopes), while drainage and wetland areas are mapped with frequently flooded loams and sandy clays. STP profiles

were generally reflective of these mapped soil types; however, some of the active agricultural areas displayed either sandy loam plow zones extending deeper than expected for the mapped soil types or higher in clay content at the surface than expected for the mapped soil types.

The profile of STP 6010 is broadly representative of those encountered within the agricultural fields of this section, and exhibits a soil profile similar to that expected for the mapped soil type (Norfolk sandy loam): light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam from 0 to 30 cmbs (Stratum I), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam from 30 to 48 cmbs (Stratum II), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam from 48 to 58 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 60).

Figure 58. Harvested agricultural field, facing north from southern part of Section Three.

Figure 59. Forest area adjacent to Beaver Pond Creek along the southern edge of the APE in Section Three, facing south.

Figure 60. STP 6010, showing an STP profile typical of those encountered within agricultural fields in Section Three.

SECTION FOUR/FIVE RESULTS OVERVIEW

The APE sections shown in maps four and five are considered in combination due to the considerable overlap in map extent necessary to depict all features in this part of the APE (see Figure 39 and Figure 40). Section Four/Five consisted of two main environmental settings: mixed-growth forest (Figure 61) and active agricultural fields. Poor soil drainage and higher slopes tended to occur mostly within forested areas, while active agricultural fields generally coincided with flatter, well-drained settings, and featured packed-dirt roads between active fields (Figure 62).

Twenty-two archaeological sites were newly recorded in this section: 31NP477, 31NP478, 31NP479, 31NP480, 31NP484, 31NP485, 31NP481, 31NP557, 31NP560, 31NP519, 31NP532, 31NP543, 31NP544, 31NP546, 31NP547, 31NP548, 31NP485, 31NP542, 31NP500, 31NP490, 31NP545, and PW97. In addition, one cemetery site was recorded in this section (31NP566), and one historical standing structure was documented (Structure 1). Details on the archaeological sites are provided in the archaeological sites section, while details on the historic structure is provided in Appendix C.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 906 STP locations plotted in section 4/5. 801 were negative, 39 contained artifacts, and 64 were excluded from excavation due to wetlands (2 STP locations), steep slopes (7 STP locations), and disturbance from dirt roads, agricultural push piles, and utilities (55 STP locations). These areas were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified ten surface finds in this section.

Soil profiles in this section of the APE were generally consistent with the USDA soil types mapped for the area, with the moderately well drained and well drained sandy loams dominating this part of the APE (predominately well-drained Caroline sandy loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes and moderately well drained Golsboro sandy loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes). Poorly drained silt loams such as Bethera silt loam occurred within wetlands and drainages, where no STPs were plotted; pedestrian survey of these areas confirmed expected conditions.

STPs within agricultural fields in this section typically exhibited disturbed soil profiles with mixed sandy loam Ap horizons overlying sandy clay subsoils, and are typified by that of STP 2830-2: brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam from 0 to 24 cmbs (Stratum I) and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay from 24 extending at least until STP termination at 40 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 63).

Figure 61. Environmental overview of forested area in central portion of Section Four/Five, facing west.

Figure 62. Environmental overview of typical agricultural fields in Section Four/Five, facing east from 31NP560. Typical packed dirt road visible in left of photo.

Figure 63. STP 2830-2, showing an STP profile typical of those encountered within agricultural fields in Section Four/Five

SECTION SIX RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Six of the APE (see Figure 41) was characterized by two main environmental settings: agricultural fields (Figure 64) and previously-logged areas with young forest vegetation. Previously logged areas were generally composed of predominately young growth pine vegetation, and frequently exhibited dense underbrush composed of briars and shrubs (Figure 65).

Much of this section included previously surveyed areas, which were excluded from survey with the exception of delineation of positive STPs. Four newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP509, 31NP510, 31NP511, and 31NP512. In addition, three previously recorded archaeological sites which fall fully within this section were updated with expanded boundaries due to additional delineations: 31NP443, 31NP438, and 31NP439. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 374 STP locations plotted. 314 were negative, 24 contained artifacts, and 36 were excluded from excavation due to wetlands (4 STP locations), and disturbance from built ditches associated with paved roadways, packed-dirt trails and farm roads, heavy modern debris, and utilities (29 STP locations). In addition, three STPs were not excavated in the far southwestern part of the APE at the behest of the landowner and client (indicated on map as "other"). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified five surface finds in this section.

Poorly drained soils were mapped across much of this section of the APE, predominately Rains fine sandy loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes. These areas were subject to surface inspection along pedestrian survey transects and were in general highly disturbed by previous silviculture. In the rest of this section, soil profiles appeared generally consisted with the well-drained sandy loams mapped for the area, with Caroline sandy loam being the predominately mapped soil classification, spanning both cleared fields and logged areas.

STP 1930 is representative of soil profiles found within this section: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam from 0 to 11 cmbs (Stratum I), pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam from 11 to 16 cmbs (Stratum II), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam from 16 to 23 cmbs (Stratum III), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay from 23 to 36 cmbs (Stratum IV) (Figure 66).

Figure 64. Environmental overview of agricultural field in Section Six of the APE, facing northeast from near eastern boundary of 31NP442.

Figure 65. Environmental overview of typical previously logged area in Section Six, facing south along pedestrian survey transect.

Figure 66. STP 1930, showing profile typical of well-drained soils in Section Six.

SECTION SEVEN RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Seven of the APE (see Figure 42) was characterized by three different environmental settings: areas of mixed-growth forest (Figure 67), agricultural fields with packed-dirt farm roads (Figure 68), and previously logged areas featuring young forest growth and dense underbrush (Figure 69).

Much of this section included previously surveyed areas, which were excluded from survey with the exception of delineation of positive STPs. Two newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP513 and 31NP530. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 353 STP locations plotted. 314 were negative, 10 contained artifacts, and 23 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes (5 STP locations), wetlands or water (3 STP locations), and disturbance from farm roads, agricultural push piles, and drainage ditches (15 STP locations). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified two surface finds in this section.

Soil profiles in this section of the APE were fairly reflective of the sandy loams and loamy sands mapped for the area, consisting predominately of Turbeville sandy loams with slopes ranging from 2 to 12 percent and Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes. STP 1236 provides an example of a soil profile typical of the section, which tended to include clear E-horizons indicating good drainage conditions: brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam from 0 to 15 cmbs (Stratum I), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand from 15 to 30 cmbs (Stratum II), and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay from 30 to 40 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 70).

Figure 67. Facing east within an area of mixed-growth forest typical of Section Seven.

Figure 68. Overgrown field typical of Section Seven of the APE with farm road in center, facing south from northern edge of APE.

Figure 69. Dense underbrush in previously logged area typical of Section Seven of the APE, facing northwest.

Figure 70. STP 1236, typical of STPs within Section Seven.

SECTION EIGHT RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Eight of the APE (see Figure 43). was primarily composed of areas of agricultural field and areas of mixed forest vegetation, with one smaller area of previously logged landscape vegetated with young pine growth in the southeastern edge of the section (Figure 71).

Eight newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP531, 31NP561, 31NP488, 31NP487, 31NP486, 31NP569, 31NP562, and 31NP489. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 330 STP locations plotted. 319 were negative, 5 contained artifacts, and 6 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes (1 STP location), water (1 STP location), and disturbed agricultural areas with subsoil visible at the surface (4 STP locations). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified three surface finds in this section.

Soil profiles in this section of the APE were similar to those expected for the sandy loams mapped in this area, which are predominately Turbeville sandy loams with slopes ranging from 2 to 12 percent and Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes. STP 2351 provides an example of typical soil profiles within the well-drained areas of this section, which frequently featured deep sandy loam strata: yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand from 0 to 70 cmbs (Stratum I) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay from 70 to 80 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 72).

Frequently flooded and poorly drained soils such as Wehadkee loam and Ocilla loamy fine sand occurred near wetland and drainage areas intersecting this section; pedestrian survey of these areas revealed older growth forest and expected wetland and drainage ground conditions.

Figure 71. Overgrown agricultural field and edge of forest facing south from PW13, showing two environmental settings typical of Section Eight.

Figure 72. STP 2351, showing profile typical for Section Eight.

SECTION NINE RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Nine of the APE (see Figure 44) was primarily composed of a previously logged landscape, dominated by young-growth pines, hardwoods, and grass and shrub underbrush (Figure 73). Several packed-dirt logging roads crossed the landscape. The northern part of this section featured smaller areas of older, established mixed forest and cleared agricultural field. As was common throughout much of the rest of the APE, this section featured intersecting drainage and wetland areas bordered by older, established forest vegetation.

Six newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP567, 31NP514, 31NP515, 31NP516, 31NP517, and 31NP518. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 438 STP locations plotted. 407 were negative, 8 contained artifacts, and 23 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes (3 STP locations), water (4 STP locations), and disturbance from packed-dirt logging roads with exposed subsoil or large agricultural push piles (16 STP locations). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified one surface find in this section.

According to USDA mapped soil types, this section was primarily composed of sandy clays (Wedowee sandy clay with slopes ranging 2-15 percent) and sandy loams (Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes). Soil profiles throughout the section were most reflective of the moderately eroded sandy clays typical of Wedowee sandy clay within the higher range of the mapped slope percentage. The profile of STP 1702-3 is representative of this trend: grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam from 0 to 12 cmbs (Stratum I), light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sand from 12 to 20 cmbs (Stratum II), and reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay from 20 to 30 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 74).

Figure 73. Facing east from western edge of this section across previously logged area typical of Section Nine.

Figure 74. STP 1702-3, showing profile typical of sandy clay soils in Section Nine.

SECTION TEN RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Ten of the APE (see Figure 45) was predominately composed of previously logged areas featuring young pine growth, with one area of cultivated fields in the southeast part of the section (Figure 75 and Figure 76). Several drainages cross this section of the APE, generally bordered by denser mixed forest vegetation. Several well-established packed-dirt farm roads also cross this section (Figure 77).

Six newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP491, 31NP492, 31NP493, 31NP494, 31NP495, and 31NP533. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 778 STP locations plotted. 703 were negative, 8 contained artifacts, and 67 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes (27 STP locations), water (4 STP locations), and disturbance from packed-dirt farm roads, large logging debris piles, and push piles (36 STP locations). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified one surface find in this section.

According to USDA mapped soil types, this section was primarily composed of well-drained loamy sand soil types, consisting of Bonneau loamy sands with 0 to 12 percent slopes. Soil profiles throughout much of this section of the APE exhibited conditions reflective of silviculture disturbance along moderate to steep slopes, and in general were somewhat more eroded than expected for the mapped soil types, while STP profiles within agricultural field areas exhibited identifiable mixed loamy sand and sandy loam plow zones.

The profile of STP 352 is representative of STPs within the somewhat flatter logged areas of this section: dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sand from 0 to 5 cmbs (Stratum I), gray (10YR 6/1) sandy loam from 5 to 10 cmbs (Stratum II), and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) 10 to 30 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 78).

Figure 75. Facing north from near center of Section Ten, showing previously logged landscape and young pine growth.

Figure 76. View of agricultural field facing east toward drainage-adjacent vegetation in southeastern part of Section Ten.

Figure 77. Facing southeast along packed-dirt farm road in Section Ten.

Figure 78. STP 352, displaying soil profile typical of logged areas in Section Ten.

SECTION ELEVEN/TWELVE RESULTS OVERVIEW

Due to significant overlap between the map extents necessary to clearly depict all features (see Figure 46 and Figure 47) the results of Sections Eleven and Twelve of the APE are considered in combination. Section Eleven/Twelve was composed of three main environmental settings that were similar to those observed throughout much of the rest of the APE: silviculture-disturbed landscape with young pine growth with areas of dense underbrush, agricultural fields, and areas of older, more established mixed-growth forest vegetation (Figure 81). Several drainage and wetland areas intersected this section of the APE, and slopes along drainages in this section were often step (>15%). Packed-dirt farm roads were present connecting to the agricultural field areas in the north and within agriculture fields in the south.

Seven newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section: 31NP555, 31NP563, 31NP543, 31NP544,31NP536, 31NP537, and 31NP538. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites' subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 832 STP locations plotted. 736 were negative, 13 contained artifacts, and 83 were excluded from excavation due to steep slopes (44 STP locations), water (3 STP locations), and disturbance from push piles, farm roads, and adjacent disturbance related to the paved roadway south of the APE (36 STP locations). Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified three surface find locations in this section.

A diversity of soil types was mapped in this section of the APE, with moderately eroded sandy clay loams covering the majority of the areas of higher slope within the central part of the section (Wedowee sandy clay loam with 8 to 15 percent slopes) and Bonneau loamy sands making up much of the flatter areas. The soil profile of STP 1189 provides an example of STPs within this section: grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam from 0 to 20 cmbs (Stratum I), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand from 20 to 25 cmbs (Stratum II), and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay from 25 to 35 cmbs (Figure 80).

Figure 79. Area of dense underbrush and young pine growth in central-southern part of Section Eleven/Twelve, showing predominate environmental conditions.

Figure 80. STP 1189, showing profile typical of sandy clay loam soils in Section Eleven/Twelve.

SECTION THIRTEEN RESULTS OVERVIEW

Section Thirteen of the APE (see Figure 48) featured two main environmental settings: mixed-growth forested areas and agricultural fields. One major farm road runs through this section,

north of the agricultural field area, and an area of delineated wetlands is present in the central part of the section (Figure 81).

Three newly recorded archaeological sites were documented in this section that do not occur within other sections: 31NP539, 31NP540, and 31NP541. Details on these sites are provided in the archaeological sites subsection.

Shovel test pits within this section of the APE were pre-plotted at 30-m and 60-m intervals, with 259 STP locations plotted. 220 were negative, 22 contained artifacts, and 17 were excluded from excavation due to disturbance from the farm access road and push piles. Locations excluded from excavation were subjected to pedestrian surface inspection and photographed. Pedestrian survey identified five surface finds in this section.

Soil profiles in this section of the APE were generally reflective of the loamy sands mapped here (predominately Bonneau loamy sand with 0 to 6 percent slopes), with many exhibiting deep loamy sand strata extending to 100 cmbs. The profile of STP 1032 is representative of these conditions: grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam from 0 to 5 cmbs (Stratum I) and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) sand from 5 to 100 cmbs (Stratum II).

Figure 81. Facing east down farm road in section thirteen, bordered by forest vegetation typical of Section Thirteen.

Figure 82. STP 1032, showing profile typical of deep loamy sands in section thirteen.

PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the survey,102 archaeological sites were documented, four of which were previously documented and two of which are newly recorded historic cemeteries. The remaining sites were identified during the current survey and are characterized by pre-contact (n=55), post-contact (n=31), and multiple (n=10) components (Table 3).

Four criteria were applied during the evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Normally, a property must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

PaleoWest archaeologists used these criteria, in conjunction with evaluations of site integrity, to provide recommendations concerning the NRHP-eligibility status of all archaeological sites in the APE. Determinations of ineligibility are not possible when the limits of a site are unknown and only a portion has been sampled, but it may be possible to assess a site as potentially significant or eligible based on an incomplete sample.

Table 3. List of sites recorded in the cultural resource assessment survey

Site Number	Cultural and Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation
31NP474	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP475	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP476	Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.); Halifax	Not eligible
31NP477	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP478	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP479	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP480	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact	Not eligible
31NP481	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP482	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP483	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP484	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP485	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP486	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP487	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP488	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP489	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP490	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP491	Eighteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP492	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP493	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP494	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP495	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact	Not eligible
31NP496	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Insufficient information
31NP497	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP498	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP499	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP500	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP501	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible

31NP502	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP503	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP504	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP505	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP506	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP507	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP508	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP509	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP510	Not Discernible/Unknown Post-contact	Not eligible
31NP511	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP512	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP513	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP514	Not Discernible/Unknown Post-contact	Not eligible
31NP515	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP516	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP517	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP518	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP519	Not Discernible/Unknown Post-contact	Not eligible
31NP520	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP521	Not Discernible/Unknown Post-contact	Not eligible
31NP522	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP523	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Insufficient Information
31NP524	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP525	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP526	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP527	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP528	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP529	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP530	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact	Insufficient information
31NP531	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible

31NP532	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP533	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP534	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP535	Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact and post-contact	Not eligible
31NP536	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP537	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP538	Pre-contact Woodland or later	Not eligible
31NP539	Pre-contact Woodland or later	Not eligible
31NP540	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP541	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Insufficient Information
31NP542	Eighteenth–Nineteenth Century American	Not eligible
31NP543	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP544	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP545	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP546	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP547	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP548	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact	Not eligible
31NP549	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP550	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP551	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP552	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP553	Not Discernible/Unknown Post-contact	Not eligible
31NP554	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP555	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Insufficient information
31NP556	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP557	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP558	Early Archaic (9,000–7,000 BP)	Not eligible
31NP559	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP560	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP561	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP562	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible

31NP563	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP564	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP567	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP568	Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP569	Eighteenth–Nineteenth Century American	Not eligible
31NP438	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP439	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Insufficient Information
31NP970	Pre-contact Woodland or later	Not eligible
31NP971	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP442	Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Insufficient information
31NP446	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American	Not eligible
31NP565	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible
31NP566	Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact	Not eligible

CEMETERY INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Six potential cemetery locations were identified on historic topographic maps due to the presence of an unfilled square symbol at each location. The USGS topographic map key indicates that such symbols may correspond to a cemetery or an outbuilding, and accordingly, each of these six locations were further investigated to determine the nature of the mapped feature. As detailed below, two of the six locations were determined to be historic cemeteries and are reported below as cemetery sites 31NP565 and 31NP566. The remaining four locations were determined to be post-contact archaeological sites associated with historic occupations and are reported later in this chapter as archaeological sites 31NP442, 31NP541, 31NP557, and 31NP564.

Field numbers for the investigated locations included HA-1 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP442), HA-2 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP541), HA-4 (herein reported as cemetery site 31NP565), HA-5 (reported herein as archaeological site 31NP564), HA-8 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP557), and HA-10 (herein reported as cemetery site 31NP566.

Pedestrian survey was performed along transects spaced 2 m apart at each of the six potential cemetery locations to determine the extent of the feature in each location. A 15 m investigation buffer was then established around each surface-inspected expanse.

Locations characterized by trees or mixed woods (HA-1 [herein reported as archaeological site 31NP442], HA-4 [herein reported as cemetery site 31NP565], and HA-8 [herein reported as archaeological site 31NP557]) were subjected to a systematic probing and soil coring survey performed at 2 m intervals. Some locations precluded probing due to surface obstructions or impenetrable substrates, and such locations were recorded as "Not Excavated." Following these procedures, the 15 m investigation buffer was adjusted to reflect the extent of unique deposits potentially associated with subsurface anomalies and/or potential burial-related disturbances observed during the probing and soil coring investigations. The data collected during the probing investigations at each location are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of soil probe data collected at possible cemetery sites in wooded locations.

Location	Positive Probe Tests	Negative Probe Tests	Not Excavated Probe Tests	Total
HA-1 (31NP442)	0	223	26	249
HA-4 (31NP565)	8	268	5	281
HA-8 (31NP557)	34	192	33	259
Total	42	683	64	789

Following these field investigations, PaleoWest conducted an intensive review of historic UGSS topographic maps and aerial images focused on each of the six locations. The results of these reviews in combination with the data collected during associated field investigations led to the determination of HA-4 (herein reported as cemetery site 31NP565) and HA-10 (herein reported as cemetery site 31NP566) as cemeteries and HA-1 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP442), HA-2 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP541), HA-5 (reported herein as

archaeological site 31NP564), and HA-8 (herein reported as archaeological site 31NP557) as archaeological sites (Table 5, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, and Table 10).

Table 5. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-1.

Resource	Information Presented
1919/1920 White Plains 1:48,000 scale map	Corresponds to a hilltop on which a structure is symbolized in proximity
1963 Valentines 7.5-minute map	Location consistent with two unfilled square polygons on a hilltop. Land parcel encompassing these symbols (3061-21-6287) also includes a single filled square polygon, likely corresponding to the anchoring residential structure; no other symbols are present in the parcel. This context indicates that the two unfilled square polygons are likely outbuildings associated with the primary occupation structure (filled square polygon).
1973 aerial image	Location corresponds to two structures
1976 Valentines 7.5-minute aerial image	Location corresponds to two structures
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Location consistent with two unfilled square polygons on a hilltop. Land parcel encompassing these symbols (3061-21-6287) also includes a single filled square polygon, likely corresponding to the anchoring residential structure; no other symbols are present in the parcel. This context indicates that the two unfilled square polygons are likely outbuildings associated with the primary occupation structure (filled square polygon).
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Location consistent with two unfilled square polygons on a hilltop. Land parcel encompassing these symbols (3061-21-6287) also includes a single filled square polygon, likely corresponding to the anchoring residential structure; no other symbols are present in the parcel. This context indicates that the two unfilled square polygons are likely outbuildings associated with the primary occupation structure (filled square polygon).
Google Earth (1994-Present)	Structures visible through 2002; only trees visible in location after 2003

Table 6. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-2.

Resource	Information Presented
1919 Emporia 15-minute map	Structure represented along unimproved road
1942 Emporia 15-minute map	Structure represented along unimproved road
1955 aerial image	Structures, likely farmstead complex, visible
1963 Barley 7.5-minute map	Location consistent with unfilled square polygon. Encompassing parcel (3070-49-6285) does not include any other symbols.
1982 aerial image	No structure or cemetery visible
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Location consistent with unfilled square polygon. Encompassing parcel (3070-49-6285) does not include any other symbols.
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	No symbol present

Table 7. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-4.

Resource	Information Presented
1919 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1942 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1955 aerial image	Large dark area around tree; linear feature casting shadow on west side (possible wall)
1963 Barley 7.5-minute map	Labeled cemetery present on hilltop
1982 aerial image	Distinct square-shaped feature present consistent with cemetery
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Labeled cemetery present on hilltop
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	No symbol present

Table 8. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-5.

Resource	Information Presented
1919 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1942 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1955 aerial image	Corresponds to structure visible at the northeastern corner of the intersection of two roadways
1963 Barley 7.5-minute map	Location consistent with unfilled square polygon symbol at the northeastern corner of the intersection of two unimproved roads; filled square polygon (structure) situated directly across unimproved road to the south. Land parcel encompassing these symbols (3071-38-2251) also includes one more filled square polygon further to the southwest, likely corresponding to a residential structure; no other square polygon symbols are present in the parcel. Context indicates the unfilled square polygon is consistent with an outbuilding associated with the occupation represented on the south side of the road.
1982 aerial image	Corresponds to visible structure
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Location consistent with unfilled square polygon symbol at the northeastern corner of the intersection of two unimproved roads; filled square polygon (structure) situated directly across unimproved road to the south. Land parcel encompassing these symbols (3071-38-2251) also includes one more filled square polygon further to the southwest, likely corresponding to a residential structure; no other square polygon symbols are present in the parcel. Context indicates the unfilled square polygon is consistent with an outbuilding associated with the occupation represented on the south side of the road.
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	No symbol present

Table 9. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-8.

Resource	Information Presented
1919 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1942 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1955 aerial image	Corresponds to area around two structures
1963 Barley 7.5-minute map	Location consistent with filled square polygon (structure) and unfilled square polygon symbol; context indicative of a rural residential structure and associated outbuilding represented by unfilled square polygon symbol
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Location consistent with filled square polygon (structure) and unfilled square polygon symbol; context indicative of a rural residential structure and associated outbuilding represented by unfilled square polygon symbol
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	No symbol present
Google Earth (1994-Present)	Structure visible in location in 1994; foundational remains visible in 2002, indicating structure was demolished

Table 10. Summary of map and aerial photograph data relevant to HA-10.

Resource	Information Presented
1919 Emporia 15-minute map	No symbol present
1942 Emporia 15-minute map	Location is to immediate east of structure symbol
1955 aerial image	Location characterized by dark rounded feature
1963 Barley 7.5-minute map	Labeled cemetery symbol present
1973 aerial image	Cemetery visible at location
1984 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	Labeled cemetery symbol present
1990 Emporia 1:100,000 scale map	No symbol present

In consultation with the North Carolina OSA, cemetery sites 31NP565 and 31NP566 were delineated via GPR (Appendix D). A 10 m avoidance buffer was then established around the respectively delineated cemetery boundaries for SunEnergy's reference. Due to the then-ongoing nature of the field investigations within the APE, PaleoWest implemented a 15 m avoidance buffer around each cemetery site during its survey work to preclude unanticipated discoveries at both resources. Further consultation with the North Carolina OSA permitted the systematic subsurface (STP) survey of the remaining four cemetery locations that were determined not be cemeteries. The two cemetery sites are detailed below, and the four archaeological sites originally investigated as possible cemetery locations are detailed in Archaeological Survey Results section below.

Cemetery Sites

Descriptions for the two cemetery sites identified during PaleoWest's survey, 31NP565 and 31NP566, are provided below.

31NP565

Site Type: Post-Contact Cemetery
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 225802 east 4047461 north
USGS Quad: Barley, NC
Elevation: 67.06 m (220 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL)
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Site Description: 31NP565 is a cemetery situated on a low ridge 1.1 km southeast of the intersection of Oak Grove Church and Cherry Tree roads. The site lies in the vicinity of the intersection of two unimproved roads depicted on the USGS 1919 and 1942 Emporia 15-minute topographic quadrangles and is labeled as a cemetery 200 m east of the intersection of two unimproved roads on the USGS 1963 Barley 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 83). At the time of PaleoWest's investigation, the site was anchored by a copse of trees amid an active soyfield (Figure 84-Figure 87). These environmental conditions are additionally visible at this location in historical aerial images captured in 1950, 1955, and 1982 aerial photographs (Figure 88 and Figure 89). A linear feature, potentially consistent with a wall is visible along the western side of the trees in the 1955 aerial image (see Figure 87). A modern hunting stand was observed within the trees during PaleoWest's investigation, as was a soil spoil pile, possibly associated with the stand (Figure 90). Finally, a modern or near-modern "ACE" lock was observed on one of the tree branches; the branch had grown around the lock. No cemetery-related features were observed on the surface of 31NP565 during PaleoWest's survey.

Initial deed, map, and document research suggested the cemetery's possible association with the Norwood Family, who owned property in the area between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. According to Find a Grave, the Norwood Family Cemetery contains at least six interments ranging from 1918 to 1972 (Find a Grave 2022c). The cemetery was recently photo-documented (2021) on Find A Grave.com, however the website indicates this cemetery is likely located in neighboring Greensville County, Virginia. Conditions depicted in the photographs of Norwood Cemetery on Find A Grave.com were not consistent with those observed within the APE, and the grave markers photographed within the Norwood Cemetery were not located within the APE during Paleowest's survey. Accordingly, it is the investigators' opinion that Norwood Cemetery does not lie within the APE.

To confirm the presence of a cemetery at 31NP565, PaleoWest performed a systematic probe survey at 2 m intervals as described above. In all, 281 probe tests were excavated, 8 of which were recorded as positive due to the observation of loose soils consistent with possible burial features. As depicted in Figure 91, these positive probe tests were clustered at the center of the site, within the copse of trees. GPR was employed to delineate the bounds of the cemetery within the APE, though as detailed in Appendix D, GPR survey was precluded by vegetation in the locations of the positive probe tests. Ultimately, no indications of interments were recorded by the GPR outside the copse of trees, where those survey methods were possible, and the boundary of the cemetery was consequently drawn to encompass the trees.

Figure 83. Excerpt of the USGS 1963 Barley 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicting a cemetery at 31NP565.

Figure 84. Photograph of 31NP565 facing west.

Figure 85. Photograph of 31NP565 facing south.

Figure 86. Photograph of 31NP565 facing east.

Figure 87. Photograph of 31NP565 facing north.

Figure 88. 1955 Aerial photograph showing cemetery location, with arrow indicating general location of site.

Figure 89. 1982 aerial photograph showing cemetery location with arrow indicating location of site.

Figure 90. Soil pile at 31NP565 facing east.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because historical research did not reveal any associations with persons or events of importance to history, the site is considered to lack significance under NRHP Criteria A and B. No above-ground evidence for a cemetery was witnessed at 31NP565 beyond the copse of trees anchoring the resource, and accordingly, the site is not recommended as significant under Criterion C. Due to the lack of above-ground features and limited size, the cemetery demonstrates little research potential under Criterion D. Accordingly, **PaleoWest recommends that 31NP565 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Due to the likely presence of unmarked burials within 31NP565, however, PaleoWest recommends that the site, in addition to a 10 m buffer around the resource, be avoided in connection with SunEnergy's planned project.** If avoidance of the cemetery boundary is not possible, PaleoWest recommends that the cemetery be excavated in consultation with the State Archaeologist in accordance with North Carolina's *Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act* (Chapter 853, Section 2).

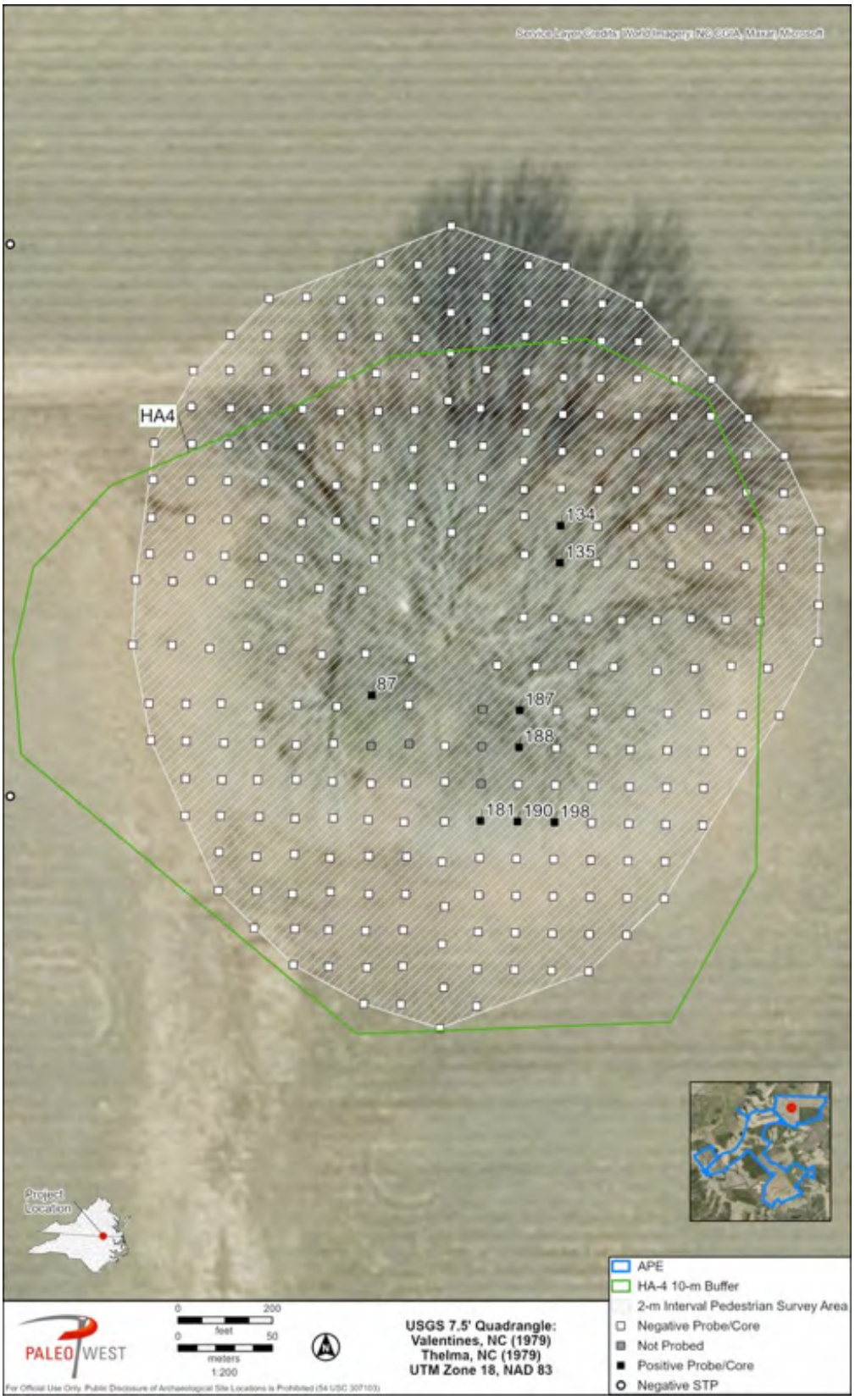


Figure 91. Distribution of data recorded during PaleoWest's probe survey at 31NP565.

31NP566

Site Type: Post-Contact Cemetery
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254356 east 4046141 north
USGS Quad: Barley, NC
Elevation: 89 m (292 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL)
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Site Description: 31NP566 is a cemetery situated on a terrace at the base of a finger ridge 0.5 km east of Oak Grove Church Road. The site is located immediately south of an unimproved road running east-west and intersecting Oak Grove Church Road on the USGS 1919 and 1942 Emporia 15-minute topographic quadrangles. The roadway is absent from the USGS 1963 Barley 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, which depicts a cemetery at the site for the first time (Figure 92). Historical aerial images captured in 1950 and 1955 depict a cluster of vegetation in the location of the cemetery, but by the time an image was obtain in 1973, the vegetation was cleared (Figure 93 and Figure 94). Features consistent with grave markers are visible in the 1973 image. At the time of PaleoWest's investigation, the site was encompassed by an active agricultural field, and no above-ground features indicative of a cemetery were present at the site (Figure 95-Figure 98).

GPR was employed to confirm the presence of the mapped cemetery and delineate its boundaries within the APE (Appendix D). The investigation resulted in the identification of rows of anomalies consistent with human burials running north-south, as well as two isolated anomalies consistent with burials to the east and west of the rows, respectively (Figure 99). Other data from the GPR survey at 31NP566 included expanses of soil disturbance consistent with the vegetation removal known to have occurred between 1955 and 1973 via the aerial images discussed above and an unknown anomaly located to the south of the burial rows. The origin of the southernmost anomaly was indeterminable, though its depth is not consistent with a human burial. The boundary of the cemetery was drawn to encompass all anomalies recorded at the site.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because historical research did not reveal any associations with persons or events of importance to history, the site is considered to lack significance under NRHP Criteria A and B. No above-ground evidence for a cemetery was witnessed at 31NP366, and accordingly, the site is not recommended as significant under Criterion C. Due to the lack of above-ground features and limited size, the cemetery demonstrates little research potential under Criterion D. Accordingly, **PaleoWest recommends that 31NP566 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Due to the presence of unmarked burials within 31NP366, however, PaleoWest recommends that the site, in addition to a 10 m buffer around the resource, be avoided in connection with SunEnergy's planned project.** If avoidance of the cemetery boundary is not possible, PaleoWest recommends that the cemetery be excavated in consultation with the State Archaeologist in accordance with North Carolina's *Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act* (Chapter 853, Section 2).

Figure 92. Photograph of 31NP566 facing north

Figure 93. 1955 Historical aerial photograph showing 31NP566 location with cemetery location indicated with arrow.

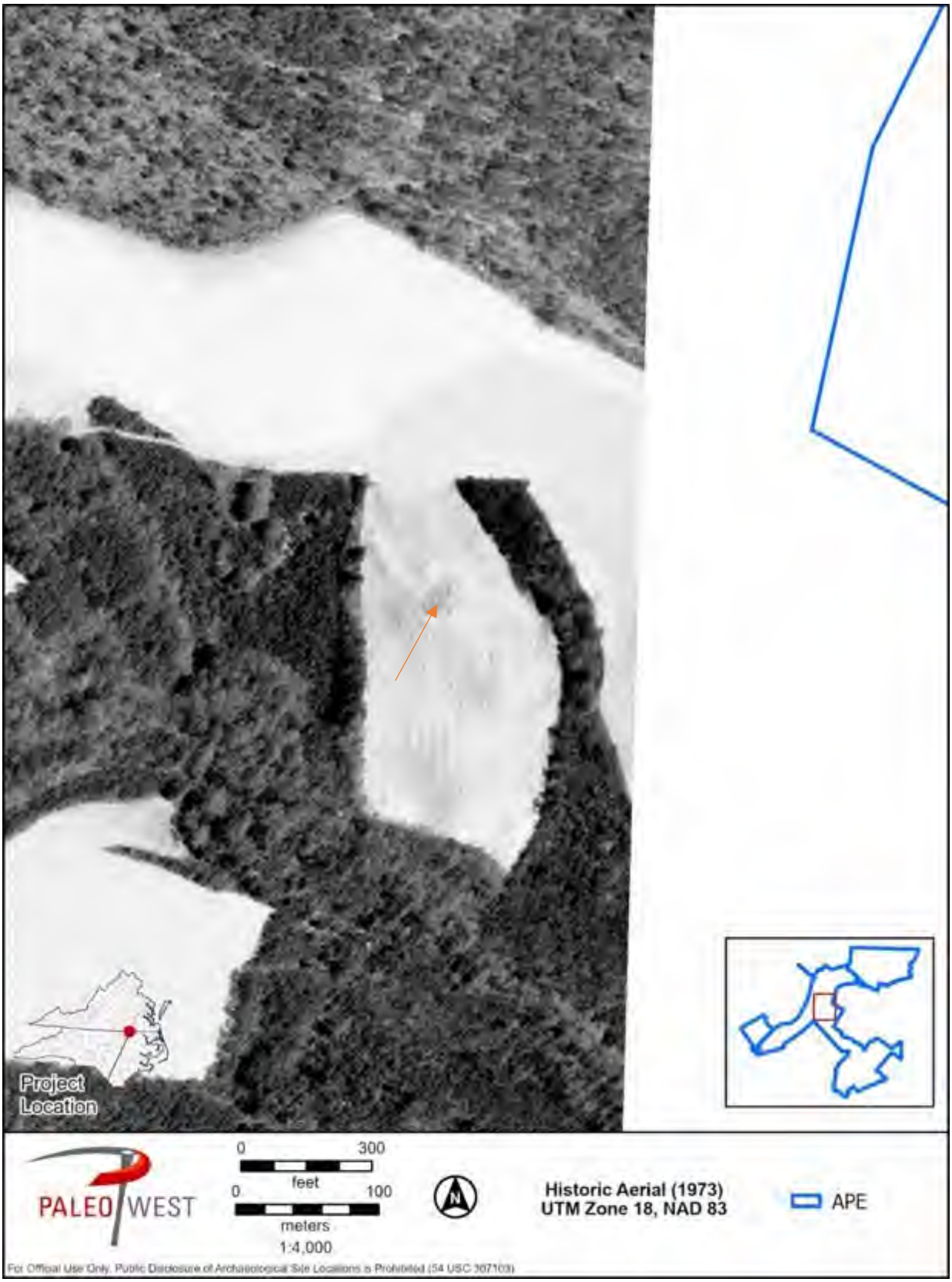


Figure 94. 1973 aerial photograph with cemetery location indicated with arrow.

Figure 95. Photograph of 31NP566 facing north

Figure 96. Photograph of 31NP566 facing east

Figure 97. Photograph of 31NP566 facing south

Figure 98. Overview of 31NP566 facing west.

Figure 99. 31NP566 features and 10 m avoidance buffer.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 96 archaeological sites and two cemetery sites were newly recorded as part of this survey. In addition, four previously recorded sites were updated with the results of additional testing.

Archaeological Sites

31NP474

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255106E, 4046913N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 1,016.5 m^2 (0.25 acres)
Elevation: 82.3 m (270 ft) above mean sea level (amsl)
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 100. 31NP474, facing south from the northeastern portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP474 is an approximately 1,016.5 m^2 lithic scatter in an agricultural field (Figure 100). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 101). The profile of STP 3034 is representative of positive STPs within the site: yellow (10YR 7/6) sand from 0 to 15 cmbs (Stratum I) over light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam from 15 to 25 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 102). Both STPs were

terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the two positive STPs, resulting in an average of two artifacts per positive STP. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 3034 and Stratum II of STP 3035. The assemblage consisted of three quartz secondary flakes and one quartz tertiary flake, indicating an ephemeral, pre-contact use of the site.

Figure 101. 31NP474 site map.

Figure 102. 31NP474, STP 3034.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 41NP474 was fully delineated during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, its integrity and research potential under NRHP Criterion D are limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP475

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255001E, 4046913N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 82.3 m (270 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 103. 31NP475, facing west from northeastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP475 is a post-contact, single-artifact site in an agricultural field (Figure 103). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 104). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2967) consisted of light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam from 0 to 35 cmbs (Stratum I) and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay loam from 35 to 45 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 105). STP 2967 was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m STPs to the north, south, east, and west.

A review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery shows a structure was located approximately 79 m north of site 31NP475 as early as 1955. This structure is not plotted on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic quadrangle map, indicating the structure was built between 1942 and 1955. Subsequent imagery shows that the structure had been demolished by 1982. No other maps or images are available to refine the date of demolition.

One curved, light aqua glass fragment embossed with "DRA" was recovered from Stratum I of STP 2967. Aqua glass is commonly recovered from contexts dating between the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Lindsey 2020). This is consistent with the historic structure that was located approximately 79 m north of the site.

Figure 104. 31NP475 site map.

Figure 105. 31NP475, STP 2967.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP475 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D is limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP476

Site Type: Native American Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.); Halifax
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256935E, 4047731N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 1,566 m^2 (0.39 acres)
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 106. 31NP476, facing east from the northern portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP476 is an approximately 1,566 m^2 pre-contact artifact scatter in a deforested area with scattered young pine growth. A logging trail runs through the northern part of the site, resulting in increased surface visibility in this area (Figure 106). The site was identified through the excavation of three positive STPs and a surface scatter (Figure 107). STP soil profiles were similar throughout the site. A typical soil profile consists of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs overlying brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Stratum II) subsoil from 10 cmbs extending at least until STP termination at 23 cmbs (Figure 108).

The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs in four cardinal directions. A total of 39 artifacts were recovered. The majority of artifacts (*n*=30) were found on the surface within three surface find locations in the northern part of the site, while the remaining nine artifacts were found within three positive STPs, resulting in an average of three artifacts per positive STP.

Artifacts, which were found on the surface and in the first stratum of the site, consisted of lithic tools (*n*=3), debitage (*n*=35), and an unidentifiable fragment of faunal bone (Table 11). Debitage consisted primarily of quartzite tertiary flakes and shatter, though one chert flake was also recovered. Other lithics consisted of a quartzite biface preform, a quartzite projectile point or knife (PP/K) of indeterminate type, and a quartzite Halifax projectile point.

The indeterminate-type projectile point is corner-notched point with triangular blade, weak shoulders, and a concave base; it exhibits basal thinning, and is 31.63 x 25.28 millimeters (mm) with a maximum thickness of 6.47 mm. The Halifax point is 35.80 mm long with 22.71 mm shoulder width, 16.19 mm basal width, and a maximum thickness of 8.87 mm. The artifact was

recovered from the surface of 31NP476 in an area disturbed by silvicultural activity. Halifax projectile points are temporal indicators of the late Middle Archaic Halifax Phase first identified at the nearby Gaston Site (31HX7) (Coe 1964).

Table 11. Artifacts from 31NP476

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (g)
STP 4517, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	1.43
STP 4517, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	1	0.08
STP 4517-1, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	5	14.29
Surface FindHY2	Lithic	Halifax point, quartz	1	6.39
Surface Find HY2	Lithic	Primary flake, quartz	1	1.97
Surface Find HY2	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	5	5.81
Surface Find HY2	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	7	28.88
Surface Find HY2	Bone	UID faunal fragment	1	0.11
Surface Find HY3	Lithic	Indeterminate PP/K, quartzite	1	4.30
Surface Find HY3	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	2.38
Surface Find HY3	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	2	3.75
Surface Find HY21	Lithic	Bifacial flake, chert	1	4.87
Surface Find HY21	Lithic	Preform, quartz	1	7.22
Surface Find HY21	Lithic	Primary flake, quartz	1	26.33
Surface Find HY21	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	3	8.55
Surface Find HY21	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	6	16.50
STP 4518, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	0.86

Figure 107. 31NP476 site map.

Figure 108. Typical soil profile within 31NP476, STP 4517.

Eligibility Recommendation: While material diagnostic of a Middle Archaic occupation was recovered from 31NP476, artifact-bearing deposits at the site were confined to the surface and a stratum disturbed by silvicultural activity. Given the site's lack of integrity, its research potential under NRHP Criterion D is limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP** and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP477

Site Type: Lithic Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254643E, 4046883N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 220.6 m^2 (0.05 acres)
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 109. 31NP477 facing southeast from northwestern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP477 is a pre-contact artifact scatter in an agricultural field (Figure 109). The site was identified through a single surface recovery and the contents of one STP excavated 5 m away from the surface find in the northern part of the APE (Figure 110). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2955) consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand from 0 to 7 cmbs (Stratum I) and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam from 7 to 28 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 111). STP 2955 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The surface find consisted of a quartz tertiary flake, and the remainder of the assemblage, excavated from Stratum I of STP 2955, consisted of a quartz secondary flake. The scant assemblage is reflective of an ephemeral occupation of the area.

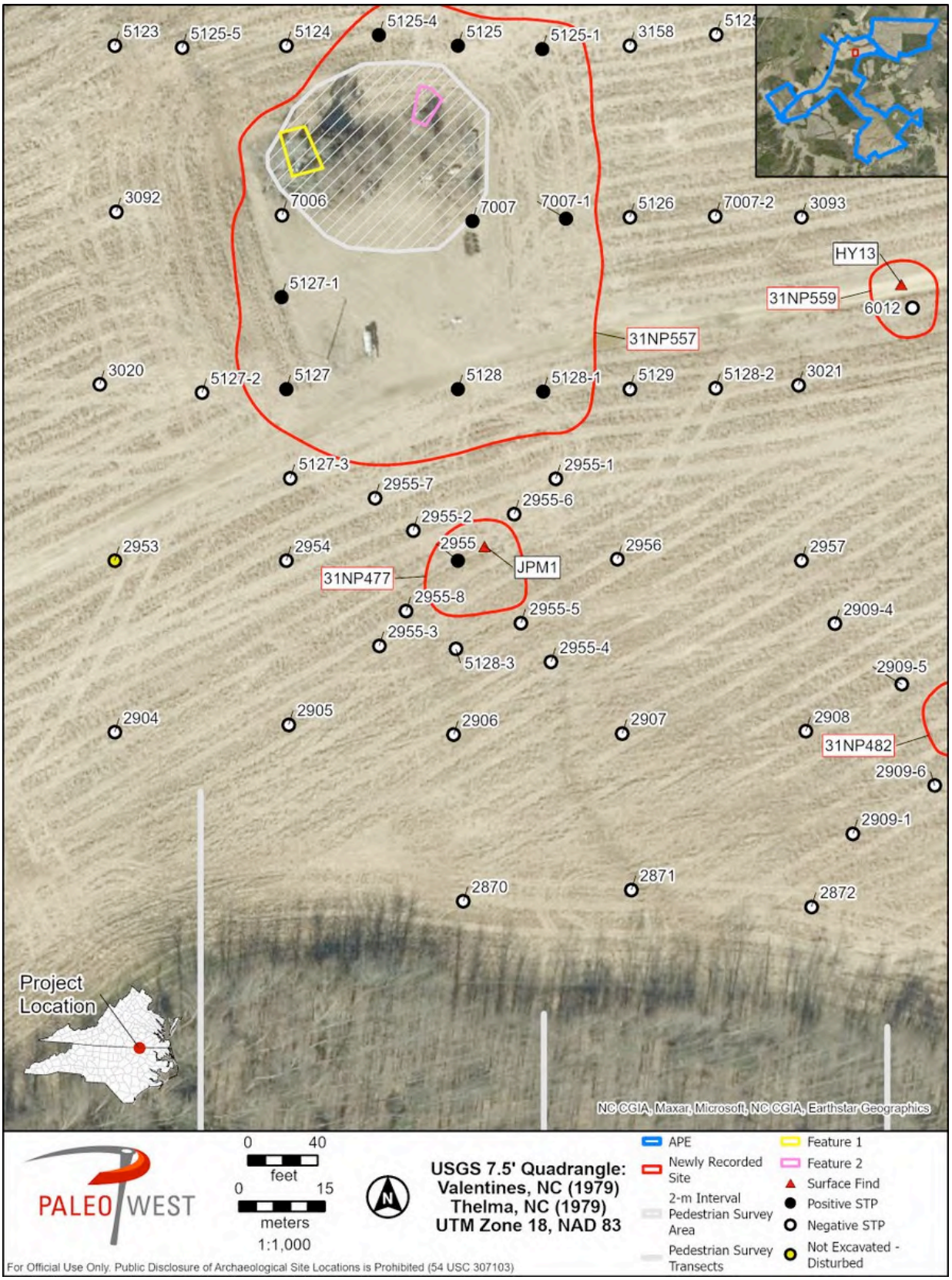


Figure 110. 31NP477 site map.

Figure 111. Typical soil profile within 31NP477, STP 2955.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given 31NP477's scant, non-diagnostic assemblage and the disturbed condition of its deposits resultant from agricultural activities, the site lack integrity and research potential under NHRP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP478

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254586E, 4046706N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 557.3 m^2 (0.14 acres)
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 112. 31NP478, facing west from the eastern portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP478 is an approximately 557.3 m^2 lithic scatter in a wooded area (Figure 112). The site was identified as the result of two positive STPs in the northern part of the APE (Figure 113). The profile of STP 2773 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) silty loam from 0 to 10 cmbs (Stratum I) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay loam from 10 to 25 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 114). Both STPs were terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Two artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of STP 2773 and Stratum I of STP 2773-2, respectively. Both artifacts were quartz tertiary flakes and did not show any signs of utilization. The small number and low density of debitage suggests an ephemeral use of the site.

Figure 113. 31NP478 site map.

Figure 114. Typical soil profile within 31NP478, STP 2773.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given 31NP478's scant, non-diagnostic assemblage recovered from disturbed deposits, it lacks integrity and its research potential under NRHP D is limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP479

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254610E, 4046612N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slope
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 115. 31NP479 facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP479 is a lithic scatter in a wooded area (Figure 115). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northern part of the APE (Figure 116). The profile of STP 2706 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy loam from 0 to 44 cmbs (Stratum I) and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam from 44 to 55 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 117). STP 2706 was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The assemblage consisted of two quartz tertiary flakes excavated from Stratum I of STP 2706. The artifact paucity and low density of deposits at the site suggests an ephemeral use of the area.

Figure 116. 31NP479 site map.

Figure 117. Typical soil profile within 31NP479, STP 2706.

Eligibility Recommendation: Due to artifact paucity and low-density deposits, 31NP479 reflects low integrity, low potential for subsurface features and limited research potential under NRHP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP** and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP480

Site Type: Multicomponent Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254661E, 4046556N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 429 m^2 (0.11 acres)
Elevation: 85.3 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slope
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 118. 31NP480, facing east from the western portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP480 is an approximately 429 m^2 multicomponent artifact scatter in a wooded area (Figure 118). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northern part of the APE (Figure 119). The profile of STP 2673 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam from 0 to 35 cmbs (Stratum I) and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam from 35 to 40 cmbs (Stratum II) (Figure 120). Both STPs terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Artifact-bearing deposits at the site were low-density (1.5 artifacts per positive shovel test). The assemblage consists of one piece of quartzite shatter excavated from Stratum I of STP 2673 and two fragments of curved olive green glass excavated from Strata I and II of STP 2673-2, respectively. The shatter is largely undiagnostic, though lithic materials are generally associated with pre-contact occupations. Olive green container glass is commonly recovered at historic sites affiliated with pre-twentieth-century occupations, though it is still manufactured today. A review of historic maps and aerial imagery did not show any structures in the vicinity of this site.

Figure 119. 31NP480 site map.

Figure 120. Typical soil profile within 31NP480, STP 2673.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists entirely of lithic debitage and glass shards diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and post-contact periods, it has low potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Furthermore, artifact density is low, and no cultural features are present. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP481

Site Type: Multicomponent Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254040E, 4046945N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 91.4 m (300 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slope
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 121. 31NP481, facing south from north of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP481 is a single-STP resource in an agricultural field. The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northern part of the APE (Figure 122). The profile of the positive STP (STP 3076) consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 27 cmbs and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 27 to 37 cmbs (Figure 123). STP 3076 was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of seven artifacts were recovered from one positive STP (STP 3076), all of which were excavated from the first stratum. The assemblage consisted of a single piece of quartzite shatter and six fragments of glass, including curved, colorless (n=3); curved, amber (n=1); curved, solarized (n=1); and flat, light aqua (n=1) fragments. These glass types are commonly found in a broad range of nineteenth through twentieth century contexts in the United States, though amethyst and aqua glass are more commonly affiliated with mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century occupations (Lindsey 2020; Lockhart 2006).

A residential structure is currently located approximately 83 m north of site 31NP481. A review of historic maps and aerial imagery indicates that this structure was built some time between 1942 and 1955. The structure is visible on a 1955 aerial image but is not plotted on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. The artifacts recovered from this site are consistent with the historic occupation of this structure.

Figure 122. 31NP481 site map.

Figure 123. Typical soil profile within 31NP481, STP 3076.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given the site's limited horizontal extent, paucity of pre-contact artifacts, and lack of historic materials attributable to unique activities carried out at 31NP481, PaleoWest recommends that the resource lack research potential under NRHP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP482

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254753E, 4046854N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 910.4 m^2 (0.22 acres)
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slope
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 124. 31NP482, facing east from the western portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP482 is an approximately 910.4 m^2 lithic scatter in an agricultural field (Figure 124). The site was identified through the excavation of three positive STPs in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 125). The profile of STP 2910-2 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam from 0 to 18 cmbs (Stratum I), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam from 18 to 64 cmbs (Stratum II), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam from 64 to 74 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 126). All three STPs terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, northwest, southwest, and south.

A total of five quartz artifacts were recovered from the first stratum of three positive STPs resulting in an average of 1.6 artifacts per STP. Artifacts represented in the assemblage included one rectangular biface fragment, one PP/K, one tertiary flake, one secondary flake, and one piece of shatter, all composed of quartz (Table 12). The PP/K is missing its distal end and is too fragmentary to identify to a specific type.

Table 12. Artifacts from 31NP482

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 2909, 0–15 cmbs	Lithic	Indeterminate PPK, quartz	1	12.85
STP 2910, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	0.59
STP 2910, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Biface fragment, quartz	1	13.25
STP 2910-2, 0–15 cmbs	Lithic	Secondary flakes, quartz	1	3.64
STP 2910-2, 0–10 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	1	1.00

Figure 125. 31NP482 site map.

Figure 126. Typical soil profile within 31NP482, STP 2910-2.

Eligibility Recommendation: Considering the site's shallow deposition amid a disturbed plow zone, limited horizontal extent, and lack of temporally diagnostic materials, PaleoWest recommends that site 31NP482 lacks integrity and research potential under NRHP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP483

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254791E, 4046825N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 85.3 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 127. 31NP483, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP483 is a lithic isolate site situated in a wooded area on the edge of an agricultural field (Figure 127). The site's assemblage was contained within STP 2875, which was excavated in the northern portion of the APE (Figure 128). The profile of STP 2875 consisted of light brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 55 cmbs and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam (Stratum II) from 55 to 65 cmbs (Figure 129). The test was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consisted of a single quartz preform (29.51 g) excavated from the STP's first stratum.

Figure 128. 31NP483 site map.

Figure 129. Typical soil profile within 31NP483, STP 2875.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given 31NP483's limited horizontal extent and artifact paucity, it lacks integrity and research potential under NRHP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP484

Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254049E, 4046803N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 2,125 m^2 (0.53 acres)
Elevation: 91.4 m (300 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 130. 31NP484, facing west from the southern portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP484 is an approximately 2,125 m^2 post-contact artifact scatter in an open grass field (Figure 130). The site was identified during the documentation of five positive STPs in the northern portion of the APE (Figure 131). The profile of STP 2830-2 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 24 cmbs and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay (Stratum II) from 24 to 40 cmbs (Figure 132). All five STPs were terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of 69 artifacts were recovered from five STPs, resulting in an average of 13.8 artifacts per STP, though all recoveries were confined to the plow zone. As detailed in Table 5, artifacts in the assemblage artifacts included ceramics, glass, and building materials (Table 13). While most of the materials are consistent with broad periods of manufacture and use, both milk and jade container glass are commonly recovered at early to mid-twentieth-century domestic occupation sites.

The 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map depicts a structure in the vicinity of 31NP484, as do aerial photographs from 1950 and 1973. Aerial photographs show that the structure had been removed by 1982 and the area had become a cultivated field. This indicates a house was built near the site prior to 1919 and demolished between 1973 and 1982, a timeline consistent with the temporal associations of the artifact assemblage. No structural features were observed at the site.

Table 13. Artifacts from 31NP484

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Ceramic	Whiteware, body	6	3.22
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Milk glass plate fragment, enameled, base	1	15.61
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Curved, milk glass	1	2.78
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	2	6.47
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	6	7.17
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Bottle base fragment, colorless	1	4.32
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Bottle finish fragment, colorless	1	1.48
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Curved, amber	6	8.13
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Flat, light aqua	4	5.3
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Glass	Marble	1	5.23
STP 2830, 0–12 cmbs	Other	Plastic, molded and painted	1	0.16
STP 2858, 0–20 cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragments	3	17.05
STP 2858, 0–20 cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	4	3.1
STP 2858, 0–20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	6	6.12
STP 2858, 0–20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, amber	1	0.12
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Vessel fragment, base, milk glass	1	13.68
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Vessel fragment, rim, milk glass	1	3.18
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, light jade green	1	4.14
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	3	2.39
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, stippled	1	2.9
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	11	25.26
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	2	2.81
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, light blue	1	0.82
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragment	1	1.74
STP 2859, 0–25 cmbs	Metal	Pull tab	1	0.23
STP 2830-3, 0–23 cmbs	Glass	Curved, molded, colorless	1	6.33
STP 2830-2, 0–24 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	8.63

Figure 131. 31NP484 site map.

Figure 132. Typical soil profile within 31NP484, STP 2830-2.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP484 is associated with the occupation of a structure built prior to 1919 and demolished between 1973 and 1982. Although most of the materials in the assemblage correspond to broad periods that include the present day, both milk and jade container glass are more narrowly associated with early and mid-twentieth-century occupations. The assemblage does not, however, represent unique activities that were carried out at the site beyond common kitchen tasks and therefore reflects limited research potential. Additionally, the assemblage was excavated from disturbed plow zone deposits, and the site therefore characterized by low integrity. Given this lack of integrity and research potential under NRHP Criterion D, PaleoWest recommends its status as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The potential of the site has been exhausted, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP485

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253918E, 4046433N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slope
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 133. 31NP485, facing west from eastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP485 is a lithic isolate site in a field overgrown with shrubs and grasses in the northern portion of the APE (Figure 133 and Figure 134). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2619) consisted of light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 25 cmbs and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 25 to 45 cmbs. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, and east, and one STP to the west. It was not possible to excavate a second delineation STP to the west due to the limits of the APE boundary; however, a second test in this direction would have been within a paved roadway, and therefore, the site was fully delineated. The assemblage consisted of a single quartzite tertiary flake excavated from Stratum I of STP 2619.

Figure 134. 31NP485 site map.

Figure 135. Typical soil profile within 31NP486, STP 2619.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given the artifact paucity and limited horizontal extent characterizing 31NP486, the resource lacks integrity and research potential under NRHP Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP486

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254041E, 4045863N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 136. 31NP486, facing north from the southern portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP486 is a lithic isolate site in an overgrown field (Figure 136). The site was identified through the documentation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 137). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2351) consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 70 cmbs and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum II) from 70 to 80 cmbs (Figure 138). The STP was terminated early upon reaching subsoil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consisted of a single chert tertiary flake recovered from Stratum I of STP 2351.

Figure 137. 31NP486 site map.

Figure 138. Typical soil profile within 31NP486, STP 2351.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP487

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253951E, 4045829N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 91.4 m (300 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 139. 31NP487, facing south from positive STP.

Site Description: Site 31NP487 is a post-contact isolate site in a wooded area in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 140). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2321) consisted of grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 11 cmbs, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 11 to 23 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 23 to 33 cmbs (Figure 141). STP 2321 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The assemblage consisted of a single body sherd of whiteware with green and pink painted floral motif recovered from Stratum I of STP 2321; it is broadly diagnostic to the nineteenth through twentieth century (Marciniszyn 2017).

A review of historic maps and aerial imagery shows a structure approximately 10 m west of site 31NP487. This structure appears as early as the 1955 aerial image of the area. The structure is not plotted on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map but does appear on the 1963 (1964 edition) of the Barley, Virginia 7.5' topographic map. This suggests the house was built some time between 1942 and 1955. Although this structure is depicted on subsequent topographic maps through 1989, available aerial imagery indicates the structure was demolished prior to 1973. The recovered artifact is consistent with the occupation of this structure.

Figure 140. 31NP487 site map.

Figure 141. 31NP487, STP 2321.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP488

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253890E, 4045832N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 142. 31NP488, facing east toward site from 20 m west of positive STP.

Site Description: Site 31NP488 is a post-contact isolate site in a wooded area in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 143). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2319) consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 24 cmbs, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 24 to 35 cmbs, and light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) clay loam (Stratum III) from 35 to 45 cmbs (Figure 144). STP 2319 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The single-artifact assemblage, a Homer Laughlin whiteware base sherd with maker's mark "LAUHL," was recovered from Stratum II of STP 2319. The Homer Laughlin China Company began production in Ohio in the early 1870s and is active today (Carnegie Public Library 2023).

A review of historic maps and aerial imagery shows a structure approximately 10 m east of site 31NP488. As discussed above for nearby site 31NP487, this structure appears as early as the 1955 aerial image of the area. The structure is not plotted on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map but does appear on the 1963 (1964 edition) of the Barley, Virginia 7.5' topographic map. This suggests the house was built some time between 1942 and 1955. Although this structure is depicted on subsequent topographic maps through 1989, available aerial imagery indicates the structure was demolished prior to 1973. The recovered artifact is consistent with the occupation of this structure.

Figure 143. 31NP488 site map.

Figure 144. Typical soil profile within 31NP488, STP 2319.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP489

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253920E, 4045710N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 145. 31NP489, facing northeast toward site from edge of cleared field, 20 m southwest of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP489 is a pre-contact single artifact site in a wooded area (Figure 145). The site is composed of one positive STP in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 146). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2224) consisted of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 19 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 19 to 31 cmbs. STP 2224 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consisted of a single tertiary flake of indeterminate lithic material recovered from Stratum I of STP 2224.

Figure 146. 31NP489 site map.

Figure 147. Representative soil profile from 31NP489, STP 2224.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP490

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253857E, 4046192N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Turbeville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 148. 31NP490, facing west from the central portion of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP490 is a lithic scatter in a vegetated field (Figure 148). The site is composed of one positive STP in the northern portion of the APE (Figure 149). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2523) consisted of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 9 cmbs, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 9 to 20 cmbs, and reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 20 to 34 cmbs (Figure 150). STP 2523 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consisted of two quartz tertiary flakes, recovered from Strata I and II of STP 2523, respectively.

Figure 149. 31NP490 site map.

Figure 150. Typical soil profile within 31NP490, positive STP 2523.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of debitage diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended**.

31NP491

Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Eighteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255173E, 4043823N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 685.8 m^2 (0.17 acres)
Elevation: 82 m (270 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 151. 31NP491, facing west toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP491 is an approximately 685.6 m^2 post-contact artifact scatter site in an open field (Figure 112). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 113). The profile of STP 163 is representative of the positive STPs within the site and consisted of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 30 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 30 to 47 cmbs (Figure 114). Both STPs were terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The assemblage consists of two artifacts recovered from Stratum I of STP 163 and Stratum II of STP 163-4, respectively. The artifact recovered from STP 163 is a fragment of red and green painted pearlware, which corresponds to a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century date. STP 163-4 produced a milk glass canning jar lid fragment, which corresponds to food storage practices between the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries (Lindsey 2020; Marciniszyn 2017).

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 24 m east of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area.

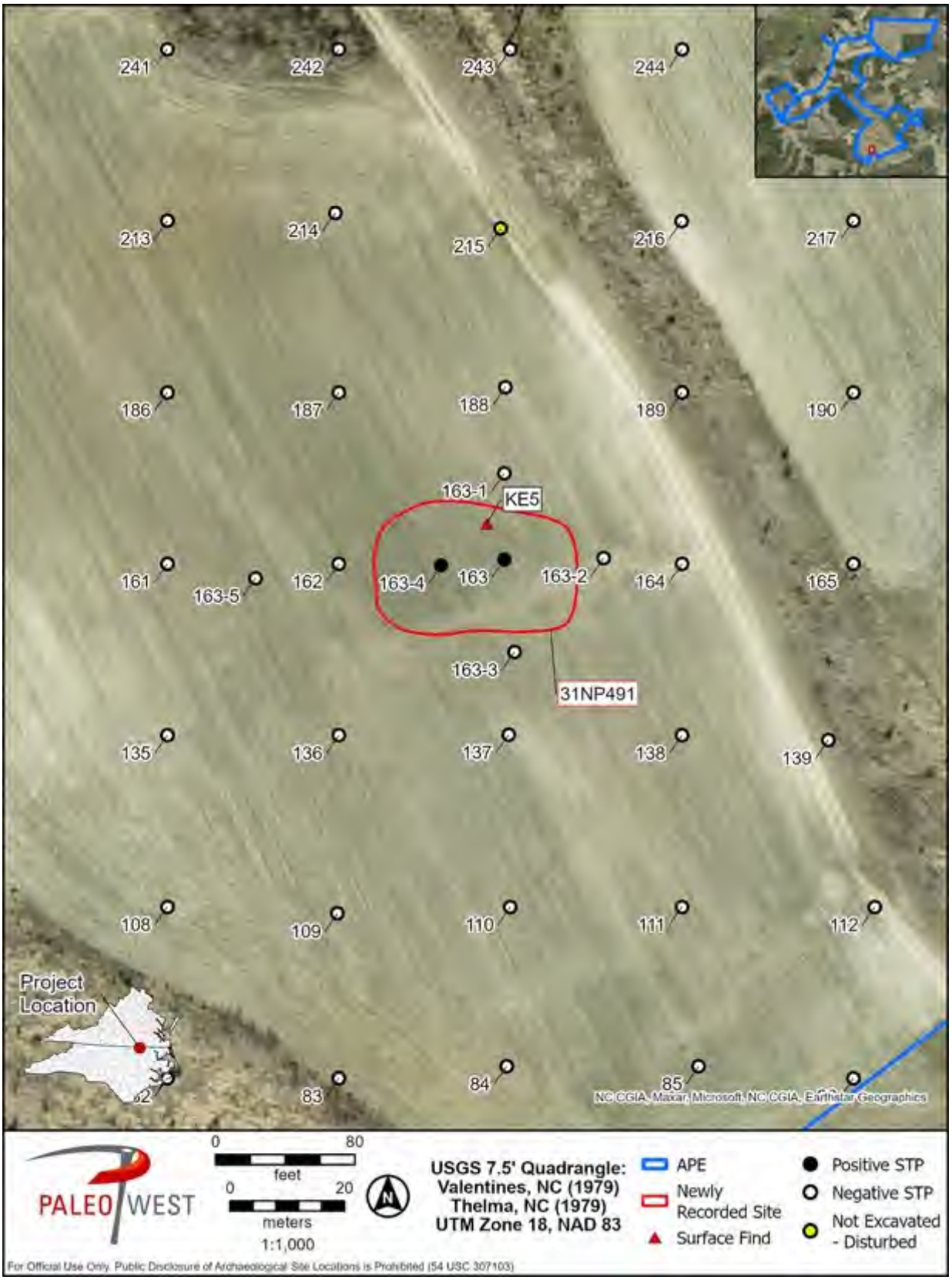


Figure 152. 31NP491 site map.

Figure 153. Typical soil profile within 31NP491, STP 163-4.

Eligibility Recommendation: The assemblage recovered from site 31NP491 indicates the resource was associated with an historic occupation that occurred between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both artifacts excavated from the site were contained within a single STP and are associated with kitchen-related activities. Neither is indicative of unique activities carried out at the site beyond common kitchen tasks (i.e., food service and storage). Given the artifact paucity at 31NP491, in combination with a generalized lack of research potential under Criterion D, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended**.

31NP492

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255173E, 4043823N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 82 m (270 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 154. 31NP492, facing west toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP492 is a post-contact single artifact site in dense pine overgrowth (Figure 112). The site comprises one positive STP in the western part of the APE (Figure 113). The profile of STP 4770 consisted of grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sand from 0 to 15 cmbs (Stratum I), yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand from 15 to 90 cmbs (Stratum II), and yellowish-red (5Yr 4/6) 90 to 100 cmbs (Stratum III) (Figure 114). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of one artifact was recovered from Stratum I of STP 4770: a whiteware body sherd, commonly found within nineteenth and twentieth century contexts (Marciniszyn 2017). A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 100 m south of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area.

Figure 155. 31NP492 site map.

Figure 156. Typical soil profile within 31NP492, STP 4770.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP493

Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254894E, 4044402N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 85 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 157. 31NP493, facing south toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP493 is a single-STP post-contact artifact deposit situated in recently logged planted pine (Figure 157). The site comprises one positive STP in the southwest part of the APE (Figure 158). The profile of STP 4766 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 10 to 70 cmbs, and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 70 to 80 cmbs (Figure 159). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of two artifacts were recovered from the disturbed upper stratum of STP 4766: one cut nail fragment and one flat green glass fragment. Cut nails are commonly recovered at post-contact sites dating prior to the twentieth century, when mass production of nails began (Adams 2002). A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 47 m south of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area.

Figure 158. 31NP493 site map.

Figure 159. Typical soil profile within 31NP493, STP 4766.

Eligibility Recommendation: Given site 31NP493's limited horizontal extent and paucity of artifacts, it lacks integrity and research potential relevant to NRHP Criterion D. Accordingly, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP494

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254970E, 4044034N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 82 m (270 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 160. 31NP494, facing north toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP494 is a single-artifact site in young, planted pines between logged paths (Figure 112). The site was identified through the documentation of one positive STP in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 113). The profile of STP 352 is dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 5 cmbs, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 5 to 10 cmbs, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 10 to 30 cmbs (Figure 114). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil and was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The assemblage consists of a single cut nail fragment excavated from Stratum II of STP 352. Such artifacts are commonly found at post-contact sites dating prior to the twentieth century, when the mass production of wire nails began (Adams 2002). A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 49 m east of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area.

Figure 161. 31NP494 site map.

Figure 162. Typical soil profile within 31NP494, STP 352.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP495

Site Type: Multicomponent Artifact Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact and post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255089E, 4044087N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 575.1 m^2 (0.14 acres)
Elevation: 79.25 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 163. 31NP495, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: 31NP495 is an approximately 575.1 m^2 multicomponent, pre- and post-contact artifact scatter in a vegetated area lined with young pine trees (Figure 163). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the southwest portion of the APE (Figure 164). The profile of STP 405-4 is representative of the positive STPs within the site and consisted of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 20 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 20 to 50 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Stratum IV) loam from 50 to 70 cmbs (Figure 165). STP 405-4 was terminated early due to a utility pipe at 70 cmbs. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of six artifacts were recovered from two positive STPs, resulting in an average of three artifacts per positive STP at the site (Table 14). Artifacts, including two quartzite secondary flakes, two curved amber glass sherds, one curved colorless glass sherd, and one curved, colorless, stippled glass sherd were recovered from Stratum II of STP 405 and Stratum I and Stratum II of STP 405-4. The quartzite flakes are not indicative of a particular cultural period, and all of the glass artifacts correspond to broad periods of circulation that include the present.

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 55 m south of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15’ topographic map of the area.

Figure 164. 31NP495 site map.

Figure 165. Typical soil profile within 31NP495, STP 405-4.

Table 14. Artifacts from 31NP495

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 405-4, 10-20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, amber	2	13.56
STP 405-4, 10-20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	1.00
STP 405-4, 10-20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, stippled	1	1.12
STP 405, 15-25 cmbs	Lithics	Secondary flakes, quartzite	2	3.33

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of materials diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and post-contact time periods, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP496

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 257011E, 4047904N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 64 m (210 ft) amsl
Soils: Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Unknown due to insufficient information

Figure 166. 31NP496 facing east from western extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP496 is a lithic scatter in a wooded area (Figure 166). The site is composed of one positive STP in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 167). The profile of the positive STP (STP 4719) consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silty clay loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 20 cmbs (Figure 168). STP 4719 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs to the south, east, and west. Due to the limits of the APE, it was not possible to delineate the site to the north.

A total of 10 quartz debitage artifacts comprise the assemblage, and all were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II of STP 4719. The materials included one primary flake, one secondary flake, two tertiary flakes, and six pieces of shatter, none of which correspond to a specific cultural period.

Figure 167. 31NP496 site map.

Figure 168. Typical soil profile within 31NP496, STP 4719.

Eligibility Recommendation: The portion of the site within the APE is limited to a single STP containing quartz debitage diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, and it consequently has limited potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Because the site could not be fully delineated outside the APE, PaleoWest recommends its status as Unknown due to Insufficient Information. However, within the APE, the potential of the site has been exhausted and therefore no additional work is recommended.

31NP497

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 257010E, 4047806N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 575 m^2 (0.14 acres)
Elevation: 70.1 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 169. 31NP497 facing south.

Site Description: Site 31NP497 is a lithic isolate site situated in a previously logged area characterized by young pine and shrubs. The site is comprised of two positive STPs in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 170). The profile of the positive STP (STP4621-1) consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 7 cmbs, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 7 to 75 cmbs, and light brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) silty loam (Stratum III) from 75 to 85 cmbs (Figure 171). STP 4621-1 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consists of two fragments of quartzite shatter excavated from Stratum I of STP 4621 and Stratum II of SPT 4621-1, respectively.

Figure 170. 31NP497 site map

Figure 171. Typical soil profile within 31NP497 STP 4621-1.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact time period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP498

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 257131E, 4047781N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: single STP
Elevation: 67 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 172. 31NP498, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP498 is a post-contact single-artifact site in an area characterized by secondary growth (Figure 172). The site was identified as the result of one positive STP in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 173). The profile of the positive STP (STP 4592) consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 16 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 16 to 36 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 36 to 60 cmbs. STP 4592 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, and west. Only one delineation was possible to the east due to water obstruction. The assemblage consists of a molded green plastic alien/spaceman figurine toy holding a firearm in one hand missing one leg that was recovered from Stratum I of STP 4592. The manufacture of this artifact is consistent with a mid-twentieth century to present date.

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 185 m west of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1994 aerial image of the area, although it is possible that it could pre-date this time period and is not visible in earlier aerial imagery.

Figure 173. 31NP498 site map.

Figure 174. Typical soil profile within 31NP498, STP 4592.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP499

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 257099E, 4047757N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 67 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 175. 31NP499, facing north toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP499 is in an overgrown field with grasses and shrubs surrounded by young pine (Figure 175). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 176). The profile of STP 4558 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 40 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 40 to 90 cmbs. The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. The assemblage consisted of a single piece of quartzite shatter recovered from Stratum II of STP 4558.

Figure 176. 31NP499 site map.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP500

Site Type: Single Artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253855E, 4046249N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single artifact
Elevation: 85 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Turbeville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 177. 31NP500, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP500 is a pre-contact, single-artifact site in an overgrown field (Figure 177). The site was located during pedestrian survey when a PP/K with an asymmetrical blade and serrated edge (surface find HY23) was identified on the surface (Figure 178). The artifact was missing its proximal end and was not able to be identified to a specific type. Subsurface conditions near the surface find are demonstrated by negative STP 6030, which was placed approximately 2 m southeast of surface find HY23. The profile of STP 6030 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 18 cmbs, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 18 to 27 cmbs, and reddish brown (5YR 5/3) silty clay loam (Stratum III) from 27 to 37 cmbs (Figure 179). No subsurface artifacts were identified at the site.

Figure 178. 31NP500 site map.

Figure 179. Typical soil profile within 31NP500, STP 6030.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP500 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D is limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP501

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256860E, 4047738N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single artifact
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

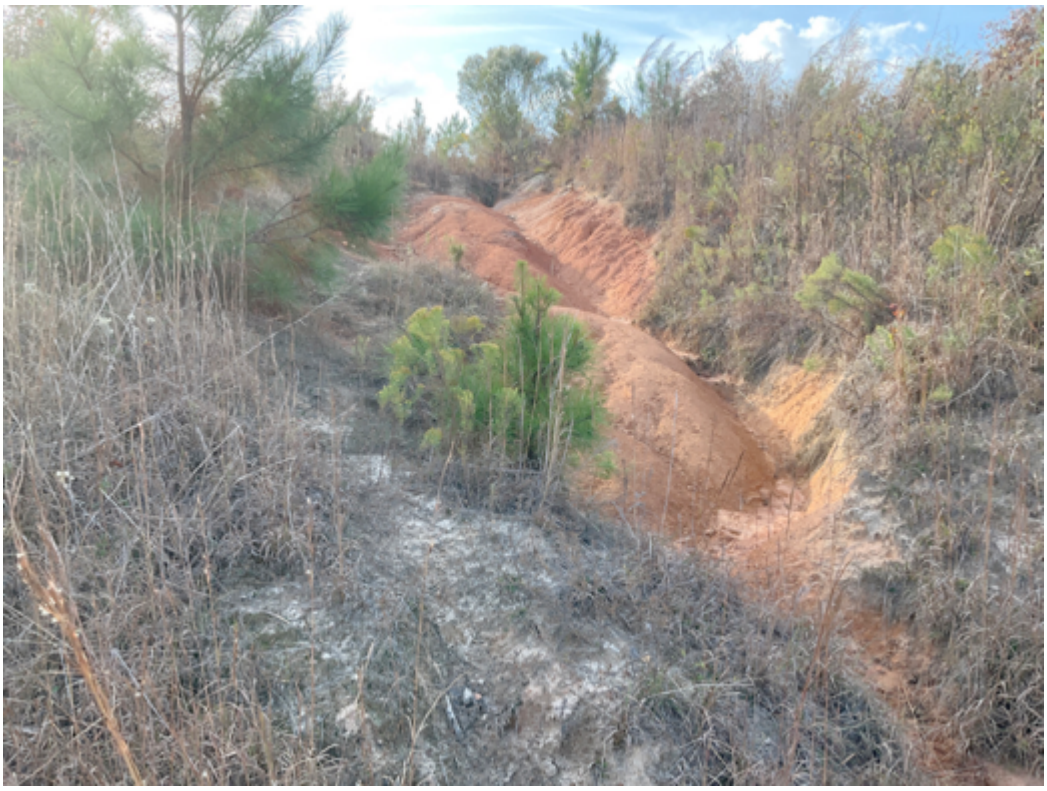


Figure 180. Site 31NP501, facing west.

Site Description: Site 31NP501 is a single-artifact pre-contact site in an overgrown field surrounded by young pine growth with areas of subsoil exposed on the surface nearby (Figure 180). The site comprises one surface find, a single quartzite tertiary flake, in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 181).

STP 6001 was excavated approximately 1 m from the surface find and was negative for cultural materials. The profile of STP 6001 consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 44 cmbs and brownish yellow (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam (Stratum II) from 44 to 54 cmbs (Figure 182). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP501 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D is limited. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

Figure 181. 31NP501 site map.

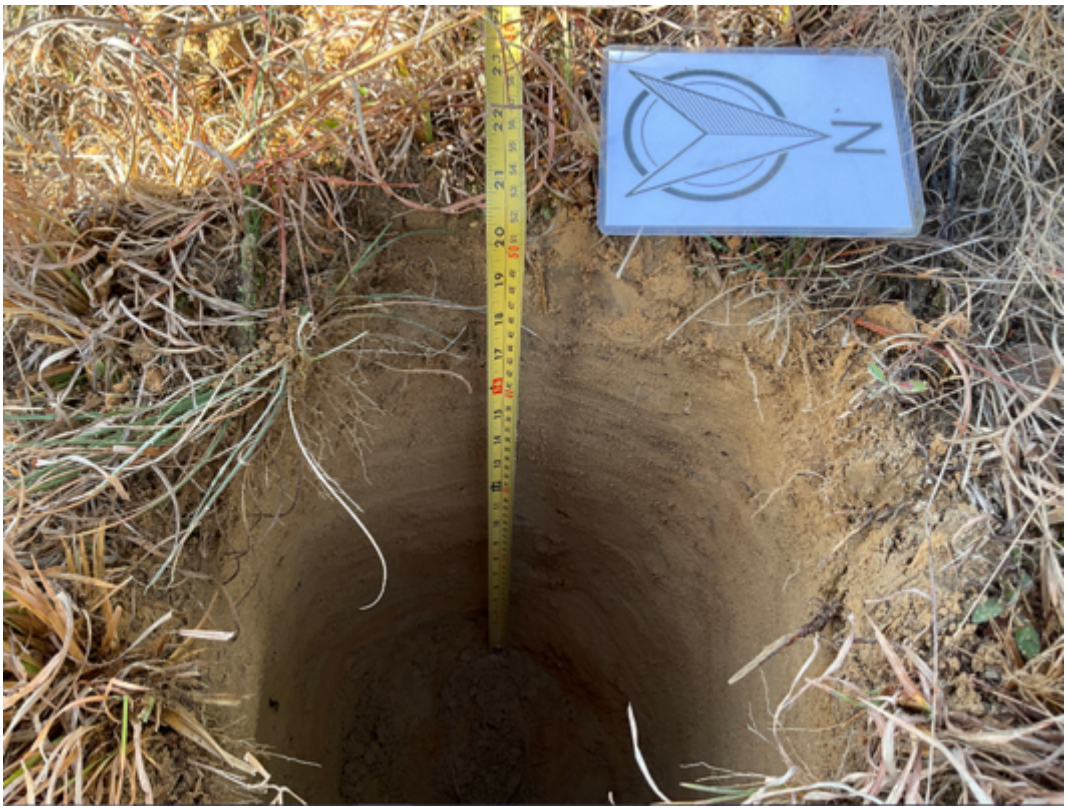


Figure 182. Typical soil profile within 31NP501, STP 6001.

31NP502

Site Type: Pre-contact and post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256760E, 4047726N
USGS Quad: Barley, NC
Dimensions/Area: 1,623 m^2 (0.4 acres)
Elevation: 76 m (250 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL)
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 183. Photograph of 31NP502 facing west from within the site.

Site Description: 31NP502 is an artifact scatter with pre-contact and post-contact components in the secondary growth of a logged area along a logging road with exposed subsoil at the surface (Figure 183). The site was identified by four surface finds (HY1, HY7, HY8, HY9) and three positive shovel tests (STPs 6005, 6005-2, and 6005-6), all in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 184).

STP 6005-6, at the western extent of the site, contains a representative soil profile for tests at this site. The profile of STP 6005-6 consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 20 to 70 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam (Stratum III) from 70 to 80 cmbs (Figure 185). The STP was terminated early upon reaching subsoil. The site as a whole was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from the three positive STPs, resulting in an average of 7.3 artifacts per STP (Table 15). Artifacts recovered from Stratum I of STP 6005 and Stratum II of STP 6005-2 and STP 6005-6. STP 6005 and 6005-2 were exclusively pre-contact, and both pre-contact and post-contact materials were recovered from Stratum II of STP 6005-6.

A total of 34 surface finds were recovered from the four surface find locations, resulting in an average of 8.5 artifacts per surface find. HY8 and HY9 were mixed pre-contact and post-contact material, HY1 was exclusively post-contact, and HY7 was exclusively pre-contact. The post-contact artifacts date broadly to the nineteenth through twentieth century, while pre-contact artifacts lack diagnostics for dating.

Table 15. Artifacts from 31NP502

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
HY1	Post-contact ceramic	Whiteware, rim	1	2.89
HY7	Lithic	PPK, indeterminate, quartz	1	7.01
HY8	Lithic	Shatter, indeterminate	2	18.07
HY8	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quarts	3	16.48
HY8	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	3	12.8
HY8	Post-contact ceramic	Whiteware, body	2	1.67
HY9	Lithic	Preforms, quartz	2	111.59
HY9	Lithic	Biface fragments, quartz	2	15.00
HY9	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	5	10.12
HY9	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	6	15.71
HY9	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, indeterminate	2	2.79
HY9	Post-contact ceramic	Whiteware, Edgeware, rim	1	2.36
HY9	Post-contact ceramic	Whiteware, body	1	1.99
STP 6005, 0–20cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	5.56
STP 6005-2, 30–90 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	5	2.42
STP 6005-2, 30–90 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	3	2.97
STP 6005-2, 30–90 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, indeterminate	1	0.2
STP 6005-6, 20–70 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartzite	1	8.26
STP 6005-6, 20–70 cmbs	Lithic	Secondary flake, quartz	2	49.79
STP 6005-6, 20–70 cmbs	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	5	23.03
STP 6005-6, 20–70 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	3	4.08
STP 6005-6, 20–70 cmbs	Metal	Square cut nail, complete	1	6.82

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. The site is located on an unimproved dirt road. This road is depicted as early as 1994 aerial image of the area, although it is possible that it could pre-date this time period and is not visible in earlier aerial imagery.

Figure 184. 31NP502 site map

Figure 185. Typical soil profile within 31NP502, STP 6005-6

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP502 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a mixed assemblage of lithic debitage and post-contact artifacts that are diagnostic only to broad time periods, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory, and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP503

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256741E, 4047603N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 76.2 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 186. 31NP503, facing north from the central portion of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP503 is a pre-contact artifact assemblage in a wooded area (Figure 186). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeast portion of the APE (Figure 186). The profile of the positive STP (STP 4343) consisted of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 20 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 20 to 30 cmbs (Figure 187). STP 4343 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of seven artifacts were recovered from the positive STP, all from Stratum I of STP 4343. Of the lithic material identified, quartz (*n*=7) was exclusively found. Artifacts consisted of two tertiary flakes and five shatter.

Figure 187. 31NP503 site map.

Figure 188. Typical soil profile within 31NP503, STP 4343.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP504

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernible/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256409E, 4047694N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 73 m (240 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 189. 31NP504, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP504 is a lithic artifact scatter site in a wooded area (Figure 189). The site is composed of one positive STP in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 190). The profile of the positive STP (STP 4465) consisted of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey sand (Stratum II) from 10 to 20 cmbs (Figure 191). STP 4465 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of 5 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of the positive STP, all quartz lithic debitage. One secondary flake and four tertiary flakes were identified.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP504 was fully delineated during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

Figure 190. 31NP504 site map.

Figure 191. Typical soil profile within 31NP504, STP 4465.

31NP505

Site Type: single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256740E, 4047423N,
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: single STP
Elevation: 76.2 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 192. 31NP505, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP505 is a pre-contact single artifact site in a wooded area (Figure 192). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 193). The profile of the positive STP (STP 4077) consisted of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 18 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 18 to 75 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 75 to 85 cmbs (Figure 194). The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

The single artifact was recovered from Stratum II and is a quartz preform with an unrefined base and asymmetric shoulders; one face is thick and unrefined.

Figure 193. 31NP505 site map.

Figure 194. Typical soil profile within 31NP505, STP 4077.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP505 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D has been exhausted. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP506

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256351E, 4047063N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 76.2 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 195. Site 31NP506, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP506 is a lithic artifact scatter in a wooded area (Figure 195). The site was identified one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 196), and the assemblage is limited to three quartz tertiary flakes. The profile of the positive STP (STP 3398) consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 6 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay (Stratum II) from 6 to 27 cmbs (Figure 197). All three artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP506 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

Figure 196. 31NP506 site map.

Figure 197. Typical soil profile within 31NP506, STP 3398.

31NP507

Site Type: Pre-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256169E, 4046905N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 422 m^2 (0.1 acres)
Elevation: 70.1 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 198. Site 31NP507, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP507 is a 422 m^2 pre-contact artifact scatter in a wooded area (Figure 198). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northeast portion of the APE (Figure 199).The profile of STP 3068 is representative of the positive STPs within the site and consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 15 cmbs, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 15 to 25 cmbs, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 25 to 35 cmbs (Figure 200). STP 3068 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Two artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of positive STPs 3068 and 3068-1, resulting in an average of one artifact per STP. Artifacts consisted of quartzite debitage: one primary flake and one tertiary flake.

Figure 199. 31NP507 site map.

Figure 200. Typical soil profile within 31NP507, STP 3068.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP507 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP508

Site Type: Pre- and post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255300E, 4047498N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 676.2 m^2 (0.17 acres)
Elevation: 85.3 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 201. Site 31NP508, facing north.

Site Description: Site 31NP508 is an artifact scatter in an agricultural field with pre-contact and post-contact components (Figure 201). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 202). The soil profile of the positive STPs (STPs 4125 and 4160) generally consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 6 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 6 to 38 cmbs, and yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 38 to 50 cmbs (Figure 203). The STP was terminated early upon reaching subsoil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Two artifacts were recovered from the two positive STPs, resulting in an average of one artifact per STP. One post-contact whiteware ceramic sherd was recovered from Stratum I of STP 4125 and one quartz tertiary flake was recovered from Stratum II of STP 4160. The limited number of pre- and post-contact artifacts indicate an ephemeral human presence on the site.

A review of historic maps and aerial imagery shows that a structure was plotted in the immediate vicinity of 31NP508 on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. This structure is not plotted on the 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' or on the 1963 (1964 edition) Barley, Virginia 7.5' topographic maps. The structure is not visible on the earliest available aerial image from 1955. This suggests the structure was built between 1919 and 1942 and demolished between 1942 and 1955. The whiteware sherd is consistent with an occupation between those dates.

Figure 202. 31NP508 site map.

Figure 203. Typical soil profile within 31NP508, STP 4160.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP508 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. The site is limited to a small assemblage of one pre-contact lithic debitage artifact and one post-contact ceramic sherd. The pre-contact artifact is diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period while the post-contact artifact is diagnostic to broadly the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As such, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP509

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252329E, 4045384N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 95.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 204. Site 31NP509, facing east.

Site Description: Site 31NP509 is a lithic debitage site in an area of young growth mixed forest vegetation with dense underbrush (Figure 204). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northwestern part of the APE (Figure 205). The profile of the positive STP (STP 1930) consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 11 cmbs, pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 11 to 16 cmbs, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 16 to 23 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay (Stratum IV) from 23 to 36 cmbs (Figure 206). STP 1930 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. Two quartzite tertiary flakes were recovered from the positive STP.

Figure 205. 31NP509 site map.

Figure 206. Typical soil profile within 31NP509, STP 1930.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP509 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP510

Site Type: artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252442E, 4045202N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 1,119 m^2 (0.28 acres)
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 207. Site 31NP510, facing north from site.

Site Description: Site 31NP510 is a post-contact artifact scatter in a mixed forest area (Figure 207). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 208). The profile of the positive STP (STP 1760) consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 30 cmbs and dark gray (10YR 4/1) hydric sandy clay (Stratum II) from 30 to 40 cmbs (Figure 209). STP 1760 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Eleven artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 1760. All artifacts were heavily corroded nail fragments that were beyond further identification. A review of historic maps and aerial imagery does not show any structures in the vicinity of this site. The nearest structures are located approximately 175 m northeast (associated with 31NP442) and approximately 145 m southwest (associated with 31NP511).

Figure 208. 31NP510 site map.

Figure 209. Typical soil profile within 31NP510, STP 1760.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad post-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP511

Site Type: Post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252190E, 4045085N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 1,297 m^2 (0.32 acres)
Elevation: 100 m (330 ft) AMSL
Soils: Turbeville loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Site Description: Site 31NP511 is an approximately 1,297 m^2 post-contact artifact scatter in a cleared field. The site was identified through the excavation of four positive STPs in the northwest portion of the APE (Figure 210). The profile of STP 1562 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 17 cmbs, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 17 to 30 cmbs, and light brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) clay loam (Stratum III) from 30 to 40 cmbs (Figure 211). All

four STPs terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

According to previous research on historical maps and aerial photographs conducted during a 2017 historic structure evaluation of the Cleaton House, this site appears associated with the former location of an outbuilding of the Cleaton House. The outbuilding at this location appears to have been demolished prior to 1950.

Six artifacts were recovered from four positive STPs, resulting in an average of 1.5 artifacts per STP. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 1562-2 and STP 1562-4 and from Stratum I and Stratum II of STP 1562 and STP 1562-5 (Table 16). The artifact assemblage is consistent with the late nineteenth through early twentieth century presence of the Cleaton House outbuilding and appears to have been scattered through agricultural disturbance following the removal of the structure.

Table 16. Artifacts from 31NP511

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 1562, 5–25 cmbs	Ceramic	Whiteware, body	2	2.58
STP 1562, 5–25 cmbs	Ceramic	Untype, rim	1	18.31
STP 1562-5, 0–35 cmbs	Ceramic	Whiteware, decorated, body	1	1.04
STP 1562-4, 0–20 cmbs	Metal	UID metal	1	72.06
STP 1562-2, 0–25 cmbs	Glass	Curved, olive green	1	8.1

Eligibility Recommendation: The artifacts at this site and a review of previous research on the Cleaton House indicate that the site constitutes a scatter of materials associated with a late nineteenth through twentieth century outbuilding. The site has limited potential to yield significant information about history under Criterion D of the NRHP, and the Cleaton House itself has been determined ineligible for the NRHP. Further limiting the site's potential under Criterion D, no features are present at the site. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

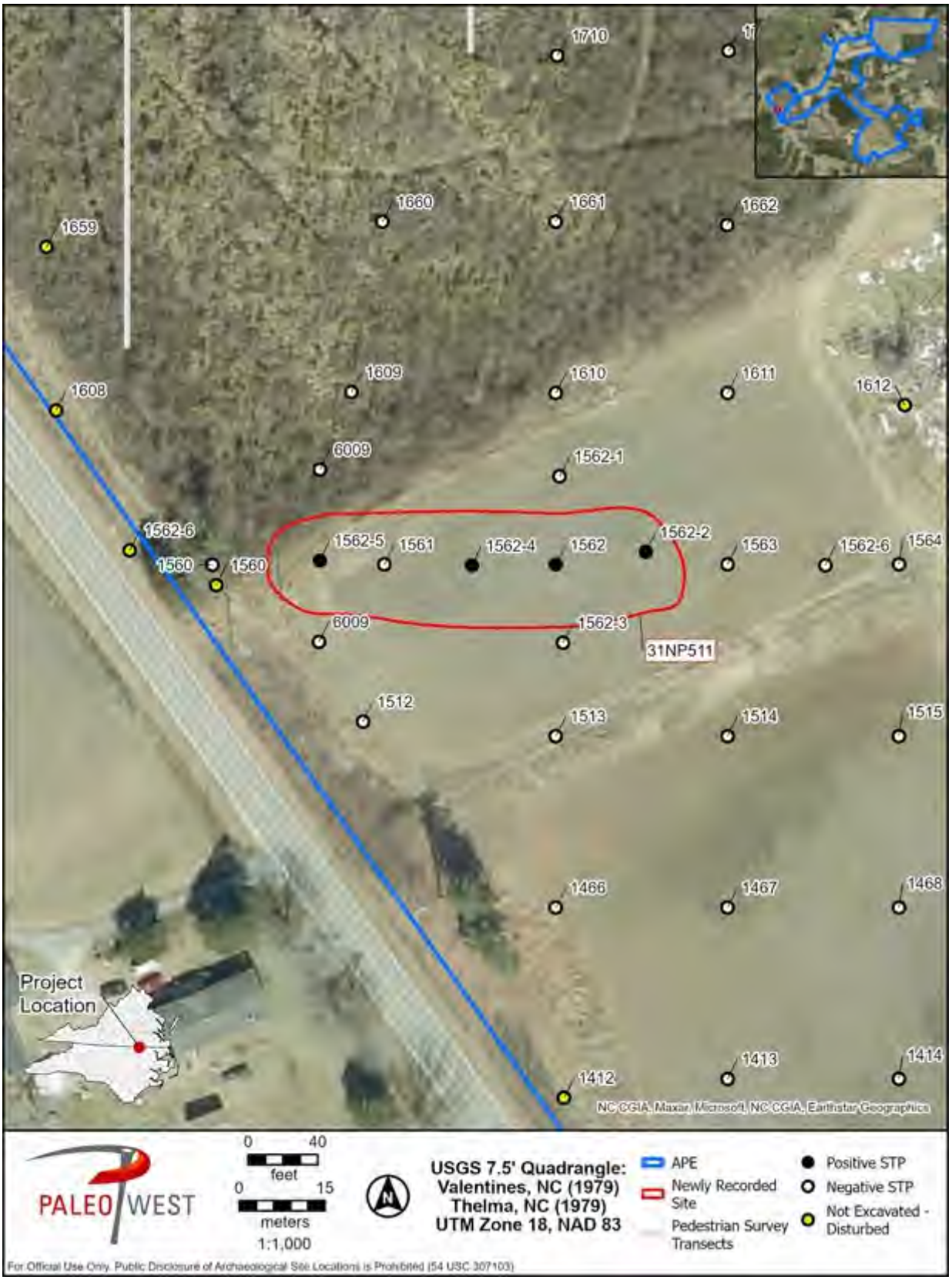


Figure 210. 31NP511 site map

Figure 211. Typical soil profile within 31NP511, STP 1562.

31NP512

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252299E, 4044903N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 330 m (100 ft) amsl
Soils: Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 212. Site 31NP512, facing southwest from the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP512 is a single artifact site in an open field (Figure 212). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 213). The profile of STP 352 consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 21 cmbs and strong brown (75YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum II) from 21 to 35 cmbs (Figure 214). The STP was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north and west. Delineations to the south and east were not excavated due to buried utilities, an electrical substation, and disturbance associated with a paved roadway. Surface inspection of these unexcavated delineation directions revealed no artifacts.

A whiteware body fragment sherd was recovered from Stratum I of STP 1220. This artifact type broadly occurs within nineteenth to twentieth century contexts (Marciniszyn 2017). A review of historic maps and aerial imagery shows no structures around this site. The small outbuilding located immediately southwest of the site (see Figure 212) is visible as early on the 1995 aerial image of the area but is not visible on the 1982 aerial image, indicating it was built between 1982 and 1995. This is consistent with the whiteware encountered at this site.

Figure 213. 31NP512 site map.

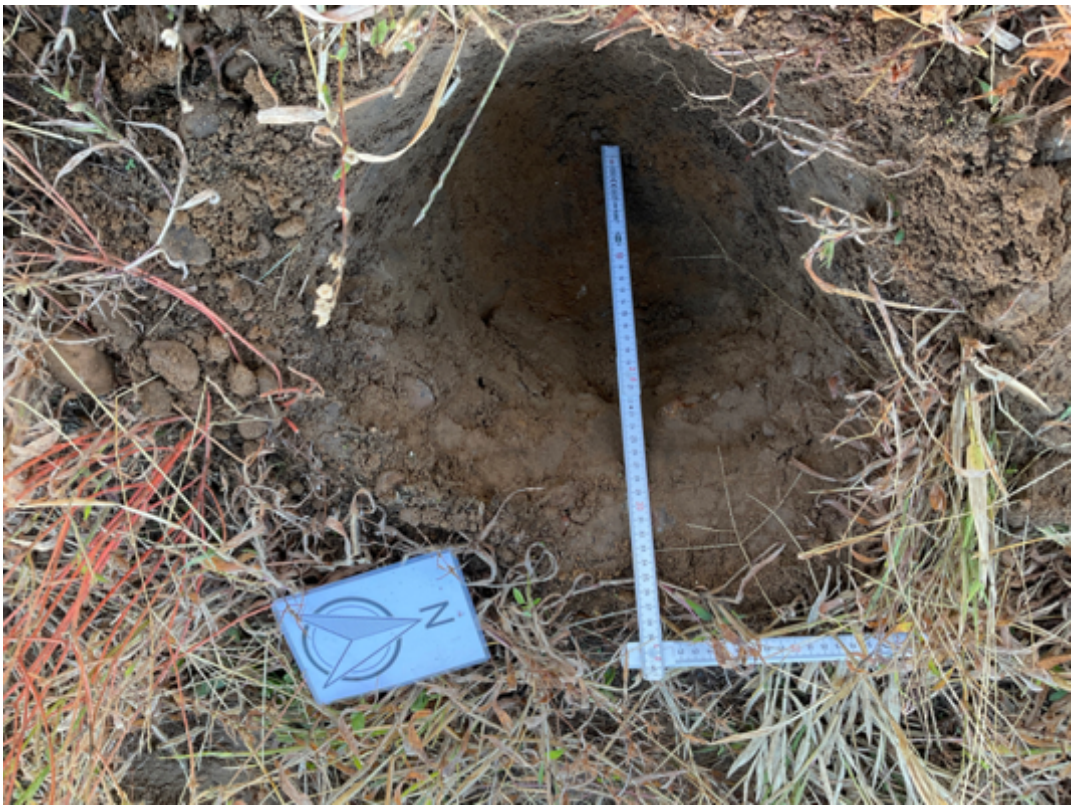


Figure 214. Typical soil profile within 31NP512, STP 1220.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP512 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP513

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252931E, 4044901N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94.5 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 215. Site 31NP513, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP513 is a lithic artifact assemblage in a young-growth mixed forest area with dense underbrush (Figure 215). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 216). The profile of the positive STP (STP 1236) consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 15 cmbs, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 15 to 30 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 30 to 40 cmbs (Figure 217). STP 1236 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Three artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II of STP 1236. They consisted of one piece of shatter, one tertiary flake, and one secondary flake, all of which were made of quartzite.

Figure 216. 31NP513 site map.

Figure 217. Typical soil profile within 31NP513, STP 1236.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP513 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP514

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254491E, 4045564N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 79.2 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 218. Site 31NP514 facing north from southeastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP514 is a post-contact single artifact site in an area of young pine growth (Figure 218). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the central portion of the APE (Figure 219). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2142) consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 11 cmbs and light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 11 to 50 cmbs (Figure 220). STP 2142 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

One curved, colorless glass shard was recovered from Stratum II of STP 2142. A review of historic maps and aerial imagery does not show any structures or roads in the vicinity of this site.

Figure 219. 31NP514 site map.

Figure 220. Typical soil profile within 31NP514, STP 2142.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP514 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP515

Site Type: Pre-contact lithic scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254998E, 4045173N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 220 m (67 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 221. Site 31NP515 facing south toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP515 is a pre-contact single artifact site in an area of young pine growth (Figure 221). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 222). The profile of STP 1749 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 12 cmbs, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand (Stratum II) from 12 to 22 cmbs, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam (Stratum III) from 22 to 32 cmbs. The STP was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east and west.

Two pieces of quartz debitage—one tertiary flake and one piece of shatter—were recovered from Stratum I of STP 1749. The small number and low density of artifacts suggests an ephemeral use of the site rather than a sustained occupation or specialized activity area.

Figure 222. 31NP515 site map.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP515 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP516

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255149E, 4045144N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 812.11 m^2 (0.2 acre)
Elevation: 67.1 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 223. Site 31NP516, facing east from western extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP516 is a lithic debitage assemblage site in a logged area with grass, shrub, and young pine growth (Figure 223). The site was identified through excavation of three positive STPs (Figure 224). The profile of the positive STPs (STPs 1702, 1702-1, and 1702-3) generally consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 12 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand (Stratum II) from 12 to 20 cmbs, and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 20 to 30 cmbs (Figure 225). STPs were terminated upon

reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Seven pieces of quartz lithic debitage (tertiary flakes and shatter) were recovered from site 31NP516. One quartz tertiary flake and three pieces of quartz shatter were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1702. Two pieces of quartz shatter were recovered from Stratum I of STP 1702-1 and one quartz tertiary flake was recovered from Stratum I of STP 1702-3. The small number of artifacts implies an ephemeral use of the location for lithic retouching or production rather than a sustained occupation or specialized activity area.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP516 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

Figure 224. 31NP516 site map.

Figure 225. Typical soil profile within 31NP516, STP 1702-3.

31NP517

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255000E, 4044873N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 73.1 m (240 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 226. Site 31NP517, facing south from northeastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP517 is a lithic debitage assemblage site in a logged area with grass, shrub, and young pine growth (Figure 226). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP (Figure 227). The profile of positive STP 1168 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 15 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand (Stratum II) from 15 to 50 cmbs, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 50 to 60 cmbs (Figure 228). STP 1168 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Three pieces of quartzite debitage (shatter) were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1168. The small number of artifacts implies an ephemeral use of the location for lithic production rather than a sustained occupation or specialized activity area.

Figure 227. 31NP517 site map.

Figure 228. Typical soil profile within 31NP517, STP 1168.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP517 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP518

Site Type: Lithic scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 225149 E, 4044899 N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 364 m^2 (0.09 acres)
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 229. Site 31NP518, facing east from west of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP518 is a pre-contact subsurface lithic scatter in the secondary growth of a cleared field (Figure 229). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the southern central part of the APE (Figure 230). The profile of STP 1251 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Stratum I) from 0 to 12 cmbs, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand (Stratum II) from 12 to 62 cmbs, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 62 to 72 cmbs (Figure 231). Both STPs terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Four artifacts were recovered from the two positive STPs, resulting in an average of twoartifacts per STP. A piece of quartz shatter and a secondary quartz flake were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1251. Two tertiary quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1251-2. All artifacts could only be attributed to a broad pre-contact timeframe.

Figure 230. 31NP518 site map.

Figure 231. Typical soil profile within 31NP518, STP 1251.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP518 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists entirely of lithic debitage diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and periods, it has low potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Furthermore, artifact density is low, and no cultural features are present. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

Figure 232. 31NP518 site map.

31NP519

Site Type: Post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254460 E, 4047340 N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 477 m^2 (0.12 acres)
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Norfolk sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 233. Site 31NP519, facing north from within the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP519 is a post-contact, low density artifact scatter in a cleared agricultural field (Figure 233). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the north central part of the APE (Figure 234). The profile of STP 3924 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 45 cmbs and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay (Stratum II) (Figure 235). Both STPs terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the south, east, and west. To the north, the site ran into the edge of the APE and only one test (negative) could be placed.

Two artifacts were recovered from the two positive STPs, resulting in an average of one artifact per STP. One painted whiteware body sherd was recovered from Stratum I of STP 3924, and one indeterminate nail fragment was recovered from Stratum I of STP 3924-2. The artifacts could be attributed to a broad post-contact timeframe.

A review of historic maps and aerial images shows no structures in the immediate vicinity of the site. The closest historic structure is located approximately 150 m west of the site, beyond the limit of the APE. This structure is currently standing and appears to have been constructed between 1942 and 1955. The structure is not plotted on the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map, but is visible on a 1955 aerial image of the area. This is consistent with the artifacts recovered from this site.

Figure 234. 31NP519 site map.

Figure 235. Typical soil profile within 31NP519, STP 3924.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP519 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a very low density of nail fragments and ceramics diagnostic only to a broad post-contact time period, it has low potential to yield significant information about history under Criterion D of the NRHP. Furthermore, artifact density is low, and no cultural features are present. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

31NP520

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255202 E, 4047502 N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 562 m^2 (0.13 acres)
Elevation: 79.2 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Pacolet sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 236. Site 31NP520, facing south from the northern extent of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP520 is a pre-contact, low density artifact scatter with both surface and subsurface artifacts in a secondary growth area (Figure 236). The site was identified through pedestrian survey and the excavation of one positive STP in the northern part of the APE (Figure 237). The profile of positive STP 4949 is representative of the site, consisting of dark grayish (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 50 cmbs, and compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 50 to 60 cmbs (Figure 238). This STP terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Three artifacts, all tertiary flakes of indeterminate lithic material, were recovered from the single positive STP (4949). A surface find (SF-1-MW) consisted of two secondary quartz flakes and two pieces of quartz shatter. All artifacts from this site can only be attributed to a broad pre-contact timeframe.

Figure 237. 31NP520 site map.

Figure 238. Typical soil profile within 31NP4520, STP 4949.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP4520 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists entirely of lithic debitage diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact time periods, it has low potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Furthermore, artifact density is low, and no cultural features are present. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP** and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP521

Site Type: single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255391E, 4047815N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 670 m^2 (0.16 ac.)
Elevation: 85.3 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 239. Site 31NP521, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP521 is a post-contact artifact scatter in a cleared and partially overgrown field (Figure 239). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 240). The profile of positive STP 4597 consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty loam (Stratum II) from 20 to 40 cmbs and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam (Stratum III) from 40 cmbs to 65 cmbs (Figure 241). STP 4597 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of three artifacts were found at the site. One stoneware body piece with a glazed exterior and unglazed interior was recovered from Stratum II of STP 4597, and two shards of post-contact glass (milk glass plate fragment and unknown amber glass shard) we found in stratum I of STP 4598.

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road currently crosses the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15’ topographic map of the area.

Figure 240. 31NP521 site map.

Figure 241. Typical soil profile within 31NP521, STP 4597.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP521 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP522

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255510E, 4047724N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 242. Site 31NP522, facing west.

Site Description: Site 31NP522 is a twentieth century artifact scatter from a single positive STP in secondary growth area surrounded by cleared fields (Figure 242). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 243). The profile of STP 4490 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 27 cmbs and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 27 to 80 cmbs followed by strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam (Stratum III) from 80 to 90 cmbs (Figure 244). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Sixteen twentieth-century glass bottle fragments were recovered from Stratum I of STP 4490. There is one colorless glass base, three Pepsi bottle fragments with molded letters, three enameled Pepsi bottle fragments, four bottle fragments from colorless glass, and five enameled glass bottle fragments. Three of the Pepsi bottle fragments have Applied Color Labels which were adopted beginning in 1943 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015:14).

A historic map and aerial image review shows no structures in the vicinity of this site. An unimproved dirt road is currently located approximately 10 m west of the site. This road is depicted as early as 1919 on the Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area.

Figure 243. 31NP522 site map.

Figure 244. Typical soil profile within 31NP522, STP 4490.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP522 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a limited artifact assemblage, likely from one to two Pepsi bottles, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP523

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255755E, 4047873N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 4,035.4 m^2 (1.0 acres)
Elevation: 85.34 m (280 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Insufficient Information

Figure 245. Site 31NP523, facing north from the southern end of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP523 is a newly recorded artifact scatter that largely dates to the nineteenth to twentieth centuries, although an ephemeral precontact component is present. The site is located in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 245 and Figure 246). A review of historic aerial imagery and maps suggests that this artifact scatter is associated with a structure plotted in the same location on a 1919 topographic map of the area. The structure is plotted on subsequent maps through 1943. The next available topographic map, from 1964, shows no structure at this location. The earliest available aerial image of the area from 1955 shows no structure and the area within and around the site as a plowed agricultural field. This indicates the structure was demolished between 1943 and 1955.

The site is located approximately 878 m east of Brink Road and approximately 10 m south of the northern edge of the APE on an elevated and gently rolling terrace that is currently an active agricultural field. A small, intermittent stream or creek is located approximately 75 m south of the site and the landform slopes down slightly towards this waterway. PaleoWest excavated several STPs at 15 and 30 m intervals within and around the site, 10 of which contained cultural material (Figure 247). These positive STPs were fully delineated within the APE. The northern end of the site could not be fully delineated due to the limits of the APE. The site is approximately 85 m long north-south and ranges from 30 to 65 m wide east-west.

A typical soil profile within the site consists of 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sand (Stratum I) over light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay (Stratum II) from 30 to 35 cmbs. Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from 10 positive STPs, resulting in an average of 2.4 artifacts per STP. An additional four artifacts were recovered from the ground surface, resulting in a total of 28 artifacts (Table 17). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STPs 4644-2, 4644-3, 4645, 4683, 4683-2, 4718-4, and 4718-5, and Strata I and II of STPs 4644 and 4718. The most

abundant artifacts are pieces of glass (42.9%), primarily fragments of container or bottle glass, although four pieces of flat glass were also recovered. Colors included light green, colorless, and solarized or amethyst. Green and colorless glass have little diagnostic utility and are still used to make bottles and containers currently (SHA 2020). Colorless glass typically post-dates the mid-1910s. Solarized or amethyst glass dates from the 1870s through the early 1930s (Lockhart 2006). The next most abundant artifact type are ceramic sherds (35.7%). Ceramic types include whiteware, coarse and refined earthenware, and porcelain. Whiteware dates from around 1820 and is also still currently manufactured (Marciniszyn 2017). The pieces of porcelain do not possess enough diagnostic features to determine the temporal association of these artifacts. The remaining historic artifacts consist of three brick fragments. The precontact component of this site is limited to three pieces of quartz debitage including one piece of shatter or angular debris, a primary flake, and a tertiary flake.

These artifacts are consistent with a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic site with an ephemeral precontact component. No signs of a ruinous structure or foundation were observed at this site. The precontact artifact assemblage is extremely small which limits the interpretations that can be made about this component of the site. It is notable that both early and late stages of lithic reduction are present at this site.

A review of historic maps and aerial images indicates that a structure was present within the site boundary. This structure is visible on the earliest available map, the 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. The last map that shows this structure is the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. The structure is not visible on the earliest available aerial image of the area from 1955. This image shows the area within and around the site as a cleared agricultural field. This indicates that the structure was built prior to 1919 and demolished between 1942 and 1955. The artifacts recovered from this site are consistent with an occupation around these dates.

Table 17. Artifacts from 31NP523

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Weight (G)
STP 4718, 0–13 cmbs	Glass	Curved, solarized	1	0.29
STP 4644, 0–20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, solarized	1	1.3
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	1	3.33
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, body	1	0.29
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, painted, body	1	0.25
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	3	0.68
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Curved, solarized	2	0.64
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Curved, light green	1	0.36
STP 4645, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Bottle finish, partial neck, solarized	1	5.15
STP 4683, 0–28 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, transferprint, base	1	2.03
STP 4683, 0–28 cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	1	0.69
SF between 4681-4682 (HY5)	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Untyped, refined earthenware, body	1	7.36

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Weight (G)
SF between 4683-4684 (HY6)	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, body	1	0.85
STP 4644-2, 0–15 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Untyped, coarse earthenware, body	1	18.8
STP 4644-2, 0–15 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	2.73
STP 4718-4, 0–14 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, body	1	3.88
STP 4718-4, 0–14 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Untyped, coarse earthenware, body	1	1.8
STP 4718-5, 0–15 cmbs	Glass	Curved, solarized	1	1.46
STP 4718-5, 0–15 cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragments	2	53.62
STP 4718-5, 0–15 cmbs	Lithic	Primary flake, quartz	1	4.56
MMW-SF-2	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Porcelain, base	1	22.05
MMW-SF-3	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	12.19
STP 4644-3, 0–10 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Porcelain, body	1	1.05
STP 4683-2, 0–17 cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragment	1	32.8

Figure 246. 31NP523 site map.

Figure 247. Typical soil profile within 31NP523, STP 4644-2.

Eligibility Recommendation: Due to the inability to delineate this resource to the north and east, PaleoWest possesses insufficient information to make an NRHP-eligibility recommendation. However, based on the low density and low variety of artifacts, the lack of temporally diagnostic material, and the level of disturbance observed at the site within the current APE, site 31NP523 does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect, and within the APE no additional work is recommended.

31NP524

Site Type: single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256051E, 4047844N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 248. Site 31NP524, facing west toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP524 is a pre-contact single artifact in a clearing surrounded by new growth pine forest (Figure 248). The site was identified through the recovery of one quartz triangular blade with signs of utilization from one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 249). The profile of STP 4645 consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 50 cmbs and strong brown silty clay loam (Stratum II) from 50 to 60 cmbs (Figure 250). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Figure 249. 31NP524 site map.

Figure 250. Typical soil profile within 31NP524, STP 4645.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP524 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP525

Site Type: Lithic scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255988E, 4047694N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 23.3 m^2 (0.01 acres)
Elevation: 76 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 251. Site 31NP525, facing east toward site.

Site Description: Site 31NP525 is a pre-contact lithic scatter site in a clearing surrounded by new growth pine forest (Figure 251). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 252). The profile of STP 4645 consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam (Stratum II) from 20 to 35 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) 35 to 45 cmbs (Figure 253). The STP was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Three artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP KE-2: a ground stone fragment and two quartz flakes. The small number and low density of lithic debitage artifacts suggests an ephemeral use of the site rather than a sustained occupation or specialized activity area.

Figure 252. 31NP525 site map.

Figure 253. Typical soil profile within 31NP525, STP KE-2.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP525 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP526

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256171E, 4047422N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single artifact
Elevation: 79 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 254. Site 31NP526, facing north toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP526 is a pre-contact single artifact site in a wooded area (Figure 254). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern part of the APE (Figure 255). A single quartzite tertiary flake with no signs of utilization was recovered from Stratum I of STP 4069. The profile of STP 4069 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 33 cmbs and light gray (10YR 7/2) sandy clay (Stratum II) from 33 to 43 cmbs (Figure 256). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Figure 255. 31NP526 site map.

Figure 256. Typical soil profile within 31NP526, STP 4069.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP526 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site consists of a single artifact, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP527

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256332E, 4047348N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 4,314.6 m^2 (1.07acres)
Elevation: 82.3 m (270 ft) AMSL
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes; Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 257. Site 31NP527, facing west from the center of the site boundary.

Site Description: Site 31NP527 is a newly recorded artifact scatter associated with the Norwood House at Cherry Tree Road (31NP1149; Figure 257). 31NP1149 is a circa 1920 vacant one-story former residence with wood frame construction and Traditional/Vernacular style, with three associated outbuildings (see Appendix C. Historic Structure Evaluation). Site 31NP527 is in a densely forested area near the northeastern end of the APE (Figure 258) and was recorded during subsurface testing for the current field effort.

PaleoWest excavated several STPs at 15 and 30 m intervals around the site, six of which contained cultural material. The site is approximately 71 m long and 77.4 m wide. A typical soil profile within the site consists of 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I), followed by light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 30 to 60 cmbs, over strong brown (7/5YR 5/6) sandy clay from 60 to 70 cmbs (Figure 259).

A total of 39 artifacts were recovered from the six positive STPs, resulting in an average of 6.5 artifacts per STP (Table 18). Artifacts were recovered from Strata I and II of STPs 3954 and 3954-3, Stratum I of STPs 3954-1, 3989-2, and 3989-4, and Stratum II of STP 3989. Most of the artifacts (69.2%) consist of glass items. A single fragment of flat, colorless glass was recovered which likely represents a piece of window glass. The rest of the glass artifacts were pieces of containers or bottles. Colors included amber, milk glass, and colorless. Amber and colorless glass have little diagnostic utility and are still used to make bottles and containers currently (SHA 2020). The milk glass fragment is a portion of a canning jar lid. Milk glass canning jar lids were used throughout the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (SHA 2020). The remaining artifacts consisted of four whiteware sherds, architectural material (brick and wire nail fragments), a partial zipper pull, and a fragment of black plastic. Whiteware dates from

around 1820 to present day (Marciniszyn 2017). The recovered cultural material does not alter any of the conclusions that have been previously reached regarding this site (Minford et al. 2021:46). Wire nails date to around the 1870s when they rapidly replaced cut nails and continue to be used currently (Nelson 1968). The artifact assemblage represents a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic site and consistent with what is known regarding the Norwood House at Cherry Tree Road (31NP1149).

Table 18. Artifacts from PW55

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Weight (G)
STP 3989, 10–30 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	0.68
STP 3989, 10–30 cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	1	1.51
STP 3989, 10–30 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, body	1	1.45
STP 3989, 10–30 cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragment	1	2.98
STP 3954, 0–30 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, rim	1	1.67
STP 3954, 0–30 cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, body	2	1.49
STP 3954, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	1.82
STP 3954, 0–30 cmbs	Glass	Canning jar seal fragment, milk glass	1	3.83
STP 3954, 0–30 cmbs	Metal	Wire nail, complete	1	15.17
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Glass	Bottle lip fragments, colorless	3	16.69
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	1	10.25
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	0.82
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	2.92
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Glass	Curved, amber, stippled	1	0.34
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Building Materials	Brick Fragment	1	37.33
STP 3954-1, 0–15cmbs	Metal	Zipper pull fragment	1	0.4
STP 3989-2, 0–40cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	1	2.38
STP 3989-2, 0–40cmbs	Metal	Nail fragment, incomplete	1	3.63
STP 3989-4, 0–30cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	2	17.6
STP 3989-4, 0–30cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	12	25.06
STP 3989-4, 0–30cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragment	1	6.45
STP 3989-4, 0–30cmbs	Other	UID plastic fragment	1	2.53
STP 3954-3, 0–30cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded and stippled	1	16.39
STP 3954-3, 0–30cmbs	Metal	Indeterminate nail fragment	1	8.22

Figure 258. 31NP527 site map

Figure 259. Typical soil profile within 31NP527, STP 3989-4.

Eligibility Recommendation: PaleoWest has recommended that 31NP1149 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It does not meet any of the NRHP criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and its loss of integrity. Based on the low density of artifacts, limited variety, and lack of temporally diagnostic material within the current APE, site 31NP527 does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that this site is ineligible for the NRHP, and within the APE no additional work is recommended.

31NP528

Site Type: Post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256261E, 4047127N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 76 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 260. Site 31NP528, facing west from eastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP528 is a post-contact artifact assemblage in a wooded area (Figure 260). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the northeastern portion of the APE (Figure 261). The profile positive STP 3531 consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 15 cmbs, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 15 to 25 cmbs (Figure 262). STP 3531 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Six artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 3531. These consisted of metal fragments of a Hubley Toy Gun, which date from 1920 through 1965 (Nichols N.D.). A review of historic maps and aerial images does not show any structures in the vicinity of this site.

Figure 261. 31NP528 site map.

Figure 262. Typical soil profile within 31NP528, STP 3531.

Eligibility Recommendation: Artifacts at the site amounted to the remains of a single toy gun, which has limited potential to yield significant information about history under Criterion D of the NRHP. Further limiting the site's potential under Criterion D, subsurface testing yielded no features or subsurface cultural deposits. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends its status as **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**. The potential of the site has been exhausted, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP529

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256831E, 4047095N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 1,260.2 m^2 (0.31 acres)
Elevation: 67.06 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 263. Site 31NP529, facing west from eastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP529 is an approximately 1,260.2 m^2 pre-contact artifact scatter in a wooded area (Figure 263.). The site was identified through the excavation of five positive STPs in the northeast portion of the APE (Figure 264). The profile of STP 3469-5 is representative of the positive STPs within the site and consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs, light brownish-yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 20 to 28 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 28 to 38 cmbs (Figure 265). All four STPs were terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

Twelve artifacts were recovered from five STPs, resulting in an average of 2.4 artifacts per STP (Table 19). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 3469-5 and STP3470, and Stratum II of STP 3469, STP 3471, and STP 3469-4. All artifacts were quartzite debitage: two pieces of shatter, two secondary flakes, and eight tertiary flakes.

Table 19. Artifacts from 31NP529

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 3469	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	1	4.53
STP 3471	Lithic	Tertiary flake, quartz	1	0.38
STP 3469-5	Lithic	Secondary flake, quartz	1	4.31
STP 3469-5	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	3	20.19
STP 3469-5	Lithic	Shatter, quartz	1	0.31

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 3469-4	Lithic	Secondary flake, quartz	1	0.54
STP 3470	Lithic	Tertiary flakes	4	1.60

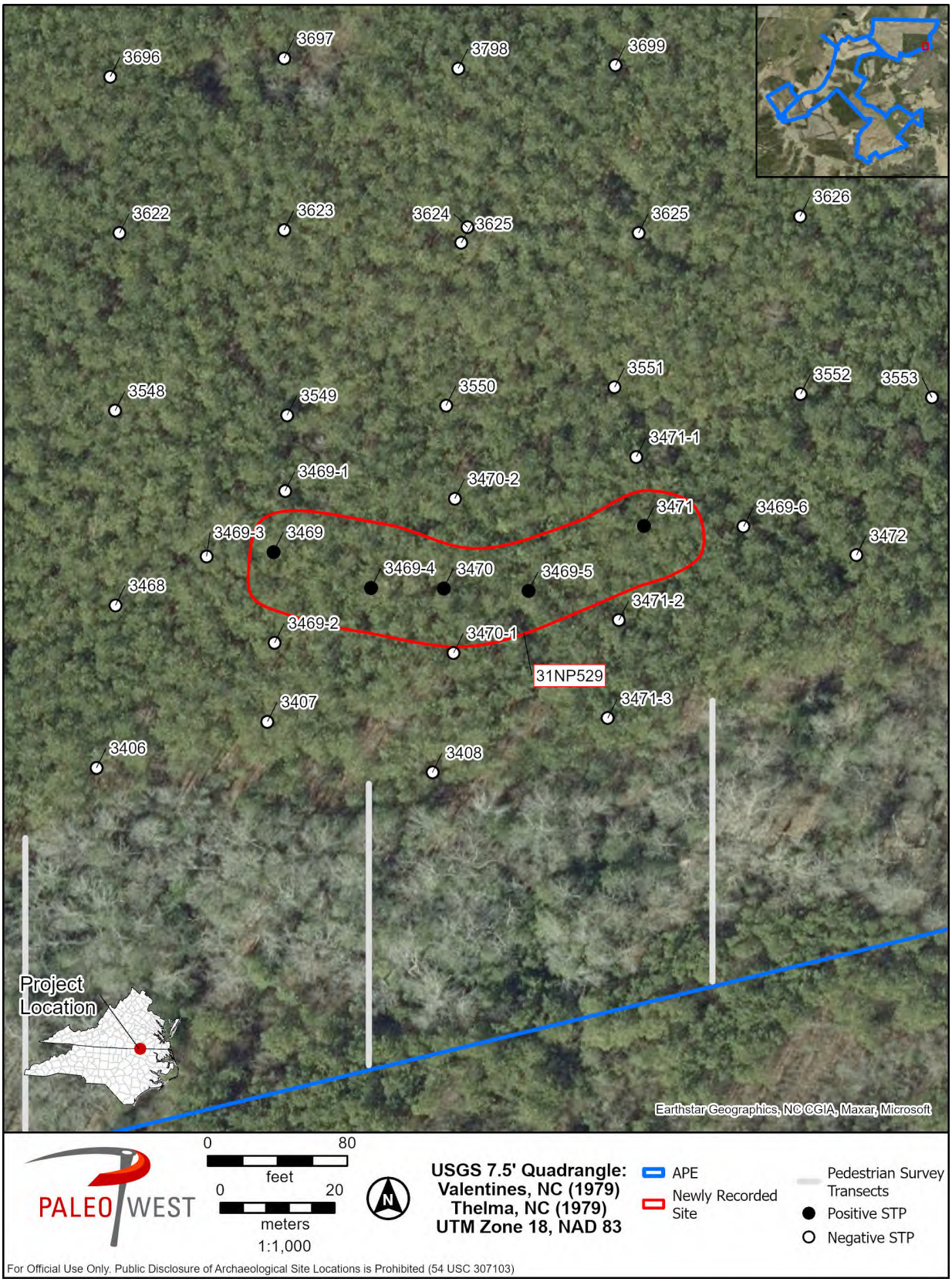


Figure 264. 31NP529 site map.

Figure 265. Typical soil profile within 31NP527, STP 3469-5.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP527 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP530

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact and post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 252992E, 4044894N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 367.7 m^2 (0.09 acres)
Elevation: 94.49 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Unknown due to insufficient information

Figure 266. Site 31NP530, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP530 is an approximately 367.7 m^2 pre- and post-contact artifact scatter in a young-growth mixed wooded area (Figure 266). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the northwest portion of the APE (Figure 267). The profile of STP 1238-1 is representative of the positive STPs within the site and consisted of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam from 0 to 8 cmbs (Stratum I), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 8 to 64 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam (Stratum III) from 65 to 68 cmbs (Figure 268). STP 1238-1 was terminated due to root disturbance and sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, east, and west. Due to the limits of the APE, the site was not delineated to the south.

Five artifacts were recovered from two positive STPs, resulting in an average of 2.5 artifacts per STP. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 1238 and Stratum II of STP 1238-1. Two quartz tertiary flakes, one glazed whiteware rim, one unidentified flat metal fragment, and one flat, light green glass sherd were recovered (Table 20). A review of historic maps and aerial imagery does not show any structures in the vicinity of this site.

Figure 267. 31NP530 site map.

Figure 268. Typical soil profile within 31NP530, STP 1238-1.

Table 20. Artifacts from 31NP530

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Mass (G)
STP 1238	Lithic	Tertiary flakes, quartz	2	2.74
STP 1238-1	Ceramic	Whiteware, rim	1	2.34
STP 1238-1	Glass	Flat, light green	1	0.15
STP 1238-1	Metal	UID flat metal fragment	1	0.26

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small number of artifacts diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and post-contact periods, it has limited potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Because the site could not be fully delineated outside the APE, PaleoWest possesses Insufficient Information to make an NRHP-eligibility determination. However, within the APE, the potential of the site has been exhausted. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect, and within the APE no additional work is recommended.

31NP531

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 253679E, 4045985N
USGS Quad: Valentines, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 94 m (310 ft) amsl
Soils: Turbeville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 269. Site 31NP531, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP531 is a post-contact artifact assemblage in an overgrown agricultural field (Figure 269). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the central portion of the APE (Figure 270). The profile of the positive STP (STP 2428) consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 16 cmbs, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 16 to 26 cmbs, and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 26 to 44 cmbs (Figure 271). STP 2428 terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, and east. Due to the limits of the APE boundary, a second delineation test to the west of the site was not possible; however, the location of this test would have fallen within a paved roadway, therefore the site is considered fully delineated by the current testing.

Figure 270. 31NP531 site map.

Figure 271. Typical soil profile within 31NP531, STP 2428.

Two artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STP 2428. Artifacts consisted of whiteware body sherds, which broadly date to the nineteenth through twentieth century (Marciniszyn 2017). A review of historic maps and aerial images does not show any structures in the vicinity of the site, but the site is located on the east side of Oak Grove Church Road.

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP531 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of post-contact artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad period, it lacks significance and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP532

Site Type: Artifact scatter and ruinous structure foundation
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 254218E, 4046176N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 2,497.9 m^2 (0.62 acres)
Elevation: 88.4 m (290 ft) AMSL
Soils: Turbeville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

Figure 272. Site 31NP532, facing north from the middle of the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP532 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter located near the western end of the APE, just south of 31NP442 (Figure 272). The site was recorded during systematic subsurface testing as part of the current field effort. Additionally, the remains of a ruinous structure were observed in the middle of the site. This consists of a pile of bricks and cut stones (Figure 273). This concentration of architectural material was designated Feature 1. The ruins appear to be associated with a structure plotted in this location as early as the 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map of the area. Subsequent maps show the structure in the same location until some time between 1989 and 2013. A review of historic aerial imagery shows the structure on the earliest available image from 1955. Subsequent images lack clear spatial resolution, but the structure appears to have been demolished at least by the mid-1990s.

The site is located approximately 379 m southeast of Oak Grove Church Road at the end of what had been an unimproved dirt road (the road no longer exists). The site is in a densely wooded portion of the APE near its center. PaleoWest excavated several STPs at 15 and 30 m intervals within and around the site, five of which contained cultural material (Figure 274). These positive STPs were fully delineated. The site is approximately 72 m long north-south and 53 m wide east-west at its widest point.

Figure 273. Feature 1, a deposit of bricks, cut stone, and other architectural material, at 31NP532, facing south.

A typical soil profile within the newly documented portion of this site consists of 24 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam (Stratum I), followed by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 24 to 33 cmbs, over strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 33 to 43 cmbs (Figure 275).

A total of 28 artifacts were recovered from the positive tests, resulting in an average of 5.6 artifacts per STP (Table 21). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I of STPs 2530-1, 2530-2, and 2530-4, Stratum II of STP 2530, and Strata II and III of STP 2530-3.

Most of the artifacts (85.7%) consist of glass items. The glass artifacts were primarily intact bottles and fragments of container or bottle glass. Colors included light blue, light green, amber, colorless, and milk glass. Green, blue, colorless, and amber glass have little diagnostic utility and are still used to make bottles and containers currently (SHA 2020). The abundance of colorless glass relative to the other colors does suggest that the site likely post-dates the mid-1910s (SHA 2020). Pieces of flat, colorless glass may represent fragments of windows. The remaining artifacts include one whiteware sherd, a brick fragment, a nail fragment of indeterminate type, and an unidentified flat metal strap. Whiteware dates from around 1820 and is also still currently manufactured (Marciniszyn 2017). These artifacts are consistent with a late nineteenth through twentieth century domestic deposit, likely associated with the structure depicted on the 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map.

Table 21. Artifacts from 31NP532

Context	Material Type	Description	Count	Weight (G)
STP 2530, 10–20 cmbs	Glass	Curved, milk glass, decorated	1	1.73
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Ceramic Non-Aboriginal	Whiteware, rim	1	3.87
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, molded	1	2.07
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	7	19.02
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, vessel base fragment	1	0.98
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Flat, colorless	5	2.92
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Flat, amber	1	0.19
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Glass	Flat, light blue	3	1.85
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Building Materials	Brick fragment	1	6.15
STP 2530-1, 0–24cmbs	Metal	Indeterminate nail fragment	1	8.01
STP 2530-2, 0–20cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless, bottle fragment	1	5.98
STP 2530-3, 13–35cmbs	Glass	Complete bottle	1	124.92
STP 2530-3, 13–35cmbs	Metal	UID flat metal strap fragment	1	85.41
STP 2530-4, 0–20cmbs	Glass	Curved, light green, bottle fragments	2	18.24
STP 2530-4, 0–20cmbs	Glass	Curved, colorless	1	6.31

Eligibility Recommendation: Site 31NP532 was fully delineated within the APE during PaleoWest's survey. The structure that had been present at this site has been demolished and is now limited to a collapsed pile of architectural material. Based on the low density of artifacts, limited variety, and lack of temporally diagnostic material at 31NP532, this site does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that this site is **ineligible for the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

Figure 274. 31NP532 site map.

Figure 275. Typical soil profile within 31NP532, STP 2530-1.

31NP533

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255539E, 4044063N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 73 m (240 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 276. Site 31NP533, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP533 is a post-contact assemblage in an open area of new growth vegetation (Figure 276). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern portion of the APE (Figure 277). The profile of the positive STP (STP 388) consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 8 cmbs, yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 8 to 73 cmbs, and yellow (10YR 8/6) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 73 to 83 cmbs (Figure 278). STP 388 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. Delineation STPs were all negative, completely bounding the site.

One artifact was recovered from Stratum I of STP 388: a whiteware body sherd, which dates broadly to the nineteenth through twentieth century (Marciniszyn 2017). A review of historic maps and aerial imagery does not show any structures in the vicinity of this site.

Figure 277. 31NP533 site map.

Figure 278. Typical soil profile within 31NP533, STP 388.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP534

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256019E, 4044424N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) amsl
Soils: Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 279. Site 31NP534, facing west from eastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP534 is a single pre-contact artifact in a pine forest (Figure 279). The artifact was found in a positive STP on the eastern side of the APE (Figure 280). The profile of the positive test (STP 697) consists of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 10 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 10 to 20 cmbs, light brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 20 to 50 cmbs, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Stratum IV) from 50 to 60 cmbs (Figure 281). STP 697 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west. Delineation STPs were all negative, completely bounding the site. One artifact was recovered from Stratum III of STP 697: a single piece of shatter.

Figure 280. 31NP534 site map.

Figure 281. Typical soil profile within 31NP534, STP 697.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP535

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact and post-contact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256176 E, 4044575 N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 757 m^2 (0.19 acres)
Elevation: 73 m (240 ft) amsl
Soils: Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 282. Site 31NP535, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP535 is an artifact scatter with both pre-contact and post-contact components situated in a cleared field (Figure 282). The site, comprised of three positive STPs and one surface find, is located on the eastern side of the APE (Figure 283). The site's soils are typified by STP 814-3, which consists of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 18 cmbs, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 18 to 55 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 55 to 65 cmbs (Figure 284). STP 814-3 terminated early with water pooling at its base. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs to the north, east, south, and west; at 15 m intervals. The delineating STPs did not contain archaeological materials and fully delineated the site.

A total of 5 artifacts were recovered from the three positive STPs, resulting in an average of 1.7 artifacts per shovel test. From Stratum I of STP 814, one piece of curved, colorless glass and two pieces of curved light blue glass were recovered. From Stratum II of STP 814-1, one piece of curved, light greenish blue, bolded glass was recovered. From Stratum I of STP 814-3, one piece of unidentifiable metal hardware was recovered. The single surface find, a tertiary quartz flake, marks the southernmost extent of the site. All artifacts are diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and post-contact timeframes.

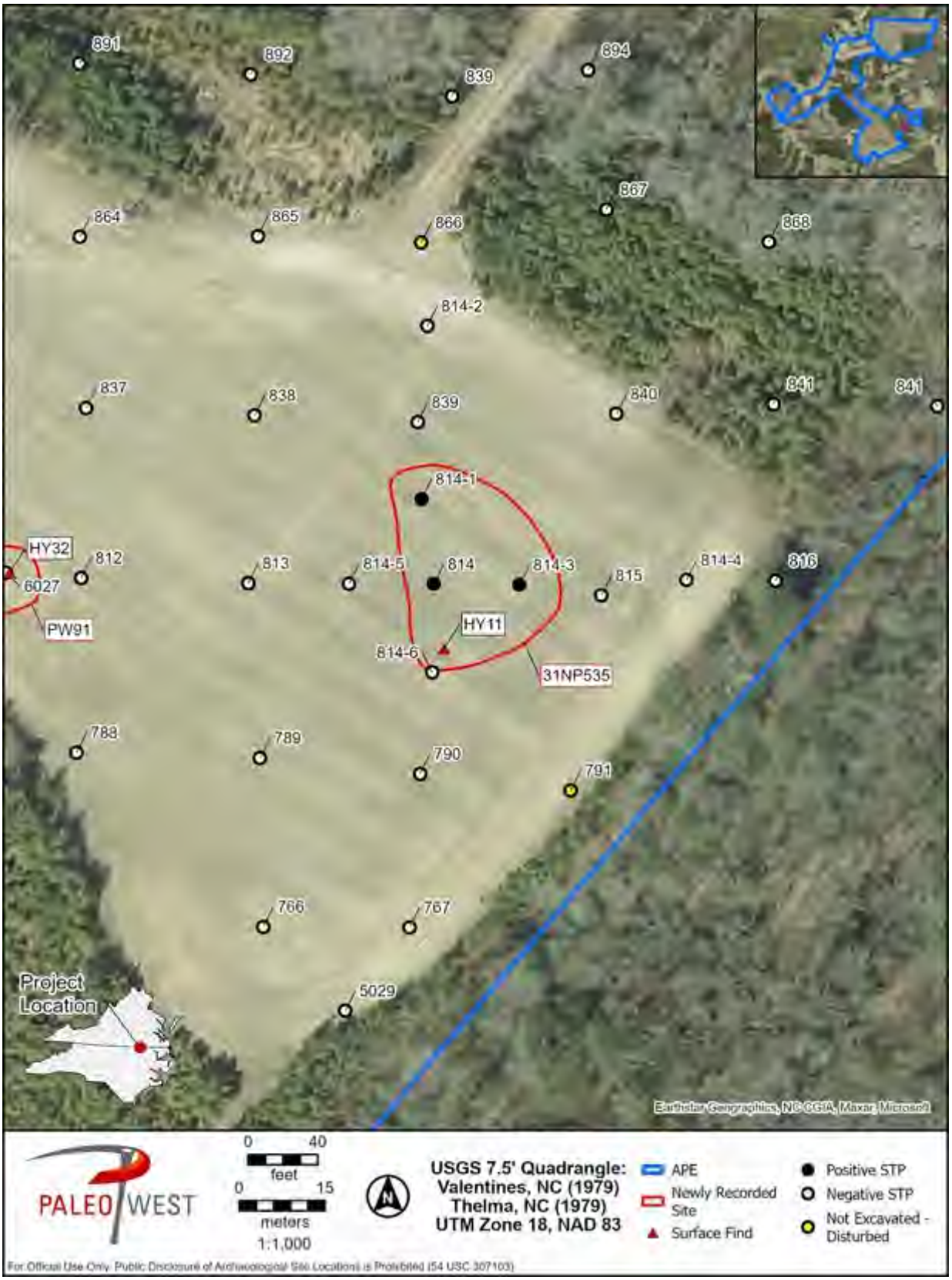


Figure 283. 31NP535 site map.

Figure 284. Typical soil profile within 31NP535, STP 814-3.

A review of historic maps and aerial images indicates that a structure was present within the site boundary. This structure is visible on the earliest available map, the 1919 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. The last map that shows this structure is the 1942 Emporia, Virginia 15' topographic map. The structure is not visible on the earliest available aerial image of the area from 1955. This image shows the area within and around the site as a cleared agricultural field. This indicates that the structure was built prior to 1919 and demolished between 1942 and 1955. The artifacts recovered from this site are consistent with an occupation around these dates.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a low density of artifacts and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. Furthermore, artifacts recovered from the site are diagnostic only to broad pre-contact and post-contact timeframes. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP536

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255750E, 4044874N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 167.2 m^2 (0.04 acres)
Elevation: 67 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 285. 31NP536, facing west toward the site.

Site Description: Site 31NP536 is an approximately 167.2 m^2 pre-contact single artifact in a densely wooded area (Figure 285). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 331). The profile of STP 1189 consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 20 to 25 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum III) from 25 to 35 cmbs The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil (Figure 332). The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15-m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of one artifact was recovered from Stratum I of STP 1189. The artifact was a tertiary flake with no signs of utilization.

Figure 286. 31NP536 site map.

Figure 287. Typical soil profile within 31NP536, STP 1189.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP537

Site Type: Single artifact
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 255781E, 4044843N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 199.2 m^2 (0.05 acres)
Elevation: 67 m (220 ft) amsl
Soils: Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 288. 31NP537, facing west toward site.

Site Description: Site 31NP537 is an approximately 199.2 m^2 pre-contact single artifact in a densely wooded area (Figure 288). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern part of the APE (Figure 289). The profile of STP 1123 consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 20 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 20 to 40 cmbs (Figure 290). The STP was terminated early upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of one artifact was recovered from Stratum I of STP 1123: a tertiary quartzite flake with no signs of utilization.

Figure 289. 31NP537 site map.

Figure 290. Typical soil profile within 31NP537, STP 1123.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site consists of a single artifact and has been fully delineated, its research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP has been exhausted. The site lacks significance to the understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP538

Site Type: Pre-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Pre-contact Woodland or later
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256048E, 4045134N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 389.8 m^2 (0.1 acres)
Elevation: 76.2 m (250 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 291. Site 31NP538, facing north from southern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP538 is an approximately 389.8 m^2 pre-contact artifact scatter in a wooded area with young growth trees (Figure 291). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the southeastern portion of the APE (Figure 292). The profile of STP 1708-1 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 16 cmbs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Stratum II) from 16 to 90 cmbs, and white (10YR 8/1) sandy loam (Stratum III) from 90 to 100 cmbs (Figure 293). The site was delineated by two consecutive negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the south and west. To the north and east delineation was not possible due to the limits of testing within the APE boundary.

A total of three artifacts were recovered from two positive STPs, resulting in an average of 1.5 artifacts per STP. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1708 and STP 1708-1. One quartz tertiary flake and two pre-contact ceramic sherds were recovered. The sherds were cross-mending plain body pieces with a grit temper; due to their small size, the sherds lacked identifiable attributes that would allow an identification to a particular ceramic type.

Figure 292. 31NP538 site map.

Figure 293. Typical soil profile within 31NP538, STP 1708-1.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of artifacts which are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it has limited potential to yield significant information about prehistory under Criterion D of the NRHP. Because the site could not be fully delineated outside the APE, PaleoWest recommends its status as unknown due to insufficient information; however, within the APE, the potential of the site has been exhausted and therefore no additional work is recommended.

31NP539

Site Type: Pre-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Pre-contact, Woodland or later
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256355E, 4044777N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 818.1 m^2 (0.2 acres)
Elevation: 73.15 m (240 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 294. Site 31NP539, facing south from northern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP539 is an approximately 818.1 m^2 pre-contact artifact scatter in a wooded area dominated by young growth pines (Figure 294). The site was identified through the excavation of two positive STPs in the southeastern portion of the APE (Figure 295). The profile of STP 1032-5 is representative of positive STPs within the site and consisted of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 5 cmbs and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) sand (Stratum II) from 5 to 100 cmbs (Figure 296). The site was delineated by two negative STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of three artifacts were recovered from two positive STPs, resulting in an average of 1.5 artifacts per STP. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of STP 1032 and STP 1032-5. Two quartz tertiary flakes and one pre-contact ceramic sherd were recovered. The sherd was a body fragment with a grit temper and brushed surface decoration. Thin, linear impressions in two directions created a crisscross pattern on the sherd. Due to its small size, the sherd did not possess enough distinguishing characteristics to identify to a particular ceramic type. The low density of artifacts at the site implies an ephemeral use of the location rather than a settlement or specialized activity area subjected to long-term use.

Figure 295. 31NP539 site map.

Figure 296. Typical soil profile within 31NP539, STP 1032-5.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of artifacts that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended.

31NP540

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256588E, 4044723N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: Single STP
Elevation: 79.25 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible

Figure 297. 31NP540, facing west from eastern extent of site.

Site Description: Site 31NP540 is a very small lithic artifact scatter in a cleared field (Figure 297). The site was identified through the excavation of one positive STP in the southeastern portion of the APE (Figure 298). The profile of STP 7023 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam (Stratum I) from 0 to 14 cmbs, brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam (Stratum II) from 14 to 64 cmbs, and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam (Stratum III) from 64 to 74 cmbs (Figure 299). STP 7023 was terminated upon reaching sub-soil. The site was delineated by two positive STPs at 15 m intervals to the north, south, east, and west.

A total of two artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of STP 7023: one piece of quartzite shatter and one quartzite tertiary flake.

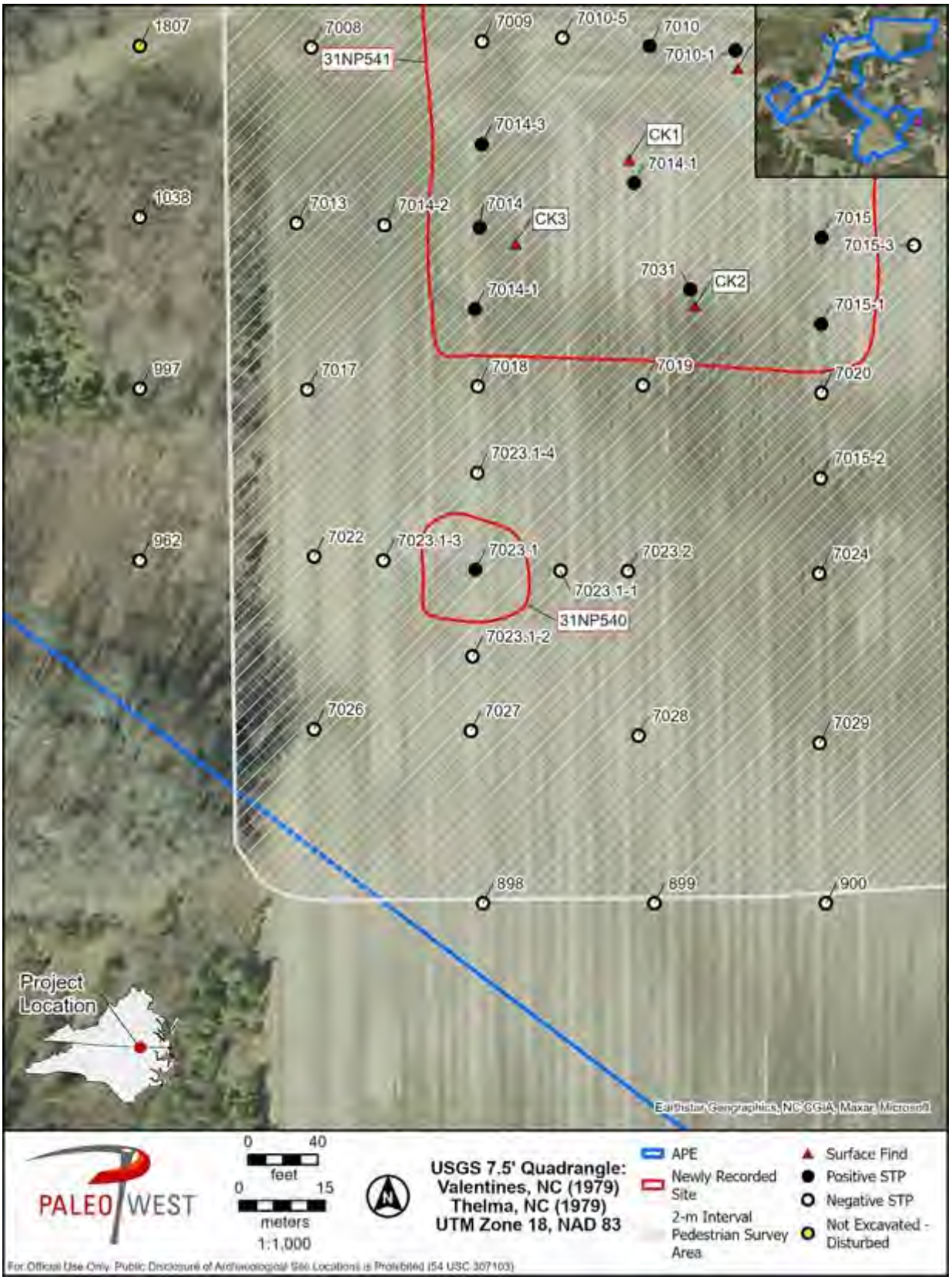


Figure 298. 31NP540 site map.

Figure 299. Typical soil profile within 31NP540, STP 7023.

Eligibility Recommendation: Because the site is limited to a small assemblage of lithic debitage that are diagnostic only to a broad pre-contact period, it lacks significance and does not contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory. The site has been fully delineated and does not retain research potential under Criterion D of the NRHP. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the site is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**, and **no additional work is recommended.**

31NP541

Site Type: Pre-contact and post-contact artifact scatter
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Not Discernable/Unknown Precontact; Nineteenth–Twentieth Century American
UTM NAD 83 Zone 18: 256626 E, 4044809 N
USGS Quad: Barley, Virginia
Dimensions/Area: 7,644 m^2 (1.89 acres)
Elevation: 79 m (260 ft) amsl
Soils: Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Unknown due to Insufficient Information