

February 27, 2017

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Chief Clerk
North Carolina Utilities Commission
4325 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4325

**Re: Application of Pecan Solar, LLC for a Certificate of Public Convenience and
Necessity to Construct a 74.9-MW Solar Facility in Northampton County,
North Carolina
Docket No. SP-5273, Sub 0**

Dear Chief Clerk:

I am submitting the following documents on behalf of Pecan Solar, LLC ("Pecan Solar" or the "Applicant") in the above-referenced docket:

1. Commonwealth Heritage Group's Transmittal to the State Historic Preservation Office;
2. Technical Report: *Investigation of Sites 31NP273** and 31NP274**, Proposed Pecan Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina*;
3. Archaeological Site Form for Site 31NP273;
4. Archaeological Site Form for Site 31NP274; and
5. Cemetery Form for Site 31NP274.

By copy of this letter, I am forwarding a copy of the above documents to all parties of record by electronic delivery.

On November 28, 2016, the State Environmental Review Clearinghouse filed comments from the North Carolina Department of Cultural and Natural Resources (the "Department") requesting additional information relating to the proposed Pecan Solar facility that is the subject of the above-referenced docket. The attached documents provide the additional information requested by the Department in response to its comments.

As recommended by the Department, a professional archaeologist (Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA of the Commonwealth Heritage Group) was engaged to delineate and evaluate archaeological sites 31NP273 (potential remains of historic-period home site) and 31NP274 (cemetery).

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With respect to 31NP273, Ms. Bamann found that the site is unlikely to yield additional significant information on domestic life or farming in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Accordingly, she recommended that this site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and also does not appear eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. Ms. Bamann concluded that based on the lack of significant associations and research potential, it appears that avoidance of the site is unnecessary.

With respect to 31NP274, Ms. Bamann confirmed the location of the Thomas W. Moore Cemetery. In order to assure avoidance of any graves associated with the cemetery, Ms. Bamann recommended that the entire well-defined (174-x-75-ft) landform upon which the cemetery is located be marked and avoided during any land alteration and construction associated with the Pecan Solar project. The Applicant will avoid the cemetery based on the recommendations presented in Commonwealth Heritage Group's technical report and will provide access to descendants or others who may wish to visit the cemetery. In particular, Pecan Solar will (1) avoid the cemetery by avoiding the entire landform as described, and (2) include a sign on the fence surrounding the facility that provides a contact number for visitors wishing to make arrangements to visit the cemetery.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Electronically submitted
s/ Molly McIntosh Jagannathan
molly.jagannathan@troutmansanders.com

Attachments

cc: Parties of Record

Crystal Best, State Environmental Review Clearinghouse

Renee Gledhill-Earley, North Carolina Department of Cultural and Natural Resources – State

Historic Preservation Office

February 22, 2017

Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones St., Room 258
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

RE: Investigation of Sites 31NP273 and 31NP274**, Proposed Pecan Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina (17-E-4600-0216; CH 15-0848)**

The following documents are transmitted on behalf of Geenex Solar, pursuant to environmental review and consultation initiated under CH 15-0848:

- Technical Report: *Investigation of Sites 31NP273** and 31NP274**, Proposed Pecan Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina* (2 Paper Copies and 1 CD with PDF)
- Archaeological Site Forms for Sites 31NP273** and 31NP274** (1 Copy)
- Cemetery Form for 31NP274** (1 Copy)

Commonwealth conducted an investigation of the two previously recorded sites referenced above at the request of Geenex Solar. The purpose of the investigation was to verify the locations and boundaries of the sites for potential avoidance. This effort involved background research and survey (surface and subsurface investigations).

As is often the case at the survey level when there is a clear lack of potential for additional significant information based on archaeological data, it was also possible to evaluate 31NP273** with respect to eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site can be characterized as a low-density, diffuse domestic scatter from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, likely associated with Thomas Moore and from a building complex demolished sometime after 1974, that has been partly spread by plowing and that may have been impacted by demolition of a more recent farm building shown in current orthoimagery. The site is unlikely to yield additional significant information on domestic life or farming in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and also does not appear eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. Based on the lack of significant associations and research potential, it appears that avoidance of the site is unnecessary.

The investigation of 31NP274**, the Thomas W. Moore Cemetery, confirmed its location and forms the basis for recommendations for avoidance. The cemetery has two known graves and may have four additional unmarked graves according to an online archival record created by a family relation. Visual inspection of the landform revealed no other funeral home markers and no signs of unmarked graves such as depressions or distinctive vegetation. In order to assure avoidance of any graves associated with the cemetery, Commonwealth is recommending that the entire well-defined [53-x-23-m (174-x-75-ft)] landform upon which the cemetery is located be marked and avoided during any land alteration and

Renee Gledhill-Early
February 22, 2017
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construction associated with the solar project. Geenex has indicated that the project will avoid the cemetery based on the recommendations presented in the technical report. As part of the avoidance plan, the Pecan Solar Farm project will 1) avoid the cemetery by avoiding the entire landform as described, and 2) include of a sign on the facility gate that provides a contact number for visitors wishing to make arrangements to visit the cemetery.

Geenex invites you to comment on the recommendations and plans for avoidance. Comments may be directed to (by email if possible):

Mr. Christopher Robotham
Geenex Solar
7804-C Fairview Road
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226
email: christopher.robatham@geenexsolar.com

Thank you, and please contact me if you have any questions about the results or documentation.

Yours truly,

Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA
Regional Director

OFFICIAL COPY

Feb 27 2017

INVESTIGATION OF SITES 31NP273 AND 31NP274**
PROPOSED PECAN SOLAR FARM
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
(CH 15-0848)**

**PREPARED FOR:
GEENEX SOLAR
7804-C FAIRVIEW ROAD
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28226**

**PREPARED BY:
COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP, INC.
(Formerly Coastal Carolina Research)
P.O. BOX 1198
201 WEST WILSON STREET
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator
Jeroen van den Hurk
and
Dennis A. Poyner**

FEBRUARY 2017

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), has completed an investigation of two previously recorded sites (31NP273** and 31NP274**) located in the project area for the proposed Pecan Solar Farm in Northampton County, North Carolina. The investigation was conducted for Geenex Solar, per comments received through the State Environmental Review Clearinghouse (SCH File# 17-E-4600-0216). The resulting report meets the guidelines issued by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA). Sites 31NP273** and 31NP274** represent a historic domestic site and an associated cemetery with the grave of Thomas Moore (1842-1918) and others.

At the request of Geenex Solar, the purpose of the investigation was to verify the locations and boundaries of the sites for potential avoidance. This effort involved background research and survey (surface and subsurface investigations). As is often the case at the survey level when there is a clear lack of potential for additional significant information based on archaeological data, it was also possible to evaluate the domestic site (31NP273**) with respect to eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and provide recommendations here.

Background research was conducted using information provided by OSA in Raleigh, using the library of Commonwealth, and using online resources. The purpose of the background research was to provide historic and natural contexts and to establish essential background to understand the site locations. Fieldwork was conducted on January 25, 2017. Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA, was the project manager and principal investigator, and conducted the investigation with assistance from Angela Haines, M.A., who also served as the GPS operator. D. Allen Poyner was the GIS coordinator.

The investigation involved a combination of visual reconnaissance with digital photographic documentation and intensive survey to locate the sites. Within the cultivated field in the reported vicinity of the domestic site (31NP273**), survey involved systematic pedestrian transects at 5-m intervals (with surface visibility ranging from 60 to 80 percent) supplemented by judgmental shovel tests to characterize the site within the delineated area. Other parts of the domestic site were identified through systematic shovel testing. A farm road cutting through the site was also examined for surface materials. The cemetery was documented through visual reconnaissance.

Based on the current investigation, 31NP273** can be characterized as a low-density, diffuse domestic scatter from the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries (likely associated with Thomas Moore) that has been partly spread by plowing and that may have been impacted by demolition of a farm building shown in recent orthoimagery. There is little remaining to reflect a domestic complex shown in historic orthoimages from 1974 and 1950. The site is unlikely to yield additional significant information on domestic life or farming in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and also does not appear eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

The investigation of 31NP274**, the Thomas W. Moore Cemetery, confirmed its location and forms the basis for recommendations for avoidance. The cemetery has two known graves and

may have four additional unmarked graves according to an online archival record created by a family relation. Visual inspection of the landform revealed no other funeral home markers and no signs of unmarked graves such as depressions or distinctive vegetation. In order to assure avoidance of any graves associated with the cemetery, we recommend that the entire well-defined [53-x-23-m (174-x-75-ft)] landform upon which the cemetery is located be marked and avoided during any land alteration and construction associated with the solar project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), has completed an investigation of two previously recorded sites (31NP273** and 31NP274**) located in the project area for the proposed Pecan Solar Farm in Northampton County, North Carolina. The investigation was conducted for Geenex Solar, per comments received through the State Environmental Review Clearinghouse (SCH File# 17-E-4600-0216). The resulting report meets the guidelines issued by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA). Sites 31NP273** and 31NP274** represent a historic domestic site and an associated cemetery with the grave of Thomas Moore (1842-1918) and others. Figures 1.1-1 shows the general location of the investigation, and Figure 1.1-2 shows the general area of the investigation in relation to the proposed solar farm boundary. Figure 1.1-3 includes the locations of the two archaeological sites, as previously mapped at OSA, as well as the recommended site boundaries established as part of the investigation reported here.

At the request of Geenex Solar, the purpose of the investigation was to verify the locations and boundaries of the sites for potential avoidance. This effort involved background research and survey (surface and subsurface investigations). As is often the case at the survey level when there is a clear lack of potential for additional significant information based on archaeological data, it was also possible to evaluate the domestic site (31NP273**) with respect to eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and provide recommendations here.

Background research was conducted using information provided by OSA in Raleigh, using the library of Commonwealth, and using online resources. The purpose of the background research was to provide historic and natural contexts and to establish essential background to understand the site locations.

1.2 PROJECT STAFF

Fieldwork was conducted on January 25, 2017. Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA, was the project manager and principal investigator, and conducted the investigation with assistance from Angela Haines, M.A., who also served as the GPS operator. D. Allen Poyner was the GIS coordinator.

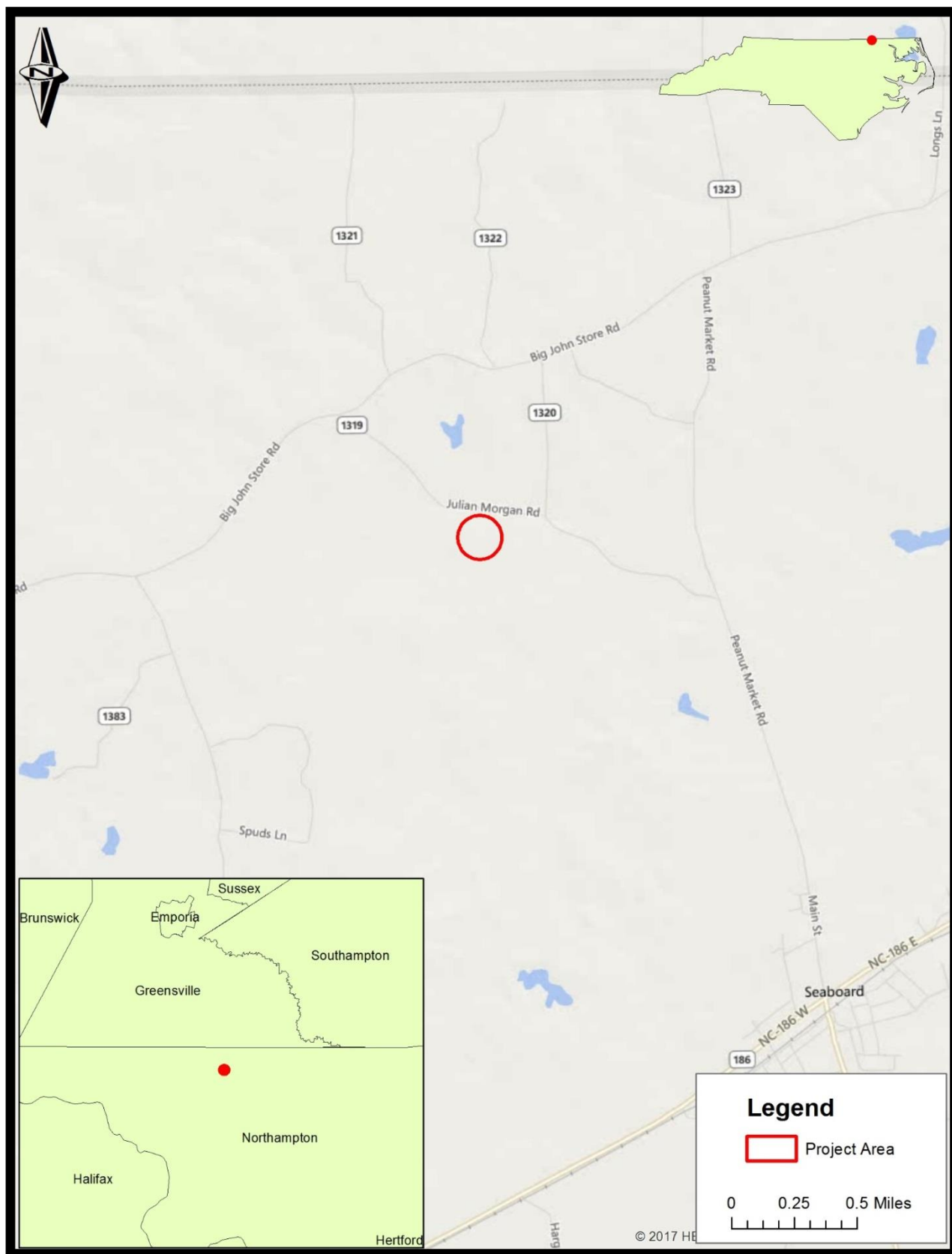


Figure 1.1-1: General Location of the Investigation.

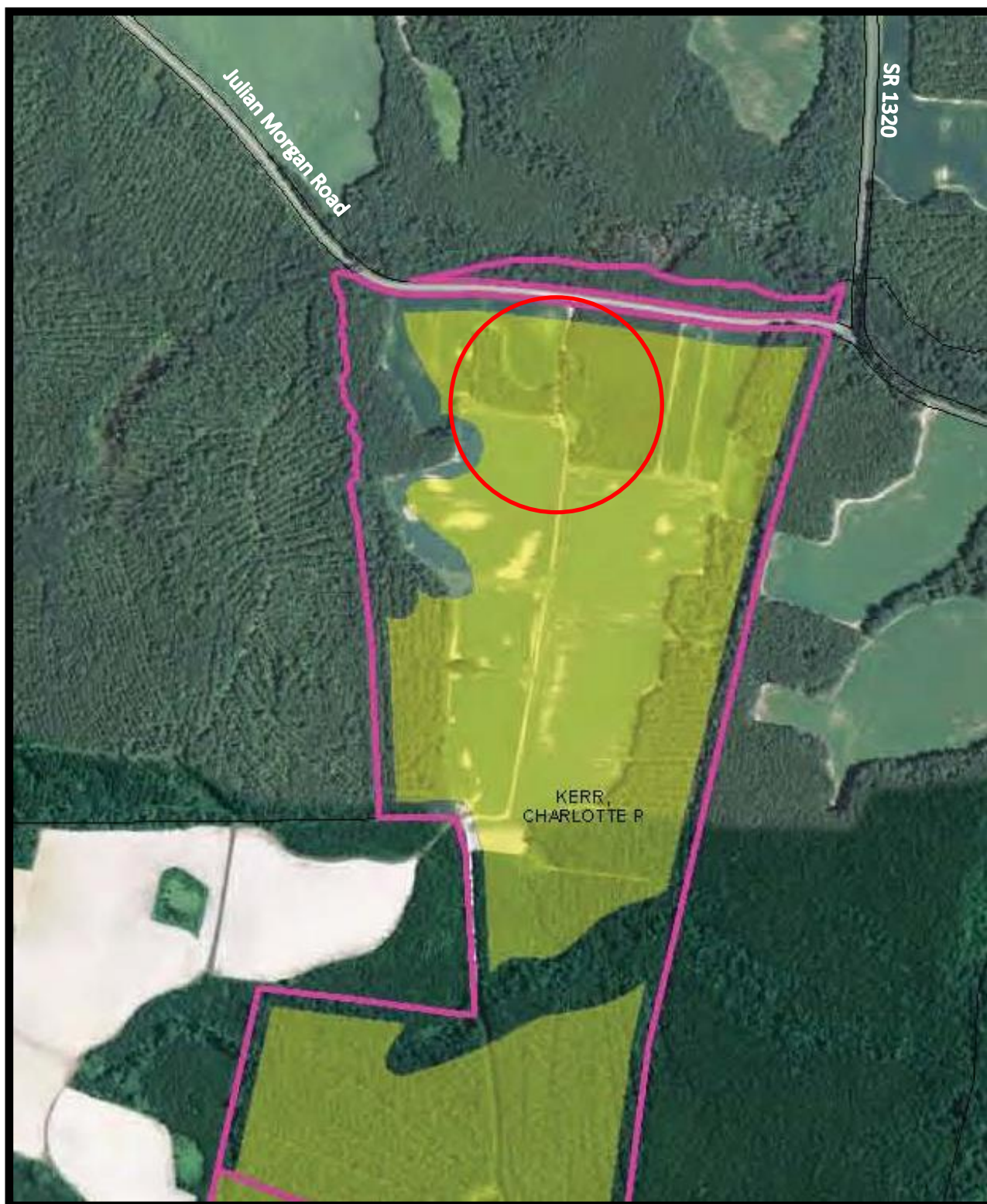


Figure 1.1-2: General Location of the Investigation (Red) in Relation to the Proposed Boundary of the Pecan Solar Farm (Pink), on Mapping Provided by Geenex Solar.

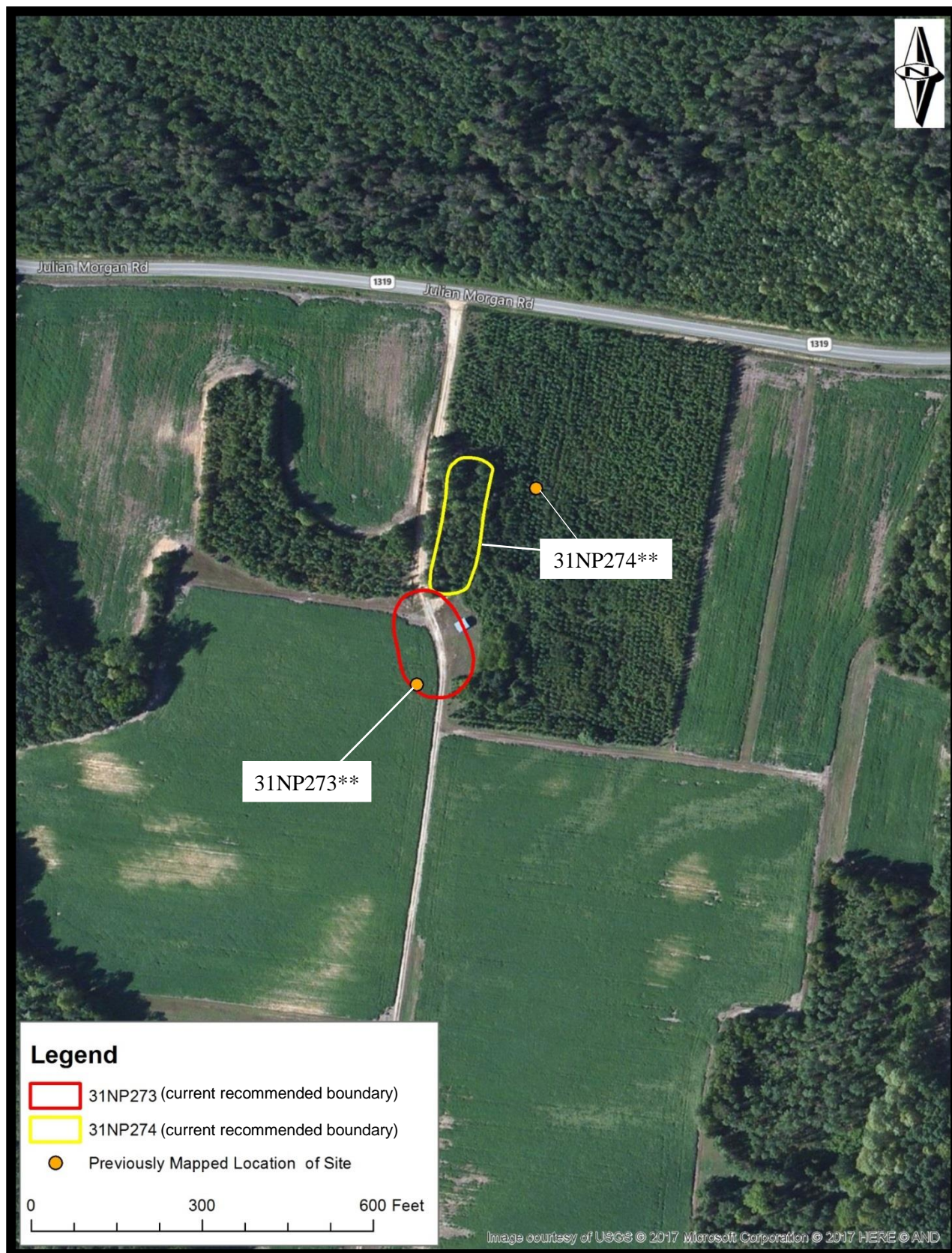


Figure 1.1-3: Location of Sites on Current Orthoimagery.

2.0 NATURAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project is located within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic region nearly at the “Fall Line,” the transitional zone between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont physiographic region. The Coastal Plain, which comprises almost one-half of the state, is generally described as an area of low elevation consisting of relatively unconsolidated beds of terrestrially and marine-deposited sand, gravel, and clay sediments (Fenneman 1938:25; Thornbury 1965:31). Overall, the Coastal Plain can be characterized as a flat to gently undulating topographic province. Elevations within the Inner Coastal Plain range from 600 to 25 ft amsl (NCGS 2004). Within the current area of investigation, elevations generally range between 110 and 120 ft amsl.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project lies within the Yorktown Formation, which includes fossiliferous clays, fine-grained sands, as well as concentrated lenses of shell material (NCGS 1985, 1988).

The area investigated is located on two soils: Gritney sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes and Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes (USDA/NRCS 2017). The former is moderately well drained, has a clay or clay loam subsoil, and is formed on ridges on marine terraces. The latter well drained, has a sandy clay loam subsoil, and is formed on ridges on marine terraces and in interstream divides on marine terraces. The cemetery (31NP274**) is located on the Gritney soil while the domestic site (31NP273**) extends across both soils with the Norfolk soils corresponding to the cultivated area within the investigation.

2.3 HYDROLOGY

The area investigated is located near the divide between the Roanoke and Chowan drainage systems, but is drained by low order streams of the Chowan drainage.

2.4 VEGETATION

The project is in the Southeastern Evergreen Forest Region (Braun 1950). This region, essentially coextensive with the Coastal plain, is typified by its preponderance of coniferous trees. A part of the project area lies in a field most recently planted in cotton. The cemetery is on a wooded rise, while the domestic site lies along a farm path and is partly vegetated with grass and trees and partly within the field.

3.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

3.1 PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period

Native American occupation of eastern North America dates to at least 12.8 to 13.1 thousand years ago, the conventional temporal boundary associated with the Clovis tradition (Anderson et al. 2007; Waters et al. 2011). The evidence for occupations at this time includes fluted projectile points (i.e., the Clovis type) (Griffin 1967; Justice 1987). These points are generally scarce and often occur as isolated finds in disturbed surface contexts. The points were used in the context of a mobile subsistence pattern based upon hunting and gathering in a boreal forest environment. Current research suggests that North America was inhabited earlier than Clovis times, and research programs for the identification and testing for appropriate landforms with Pleistocene-aged deposits are now considered key in developing a better understanding of when, how, and why the New World was populated.

3.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000-1000 B.C.) was a time of climatic change. A shift from boreal forests to northern hardwoods occurred around the time of the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 B.C.). During the early part of this time, a cool, moist climate prompted the expansion of species-rich Mixed Hardwood Forest in the eastern United States (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). During the drier and warmer Hypsithermal or Altithermal phase, which roughly corresponds to the Middle Archaic period (6000-3000 B.C.; Ward and Davis 1999:63), the Oak-Chestnut Forest became dominant in the central and southern Appalachians, oak and hickory were replaced by southern pine on the Coastal Plain, and the Oak-Hickory-Southern Pine Forest covered the Piedmont (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). These changes were accompanied by a gradual increase in population density, as concluded in a recent study of statewide projectile point distribution and frequency trends (McReynolds 2005). Population on the Coastal Plain, however, may have been relatively low compared to the Piedmont (McReynolds 2005:29).

It is generally thought that the Archaic period began with hunter-gatherers spending most of their time in small, scattered bands. By the end of the period, larger groups were centered on more restricted territories with rich food and raw material resources. Coastal Plain base camps were often located at the mouths of major rivers and streams (Ward and Davis 1999:72-75). By the Late Archaic period Savannah River phase (3000 to 1000 B.C.) there is evidence for larger sites suggesting a more settled lifestyle and the framework for the emergence of pottery and horticulture (Ward 1983; Ward and Davis 1999:75). The earliest ceramics recorded in the Carolinas are fiber-tempered sherds made as early as 2500 B.C. These Stallings series ceramics have been recovered from South Carolina and the southern Coastal Plain region of North Carolina and reflect larger developments along the south Atlantic coast (Ward and Davis 1999:76; Phelps 1983).

3.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.-300 B.C.) and its transition from the Archaic period is the least known of the precontact periods from the Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983). Much of what is known is based upon the study of ceramic assemblages, and “because few Early Woodland components have been isolated stratigraphically, the detailed studies needed to clarify interregional temporal relationships are not possible at this time” (Ward and Davis 1999:201). The Middle Woodland period (300 B.C.-A.D. 800) of the northern Coastal Plain is the Mount Pleasant phase (Phelps 1983; Ward and Davis 1999:203), and sites are characterized by settlements of varying size and smaller sites for specialized resource procurement in resource rich areas such as stream margins. The Late Woodland period (A.D. 800-1650) is the last precontact period for the northern Coastal Plain, and the associated archaeological assemblages have been linked to historically-documented tribal or linguistic groups. The artifact assemblage of the Cashie phase, which Phelps (1983) associates with the Late Woodland and contact-period Tuscarora occupation of the northern inner Coastal Plain, includes a pebble-tempered ceramic series with a distinctive interior finish (Green 1986:72-74; Phelps 1983).

3.2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.2.1 Early European Explorations and the Contact Period

In 1663, Carolina became a proprietary colony by a royal charter from Charles II and was named in his honor. The early settlers wanted to accumulate large estates and speculate in land, as had been done in Virginia, which thereby influenced the early settlement patterns in the colony (Ready 2005:42). In 1729, North Carolina became a royal colony, with about 36,000 inhabitants living primarily around the Albemarle Sound with settlements spreading out along the rivers and creeks extending from the sound (Ready 2005:50).

Albemarle and Clarendon counties were the first to be established in 1664, and by 1668, Albemarle County was divided into four precincts, Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank, and Perquimans. These precincts would form the basis for many of the counties in northeast North Carolina, including Northampton County. Bertie County for instance, was formed in 1722 from the Chowan precinct. Bertie would lose part of its territory to Tyrrell County in 1729, Edgecombe and Northampton Counties in 1741, and finally Hertford County in 1759 – part of Northampton County became Hertford County (Powell and Mazzocchi 2006).

At the time of the first European explorations of North Carolina, Algonkian-speaking peoples inhabited the Tidewater region of the northern Coastal Plain, and Iroquoian-speaking peoples were located in the interior. The first settlers initially faced few threats from the Native American groups, but their consistent intrusion upon traditional lands eventually led to the Chowanoc War in 1675 (Lee 1963). The Iroquoian-speaking Meherrin people were the predominant group in Northampton County. They came to the region around 1675, after having been dispersed from the Susquehanna area. Some of the Meherrins settled on the Potecasi Creek, Urahaw, and Cutawhiskie Swamps (Binford 1967:203; Witt 1976:6).

3.2.2 Post-Contact Period

Early Settlement. Early European settlements in northeastern North Carolina first developed along the Roanoke and Meherrin Rivers and near their tributaries. These served the settlers as highways by which they could travel as well as trade and eventually receive cargoes of slaves brought directly from Africa (Witt 1976). Northampton County was officially formed in 1741 from Bertie County and named in honor of James Crompton, the Earl of Northampton (1687-1754) (Powell 1968:353).

The initial settlers lived near navigable water, and used small boats, canoes, and periaugers as their main mode of transportation. Those who came after had to settle more inland, away from navigable water, and were confronted with waters too broad to bridge, swamps that were difficult to penetrate, soil that was not of a consistency to make dependable roads, and a total lack of rocks and gravel. Early road building therefore was very primitive, and often consisted of no more than cutting back trees and brush to widen a trail, and hope the sun would keep it reasonably dry (Waynick 1952). Initial improvements may have consisted of logs laid lengthwise along the trail with small cuttings across the top, and sometimes with a sandy soil surfacing, sometimes referred to as “corduroy” roads (Waynick 1952:6).

As the Colonial Assembly of North Carolina founded Northampton County in 1741, its courthouse was located at a place known as Potecase Bridge (Powell 1968). The location was determined in an attempt to find a central site for the courthouse, and became known as Northampton Court House.

A tipping point in the colonial history of the American colonies, and that of North Carolina came with the establishment of the Currency (1764), Stamp (1765), and Sugar (1764) Acts. Opposition to the Sugar Act was especially strong in North Carolina (Ready 2005:92). By 1771 North Carolinians disaffection with authority and government had set the stage for its entry into the Revolution.

The Revolutionary War. Issues such as the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend duties had created a rift between the assembly and Josiah Martin, North Carolina’s last royal governor, who replaced William Tryon in August 1771. At the end of 1773 North Carolina joined the Revolutionary movement (Ready 2005). With his victory over the Continental Army at Camden, South Carolina, General Charles Cornwallis set his sights on North Carolina. After chasing the Americans through the Carolinas and losing more of his troops and the minimal local support that he had, Cornwallis made his way back to Wilmington. Tradition has it that Cornwallis stopped at a tavern that stood on a corner diagonally across from the old Northampton County courthouse in Jackson (Federal Writers’ Project 1939).

By 1786, the population of Northampton had increased greatly. The records of Eaton Haynes, clerk at that time, show a white male population of 2,346, white female 2,165, and African Americans 3,709. With approximately 850 heads of households listed, the number of slaves averaged about four per family (Witt 1976).

Religious life in early North Carolina was extremely diverse with Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and even Lutherans and Reformed Calvinists living side-by-side. It was not until after the American Revolution that North Carolinians became more orthodox in their religious beliefs (Ready 2005). Methodists were the last among the major denominations to come to North Carolina. It began in Georgia in 1737 as a reform movement within the Anglican Church, and did not exist as a separate denomination until after the American Revolution (Ready 2005:63). Concord Church (NP0212) near Seaboard, about two miles southeast of the project area examined for this study, was the first Methodist meetinghouse in Northampton. A deed for the land was given June 12, 1783 by Howell Hobbs of Brunswick County, Virginia. The deed was to Matthew Myrick and Nathaniel Mason of Brunswick as well as Henry King and John Moore of Northampton. These same men signed a covenant on June 5, 1793 to construct a church building on the lot. The small white clapboard church is in use today, making it the oldest continually used church in the county (Witt 1976).

Education was not considered of great importance to many of North Carolina's affluent families, and many had no education at all. Even the practice of wealthier families of hiring private tutors for their children was less widespread than in other colonies. The first schools in Northampton County were conducted in private homes and there are no known records of these. However, by the late 1700s and early 1800s academies for boys and finishing schools for girls were beginning to be established, especially in the Northampton County Courthouse area (Witt 1976:15).

Early National Period. The bringing of a railroad system to North Carolina had been one of the linchpin visions of the Whig Party to improve the state (Ready 2005). The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad was originally organized in 1833 as the Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad to extend between the Roanoke River from the area of the rapids near Weldon up to Portsmouth, Virginia (Bright n.d.). From here, North Carolinians sent their tobacco and other crops into Virginia and points north to be marketed along the eastern seaboard (Ready 2005). It was subsequently bought at auction in 1846 by the Virginia Board of Public Works and leased to the town of Portsmouth, to be operated as the Seaboard & Roanoke (Bright n.d.). The Petersburg Railroad was chartered in Petersburg, Virginia in 1830, and in 1833 it opened the first interstate railroad between Petersburg and Garysburg, measuring 59 miles and connecting with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad to cross the Roanoke River to Weldon. Seaboard was incorporated in 1877 and named for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. It is one of the oldest towns in Northampton County, originally known as Concord and was settled around 1750 (Powell 1968:444).

Antebellum Period. By 1835 North Carolina had become a state unto itself, and separate even from its southern neighbors. It had few towns, little industry, limited capital, only three banks (the Bank of New Bern, the State Bank of Raleigh, and the Bank of Cape Fear in Wilmington), and an inadequate system of public and private education (Ready 2005). North Carolina was also still known for its few and bad roads, its sluggish rivers that emptied into the Atlantic, and its lack of adequate ports, harbors, and towns. Internal improvements, such as the interconnecting of roads, turnpikes, rivers, canals, ferries, and railroads would knit the state together and provide arteries for commerce, crops, and industry and furthermore access to markets, and was seen as the universal solution to all of North Carolina's problems (Ready 2005).

Bright leaf tobacco became an important crop for North Carolina and Northampton County. In 1830 North Carolina produced less than five million pounds of tobacco, but aided by the access to new markets with the coming of the railroad, it jumped to twelve million pounds in 1850, and to thirty-three million in 1860, almost replacing Virginia as the tobacco capital of the nation (Ready 2005). With more than six-hundred miles of railroad, a burgeoning textile industry, a tripling of tobacco and cotton production, and a more democratic constitution it increasingly looked like its southern neighbors (Ready 2005).

Civil War. After the Civil War started on April 12 1861, Governor John Ellis ordered all Federal properties in North Carolina to be taken over by state troops (Ready 2005:215). The Union capture of Cape Hatteras, in the late summer of 1861, and subsequent taking of Roanoke Island in February of 1862 by Union troops, however, lay open the seizure and occupation of a large part of northeastern North Carolina (Ready 2005).

Northampton was in a unique position at the start of the Civil War. The rich plantation and farmlands were to provide the much needed food and clothing materials to support the Confederate Army. The county was furthermore crossed by the railroads, which transported the sorely needed war materials brought into Wilmington and then shipped to General Lee in Virginia (Witt 1976:38). During the Civil War, Garysburg played important role because of the railroad. It was because of this crucial railroad link that Union troops under the command of Colonel S. P. Spear invaded Northampton soil in July 1863. As he and 5,000 troops marched across Hertford and Northampton Counties toward the railroad bridge over the Roanoke River they first occupied Jackson (Witt 1976:38).

Northampton on a whole was spared from any further occupation until the closing weeks of the war in the spring of 1865 when an army of 8,000 Union troops moved into the Seaboard area and dug up embankments on the railroad. As the Confederate train approached from the south, the danger was discovered, and the train with 2,000 Confederate troops backed down. No shots were fired and the railroad was cut (Witt 1976:38).

Reconstruction Period. With the abolition of slavery and the renunciation of Confederate war debts, North Carolinians recognized that they had little money or capital to begin rebuilding the state. With thousands of Confederate war veterans returning, the state had few resources to aid them and, further, feared their pent-up anger and hostility. With more than 350,000 newly freed slaves, North Carolina now had to adjust to an expanded concept of citizenship and civil rights (Ready 2005:250). By 1870, the population of Northampton County had actually grown to 14,749, and by 1880 had even reached 20,032 (Historical Census Browser 2004; Witt 1976:34).

Before the war, government had provided little in the way of education or aid to its citizens. The new state government, however, for the first time constructed a public school system that benefited everyone, white and African American alike (Ready 2005). By 1870, more than 1,000 schools had been built by the Freedmen's Bureau in the south, one of which was the School for Freedmen located in Northampton County's capital Jackson (Witt 1976:78). Private schools called academies or institutes maintained in several communities or neighborhoods were Northampton's answer to the education problem. By 1880, a subscription school was established near Seaboard known as the Seaboard Institution (Witt 1976:16). Some strived to incorporate

African Americans into the newer, freer, more educated labor force needed for industrialization and diversification (Ready 2005).

After the Civil War, railroads and their construction had come to be focus of the “New South’s” philosophy. With railroads, North Carolina and the South could compete with the North and the West. Without them, they would remain rural, agricultural, backward, and underdeveloped. After 1870, North Carolinians began an almost panic-like trend building of new railroads (Ready 2005:271). Many of the tracks and rolling stock had been damaged or destroyed during the Civil War, and North Carolina began its railroad frenzy by abandoning not only many of the older lines but also its former policy of limited state aid to railroads (Ready 2005).

According to *Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory* of 1890, the population of Northampton County was 20,032; 7,985 white, and 12,047 referred to as colored by Branson. The staples were cotton, tobacco, potatoes, wheat, peanuts, and naval stores, as wells as apples, peaches, pears, melons, berries, and other small fruits. Oak, pines, hickory, ash, and cypress were logged (Branson 1889). The coming of the railroad and the emergence of new markets also opened up the state’s forests for exploitation once again (Ready 2005). From the end of the Civil War until the turn of the century, consumption of tobacco product quadrupled. Cigarettes were easy to carry, “quick and potent,” slim, aesthetically almost an extension of the hand, and suited the new urban market of the Northeast. By 1900, Americans spent more on tobacco than clothes or toiletries (Ready 2005:269).

The economic worries the country faced after the Civil War, such as the panic of 1873, sometimes referred to as “Great Crime,” had a great impact on the farmers of North Carolina, and ever larger businesses, banks, railroads, corporations, and even government had left them more vulnerable and isolated (Ready 2005:284). By 1876, perhaps 15 to 20 percent of all laborers suffered underemployment or unemployment (Ready 2005). Two trends from 1880 to 1890—tenancy and increased farm ownership—mirrored the dilemma of farmers in North Carolina. First the breakup of plantations and large farms after the Civil War and the end of slavery led to the evolution of sharecropping, tenancy, and farm ownership. In North Carolina, they seemed a natural adjustment to the problem of what to do with large numbers of landless, relatively unskilled, and poor people, both African American and white. At first, sharecropping and tenancy provided a practical and necessary experience for farm ownership, but as the decades wore on they turned into dead-end work for scores of thousands of North Carolinians (Ready 2005).

Twentieth Century. The Great Depression hit North Carolina farmers the hardest. Between 1928 and 1932, their income plummeted from \$283,000,000 to \$97,000,000. Three-fourths of North Carolinians in 1930 lived outside towns and cities, half actually residing on working farms (Ready 2005:324). Two statistics mirrored North Carolina’s dilemma in agriculture. First, by 1930 it had the second largest number of farmers in the nation while it ranked last in the cultivated acres per farm. In a sector of the economy where mechanization and scale had increased, North Carolina had gone backwards. Throughout the 1920s, the number of farms rose perhaps four percent while acreage decreased as much as 10 percent. A great many farmers simply divided their acreage among family members who chose to live nearby (Ready 2005:336). A topographic map of 1919 shows the sparsely populated area near the current

project area (Figure 3.2-1). Background research revealed no earlier maps showing the road configuration or a structure at the location of the current project.

The Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) came to North Carolina in May 1933. A major federal program, it provided grants, not loans, to states based upon projects submitted for approval. Despite opposition from local politicians, the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA), a separate agency overseen by the FERA distributed more than 40 million dollars in federal funds and more than \$700,000 in state funds. Over 75 percent of the money went to direct relief; the rest to fund public works taken over from the Public Works Administration, including education projects. Within eighteen months, the works division had provided funds for sixty-one schools, thirty grandstands for football and baseball games, seven airports, five hospitals, twenty public stadiums, six amphitheaters, 104 miles of sewer, 309 miles of roads, 150 new homes, more than 53,000 trees, and fourteen fish hatcheries and ponds. Additionally, more than ten thousand farm families, more than 65 percent of whom were African American, received aid from the NCERA for resettlement loans (Ready 2005:334). The Civil Works Administration (CWA) had a short but productive life in North Carolina. From the middle of November 1933 until April 1934, almost six months, the agency built three hundred new schoolrooms, renovated four thousand more that had been neglected because of shortage of funds, erected one hundred new gyms and repaired forty, and, looking to improve the overall health of North Carolinians, constructed more than 50,000 outdoor toilets—"sanitary privies," in CWA terms (Ready 2005:335). Both the NCERA and the CWA left their impact on Northampton County. Federal funds contributed to the construction of high school gymnasiums in Rich Square, Seaboard, and Woodland, as well as improvements to US 158 and NC 45, street repair and drainage in Garysburg, and the extending and widening of sidewalks in Jackson, to name but a few (Kirk et al. 1936).

An important development on the educational landscape of Northampton County was the funding of at least twenty-one schools by the Rosenwald Fund during the 1920s. Created by Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, the fund promoted the education of African Americans in the South through a program that distributed matching grants for the construction of public schools. These required local school system tax dollars as well as local community dollars, almost all of which were raised by and from African Americans far in excess of the Fund grants (Brown 2007). Altogether, the Fund assisted more than 5,000 schools for African Americans, including approximately 800 in North Carolina, more than any other state. The desegregation of schools in the late 1950s led to the abandonment of most Rosenwald schools, including those in Northampton County. Three Rosenwald schools are known to have survived in Northampton County: Jonesboro School (NP0517), near Seaboard approximately 3.7 miles east of the project area, Potecasi School, near Potecasi, and Severn School (Meherrin School) in Severn.

Between the Great Depression and the end of World War II, North Carolina saw an exodus of as many as 50,000 African Americans, one that did not end until the 1970s. Those that stayed often left their farms, moving to cities such as Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Raleigh. In rural areas, some entire black communities and towns stagnated or disappeared altogether (Ready 2005).

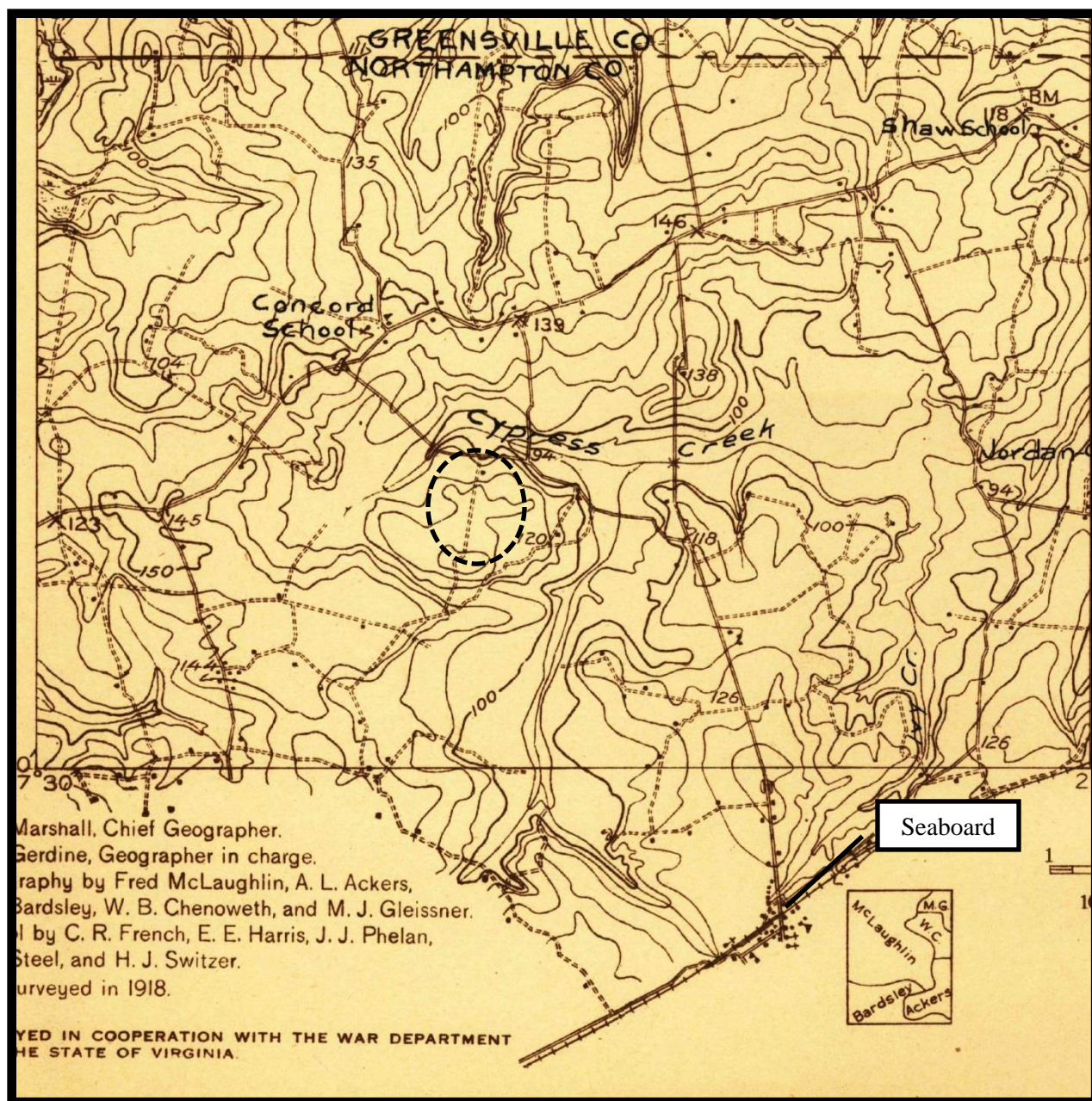


Figure 3.2-1: Detail of a 1919 15' USGS Aarringdale, Virginia, Topographic Quadrangle, Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area (Dashed Circle).

4.0 METHODS AND RESULTS

4.1 METHODS

4.1.1 Introduction

Where evaluation was attempted, archaeological sites were assessed against the NRHP criteria for integrity and significance to determine eligibility. The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive 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
- D. significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 2017).

In general, archaeological sites that lack sub-plow zone artifact-bearing deposits, have low-density artifact distributions, contain evidence of deep plowing, lack spatial integrity, lack artifact concentrations, or exhibit signs of earth-disturbing activities do not appear to be good candidates for inclusion in the NRHP. Sites that contain concentrations of artifacts, intact surface features, or intact subsurface remains may be recommended for additional evaluation to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.1.2 Background Research

Background research was conducted using information provided by OSA in Raleigh, using the library of Commonwealth, and using online resources. The purpose of the background research was to provide historic and natural contexts and to establish essential background to understand the site locations.

4.1.3 Field Methods

The investigation involved a combination of visual reconnaissance with digital photographic documentation and intensive survey to locate the sites. Within the cultivated field in the reported vicinity of the domestic site (31NP273**), survey involved systematic pedestrian transects at 5-m intervals (with surface visibility ranging from 60 to 80 percent) supplemented by judgmental shovel tests to characterize the site within the delineated area. Other parts of the domestic site were identified through systematic shovel testing. A farm road cutting through the site was also examined for surface materials. The cemetery was documented through visual reconnaissance.

Shovel tests were 30 x 30 cm and were excavated into the subsoil or sterile soil. Fill from the tests was screened through 6.35-mm mesh screen. Shovel test records were recorded on standard forms, and digital photography was used to document the project area conditions.

Very few artifacts were recovered through the survey, many of which were not clearly historic in nature. Material was identified in the field by Susan Bamann but was not retained due to the limited scope of work focusing on the identification of the site areas for avoidance as well as the lack of appropriate materials for curation and future research.

4.2 PREVIOUS RESEARCH FOR SITES 31NP273 AND 31NP274****

Both sites were recorded by Ken Odom of Roanoke Rapids in 2008. Mr. Odom reported the sites to OSA, resulting in completion of site forms in August of 2008 (coded by Susan Myers of OSA). The site form describes 31NP273** as the Thomas W. Moore domestic site, identified by surface materials during a general collection by Mr. Odom. Artifacts from the site were not analyzed during Mr. Odom's visit to OSA, so the form contains no information on the amount of types of materials recovered, nor does it list the site size. The site is listed as unevaluated, and the form recommends additional work to characterize the site.

Site 31NP274** was also recorded by Mr. Odom through the same process with OSA. The form has very limited information but recommends avoidance and additional research to establish the boundaries.

4.3 RESULTS OF CURRENT BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND FIELDWORK

4.3.1 31NP273**

SITE NUMBER: 31NP273**

SITE TYPE: Historic domestic scatter, nineteenth century to present, previously reported as the Thomas W. Moore site

SOIL TYPE: Gritney sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes; Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

SITE SIZE: 30 x 38 m (98 x 125 ft)

SELECTED ARTIFACTS: whiteware, North American stoneware, colorless bottle and container glass, brick fragments, indeterminate iron fragments, modern bottle glass

SITE DESCRIPTION: This site is bisected by a farm road, with a cultivated field in the western half and a cleared grassy as well as a small stand of pines in the eastern half. The location of the site as recorded at OSA in 2008 is shown in Figure 1.1-3. For the current project, the site was re-identified and delineated in the same approximate location based on systematic pedestrian surface survey in the cultivated field (with surface visibility ranging from 60 to 80 percent) as well as systematic shovel testing in the eastern portion. Surface survey covered a 150-x-90-m area around the previously recorded site location in order to ensure that the site was rediscovered; this survey covered to highest area of the landform, which begins to slope gently to the south and slopes more abruptly to the north and west. Surface artifacts were only encountered in a small 38-x 22-m area, with some material actually collected along the dirt farm

road that bisects the site. Figure 4.3-1 shows the area covered by the surface survey, as well as the area of the surface scatter identified during the survey. Figure 4.3-2 is a photo of the cultivated area. The surface scatter included a piece of undecorated whiteware as well as colorless and green container or bottle glass and brick fragments (Table 4.3-1). Three judgmental shovel tests placed within the scatter (Shovel Tests 2 through 4) yielded some material (from the plow zone of Shovel Test 3 and 4). Another judgmental shovel test was placed to the north of the surface scatter to examine a broad area where the current farm road turns to continue along the northern edge of the field. This area is just above a wooded slope extending down to a lower field. This shovel test (Shovel Test 1) yielded a very small piece of pale green container glass and a small brick fragment from the disturbed upper zone related to the farm road. Appendix A contains descriptions of the shovel test profiles.

In the eastern portion of the site, systematic shovel testing (15-m intervals) of the cleared, grassy area shown in Figure 4.3-1 (see area of Shovel Tests 6, 7 and 8) yielded one positive shovel test (Shovel Test 6). This shovel test contained two pieces of colorless container glass, and some very small fragments of brick (merely crumbles) were noted. The material was in a dark brown (10YR 3/3) plow zone or disturbed zone with a sharp transition (approximately 22 cm deep). It should be noted that the orthoimage used in Figure 4.3-1 shows a farm building in the area, but this building is no longer extant. Shovel Test 8, along the northern edge of this area, had a very thin dark brown zone at the top (6 cm) with dark yellowish brown sandy clay directly below. Just north of the shovel test is a wooded area with a slightly higher elevation. A small cut bank can be seen along the edge of this area within a meter or so of the shovel test, suggesting some grading has taken place in the clearing (Figure 4.3-3). The area to the east of the clearing slopes fairly steeply to an area of planted pines.

Just to south of the grassy clearing, where pines have grown up in a small level area, two more judgmental shovel tests were excavated (Shovel Tests 9 and 10) (Figure 4.3-4). The area to the east of these pines slopes to the east, and to the south is another farm road. Shovel Test 10 yielded two artifacts (North American stoneware and colorless glass bottle fragment), shown in Figure 4.3-5. Shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals to the north of the grassy clearing (Shovel Tests 11 through 14), on the slightly higher wooded landform (which also has the cemetery recorded as 31NP274**), were negative and revealed a natural three-zone profile with an A-, E- and B-horizon or a A- and E-horizon (see Appendix A). The artifacts from Shovel Test 10 may date to the nineteenth century, with the piece of North American stoneware bearing a possible date range of 1705 to 1930 and the glass bottle possibly dating to the late nineteenth century based on the possible applied lip (see Table 4.3-1 for dating information). Few other artifacts from the site are consistent with this conclusion; many appear indeterminate or are from the mid-to-late twentieth century, although the piece of undecorated whiteware collected from the surface could date to the nineteenth century.

The site location is generally consistent with the presence of a structure in the area on the 1919 map in Figure 3.2-1 of the cultural overview section. It is entirely consistent with historic orthoimagery from 1974 and 1950 (Figures 4.3-6 and 4.3-7). These images show a small cluster of buildings in the approximate location of the grassy clearing. It should be noted that the curve of the current farm road in the site area has been altered so that it curves to the east at a point further north, whereas it had continued straight through the edge of the current field around a

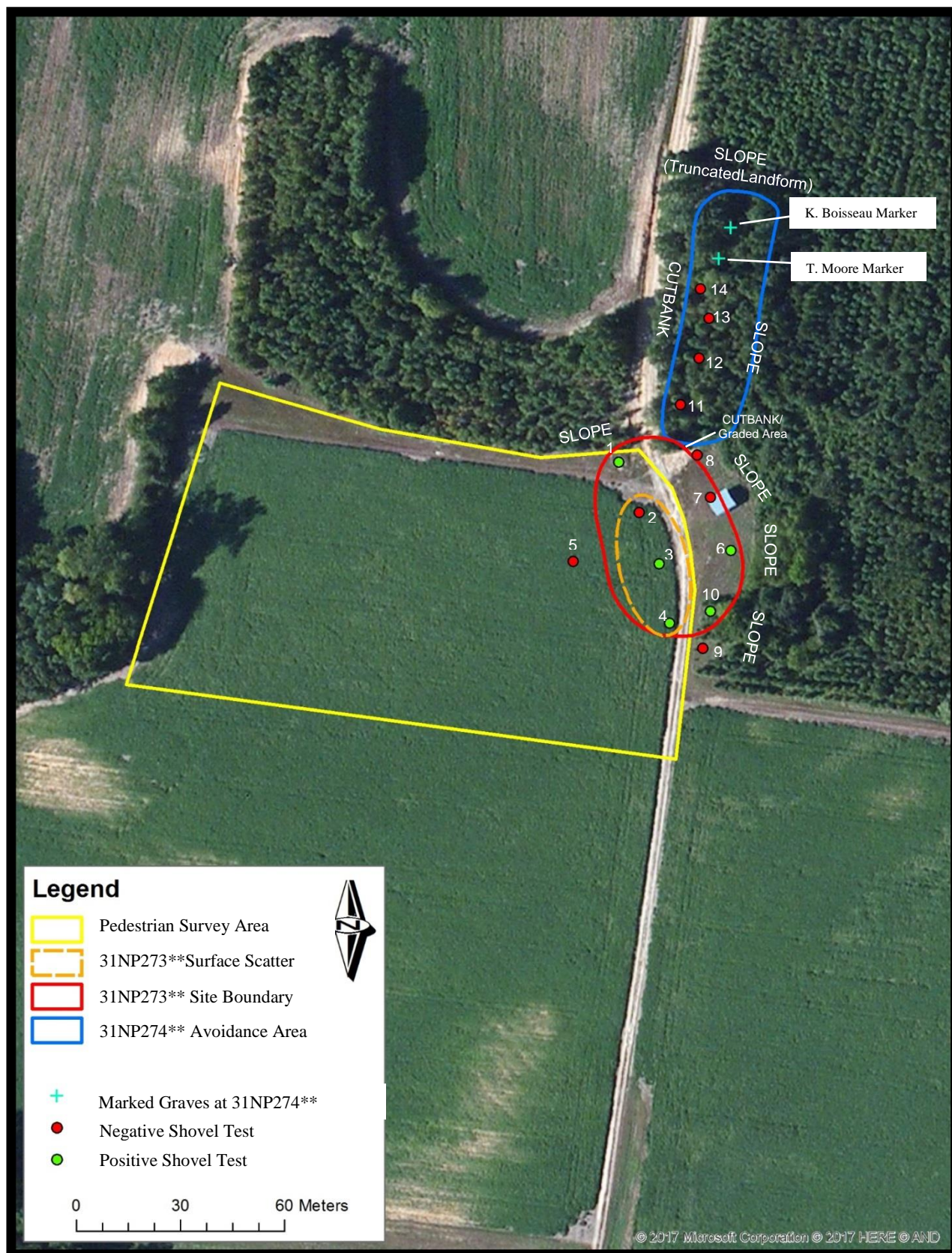


Figure 4.3-1: Map of Site Boundaries, Shovel Test Locations, and Known Grave Locations for 31NP273** and 31NP274**.



Figure 4.3-2: Portion of 31NP273** West of Farm Road, in Cultivated Field, Looking West.



Figure 4.3-3: View of Northern Edge of 31NP273** and Wooded Landform with Cemetery (31NP274**), Looking North-Northeast. Note low cut back indicated by arrows and grassy clearing to south.



Figure 4.3-4: View of 31NP273**Showing Area of Shovel Tests 9 and 10 and Grassy Clearing to North, Looking North.



Figure 4.3-5: Artifacts from Shovel Test 10, 31NP273**. Left, North American stoneware; Right, bottle fragment with possible applied lip and signs of heat alteration.

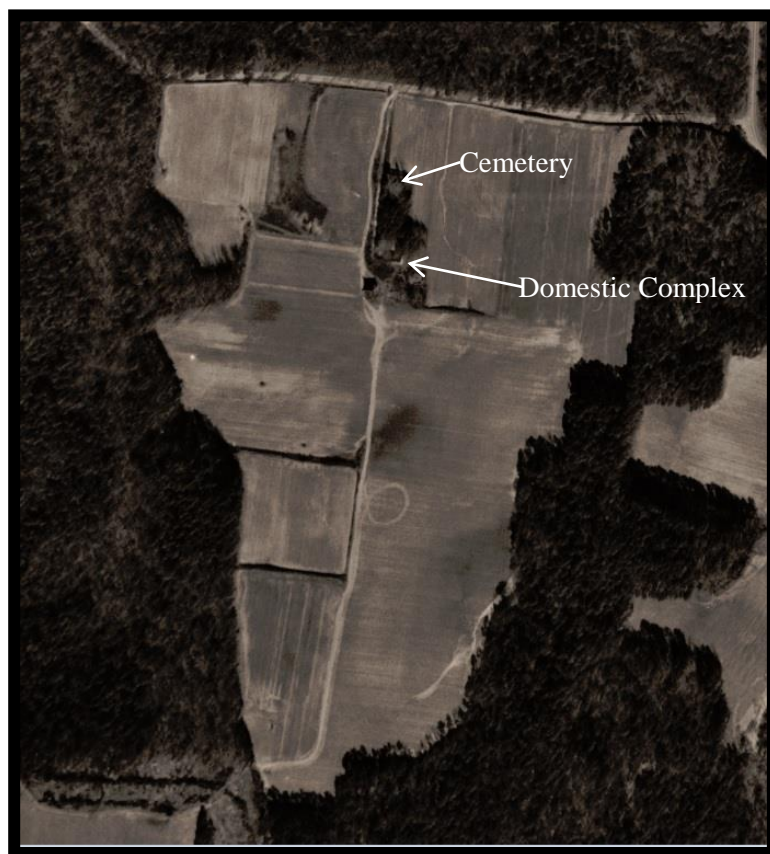


Figure 4.3-6: Portion of 1974 Orthoimage Showing the Domestic Complex Represented by 31NP273** and the Associated Cemetery Area (31NP274**) (USGS Earth Explorer 2017b).

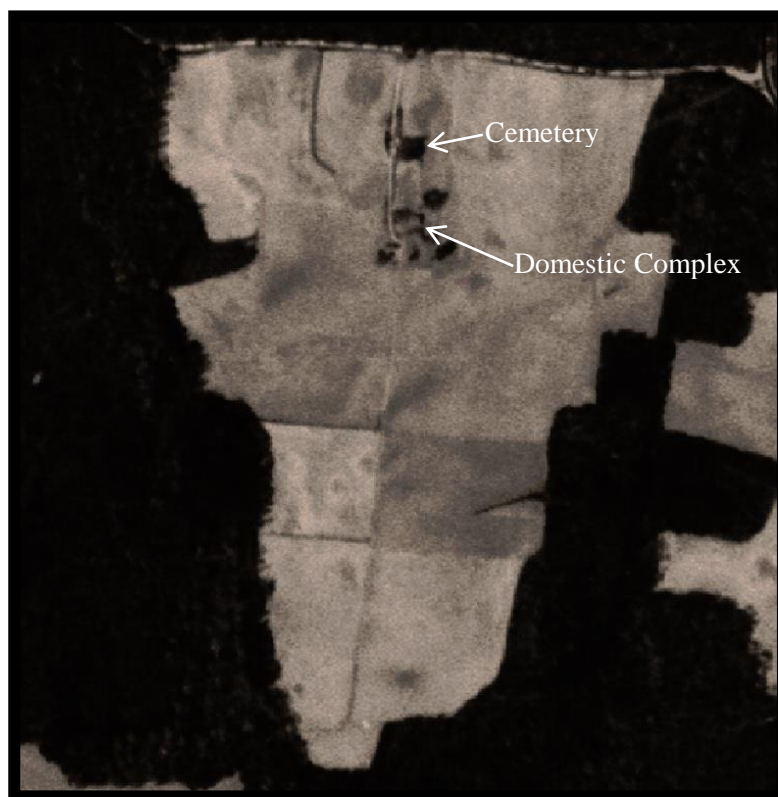


Figure 4.3-7: Portion of 1950 Orthoimage Showing the Domestic Complex Represented by 31NP273** and the Associated Cemetery Area (31NP274**) (USGS Earth Explorer 2017b).

Table 4.3-1: Material Identified During Survey of 31NP273**.

Provenience	Count	Object	Comment	Dating Information
Surface Within Cultivated Field, Near Edge of Farm Path	1	undecorated whiteware	glaze surfaces intact; less than 1 x 1 " in size	1820-present (Miller et al. 2000)
Surface Within Cultivated Field, Near Edge of Farm Path	1	brick	approximately 1/3 of brick, 3 x 3.5 x 2.25" is size	does not appear handmade
Surface Within Cultivated Field	5	brick fragments	small, eroded	indeterminate
Surface Within Cultivated Field	4	colorless container glass		indeterminate
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	2	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	1	green bottle glass	"7-Up green"	appears modern
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	3	brick fragments	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 1, Zone 1 (disturbed zone)	1	pale green container glass	very small	indeterminate
Shovel Test 1, Zone 1 (disturbed zone)	1	brick fragment	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	4	indeterminate iron fragments	small (from wire or nail shafts?)	indeterminate
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	2	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	aqua container glass, stippled		post-1940 (Lindsey 2017)
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	brick fragment	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	2	brick fragments	one very small, one 3 x 2" in size	indeterminate
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	iron wire nail fragment		1880- present (Stelle 2001)
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	4	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	colorless container glass, embossed	embossing forms basketweave pattern	modern?
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	green bottle glass	"7-Up green"	appears modern
Shovel Test 6, Zone 1 (plow zone?)	2	colorless container glass	also noted some small brick crumbles in plow zone	indeterminate
Shovel Test 10, Zone 1 (old plow zone)	1	North American stoneware, gray bodied, brown salt-glazed exterior	see photo	1705-1930 (Noël Hume 1969)
Shovel Test 10, Zone 1 (old plow zone)	1	1 colorless bottle glass, shoulder and neck/lip fragment, applied lip?	lip area distorted by heat, see photo	applied lip common early 1800s to late 1880s (Lindsey 2017)

structure before curving to the east. That would place the structure (possible outbuilding) in the approximate area of Shovel Tests 3 and 4. A dwelling might have been in the vicinity of Shovel Test 8 where possible grading was detected, and the cemetery recorded as 31NP274** appears to show up as an area of differential vegetation in both images. The presence of the gravemarker for Thomas W. Moore (1842-1918) at adjacent 31NP274** (see separate description below) makes it likely that Moore was associated with this domestic complex. Moore's death certificate indicates that he was a self-employed white farmer born in Southampton County, Virginia, and having died in Pleasant Hill Township in Northampton County. His wife was Mary Vassar Moore, and his parents were Richard Moore and Mary Jardon (Ancestry.com 2017).

RECOMMENDATIONS: This site can be characterized as a low-density, diffuse domestic scatter that has been partly spread by plowing and that may have been impacted by demolition of the farm building shown in the modern orthoimage in Figure 4.3-1. There is little remaining to reflect the domestic complex shown in historic orthoimages (see Figures 4.3-6 and 4.3-7) or any earlier structures, although the scatter as detected is consistent with the locations of buildings that are depicted in the images. This site is unlikely to yield additional significant information on domestic life or farming in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and also does not appear eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

4.3.1 31NP274**

SITE NUMBER: 31NP274**

SITE TYPE: Thomas W. Moore Cemetery (Figure 4.3-8)

SOIL TYPE: Gritney sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

SITE SIZE: contained on landform measuring 53 x 23 m (174 x 75 ft)

SELECTED ARTIFACTS: n/a

SITE DESCRIPTION: This cemetery sits upon a 53-x-23-m wooded landform (mixed forest with some mature holly trees and earlier succession vegetation) that is defined by a steep cut bank along its western boundary, moderate to steep slope along the northern and eastern boundaries, and a potentially graded area along its southern boundary. Figure 4.3-1 shows the boundaries of the landform. The cutbank on the western side is due to the farm access road that leads back to the former farm complex area at 31NP273** (Figure 4.3-9). The slope on the northern end may be due to some land alternation to the north where there are planted pines, as the landform appears somewhat truncated and subsoil was visible at the surface in the planted area. The slope along the eastern side is distinct but more regular, leading to a low area with an intermittent drainage. On the southern side, the possible grading suggested by the low cutbank in Figure 4.3-3 further defines the landform.

There are two marked graves on the landform. The grave of Thomas W. Moore (born December 16, 1842; died December 10, 1918) is marked by an upright, inscribed stone (see Figure 4.3-8 and see also location in Figure 4.3-1). It is located next to a very large and rotten cedar stump, which may account for the area of possible dark vegetation at the probable cemetery location in the 1950 orthoimage in Figure 4.3-7. Figure 4.3-9 shows the location of the marker on the landform and in relation to the cutbank along the western boundary. The grave of Katherine M. Boisseau (1885-1976) is marked by a metal funeral home marker (Figure 4.3-10). The location



Figure 4.3-8: View of Thomas W. Moore Gravemarker at 31NP274**, Looking West.



Figure 4.3-9: View of Landform with Cemetery 31NP274**, Showing Location of Thomas W. Moore Gravemarker, Looking East. Note steep cutbank along western edge of the landform.



Figure 4.3-10: View of Metal Funeral Home Marker for Katherine M. Boisseau, at 31NP274**, Looking West.

of this marker is also shown in Figure 4.3-1. Both markers are located within the northern third of the landform, roughly in the area indicated in Figures 4.3-6 and 4.3-7.

An entry for the cemetery was found in the archives of USGenWeb (USGENWEB 2017). The entry indicates that, in addition to the two graves described above, four other individuals are interred at the location, all on the east side of the farm access road in the area described as the Thomas W. Moore Cemetery. The unmarked graves are those of Mary Vassar (wife, 1852-1934); James Boisseau (1877-?); and two children of James and Kate Boisseau. The author of the entry (W. J. Coker) states that he is related to one or more of the people mentioned and based his information on family knowledge. Visual inspection of the landform revealed no other funeral home markers and no signs of unmarked graves such as depressions or distinctive vegetation.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The purpose of the investigation of the cemetery was to confirm its location and provide information for an avoidance plan. The cemetery has two known graves and may have four additional unmarked graves. Although the marked graves are located in the northern third of the landform in the area suggested by the historic orthoimages, it is not possible to say if any unmarked graves are also limited to this portion of the landform. Therefore, in order to assure avoidance of any graves associated with the cemetery, we recommend that the entire well-defined landform, as shown in Figure 4.3-1, be marked and avoided during any land alteration and construction associated with the solar project. If the entire landform cannot be avoided, a more in-depth study of the landform to locate grave shafts (through geophysical survey and/or topsoil stripping) would be required.

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APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST PROFILES

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST PROFILES

Site # (if applicable)	ST #	Zone 1 (Depth and Soil Color/Texture)		Zone 2 (Depth and Soil Color/Texture)		Zone 3 (Depth and Soil Color/Texture)		Zone 4 (Depth and Soil Color/Texture)		Positive or Negative for Cultural Materials
31NP273**	1	0-24	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SL	24-35	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown S- becoming wet					Positive
	2	0-23	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown LS	23-35	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL					Negative
	3	0-21	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown LS	21-32	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SC (with iron concretions)					Positive
	4	0-29	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown LS	29-38	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL					Positive
	5	0-25	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown LS	25-35	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL					Negative
	6	0-22	10YR 3/3 dark brown SL	22-34	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown S					Positive
	7	0-10	10YR 3/3 dark brown SL	10-23	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown S	23-33	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SC			Negative
	8	0-6	10YR 3/3 dark brown SL	6-20	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL					Negative
	9	0-26	10YR 3/3 dark brown SL	26-35	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown S					Negative
	10	0-26	10YR 3/3 dark brown SL	26-39	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown S					Positive
	11	0-8	10YR 3/3 brown SL	8-24	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown SL	24-30	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL			Negative
	12	0-9	10YR 3/3 brown SL	9-17	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown SL	17-29	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL			Negative
	13	0-6	10YR 3/3 brown SL	6-22	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown SCL					Negative
	14	0-10	10YR 3/3 brown SL	10-29	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown SL					Negative

NASIS Soils: COS=Coarse Sand, S=Sand, FS=Fine Sand, VFS=Very Fine Sand, LCO=Loamy Coarse Sand, LS=Loamy Sand, LPS=Loamy Fine Sand, LVFS=Loamy Very Fine Sand, COSL=Coarse Sandy Loam, COSC=Coarse Sandy Clay, SL=Sandy Loam, FSL=Fine Sandy Loam, VFSL=Very Fine Sandy Loam, L=Loam, SIL=Silt Loam, SF=Silt, SCL=Sandy Clay Loam, CL=Clay Loam, SICL=Silty Clay Loam, SC=Sandy Clay, SIC=Silty Clay, C=Clay

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NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM VIII
Office of State Archaeology/Division of Archives & History

1. STATE SITE NUMBER: 31NP273**
2. SITE/VESSEL NAME(S): Thomas W. Moore Site
3. OTHER SITE NUMBER:
4. INSTITUTION ASSIGNING: Amateur CODE: 98
5. PROJECT SITE NUMBER:
6. SITE COMPONENT: **2 - Historic** 7. SITE REMAINS: A - No Above-ground Remains

SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

8. COUNTY: Northampton
9. QUAD MAP: Claesville MAP CODE: C136
10. BODY OF WATER: Tributary of Cypress Creek
11. COORDINATE SYSTEM: 1 - UTM MAP UNITS: 1 - Meter
12. MAP ZONE: 3 - 18 MAP DATUM: 1 - NAD 83
13. MAP EASTING: 279226 MAP NORTHING: 4044285
14. RECORDED W/ GPS?: 1 - Yes GPS DATA POST-PROCESSED?: 1 - Yes

*****ATTACH USGS MAP AND ANY ADDITIONAL SITE MAPS*****

15. DATE RECORDED: 4/22/08 RECORDED BY: Reinvestigated by Commonwealth
Heritage Group, Inc., in 2017.
16. RESULT OF COMPLIANCE PROJECT: 1 - Yes PROJECT NAME: Investigation for proposed Pecan Solar
Farm
17. PROJECT TRACKING NUMBER(S): CH 15-0848
18. CODING DATE: 3/15/17 CODED BY: Susan Bamann, RPA
19. CURATION FACILITY: 20. ACCESSION NUMBER: ORDER:
1. N/A 1.
2. 2.
3. 3.
21. ARTIFACT INVENTORY ATTACHED: 1 - Yes
22. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE #S:)
23. RECOMMENDATIONS: 1 - No Further Work

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

24. GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION: 99 - Other broad low ridge
25. ELEVATION/DEPTH: 120 FT. AMSL

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26. SLOPE PERCENT: LOW 2 % HIGH 6 % SLOPE FACE DIRECTION: 9 - No Slope
27. SOIL/BOTTOM COMPOSITION: 5 - Sandy Loam
28. NRCS SOIL TYPE CODE: GxC/NoB SOIL SERIES NAME: Norfolk Sandy Loam/Gritney Sandy Loam
29. MODERN VEGETATION: 10 - No Vegetation/Cleared
30. DISTANCE TO WATER/FROM SHORE: 616 (Meters)
31. NEAREST PERMANENT WATER TYPE: 2 - River, Creek, Stream
32. DRAINAGE BASIN: 4 - Chowan
33. SITE SIZE 5 - 601-5000 sq. m./719-5980 sq. yds.
34. GROUND VISIBILITY: LOW 60 % GROUND VISIBILITY: HIGH 80 %
35. UNDERWATER VISIBILITY (FEET):
36. SITE CONDITION: 11 - Totally Destroyed
37. PERCENT DESTROYED: 5 - 76% - 100% DATE DESTROYED: post-1974
38. DESTRUCTION CAUSES: 8 - Cultivation 9 - Other

INVESTIGATIONS

39. COLLECTION MADE: 1 - Yes
40. COLLECTION STRATEGY: 1 - Controlled
41. AREA COVERED IN CONTROLLED COLLECTION: 13500 (SQ. M.)
42. TEST MADE: 1 - Yes
43. TESTING METHODS: 3 - Shovel Test
44. EXCAVATION DATE: 1/25/17 45. INSTITUTION EXCAVATING: Commonwealth Heritage Group

PREHISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

45. CULTURAL COMPONENT(S):

46. SITE FUNCTION(S):

47. MIDDEN:

48. LITHICS:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hafted Bifaces/Projectile Pts. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Primary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Bifaces | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Secondary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Unifacial Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Tertiary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other Unifacial Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Ground Or Pecked Stone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Cores | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Shatter |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other |

49. TOOL TYPES AND FREQUENCIES:

#	#
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 - PPt. (Triangular)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Hardaway Blade	<input type="checkbox"/> 32 - PPt. Frag.(Notched/Stemmed)
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/> 33 - PPt. Frag. (Triangular)
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Hardaway Side-Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 - PPt. Frag. Indeterminate)
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Palmer Corner Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 35 - End Scraper (Type I)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Kirk Corner-Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 36 - End Scraper (Type II)
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 - St. Albans Side Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 - End Scraper (Type III)

<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - LeCroy Bifurcated Stem	<input type="checkbox"/> 38 - Side Scraper (Type I)
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Kanawha Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 39 - Side Scraper (Type II)
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 - Kirk Serrated	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 - Side Scraper (Type III)
<input type="checkbox"/> 11 - Kirk Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 - Pointed Scraper
<input type="checkbox"/> 12 - Stanly Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 - Oval Scraper
<input type="checkbox"/> 13 - Morrow Mtn. I Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 43 - Pisgah Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 14 - Morrow Mtn. II Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 44 - Haywood Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 15 - Guilford Lanceolate	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 - Garden Creek Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 16 - Halifax Side-Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 46 - Copena Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 17 - Savannah River Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 47 - Connetsee Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 18 - Sm. Savannah R. Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 - Madison
<input type="checkbox"/> 19 - Gypsy Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 49 - South Appalachian Pentagonal
<input type="checkbox"/> 20 - Swannanoa Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 - Transylvania Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 21 - Badin Crude Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 - Otter
<input type="checkbox"/> 22 - Yadkin Large Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 52 - Plott
<input type="checkbox"/> 23 - Roanoke Large Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 53 - Big Sandy
<input type="checkbox"/> 24 - Uwharrie Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 54 - MacCorkle
<input type="checkbox"/> 25 - Caraway Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 55 - Bradley Spike
<input type="checkbox"/> 26 - Clarksville Small Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 56 - Swansboro
<input type="checkbox"/> 27 - Pee Dee Pentagonal	<input type="checkbox"/> 57 - Yadkin-Eared
<input type="checkbox"/> 28 - Randolph Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 58 - Piscataway
<input type="checkbox"/> 29 - PPT. (Notched)	<input type="checkbox"/> 59 - Roanoke Small Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 30 - PPT. (Stemmed)	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 - Swansboro
	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 - Other

50. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Phytolith Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Non-Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 T-L Sample(S) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Antler | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Sediment Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Unworked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Wood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Worked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Fiber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Turtle Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Fabric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 C-14 Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Fire-Cracked Rock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Pollen Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other |

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS:

51. CERAMIC TEMPER:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

52. SURFACE TREATMENT:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

53. TYPE NAME:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

HISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

54. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGIN: 4 - 19th Century

PERIOD OF OCCUPATION END: 5 - 20th Century

55. REFINED DATE FROM:

REFINED DATE TO:

56. HISTORIC AFFILIATION:

99 - Other

Thomas W. Moore, white farmer

57. HISTORIC DEFINITION:

1 - Domestic

58. SITE TYPE/FEATURE:

(NOTE: IF RESPONSE 58 IS #65, WATER VESSEL, COMPLETE ITEMS 59 – 76,
AND APPLICABLE ITEMS FROM HISTORIC ARTIFACTS)

VESSEL INFORMATION

59. DATA SOURCE:

60. PRIMARY HULL CONSTRUCTION: DETAIL:

61. HULL FASTENINGS: DETAIL:

62. HULL DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:

63. WRECKAGE DIMENSIONS: LENGTH: FEET WIDTH: FEET DEPTH: FEET
HOW DETERMINED:

64. ESTIMATED ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS: LENGTH: FEET WIDTH: FEET DEPTH: FEET
HOW DETERMINED:

65. ESTIMATE OF ORIGINAL VESSEL REMAINING: %

66. MEANS OF PROPULSION: PRIMARY: SECONDARY: DETAILS:

67. SAIL POWERED: NUMBER OF MASTS: OBSERVABLE REMAINS:
SAIL CONFIGURATION (IF POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE):
DETAILS:

68. ENGINE POWERED: MECHANISM: DETAILS:
ENGINE NUMBER: TYPE: FUEL:
BOILER NUMBER: TYPE:

69. ALTERNATE MEANS OF POWER (IF ANY): DETAILS:

70. CAUSE OF LOSS: DETAILS:

71. COUNTRY OF CONSTRUCTION (IF KNOWN):

72. ARTIFACT CATEGORIES OBSERVED: ☐ Cargo
☐ Ordnance
☐ Ship's Equipment
☐ Personal Effects
☐ Other

73. PURPOSE OF CRAFT: DETAILS:

74. TYPE OF VESSEL:

75. VESSEL DESCRIPTION:

76. VISIT HISTORY (DATE, ORGANIZATION, PURPOSE, RESULTS):

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

77. ACTIVITIES GROUP: ☐ 1 - Construction Tools ☐ 6 - Storage Items
☐ 2 - Farm Tools ☐ 7 - Ethnobotanical
☐ 3 - Toys ☐ 8 - Associated With Stable Or Barn
☐ 4 - Fishing Gear ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Colonial-Indian Pottery
78. AGRICULTURE: ☐ 1 - Farm Tool ☐ 3 - Fencing Material
☐ 2 - Assoc. w/ Stable/Barn ☐ 9 - Other
79. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP: ☐ 1 - Window Glass ☐ 4 - Construction Hardware
☒ 2 - Nails ☐ 5 - Door Lock Parts
☐ 3 - Spikes ☒ 9 - Other **brick fragments**
80. ARMS GROUP: ☐ 1 - Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue ☐ 3 - Gun Parts, Bullet Molds
☐ 2 - Gun Flints, Gunspalls ☐ 9 - Other
81. CLOTHING GROUP: ☐ 1 - Buckles ☐ 6 - Hook & Eye Fasteners
☐ 2 - Thimbles ☐ 7 - Bale Seals
☐ 3 - Buttons ☐ 8 - Glass Beads
☐ 4 - Scissors ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Straight Pins
82. HISTORIC MISCELLANEOUS: ☐ 1 - Bone Fragment ☐ 4 - Silversmithing Debris
☐ 2 - Furniture Hardware ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 3 - Button Manufacturing Blanks
83. KITCHEN GROUP: ☒ 1 - Ceramics ☒ 6 - Glassware
☐ 2 - Wine Bottle ☐ 7 - Tableware
☐ 3 - Case Bottle ☐ 8 - Kitchenware
☐ 4 - Tumbler ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Pharmaceutical Bottle
84. MILITARY OBJECTS: ☐ 1 - Swords ☐ 4 - Artillery Shot & Shell
☐ 2 - Insignia ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 3 - Bayonets
85. PERSONAL ITEMS: ☐ 1 - Coins ☐ 3 - Personal Items
☐ 2 - Keys ☐ 9 - Other
86. PIPES: ☐ 1 - Tobacco Pipe ☐ 3 - Pipe Stems
☐ 2 - Stub-Stemmed Pipes ☐ 9 - Other

87. TEMPORALLY DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: 1 - Yes

COMMENTS

88. OWNER/TENANT INFORMATION: Charlotte P. Kerr

89. DIRECTIONS TO SITE: site is accessed from dirt farm road off of Jethro Harris Road

90. RESEARCH POTENTIAL: none

91. EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS: Based on the 2017 investigation, 31NP273** can be characterized as a low-density, diffuse domestic scatter from the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries (likely associated with Thomas Moore) that has been partly spread by plowing and that may have been impacted by demolition of a farm building shown in recent orthoimagery. There is little remaining to reflect a domestic complex shown in historic orthoimages from 1974 and 1950. The site is unlikely to yield additional significant information on domestic life or farming in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and also does not appear eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

92. EXCAVATION RESULTS:

93. EXPLANATION OF IMPACTS:

94. TESTING RESULTS:

95. FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

96. OTHER IMPORTANT ARTIFACT TYPES:

97. HISTORIC CERAMIC TYPES: North American stoneware, whiteware

98. HISTORIC SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is adjacent to 31NP274, which contains the grave of Thomas W. Moore and others. The site was part of a domestic complex with a small number of outbuildings, based on historic imagery. Very few artifacts, many indeterminate and possibly not historic, were recovered from surface survey and shovel testing. The complex is still present in a 1974 orthoimage. An associated report has been submitted to OSA.

99. COMMENTS: Materials collected/identified in the field were inventoried but not retained.

100 – 107: OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY USE ONLY

100. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

101. NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION:

102. DATE ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

103. TYPE OF FORM:

104. RECORDER STATUS:

105. FORM RELIABILITY:

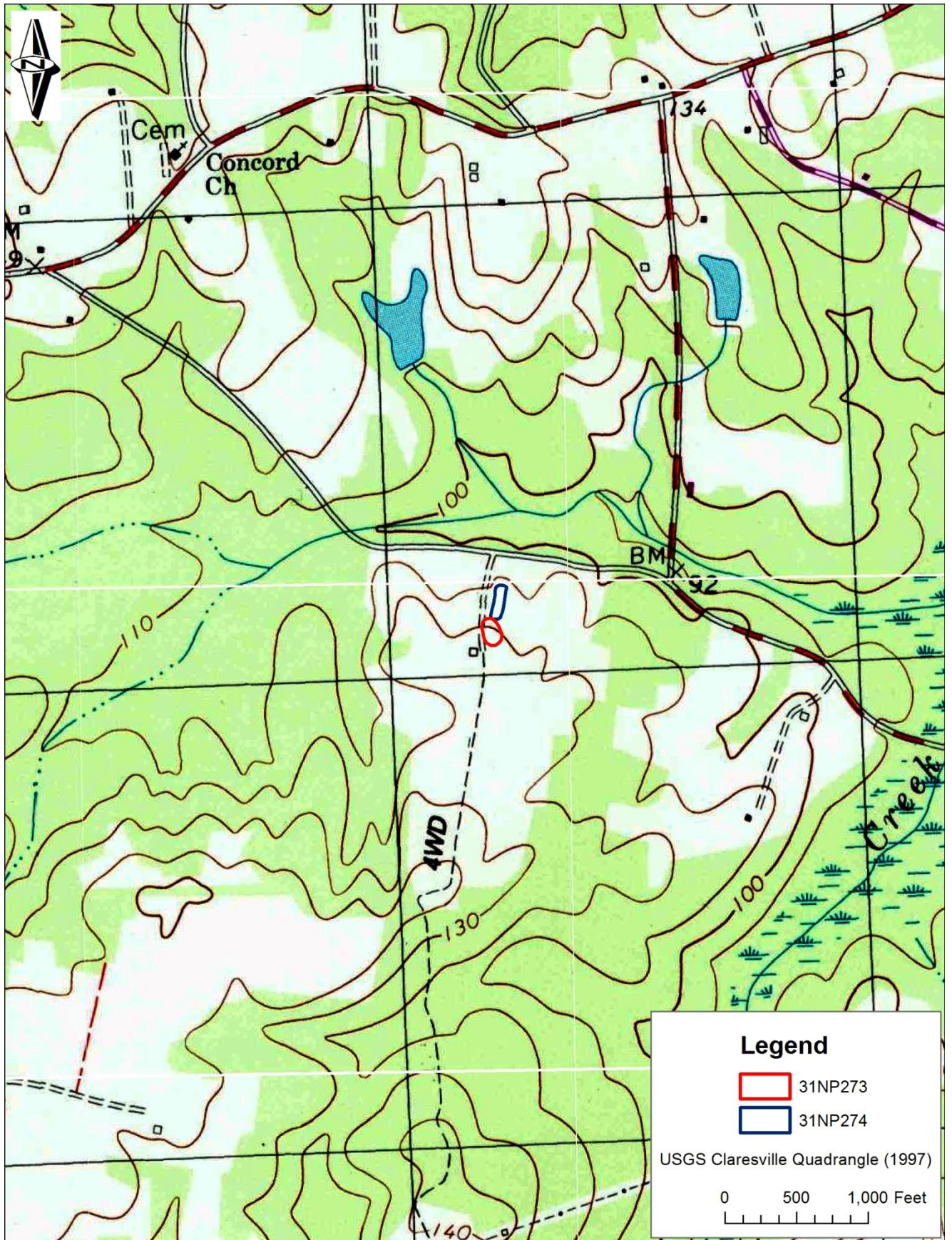
106. LOCATIONAL RELIABILITY:

107. FORM DATA CHECKED BY:

DATE:

Material Identified During the 2017 Survey of 31NP273**.

Provenience	Count	Object	Comment	Dating Information
Surface Within Cultivated Field, Near Edge of Farm Path	1	undecorated whiteware	glaze surfaces intact; less than 1 x 1 " in size	1820-present (Miller et al. 2000)
Surface Within Cultivated Field, Near Edge of Farm Path	1	brick	approximately 1/3 of brick, 3 x 3.5 x 2.25" is size	does not appear handmade
Surface Within Cultivated Field	5	brick fragments	small, eroded	indeterminate
Surface Within Cultivated Field	4	colorless container glass		indeterminate
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	2	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	1	green bottle glass	"7-Up green"	appears modern
Surface Along Farm Path Next to Cultivated Field	3	brick fragments	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 1, Zone 1 (disturbed zone)	1	pale green container glass	very small	indeterminate
Shovel Test 1, Zone 1 (disturbed zone)	1	brick fragment	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	4	indeterminate iron fragments	small (from wire or nail shafts?)	indeterminate
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	2	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	aqua container glass, stippled		post-1940 (Lindsey 2017)
Shovel Test 3, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	brick fragment	small, eroded	indeterminate
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	2	brick fragments	one very small, one 3 x 2" in size	indeterminate
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	iron wire nail fragment		1880- present (Stelle 2001)
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	4	colorless container glass	one with threaded bottle closure portion	threaded example appears modern
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	colorless container glass, embossed	embossing forms basketweave pattern	modern?
Shovel Test 4, Zone 1 (plow zone)	1	green bottle glass	"7-Up green"	appears modern
Shovel Test 6, Zone 1 (plow zone?)	2	colorless container glass	also noted some small brick crumbles in plow zone	indeterminate
Shovel Test 10, Zone 1 (old plow zone)	1	North American stoneware, gray bodied, brown salt-glazed exterior	see photo	1705-1930 (Noël Hume 1969)
Shovel Test 10, Zone 1 (old plow zone)	1	1 colorless bottle glass, shoulder and neck/lip fragment, applied lip?	lip area distorted by heat, see photo	applied lip common early 1800s to late 1880s (Lindsey 2017)



NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM VIII
Office of State Archaeology/Division of Archives & History

1. STATE SITE NUMBER: 31NP274**
2. SITE/VESSEL NAME(S): Thomas W. Moore Cemetery
3. OTHER SITE NUMBER:
4. INSTITUTION ASSIGNING: Amateur CODE: 98
5. PROJECT SITE NUMBER:
6. SITE COMPONENT: **2 - Historic** 7. SITE REMAINS: B - Above-ground Remains

SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

8. COUNTY: Northampton
9. QUAD MAP: Claesville MAP CODE: C136
10. BODY OF WATER: Tributary of Cypress Creek
11. COORDINATE SYSTEM: 1 - UTM MAP UNITS: 1 - Meter
12. MAP ZONE: 3 - 18 MAP DATUM: 1 - NAD 83
13. MAP EASTING: 279246 MAP NORTHING: 4044348
14. RECORDED W/ GPS?: 1 - Yes GPS DATA POST-PROCESSED?: 1 - Yes

*****ATTACH USGS MAP AND ANY ADDITIONAL SITE MAPS*****

15. DATE RECORDED: 4/22/08 RECORDED BY: Reinvestigated by Commonwealth
Heritage Group, Inc., in 2017.
16. RESULT OF COMPLIANCE PROJECT: 1 - Yes PROJECT NAME: Investigation for Proposed Pecan Solar
Farm
17. PROJECT TRACKING NUMBER(S): CH 15-0848
18. CODING DATE: 3/15/17 CODED BY: Susan Bamann, RPA
19. CURATION FACILITY: 20. ACCESSION NUMBER: ORDER:
1. N/A 1.
2. 2.
3. 3.
21. ARTIFACT INVENTORY ATTACHED: 2 - No
22. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE #S:)
23. RECOMMENDATIONS: 6 - Preservation by Avoidance

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

24. GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION: 12 - Hill or Ridgetop
25. ELEVATION/DEPTH: 120 FT. AMSL

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26. SLOPE PERCENT: LOW 6 % HIGH 10 % SLOPE FACE DIRECTION:
27. SOIL/BOTTOM COMPOSITION: 5 - Sandy Loam
28. NRCS SOIL TYPE CODE: GxC SOIL SERIES NAME: Gritney Sandy Loam
29. MODERN VEGETATION: 10 - No Vegetation/Cleared
30. DISTANCE TO WATER/FROM SHORE: 616 (Meters)
31. NEAREST PERMANENT WATER TYPE: 2 - River, Creek, Stream
32. DRAINAGE BASIN: 4 - Chowan
33. SITE SIZE 5 - 601-5000 sq. m./719-5980 sq. yds.
34. GROUND VISIBILITY: LOW 0 % GROUND VISIBILITY: HIGH 0 %
35. UNDERWATER VISIBILITY (FEET):
36. SITE CONDITION: 4 - Wooded
37. PERCENT DESTROYED: 0 - Unknown DATE DESTROYED:
38. DESTRUCTION CAUSES: 0 - Unknown

INVESTIGATIONS

39. COLLECTION MADE: 2 - No
40. COLLECTION STRATEGY:
41. AREA COVERED IN CONTROLLED COLLECTION: (SQ. M.)
42. TEST MADE:
43. TESTING METHODS:
44. EXCAVATION DATE: 45. INSTITUTION EXCAVATING:

PREHISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

45. CULTURAL COMPONENT(S):

46. SITE FUNCTION(S):

47. MIDDEN:

48. LITHICS:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hafted Bifaces/Projectile Pts. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Primary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Bifaces | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Secondary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Unifacial Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Tertiary Debitage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other Unifacial Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Ground Or Pecked Stone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Cores | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Shatter |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other |

49. TOOL TYPES AND FREQUENCIES:

	#		#
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Clovis		<input type="checkbox"/> 31 - PPt. (Triangular)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Hardaway Blade		<input type="checkbox"/> 32 - PPt. Frag.(Notched/Stemmed)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Hardaway-Dalton		<input type="checkbox"/> 33 - PPt. Frag. (Triangular)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Hardaway Side-Notched		<input type="checkbox"/> 34 - PPt. Frag. Indeterminate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Palmer Corner Notched		<input type="checkbox"/> 35 - End Scraper (Type I)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Kirk Corner-Notched		<input type="checkbox"/> 36 - End Scraper (Type II)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 - St. Albans Side Notched		<input type="checkbox"/> 37 - End Scraper (Type III)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - LeCroy Bifurcated Stem		<input type="checkbox"/> 38 - Side Scraper (Type I)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Kanawha Stemmed		<input type="checkbox"/> 39 - Side Scraper (Type II)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 - Kirk Serrated		<input type="checkbox"/> 40 - Side Scraper (Type III)	

<input type="checkbox"/> 11 - Kirk Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 - Pointed Scraper
<input type="checkbox"/> 12 - Stanly Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 - Oval Scraper
<input type="checkbox"/> 13 - Morrow Mtn. I Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 43 - Pisgah Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 14 - Morrow Mtn. II Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 44 - Haywood Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 15 - Guilford Lanceolate	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 - Garden Creek Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 16 - Halifax Side-Notched	<input type="checkbox"/> 46 - Copena Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 17 - Savannah River Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 47 - Connestee Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 18 - Sm. Savannah R. Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 - Madison
<input type="checkbox"/> 19 - Gypsy Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 49 - South Appalachian Pentagonal
<input type="checkbox"/> 20 - Swannanoa Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 - Transylvania Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 21 - Badin Crude Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 - Otter
<input type="checkbox"/> 22 - Yadkin Large Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 52 - Plott
<input type="checkbox"/> 23 - Roanoke Large Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 53 - Big Sandy
<input type="checkbox"/> 24 - Uwharrie Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 54 - MacCorkle
<input type="checkbox"/> 25 - Caraway Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 55 - Bradley Spike
<input type="checkbox"/> 26 - Clarksville Small Triangular	<input type="checkbox"/> 56 - Swansboro
<input type="checkbox"/> 27 - Pee Dee Pentagonal	<input type="checkbox"/> 57 - Yadkin-Eared
<input type="checkbox"/> 28 - Randolph Stemmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 58 - Piscataway
<input type="checkbox"/> 29 - PPt. (Notched)	<input type="checkbox"/> 59 - Roanoke Small Triangular
<input type="checkbox"/> 30 - PPt. (Stemmed)	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 - Swansboro
	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 - Other

50. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Phytolith Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Non-Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 T-L Sample(S) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Antler | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Sediment Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Unworked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Wood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Worked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Fiber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Turtle Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Fabric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 C-14 Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Fire-Cracked Rock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Pollen Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other |

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS:

51. CERAMIC TEMPER:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

52. SURFACE TREATMENT:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

53. TYPE NAME:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

HISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

54. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGIN: 5 - 20th Century

PERIOD OF OCCUPATION END: 5 - 20th Century

55. REFINED DATE FROM: 1918

REFINED DATE TO: unknown

56. HISTORIC AFFILIATION:

99 - Other Thomas W. Moore, white farmer
(according to death certificate), died 1918, and others

57. HISTORIC DEFINITION:

8 - Cemetery

58. SITE TYPE/FEATURE:

78. AGRICULTURE: ☐ 4 - Fishing Gear ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Colonial-Indian Pottery
- ☐ 1 - Farm Tool ☐ 3 - Fencing Material
☐ 2 - Assoc. w/ Stable/Barn ☐ 9 - Other
79. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP: ☐ 1 - Window Glass ☐ 4 - Construction Hardware
☐ 2 - Nails ☐ 5 - Door Lock Parts
☐ 3 - Spikes ☐ 9 - Other
80. ARMS GROUP: ☐ 1 - Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue ☐ 3 - Gun Parts, Bullet Molds
☐ 2 - Gun Flints, Gunspalls ☐ 9 - Other
81. CLOTHING GROUP: ☐ 1 - Buckles ☐ 6 - Hook & Eye Fasteners
☐ 2 - Thimbles ☐ 7 - Bale Seals
☐ 3 - Buttons ☐ 8 - Glass Beads
☐ 4 - Scissors ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Straight Pins
82. HISTORIC MISCELLANEOUS: ☐ 1 - Bone Fragment ☐ 4 - Silversmithing Debris
☐ 2 - Furniture Hardware ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 3 - Button Manufacturing Blanks
83. KITCHEN GROUP: ☐ 1 - Ceramics ☐ 6 - Glassware
☐ 2 - Wine Bottle ☐ 7 - Tableware
☐ 3 - Case Bottle ☐ 8 - Kitchenware
☐ 4 - Tumbler ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 5 - Pharmaceutical Bottle
84. MILITARY OBJECTS: ☐ 1 - Swords ☐ 4 - Artillery Shot & Shell
☐ 2 - Insignia ☐ 9 - Other
☐ 3 - Bayonets
85. PERSONAL ITEMS: ☐ 1 - Coins ☐ 3 - Personal Items
☐ 2 - Keys ☐ 9 - Other
86. PIPES: ☐ 1 - Tobacco Pipe ☐ 3 - Pipe Stems
☐ 2 - Stub-Stemmed Pipes ☐ 9 - Other

87. TEMPORALLY DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS:

COMMENTS

88. OWNER/TENANT INFORMATION: Charlotte P. Kerr

89. DIRECTIONS TO SITE: site is accessed from dirt drive off of Jethro Harris Road

90. RESEARCH POTENTIAL: unknown

91. EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS: site location was confirmed for the purpose of avoidance and evaluation was not completed

92. EXCAVATION RESULTS:

93. EXPLANATION OF IMPACTS:

94. TESTING RESULTS:

95. FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

96. OTHER IMPORTANT ARTIFACT TYPES:

97. HISTORIC CERAMIC TYPES:

98. HISTORIC SITE DESCRIPTION: The investigation of 31NP274**, the Thomas W. Moore Cemetery, confirmed its location and forms the basis for recommendations for avoidance. The cemetery has two known graves and may have four

additional unmarked graves according to an online archival record created by a family relation. Visual inspection of the landform revealed no other funeral home markers and no signs of unmarked graves such as depressions or distinctive vegetation. The grave of Thomas W. Moore (born December 16, 1842; died December 10, 1918) is marked by an upright, inscribed stone. It is located next to a very large and rotten cedar stump. The grave of Katherine M. Boisseau (1885-1976) is marked by a metal funeral home marker (Figure 4.3-10). Other graves may be for her husband, her children, and Moore's wife. In order to assure avoidance of any graves associated with the cemetery, we recommend that the entire well-defined [53-x-23-m (174-x-75-ft)] landform upon which the cemetery is located be marked and avoided during any land alteration and construction associated with the solar project.

99. COMMENTS: OSA cemetery form also completed. Included in 2017 report submitted to OSA. Cemetery appears to be associated with adjacent domestic site 31NP273**.

100 – 107: OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY USE ONLY
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100. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

101. NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION:

102. DATE ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

103. TYPE OF FORM:

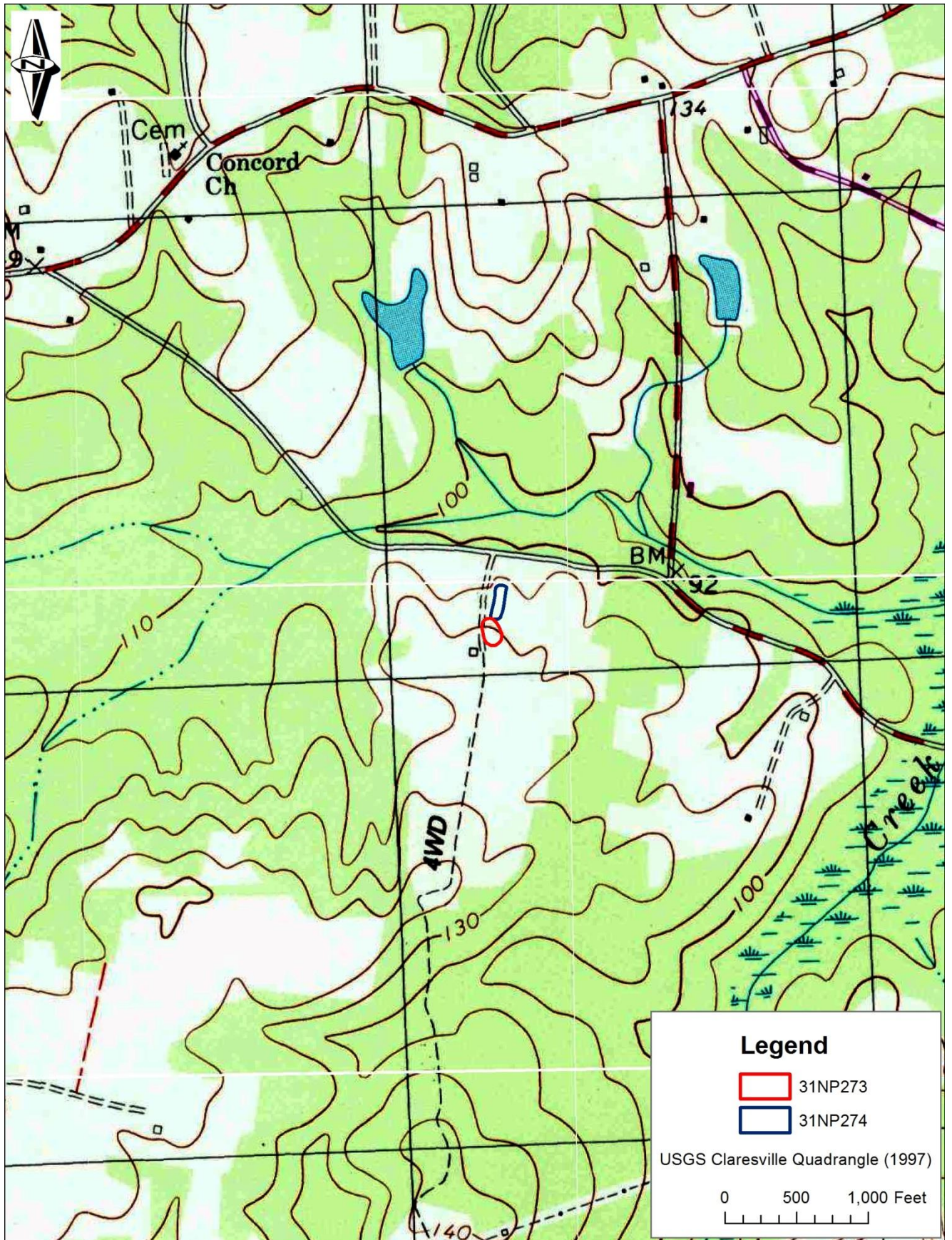
104. RECORDER STATUS:

105. FORM RELIABILITY:

106. LOCATIONAL RELIABILITY:

107. FORM DATA CHECKED BY:

DATE:



North Carolina Cemetery Site Form

Identity

Cemetery name(s) _____

State site number: 31_____ State Property Office complex number _____
(CTY) (CO) (COMP)

Other site numbers _____ Organization assigning other number _____

Recorded by _____ Organization name (if any) _____

Mailing address _____

Phone number(s) _____ Email _____

Form submitted by _____ Date Submitted _____

Reason for recording cemetery _____

If compliance, provide:

Tracking number _____

Compliance project name _____

Location and Ownership

County _____ City, town, community or township _____

Cemetery address (if applicable) _____

Directions to cemetery:

Access to cemetery: Restricted (explain) _____
 Unrestricted

Cemetery owner name and address:

USGS topographic quadrangle map name _____

Provide coordinates in Latitude ____ * ____ ' ____ " Longitude ____ * ____ ' ____ "

OR Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)

Datum: NAD27 Zone ____ Easting _____ Northing _____
 NAD83

*****Please attach a map showing the cemetery's location*****

Description

Public cemetery _____ Entity Name _____

Private cemetery: Family _____

Church (Name, denomination) _____

Fraternal/Organization (Name) _____

Other (explain) _____

Status: in use
maintained
neglected
abandoned

Size of cemetery (approx) _____

Number of graves (approximate) _____

Is the cemetery enclosed? Yes
No

Type of enclosure:

wall

fence

hedge

other _____

Condition of enclosure

Good

Poor

Other _____

Number of marked graves _____ unmarked graves _____ legible markers _____

Period of use began _____ Period of use ended _____

Date of earliest marker _____ Date of most recent marker _____

Marker type(s)

wood

concrete

limestone

ceramic

granite

encased paper

marble

other _____

If unusual markers present, please describe:

****Please use the table attached to list the individuals buried in the cemetery and provide transcriptions of any marker inscriptions****

Cultural Affiliation:

Native American

White

African American

Unknown

Slave

Other _____

Are historic or prehistoric artifacts present?

Yes

No

Unknown

Describe _____

Has the cemetery been documented in a cemetery survey? Yes
No

Publication (Please provide publication information and/or Web address):

Special/historical significance of cemetery:

Research potential: _____

Recommendations :

Any other information pertinent to the cemetery:

Environment and Condition

Topographic situation _____ Elevation (feet AMSL) _____ Modern vegetation _____

Slope range: low _____ % high _____ % Slope Face Direction _____ NRCS Soil type _____

Soil series name _____ Soil composition _____

Distance to water (meters): Nearest water type : _____

Drainage basin: _____ Ground visibility: low _____ % high _____ %

General condition of cemetery:

Well maintained and preserved

Marginally maintained

Not maintained

Overgrown, but easily identifiable

Overgrown, not identifiable

Not identifiable as burial site (known to exist by oral tradition)

Explain:

Have markers or other aspects of cemetery been damaged? Yes
No

Damage caused by (check all that apply):

Vandalism

Animals/grazing

Farming operations

Industrial operations

Other means (describe)

Development or construction activities

Custodial care

Natural activities

Neglect or attrition

Percent destroyed (estimate) _____ Date destroyed, if known _____

Is cemetery currently threatened?

Yes (please explain) _____
No _____

OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY USE					
National Register Status		Criterion			
		A	B	C	D
Determined Eligible					
Placed on the Study List					
Approved for Nomination by NRAC					
Currently listed on NRHP					
Removed from NRHP					
Not eligible after evaluation					
Unassessed					
North Carolina Archaeological Record Program					
Form reliability		Locational reliability			
Complete		Accurate			
Incomplete		Unknown			
Unreliable		Unreliable			
		Within 100 meter radius			
		Within 500 meter radius			
		Within 1 km radius			
Form Checked by _____		Date _____			

Please mail completed form, map and any photographic attachments to:

Susan Myers
 Site Registrar
 Office of State Archaeology
 4619 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-4619

Please contact Susan Myers (susan.myers@ncdcr.gov, 919/807-6556) or Sam Franklin, GIS Specialist (samuel.franklin@ncdcr.gov, 919/807-6563) with any questions.

Name(s) on marker	Birth date	Death Date	Marker Type	Marker Material	Condition of marker	Inscription
	12-16-1842	12-10-1918	stone	granite	good	Thomas W. Moore, Dec. 16, 1842, Dec. 10, 1918
	1885	1976	funeral home marker	metal		Katherine M. Boisseau 1885-1976
	1852	1934				no marker,reported to be located here by a family member in USGenWeb entry for Thomas Moore Cemetery
	1875	1937				no marker,reported to be located here by a family member
						no marker,reported to be located here by a family member
						no marker,reported to be located here by a family member

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Feb 27 2017

