

**Archaeological Assessment of the High Horizons, Peel, and  
Thorn Parcels in Mechanicstown**

**Appendix A**

Jefferson County, West Virginia  
November 2019



**SubTerranean Consultants**

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**Jefferson County**

November 18, 2019

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Billy J. McCarley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Billy J. McCarley, MA, RPA  
Principal Investigator



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Subterranean Consultants (STC) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of three parcels of land (**High Horizons Parcel** [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0001-0000], **Peel Parcel** [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0015-0003], and **Thorn Parcel** [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0014-0000]) in the vicinity of Mechanicstown, WV. Archaeological survey was conducted between October 26, 2019 and November 12, 2019. Survey was conducted for Terracon Consultants, Inc., to locate and identify archaeological resources and to assess resource significance based on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (36CFR Part 60.4 [a-d]).

Archaeological assessment included a literature review and pedestrian field survey. During the literature review, which took place on October 23, 2019, state and county maps and documents were examined to determine if previously recorded archaeological resources were in or around the proposed project area. Field survey was conducted using surface and subsurface techniques, which included visual inspection, judgmental shovel testing of high probability areas, and systematic metal detecting to locate and identify archaeological resources within the project areas.

## Results

Background Research: Review of the West Virginia Archaeological Site File revealed that one isolate (46JF341) and a 500 ft. by 500 ft. (5 acres) previously recorded cemetery (46JF137) is previously recorded on the Thorn parcel and two isolates (46JF396 and 46JF397) and one site (46JF313) are previously recorded on the Peel parcel. See results on 46JF137 as field survey and research has identified that the original site boundary was arbitrary and mismapped. In addition, there is one previously recorded early twentieth century extant structure (JF-0285) located on the High Horizons parcel and two mid-twentieth century structures and associated ruins (Architectural inventory Form STC-Thorn-HS1; Archaeological Site STC-Thorn 1) identified during the current survey on the Thorn parcel. Additionally, according to the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office Interactive Map, the Battle of Charles Town boundary intersects a small portion of the western boundary of the High Horizons parcel. Prior to fieldwork, STC placed a call to West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office for a discussion of this result. After speaking with one of the division archaeologists, STC was informed that the established boundary for the Battle of Charles Town is informal and not accurate as defined on the research maps online. Therefore, STC designed a fieldwork plan that included metal detecting and pedestrian survey of the entire High Horizons parcel and pedestrian survey and shovel testing of high probability areas of the remaining Peel

and Thorn parcels.

Archaeological Field Survey: Close interval shovel tests were conducted at isolates 46JF341, 46JF396, and 46JF397, at site 46JF313, and around the perimeters of previously recorded structure JF-0285 and newly identified STC-Thorn-HS1. High probability landforms, areas along Evitts Run, locations identified on the West Virginia SHPO map indicating structures that are no longer extant. Probing was conducted along 46JF137 at 2-m intervals and the perimeter was shovel tested at 15 m intervals. In addition, the grass was removed from the surface of 46JF137 to identify possible burial shafts. No archaeological materials were identified at any of these locations. However, there are archaeological ruins (STC-Thorn-1) at STC-Thorn-HS1(barn and mill), which will also be registered as temporary archaeological site number STC-Thorn-1. Because of the Battle at Charles Town is indicated by an informal boundary along the western portion of the High Horizons parcel, the entire 244.48-ac parcel was metal detected using natural 100 cm plow rows as sweep distance in southwesterly transects. The High Horizons parcel was recently plowed and harvested, and soil surface visibility varied between 75 and 80 percent. Therefore, judgmental shovel tests were conducted throughout the 244.48-ac parcel along with 10-m interval walking and inspection transects. No archaeological materials were identified during metal detecting, pedestrian survey, or shovel tests.

None of the structure JF-0285 previously recorded and extant on the High Horizons parcel exhibits distinction according to a 2005 assessment by Taylor and Taylor Associates and was not considered eligible for the NRHP. STC-Thorn-HS1 also lacks distinction and is currently in disrepair. There were no archaeological materials (i.e., artifacts, cultural deposits, features, or human remains) located within any of the parcels surveyed.

## **Recommendations**

Previously recorded archaeological site 46JF313 was not identified within the APE in 10 m interval shovel tests placed over the recorded location. Therefore, STC agrees with the original assessment that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 46JF137 is likely mismapped and the boundary should be adjusted to reflect the actual location. Previously recorded structure JF-0285, which was originally recommended ineligible should remain ineligible. Structure STC-Thorn-HS1 identified on the Thorn parcel as a barn and associated milk house is in disrepair and lack architectural distinction. Therefore, STC-Thorn-HS1 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Archaeological site STC-Thorn-HP1, which included the barn and milk house of STC-Thorn-HS1, did not yield any stratified deposits, and, archaeologically, the ruins, which

consists of several concrete foundation remnants, would not yield and data for future research. Therefore, this site is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. No further work is recommended on the High Horizons, Peel, or Thorn parcels.

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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Subterranean Consultants (STC) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of three parcels of land (High Horizons Parcel [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0001-0000], Peel Parcel [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0015-0003], and Thorn Parcel [Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0014-0000]) in the vicinity of Mechanicstown, WV (Figures 1-2). This archaeological assessment was conducted between October 26, 2019 and November 12, 2019. Survey was conducted for Terracon Consultants, Inc., to locate and identify archaeological resources and to assess resource significance based on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (36CFR Part 60.4 [a-d]). Billy McCarley, MA, RPA, served as field director and principal investigator for the archaeological field survey and reporting (Appendix A). Fieldwork was conducted over a period of 20.5 days, ten hours per day by a crew of ten.

This technical report contains six chapters. Chapter one introduces the project and report. Chapter two presents the environmental context of the project area, which includes the paleoenvironment, physiographic province, and soils. Chapter three presents the cultural context. Chapter four presents the methodology utilized during survey. Chapter five presents the results of research and field work, and chapter six concludes with recommendations.

### Area of Potential Effect

The archaeological survey area was equal to the area of ground disturbing activity (APE for direct effects), which would be three parcels: High Horizons, Peel, and Thorn parcels. The High Horizons Parcel (Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0001-0000) totals 244.48 acres. The Peel Parcel (Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0015-0003) totals 51.25 acres, and the Thorn Parcel (Parcel ID 19-02-0019-0014-0000) totals 159.7 acres.



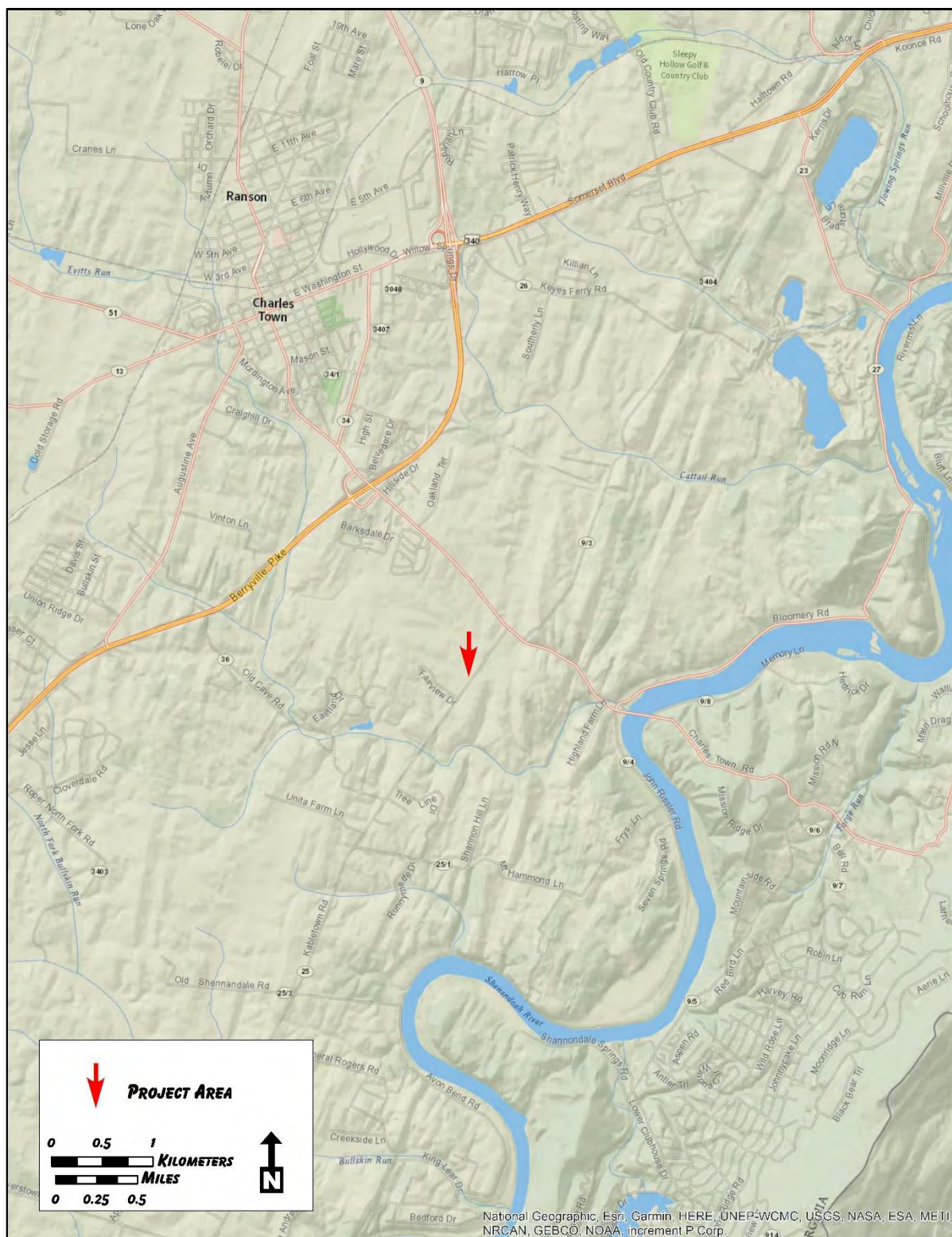


Figure 1: National Geographic's basemap depicting project vicinity.



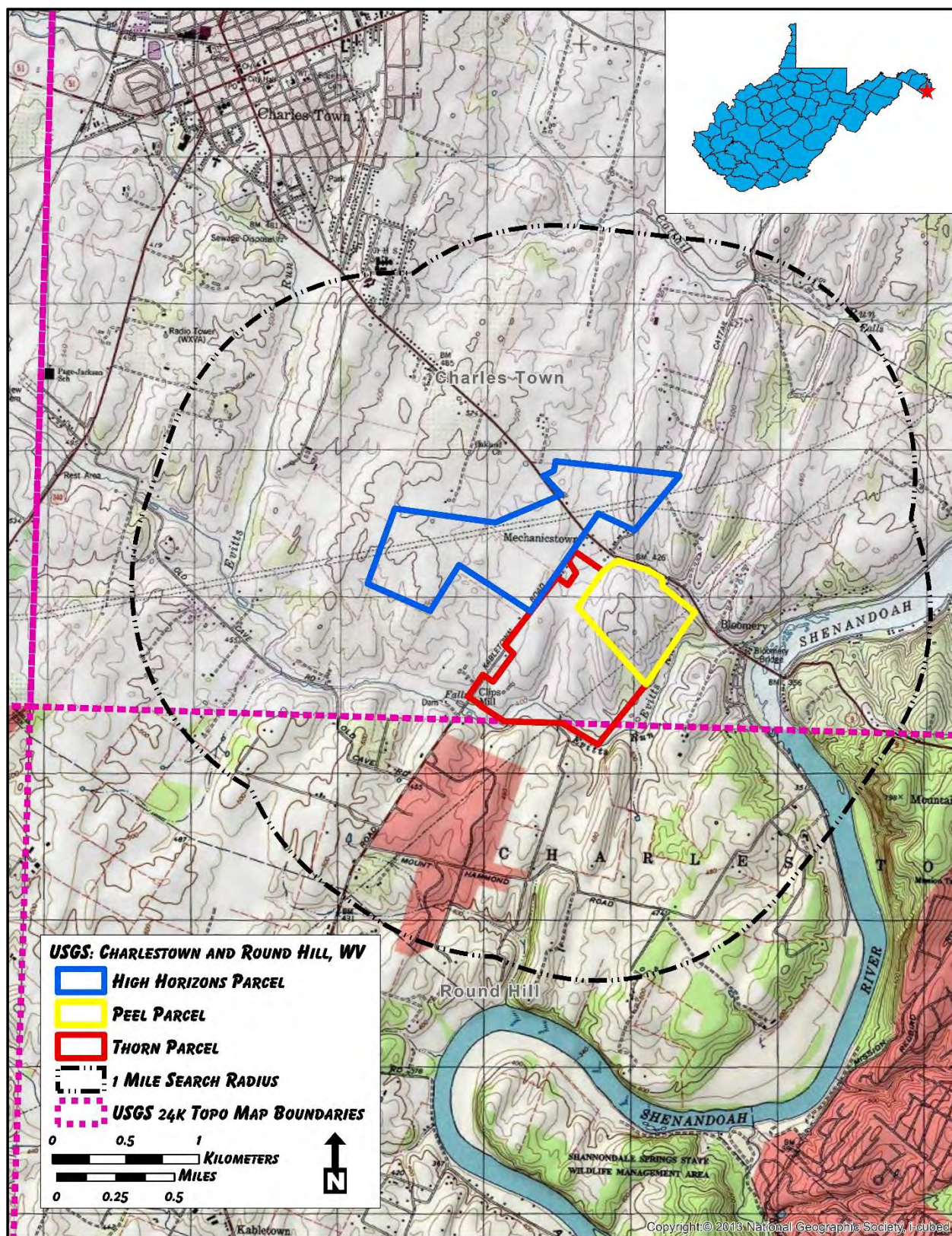


Figure 2: Project area APEs depicted on a USGS topographic map.



## CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

### Paleoenvironment

Flora and fauna began a northward migration by 14,500 B.C., reaching the midcontinent by 10,500 B.C. (Delcourt 1979). Mixed coniferous-deciduous forests provided a refuge for the Native Americans who were practicing deforestation as early as 3000 B.C. to protect valuable nut-producing trees (Gremillion 2004:60). Competing vegetation was removed, and nut tree stands were carefully managed to encourage growth near important settlements (Hammett 1992). Prior to the historic period (1600 to 1776), which represents the modern environment of the current survey area, Native Americans living in the region throughout the Holocene relied heavily on fleshy tree fruits such as acorns, hickory nuts, and walnuts. Beechnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, and hazelnuts were consumed, as well, but in smaller numbers (Gremillion 2004:62). Herbs, shrubs, small trees, and vines such as dewberry, blackberry, wild strawberry, grapes, persimmons, maypop, and elderberry were harvested to supplement carbohydrate needs (Gremillion 2004:62).

The whitetail deer was the most important source of meat during the Holocene throughout North America. An increase in deer population during the middle to late Holocene in North America was a direct response to Native American subsistence habits of deforestation and vegetative manipulation. As open fields and clear forests expanded from slash and burn methods, so did the white-tailed deer. Elk and Bison were hunting near the region. However, climate conditions rendered them extinct by the end of the 18th century in the region (Gremillion 2004:64; Haines 1975:75). Other mammals occurring during the Holocene include the black bear, raccoons, the fisher and least weasel, river otter, spotted and striped skunk, the bobcat and mountain lion, and the eastern cottontail (Gremillion 2004:64).

Wild turkey and the northern bobwhite roamed the forest floors, providing easy game for Native camps. The Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, turkey vulture, barn owl, eastern screech-owl, great horned owl, and barred owl served less as food sources and more as symbolic representations of the upper world (Gremillion 2004). Economically, fish from slow-moving streams provided high yielding protein in exchange for a low amount of energy expenditure. This, in terms of effort to yield ratio, was the most economic resource for Native Americans of the Holocene living along the current survey region; Fork-tail catfish, sunfish, bass, buffalo fish, freshwater drum, and garfish were all valuable resources (Walker 2000).

Modern vegetation in the area consists of floodplain meadow of clover, hay, and mint. Wooded areas include mixes of sycamore, walnut, and maple. Most of the project area was recently used for grazing cattle, growing hay, and/or corn cultivation.

## **Physiography**

The project area is located along rolling agricultural hills of southern Jefferson County in east West Virginia. The project area lies along the Great Valley of the Ridge and Valley Province. The Great Valley district lies between the North Mountain and the Blue Ridge Province. It consists of complexly folded and faulted alternating bands of limestone and dolomite that span east-west. Evitts Run flows through the southern and eastern portion of the project area 450 m east and into the Shenandoah River. Geology in the project area consists of Cambrian-age limestone and dolomite with intermittent mixes of sandstone and shale (Fenneman 1928).

## **Soils**

According to the Web Soil Survey (2019), Poplimento silt loam soils occur along tilled corn fields and grass uplands of the project area. Poplimento soils were formed in residuum from shale, limestone, and siltstone of the weathered Valley and Ridge mountains. The upper horizons contain well drained textures of dark yellowish-brown silt loam with subsoil generally occurring at between 17 and 40 centimeters below the surface (cmbs). Typically, subsoil is strong brown silty clay loam (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1973).

## CHAPTER 3. CULTURAL CONTEXT

### Introduction

Because of the noticeable changes in cultural traditions and practices temporally, we can, with some degree of accuracy, divide prehistoric cultures into time periods, and, within those time periods, into sub periods. Each period represents varied changes in subsistence approaches, lithic and ceramic technologies, sociopolitical activities, and settlement patterns. Three precontact cultural periods are represented in the following chapter: *PaleoIndian* Period, *Archaic Period*, *Woodland Period*. Context will conclude with historic context.

### Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 8,000 B.C.)

We begin to see human activity in West Virginia as far back as 12,000 B.C. These groups are not well represented in the region, perhaps due to the natural processes of the harsh environment over long periods of time (Gardner 1974). Nonetheless, the *PaleoIndians* of the region were living in tundra or park-tundra environments after the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier. Post glacial retreat Spruce woodlands followed, and by 8,000 B.C. broadleaf forests created an environment in which the flora and fauna flourished (Gardner 1974). The *PaleoIndians* were highly mobile hunter-gathers who followed migrating megafauna. Traveling in small nomadic groups, they lived in temporary open-air camps. The West Virginia *PaleoIndians* are closely identified with the Clovis big game hunters of the plains. The tools of the *PaleoIndian* period of the area are large, fluted, bifacial points and unifacial chipped stone tools (Gardner 1974).

The Flint Run Complex in Virginia is a good example of PaleoIndian temporary base camps in the region. *PaleoIndian* base camps tend to have heterogeneous artifact assemblages, in contrast to smaller special purpose sites that were occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time to make use of seasonally available resources. Base camps were tied to quarry sites where high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials were extracted for stone tool manufacture. Smaller camps and special use sites radiate from the base camps in varying distances.

*PaleoIndians* placed an emphasis on hunting Pleistocene-age megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon. However, because of the lack of large megafauna in the region, late *PaleoIndian* groups likely hunted deer, elk, and possibly caribou. Diagnostic projectile point forms include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton-Hardaway (Gardner 1974).



## **Archaic Period (8,000 to 3,000 B.C.)**

By the time of the Holocene epoch, West Virginia had transcended the major cold of the Pleistocene (Tuck 1978). The megafauna was gone, and modern flora and fauna were present. Cultural change was taking place, and group interactions can be seen throughout the region. At *Early Archaic* sites, notched and re-sharpened points, a decline in formal, well-made stone tools, and an increase in number of sites are evident. *Early Archaic* groups, although still mobile, began to operate from a centralized base camp, which remained in place for a very short period. By the middle and late *Archaic* periods, long-distance trade networks were established, warfare was on the rise, and people living in the region took refuge from the elements in upland deciduous forests. While the *Middle Archaic* people were still egalitarian, social order is evident by the *Late Archaic Period*. Projectile points are the primary means of identifying *Archaic* sites. Notched and bifurcate points were replaced by square and contracting stemmed points (Funk 1978). Most of the *Archaic* sites in the region are located on level floodplains, with a few being on dissected uplands, and almost none are located on hillsides (Funk 1978).

## **Woodland Period (3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,600)**

The Early Woodland periods was a time when the indigenous people of the region became less reliant on hunting and gathering and began to settle more and more into seasonal camps. Technological advances in tools and household goods are seen in the archaeological record from this time period. Knives and projectile points became smaller due to continued decrease in hunting of large animals, and pottery became more abundant to store horticultural goods and gathered nuts. To accomplish daily tasks in the most efficient way, small settlements were evenly dispersed across the land to further employ collective resource gathering (Tuck 1978).

While the Woodland period cultures across the region were mostly egalitarian hunter-gatherers practicing horticulture, the cultural tradition encompasses several traits that include an increased reliance on seed collection and cultivation, semi-sedintarianism, and increased mortuary ceremonialism (Tuck 1978). It is perhaps the increases in ceremony and seed cultivation that brought on the use of widespread pottery, which was needed for storage and sometimes used for burials (Tuck 1978). *Early* and *Middle Woodland* sites are associated with the Adena and Hopewell people, who practiced highly organized trade and socio-political associations. The Adena tradition is a precursor of the Hopewell tradition (Griffin 1978). The Adena utilized rock/mineral, copper,

mica, and shell in the construction of mortuary items. The Adena PP/Ks were leaf shaped and stemmed (Cresap, Kramer, and Adena Stemmed). In the Ohio Valley, Adena mounds were mostly used for mortuary purposed and not settlement (Griffin 1978).

Between A.D. 1 and A.D. 350, the Hopewell traits (*Middle to Late Woodland*) are identified in West Virginia. These, like the preceding Adena, focus on mound construction, mortuary practices, and specialized goods. Hopewell mounds are usually in groups, and domestic settlement, like the Adena, is still separate from burial mounds (Griffin 1978). The Hopewell mounds were built, over time, to cover burials on the ground surface (Griffin 1978). As the bodies accumulated, the mound grew. Hopewell earthworks also include hilltop geometric enclosures. The Hopewell culture placed zoned rocker-stamped pottery with grave goods in most burials. Tubular pipes made of Barite are exclusive to the Hopewell tradition. Also found in context with Hopewell sites are bear canines, shark teeth, pearls, conch shell dippers, and modified human remains. Decorations on stone, bone, and pottery include the Spoonbill bird and crosshatched zones. Copper breastplates, ear spools, bracelets, finger rings, and celts are all items exclusive in the Hopewell sphere (Griffin 1978).

### **Historic Period (A.D. 1,600 to Present)**

Around 1600, the Delaware and Shawnee moved into present-day West Virginia, and the Iroquois Confederacy had become a power in the region (Callender 1978). The Confederacy alliance was five Iroquois-speaking nations (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca). When English colonists landed at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607, the British and French both claimed present-day West Virginia (Williams 1993). By 1722, the British secured three treaties which opened the western Virginia frontier to European settlement. In 1722 and 1744, respectively, the Treaty of Albany and the Treaty of Lancaster were negotiated with the Iroquois Confederacy, and in 1752, the Treaty of Logstown was negotiated with the Delaware and Shawnee. However, these treaties were the beginning of the removal of American Indians from ancestral lands in West Virginia (Williams 1993).

In 1754, hostilities broke out between English and French troops in western Pennsylvania. English troops were ambushed by the French at Fort Necessity, and defeats in the French and Indian War forced the construction of forts in the South Branch Valley. Between 1756 and 1758, American Indians pounded Fort Evans in present-day Berkeley County, forts Seybert and Upper Tract in

present-day Pendleton County, and multiple settlements in the Monongahela, New River, and Greenbrier valleys. After the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, settlers poured into western Virginia, with most American Indians moving their villages westward into Indiana (Williams 1993).

By the early eighteenth century, EuroAmericans began arriving in the area. Settlers arrived from the Tidewater area of Virginia bringing the plantation culture into the area. By 1742, William Vestal built the Bloomery furnace to make bar iron (Bushong 1941). After Vestal's furnace was constructed more iron furnaces were built along the Shenandoah and Potomac River in Jefferson County. On January 8th, 1801, Jefferson County was formed from present day Berkeley County, which was formed from Frederick County, Virginia in 1738. The Virginia General Assembly passed an act to create the new county in 1801, naming it Jefferson to honor Thomas Jefferson.

By 1833, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was extended to Harpers Ferry followed by the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1834 into Jefferson County. Subsequently in 1835 the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was built and connected to the B&O Railroad at Harpers Ferry (Bushong 1941). The establishment of these railroads, canal and additional roads allowed for the economic expansion of Jefferson County, with the government producing 1,500 muskets and 1,800 rifles annually (Brown 1852). Because of this economic ability of Harpers Ferry and the B&O Railroad, West Virginia was formed from Virginia during the war on June 20th, 1863 (Bushong 1941).

During and after the Civil War the Jefferson County economy slowed as the Armory at Harpers Ferry ceased operation. In addition, Vestal's Bloomery furnace and its neighbor the Shenandoah furnace were no longer an economic benefit to the region. In the mid-nineteenth century, iron deposits were found to be very plentiful around Lake Superior and the extensive train network made it economical to transport. Therefore, Jefferson County economy depended heavily on agriculture. The richness of the soil in the Shenandoah Valley and the abundance of waterpower lead to the establishment of numerous mills in the region (Bushong 1941).

## **Previously Recorded Resources**

There are three previously recorded isolated finds (46JF341, 46JF396, and 46JF397), one archaeological site (46JF313), and one standing structure (JF-0285) recorded within the project area direct effects APE defined in chapter one. In addition to these resources, there are 20 isolated

finds and ten archaeological sites within 1 mile of the current APEs. There are two previously recorded archaeological partially in the current APE (Cherubin and Bodor 2005; Botham et al. 2014).

**Table 1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Site within 1 Mile.**

Site	Period	Affinity	Landform	Description
46JF56	Prehistoric	Unknown	Sink	Cave visited by George Washington in 1748. Signature on wall
46JF133	Historic	1801-1850	Upland	White and slave cemetery
46JF137	Historic	1801-1850	Upland	Cemetery with slave component
46JF310	Prehistoric	Woodland	Sideslope	Lithic Scatter
46JF313	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hilltop	Lithic Scatter
46JF316	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hilltop	Lithic Scatter
46JF317	Prehistoric	Unknown	Sideslope	Lithic Scatter
46JF502	Historic	1801-present	Floodplain	Vacant Structure
46JF503	Historic Prehistoric	1700-present Unknown	Floodplain	Vacant structure and lithic scatter
46JF504	Historic	1801-present	Terrace	Evitts Run Dam
46JF505	Historic	1780-1840	Floodplain	Pearlware Scatter
46JF506	Historic	1762-1840	Floodplain	Tableware Scatter

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Isolates within 1 Mile (*continues*).**

Isolate	Period	Affinity	Landform	Description
46JF227	Prehistoric	Archaic	Floodplain	Rhyolite Flake
46JF341	Prehistoric	Unknown	Broad Uplands	Lithics
46JF362	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF363	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF364	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF365	Prehistoric	Unknown	Floodplain	Lithics
46JF366	Prehistoric	Unknown	Floodplain	Unrecorded
46JF369	Prehistoric	Archaic	Hillside	Lecroy lithics
46JF370	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF371	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF372	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF373	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF374	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF375	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF376	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Lithics
46JF377	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics

**Table 3: Previously Recorded Isolates within 1 Mile (continued).**

Isolate	Period	Affinity	Landform	Description
46JF379	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics
46JF396	Prehistoric	Unknown	Broad Hilltop	Lithics
46JF397	Prehistoric	Unknown	Broad Hilltop	Lithics
46JF402	Prehistoric	Unknown	Hillside	Lithics

One previously recorded historic structure (JF-0285) is located within the High Horizons parcel. The structure was identified during a Jefferson County 2004-2005 survey. It is identified as an I-House with a stone foundation constructed in 1870. The house is described as “vernacular residence of wood construction with the exterior surfaces clad in stucco. The main portion of the house has a laterally oriented gable roof penetrated on the 3-bay facade by a centered gable. The main entrance is centered on the facade, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan, and is shielded by a hip-roofed porch with replacement wood supports and balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with replacement sash. An exterior gable-end brick chimney with corbeled top is on the southeast gable end.” The house lacks architectural distinction and is not eligible for the NRHP (Taylor 2005).

### **Survey Expectations**

According to the previously recorded sites within 1 mile of the project area, prehistoric sites are identified on hilltops or just off hilltops on side slopes. Of the six previously recorded archaeological sites with a prehistoric component, two are on hilltops and are considered insignificant lithic scatters; two are on side slopes, one with a Woodland component and one unknown and both not considered significant. One prehistoric site is a cave located on a sink, and one is in a floodplain. Of the seven previously recorded historic archaeological sites, two are cemeteries with an African American slave component located on uplands, two are vacant structures located in floodplains, one is a dam located on a terrace, and two are ceramic scatters along floodplains. Considering the previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mile and historic land use, there is a low to medium probability that archaeological materials would be located within the current project area, which are flats to rolling hills.



## CHAPTER 4. METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

The objective of this study was to discover and evaluate previously unrecorded or recorded NRHP-eligible archaeological sites within the project area. To obtain the most accurate and reliable results, a research design was used. Previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were researched to understand regional settlement patterns. Data from the previously recorded archaeological sites were used (i.e., cultural affinity, landform occurrence, proximity to water, artifact type, etc.) to study probability of further occurrences along the survey area. A sampling strategy was developed based on landform and proximity to other archaeological sites. This study presents two research questions:

- 1) Are prehistoric sites common along agricultural fields heavily plowed?
- 2) If so, can site type be associated with soil types?

### Records Review

STC reviewed historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, the West Virginia Archaeological Site File, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and National Historic Landmark (NHL) databases to determine the presence of previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE or within 1 mile. Soil maps were examined to determine soil profiles throughout the project area to understand expected subsoil depths.

### Field Survey Methods

This Archaeological investigation was completed and generally followed the 2018 West Virginia Historic Preservation Office *Guidelines for Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations and Technical Report Preparation*. Field investigations of low probability areas included a 100% visual surface inspection of the entire project area. All surfaces, including animal burrows and fallen tree root clusters, within the survey area were inspected for the presence of rock shelters, caves, mines, quarries, chimney falls, historic wells, petroglyphs, or other standing structures.

Walking transects were spaced 10 m apart. Shovel tests were placed in 15-m transects and spaced 15 m apart. Shovel tests were approximately 50-cm (18-in) in diameter and excavated until subsoil or impenetrable substrate (i.e. bedrock or clay) was reached. All soil matrices removed was screened

using a 6-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth screen. In areas near potential military activity, metal detecting was employed utilizing 100 cm metal detecting sweeps following naturally occurring corn stalk rows. Garrett Ace 350 metal detectors were utilized with 12-inch dept capability; discrimination was set to zero. When a location pinged in the field, it was marked with a plastic flag and separated using a handheld Garrett wand.

Each shovel test was recorded noting its location, depth, soil profile, artifact yield, general conditions, and other pertinent information. Each test was given a field designation; if materials are recovered, then each would be catalogued using a discrete provenience. Soil conditions (i.e., textures and colors, stratigraphy), topography, and shovel test locations were recorded in the field. Field notes, maps, photographs, and artifacts-if recovered-were transported to STC's lab for analysis.

## **Artifact Analysis and Curation**

No cultural materials were discovered. However, if they had been, they would have been collected for analysis. Non-diagnostic artifacts would be tabulated and assessed in the field and placed back where they are found. Selective disposal of artifacts would be employed where redundant or large quantities of common items are discovered (i.e., abundant amounts of gravels, chert-gravels, charcoal, etc.). Fieldnotes, photographs, maps, and report will be curated and transported to the Archaeological Collections Facility of West Virginia within 60 days of the accepted final archaeological report.

## CHAPTER 5. RESULTS

### Project Area History

According to the 1883 *Map of Jefferson County, West Virginia* (Smith 1883) the current structure (JF-0285) located on the High Horizons parcel was present and owned by Elina Perry. The remainder of the parcel was owned by Sameul Middlekauff and/or Mechanicstown. There was one structure on the Peel parcel belonging to J.F. Craighill, and one structure on the Thorn parcel belonging to John F Myers (Figure 3). The 1941 USGS Charles Town map was viewed and the John F Myers (Thorn parcel) structure and Elina Perry (JF-0285, High Horizons parcel) remain in place. However, the J.F. Craighill structure (Peel parcel) is no longer present (Figure 4).

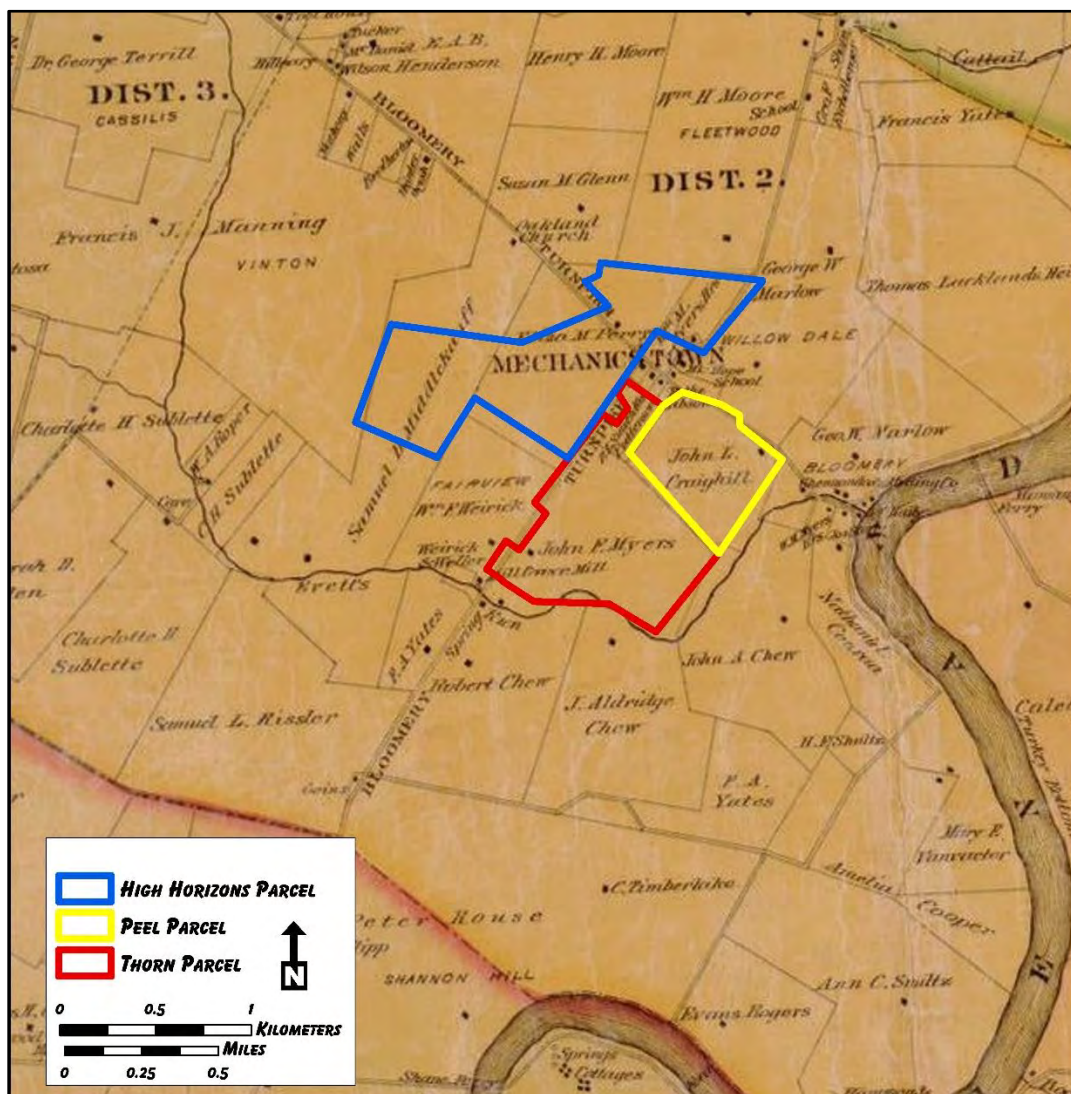


Figure 3: APEs depicted on an 1883 landowner map.



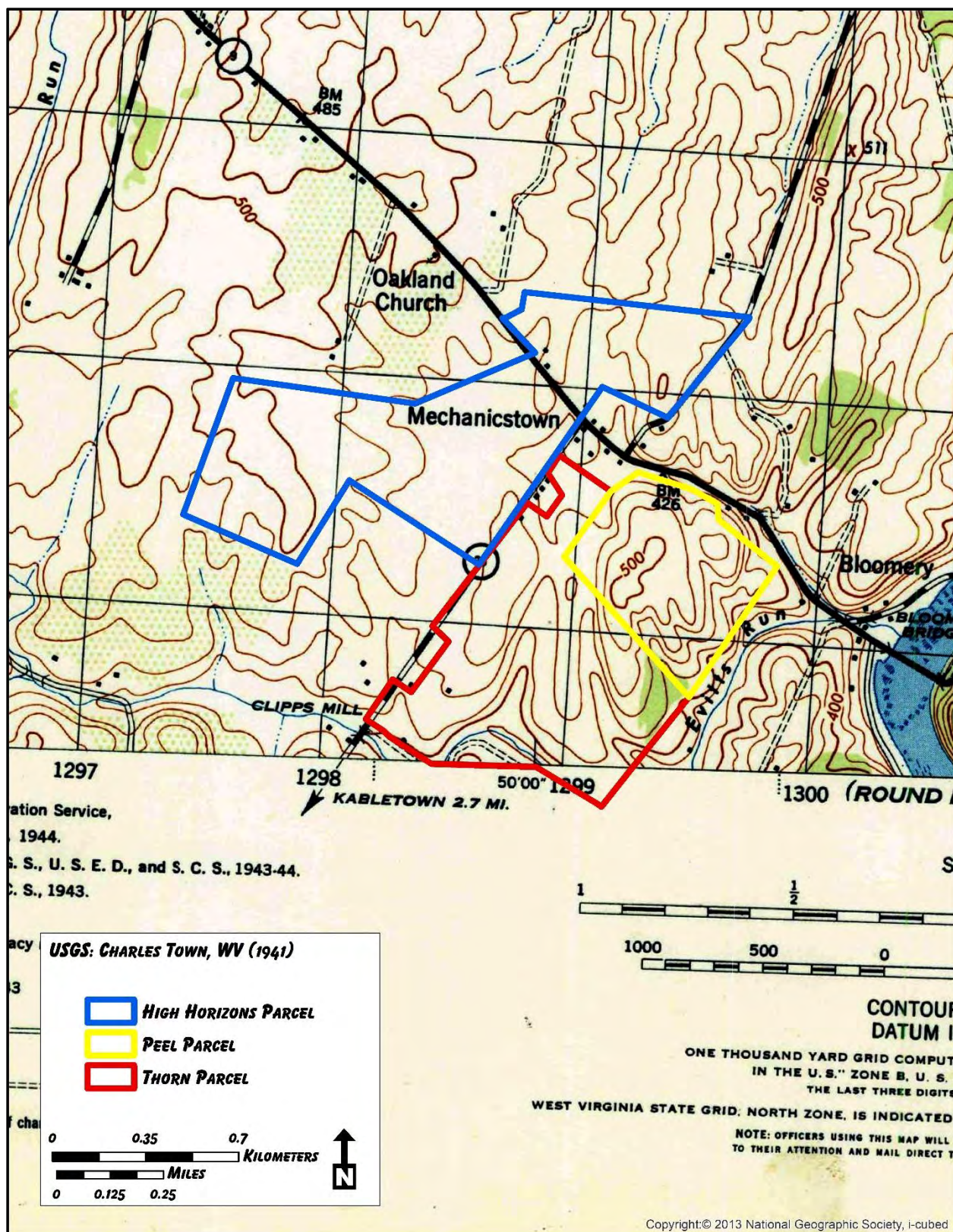


Figure 4: APEs depicted on a 1941 USGS topographic map.



## 5.2 Field Survey

Three parcels of land were surveyed for this project (High Horizons, Peel, and Thorn). The High Horizons parcel is 244.48 acres. The Peel parcel is 51.25 acres, and the Thorn Parcel is 159.7 acres (Figure 5).

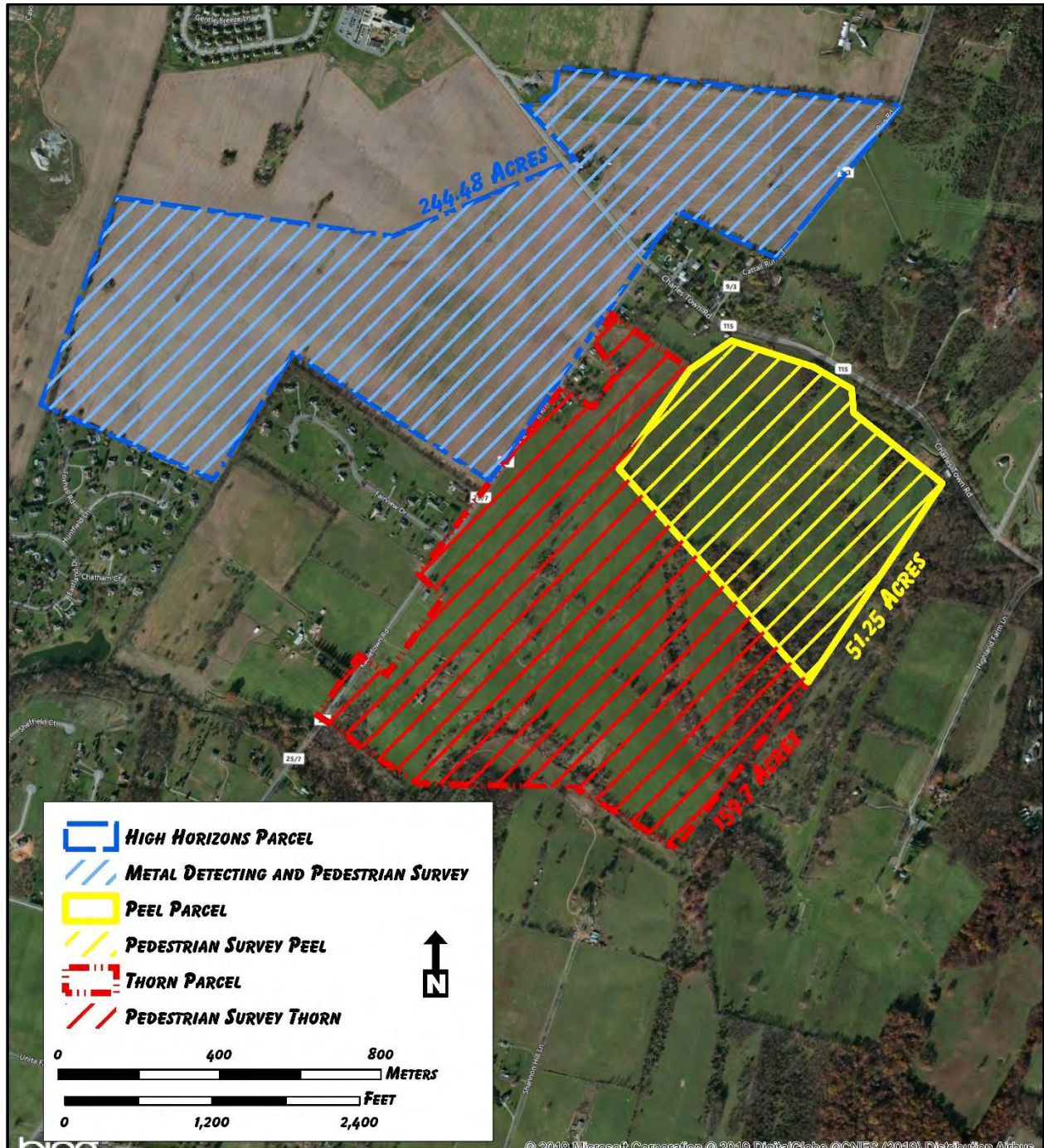


Figure 5: Project areas consisting of the High Horizons, Peel, and Thorn parcels.



### *High Horizons*

The High Horizons parcel consisted of flat to rolling agricultural fields recently plowed and cultivated for corn. Soil surface visibility varied between 75 and 80 percent. Corn stubs were present throughout the project area, and plow disturbance was visible on the surface. Large transmission lines spanned through the western boundary of the High Horizons parcel (Figure 6; see Figure 2).



**Figure 6: From north of the lease (right) facing south.**

The entire parcel was pedestrian surveyed using 10 m walking transects. Seven hundred eighty-nine judgemental shovel tests were conducted at 15 m intervals, including 14 shovel tests around the perimeter of an existing structure (JF-0285) (Figure 7-10) (see Appendix for form). The structure is not eligible for the NRHP. In addition, the entire parcel was metal detected to determine the potential of the presence of military sites along the parcel. Shovel testing was conducted at high probability areas at or near historic structures indicated on the West Virginia SHPO map. While these structures are not present, the area was tested because of the probability that the area may yield archaeological materials. The western portion of the parcel was also shovel tested because of its proximity to potential military activity (Battle at Charles Town). Soils throughout included 5 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) silt loam over 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty clay. At the existing structure, three shovel tests were conducted along the lawn and 11 were conducted on the perimeter of the property. Shovel tests around the perimeter were 5 cm

of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) silt loam over 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty clay. Shovel tests in the grass were 5 cm of very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) loam/O horizon/grass over 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty clay. Metal detecting yielded multiple modern bottle tops, aluminum scraps, and can remnants. However, none of the metal was historic in nature. There were no archaeological materials (i.e., culturally modified artifacts, deposits, features, or human remains) within identified in shovel testing along the High Horizons parcel.



**Figure 7: 1883 structure located on High Horizons parcel.**



**Figure 8: Representative soil profile along the High Horizons Parcel.**





Figure 9: High Horizons parcel, shovel tests, and metal detecting strategy depicted on a Bing aerial photograph (Bing 2019).



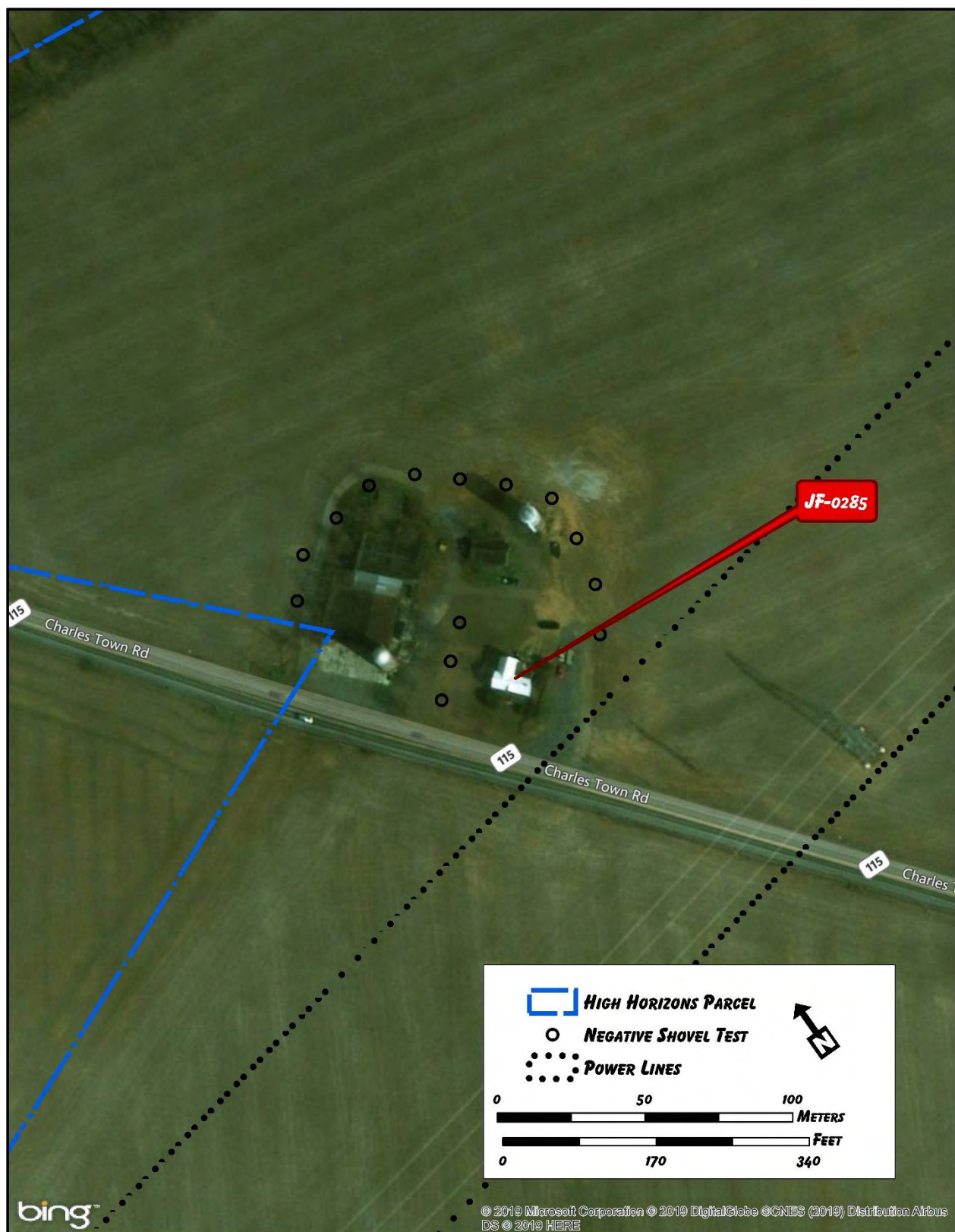


Figure 10: Shovel testing at JF-0285 and supporting structures.

### *Peel Parcel*

The Peel parcel consisted of vacant rolling to hilly grass fields. There was no soil surface visibility along the Peel Parcel (Figure 11). One previously recorded archaeological site (46JF313) and two isolated finds (46JF396 and 46JF397) are located on the Peel Parcel (Figure 12). There is one large transmission lines spanning through the eastern boundary of the Peel parcel, and the northeast, east, and southern portion of the parcel slope more than 20 percent (see Figure 2 and Figure 12).



**Figure 11: Peel parcel project area.**

The entire peel parcel was pedestrian surveyed using 10 m walking transects. Shovel testing was not conducted on excessive slope or along an existing powerline corridor. Shovel testing strategy was conducted based on predictability of sites occurring on landforms conducive to settlement. High probability areas such as this were shovel tested at 15 m intervals and previously recorded sites and isolates were tested at 10 m intervals. Two hundred sixty-six shovel tests were conducted at 15 m intervals, and 120 shovel tests were conducted along previously recorded site 46JF313 and Isolates 46JF396 and 46JF397 at 10 m intervals (Figure 13; see Figure 12). Shovel tests were 5 cm of very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) loam/O horizon/grass over 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty clay. There were no archaeological materials (i.e., culturally modified artifacts, deposits, features, or human remains) within identified in shovel testing along the Peel parcel.



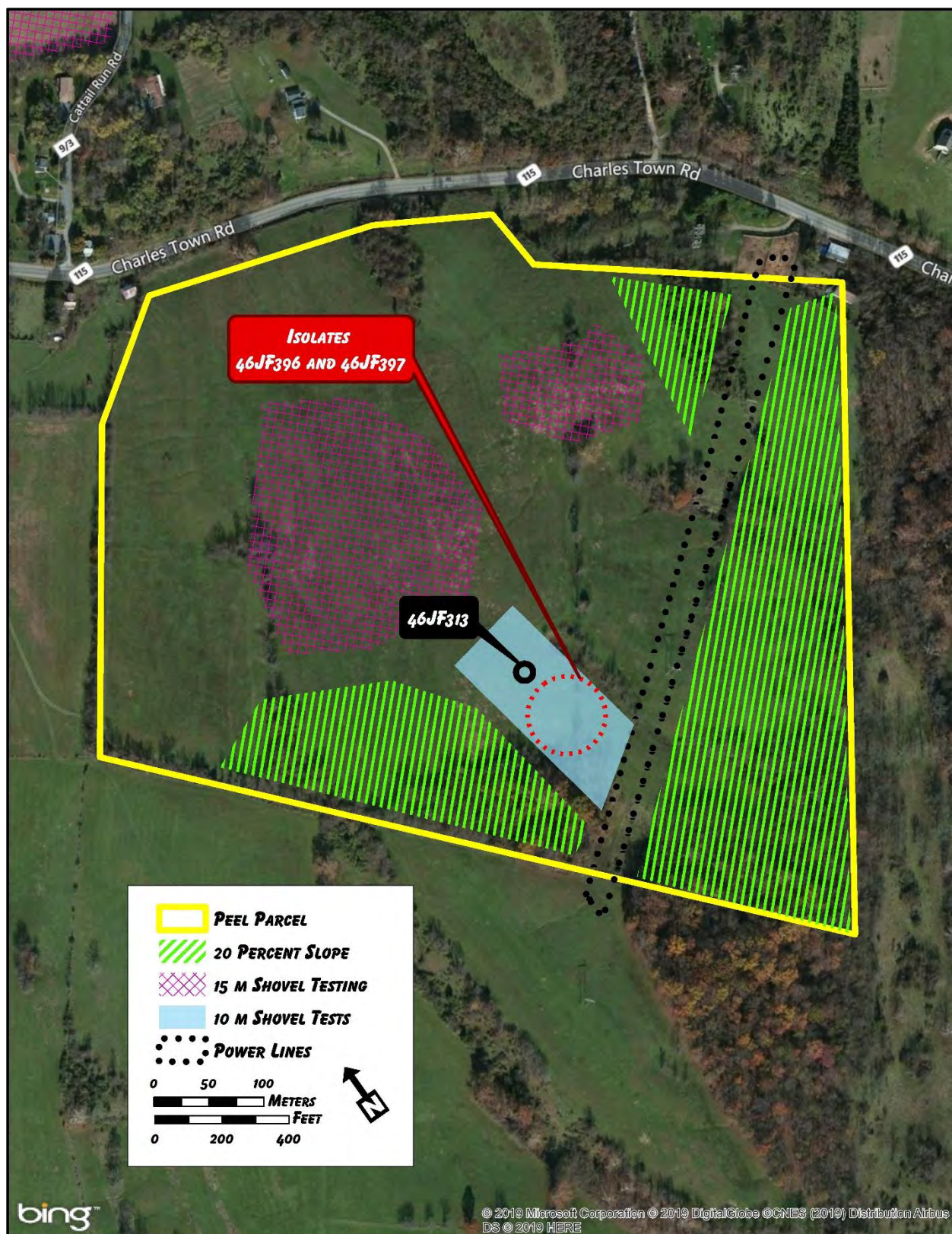


Figure 12: Peel parcel, shovel testing strategy, and previously recorded site and isolates.



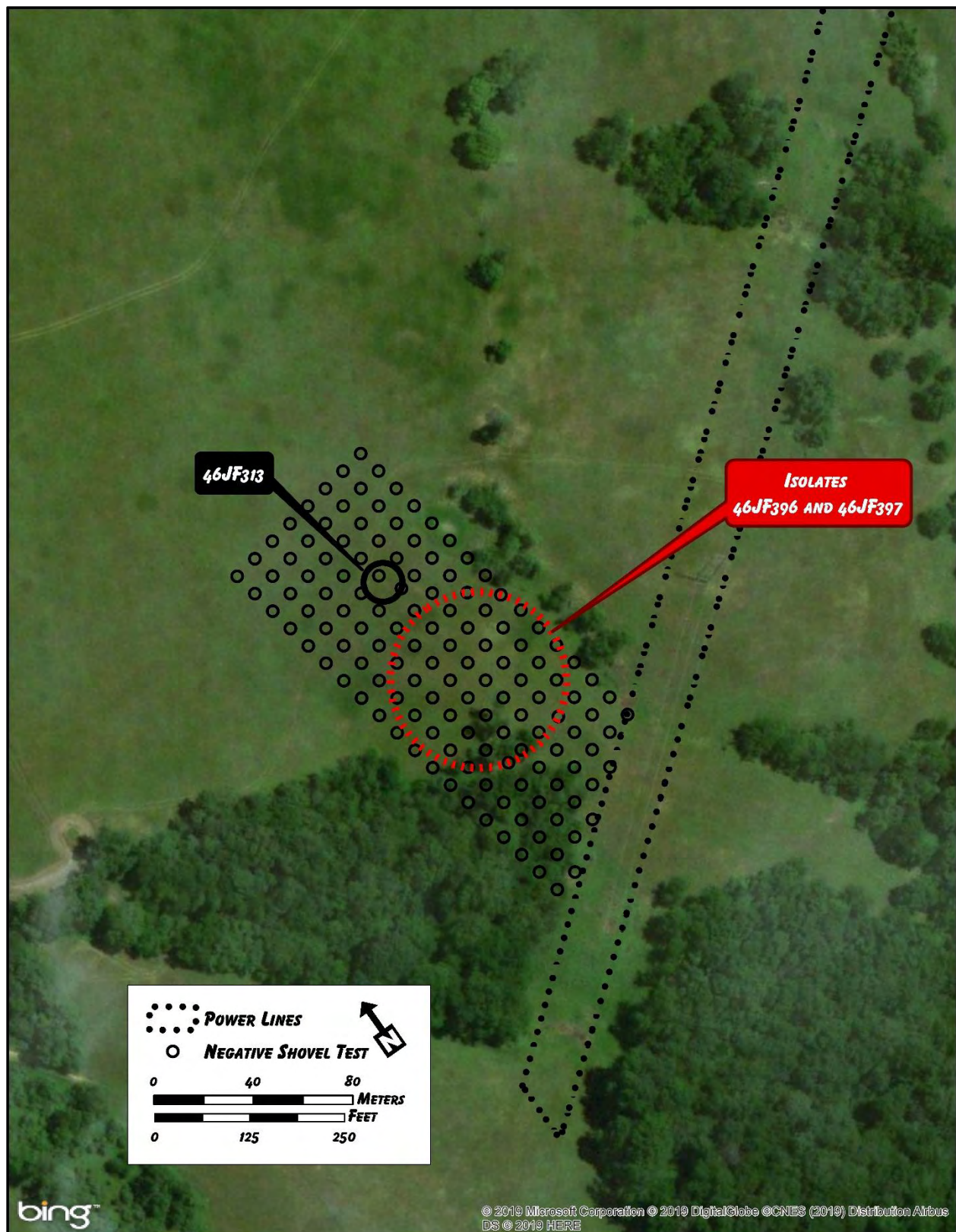


Figure 13: Shovel testing strategy at previously recorded site 46JF313 and isolates 46JF396, and 46JF397.

### *Thorn Parcel*

The Thorn parcel consisted of vacant rolling to hilly grass fields. There was no soil surface visibility along the Thorn parcel (Figure 14).



**Figure 14: Thorn parcel and APE conditions.**

The entire Thorn parcel was pedestrian surveyed using 10 m walking transects. Shovel testing was not conducted on excessive slope (Figure 15). Shovel testing strategy was conducted based on predictability of sites occurring on landforms conducive to settlement. High probability areas along Evitts Run were shovel tested at 15 m intervals. In addition, an existing barn and ruins were identified in the southwest portion of the parcel. Shovel testing was conducted around the perimeter at 15 m and a temporary site number (STC-Thorn-HP1) was given to the ruins and a site form added in the appendix (Figures 16-17). One hundred ninety-eight shovel tests were conducted at 15 m intervals along Evitts Run, and 32 STs were conducted at 15 m intervals over a previously recorded isolate (46JF341) in the northwest portion of the parcel (Figure 15). Shovel tests along the creek and at the isolate were 5 cm of very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) loam/O horizon/grass over 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty clay. Shovel tests at the existing structure were 5 cm (0-5 cmbs) of very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) loam/O horizon/grass, (5-20 cmbs) 15 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) silty loam, followed by 10 cm (20-30 cmbs) of reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) clay. There were no archaeological materials (i.e., culturally modified artifacts, deposits, features, or human remains) identified in shovel tests (see Figure 15).





Figure 15: Thorn parcel, shovel testing strategy, and existing structure depicted on an ESRI base map.





**Figure 16: Barn and associate structures located on the Thorn parcel.**



**Figure 17: Ruins associated with an existing barn on the Thorn parcel.**



Site STP-HP1 consists of a barn, milk house, and concrete stave, all constructed between 1956 and 1958. In addition, there are various concrete ruins surrounding the barn, milk house, and stave. No portions of the barn, milk house, stave, or ruins are extraordinary. Shovel tests conducted around the perimeter yielded no archaeological materials, and the ruins are not likely to yield any data for future research under Criterion D. Therefore, STP-Thorn-HP1 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site **46JF137** was previously recorded within the southern boundary of the Thorn Parcel by C Hulse according to the site form. The boundary is approximately 500 ft. by 500 ft. and the site is described as “four headstones near a historic house complex.” However, the current location of the recording is not associated with any headstones or house complex. In fact, the current location contains mill remnants from an associated milk barn (Figure 18, see Figures 15-17).



**Figure 18: Current location of 46JF137 with piled mill remnants in the background.**

The entire current location was probed with a metal probing rod and the grass surface was removed to identify potential grave shafts (Figure 19)



**Figure 19: Grass surface removed from the surface at 46JF137.**

No headstones or burials were identified at the current location. This is likely because the original recording was mismapped and the recorded location boundary was arbitrarily expanded onto the current project area (Figures 20-22). The boundary, based on description from the site form, should be placed approximately 500 ft. south of the current location off the Thornhill parcel and onto the George and Kery Fries parcel. During field survey, the remains of a residential complex was identified on the Fries parcel from the Thornhill parcel, and the 1941 USGS topographic map depicts a drive and structure on the Fries parcel that are in line with the description identified on the site form. Therefore, based on fieldwork and research, site 46JF137 is mismapped and should be relocated 500 ft. south of the current location. In addition, the boundary should be reduced to reflect the actual size of the site.



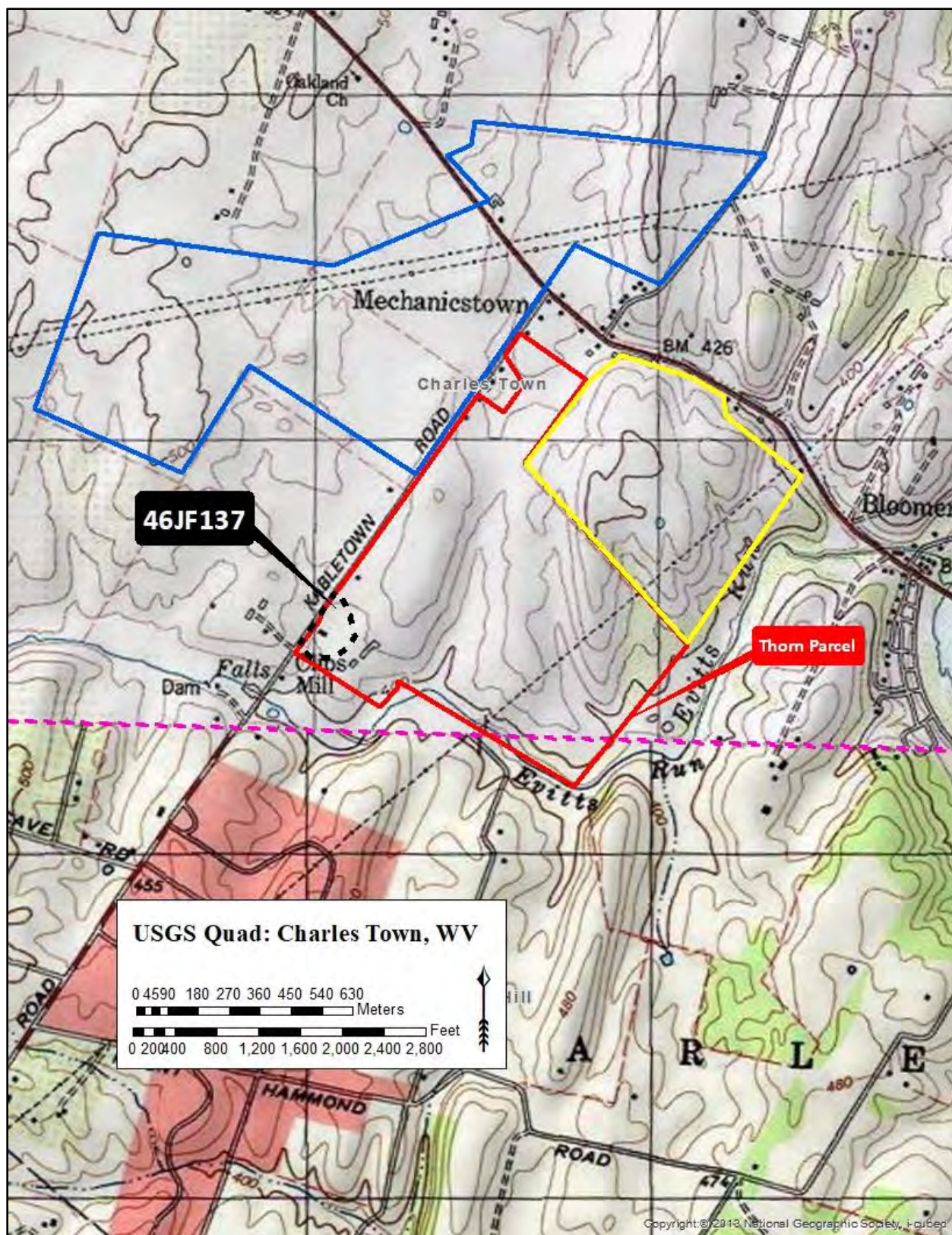


Figure 20: Current recorded location of site 46JF137.



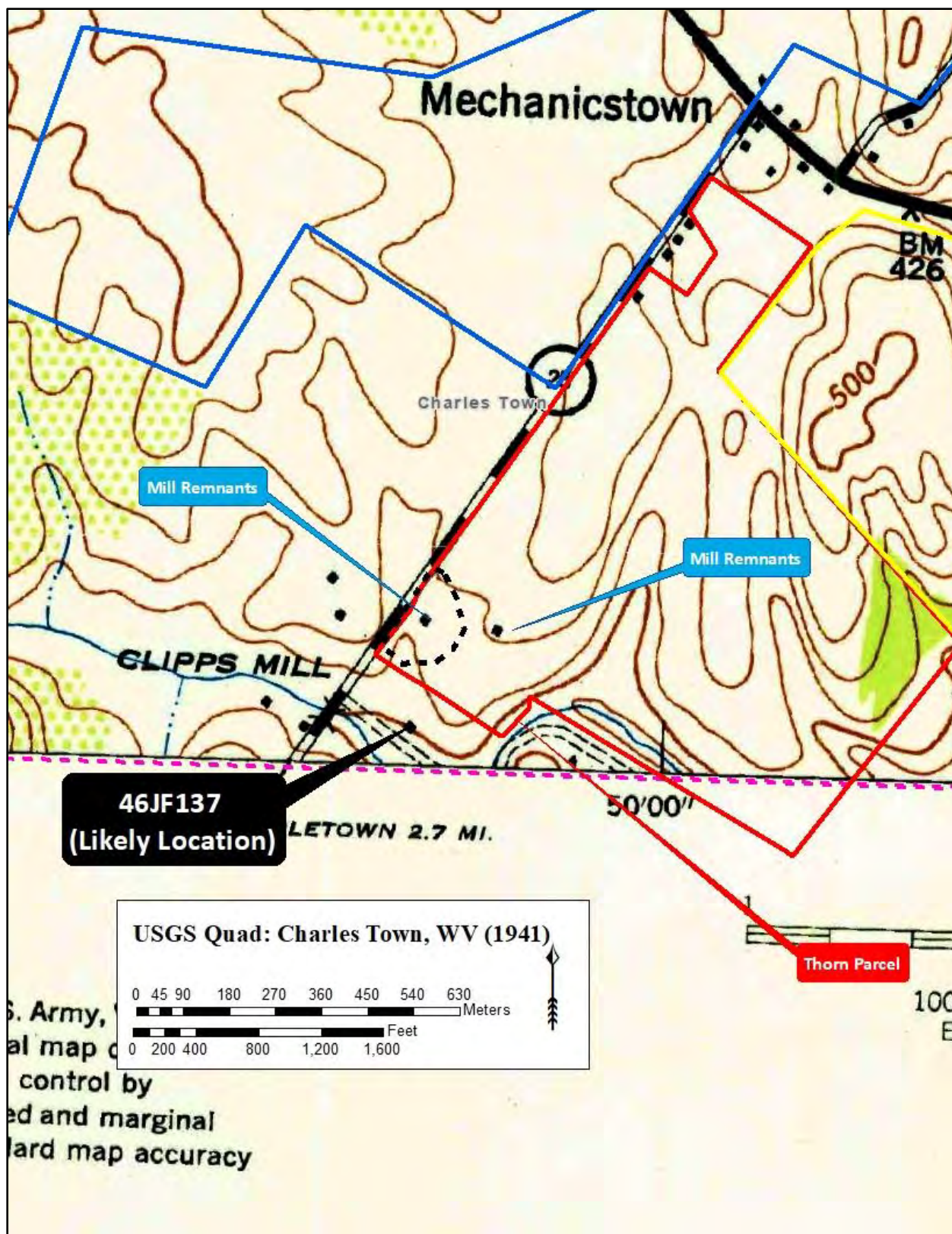
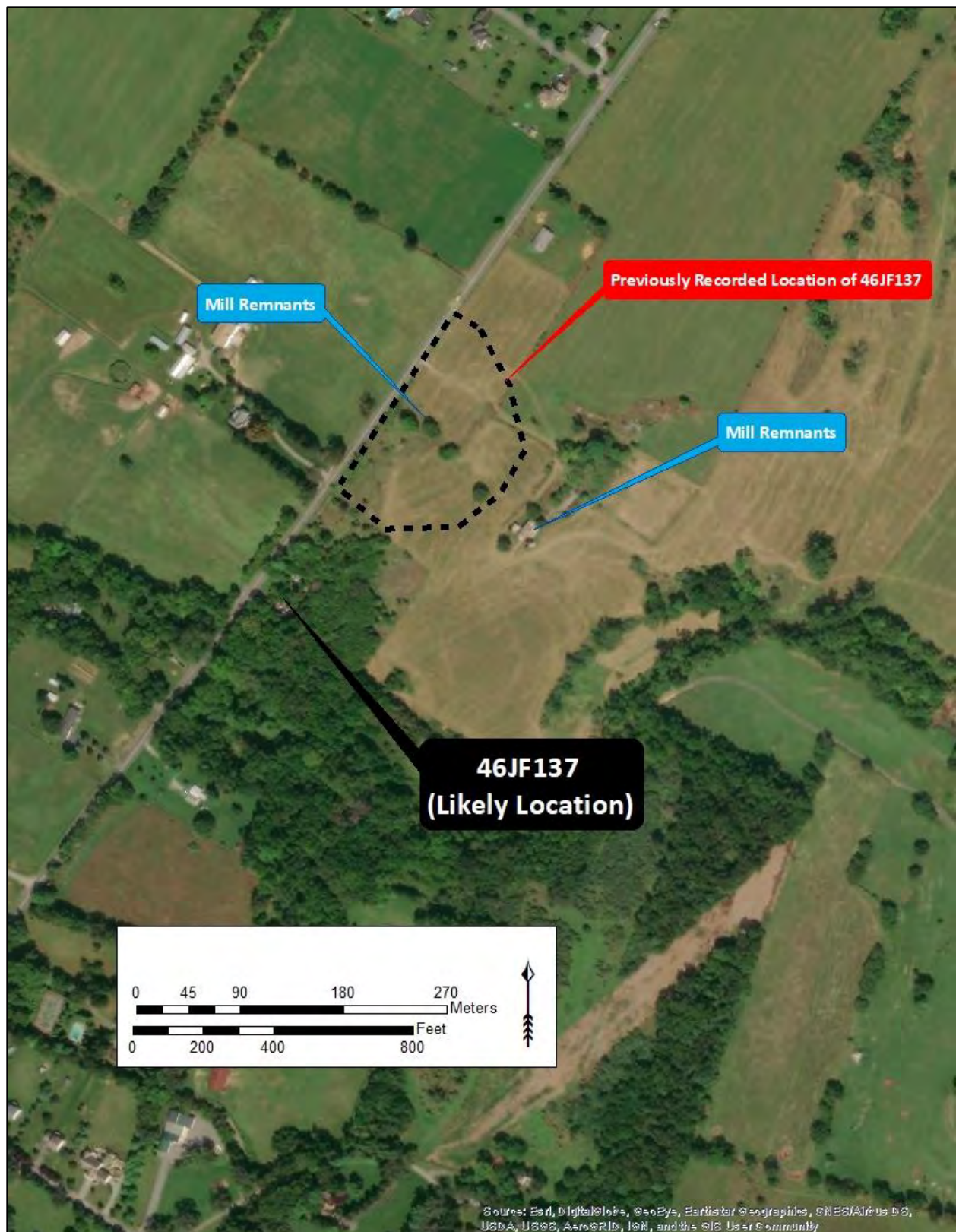


Figure 21: Likely location of site 46JF137 based on fieldwork and research depicted on the 1941 topographic map.





**Figure 22: Aerial photograph depicting recorded location of 46JF137 and recommended location.**

## CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the fieldwork and subsequent analysis, no archaeological materials were identified within the project area APE for direct effects. This is likely due to the heavy agricultural use throughout the project area. In addition, previously recorded site 46JF137, a cemetery with four head stones, was not identified on the Thorn parcel and is likely mismapped. The boundary should be modified to reflect that fieldwork and research has not identified it in its current recorded location. Because of the absence of archaeological materials within the project area, STC recommends that no archaeological resources will be adversely impacted by the proposed project and no further work is needed.

Should buried artifacts, human remains, cultural sites or ground features be unexpectedly unearthed during ground disturbing activities, all construction should immediately cease, and the resources be examined by a professional archaeologist. Additionally, all appropriate authorities-including all pertinent tribal entities and the state historic preservation office -should be notified.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Site Forms**

# WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM (Revised 1989)

1. Site No(s). 46 JF 137 2. Site Name Beeler/Isler Cemetery

3. County Jefferson 4. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Charles Town Round Hill

5. UTM Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_ Easting \_\_\_\_\_

6. Location Description On the "John Myers" farm on Kabletown Pike. Take Rt. 25 S from Rt. 340, cross Rt. 9, 3/4 mi. driveway, house on left before stream

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant) Frank, Mildred Smith, Rt. 1, Box 263 Charles Town, WV

## 8. Temporal Periods:

☐ Prehistoric: ☐ Unassigned ☐ Paleo-Indian ☐ Archaic, E M L  
☐ Woodland, E M L ☐ Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric  
☒ Historic: ☐ 1700-1750 ☒ 1751-1800 ☒ 1801-1850  
☐ 1851-1900 ☐ 1901-1950 ☐ 1951-Present

9. Cultural Affiliation(s), if known cemetery with slave component

## 10. Prehistoric Site Type:

☐ Isolated Find ☐ Open Air Habitation (Village/Camp/Hamlet)  
☐ Cave/Rock Shelter ☐ Mound/Earthwork ☐ Lithic Scatter  
☐ Rock Art (Petroglyph/Pictograph) ☐ Unknown ☐ Quarry/Reduction

## 11. Historic Site Type:

☐ Domestic ☐ Industrial ☐ Military  
☒ Cemetery ☐ Rural ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Urban (Tax Map # 11, Parcel # 4) ☐ Unknown  
Charles Town District

## 12. Site Condition:

☒ Unknown ☐ Undisturbed ☐ Destroyed  
☐ Disturbed (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Topography/Landform:

☐ Flood Plain ☐ Terrace ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ Ridge Top ☐ Gap/Saddle  
☐ Hillside/Bench ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_



14. Physiographic Province:             Appalachian Plateau             Transitional  
     X   Ridge and Valley             Other                   

15. Soils Duff/Frankston 16. Vegetation mixed

17. Elevation 440      18. Slope #                 19. Slope Direction           

20. Nearest Water (Name) Evitts Run x Permanent      Intermittent

**21. Site Size (Dimensions in Feet)** 500' x 500'

22. **Site Description (Note features, present land use, etc.)** Four marked  
tombstones near historic house complex

23. Investigation Type:      Reconnaissance (Surface Survey, shovel tests)

       Intensive             Excavation (%      )

24. Investigated by (Name/Organization/Date) Shepherd College  
Jefferson County Cemetery Survey

## 25. Site Significance: (For Office Use Only)

☐ NHL      ☐ National Registry      ☐ Not Evaluated

**State Registry**                      **Listed**

### Consensus Determination

**Potentially Eligible**

26. Artifacts Collected:      All      Some   X   None - Sketch or trace diagnostic items)

☐ Lithics    ☐ Ceramics    ☐ Florai    ☐ Faunal    ☐ Historic    ☐ Other

**27. Curation Location** \_\_\_\_\_

28. Recorder C. Hulse Date \_\_\_\_\_

(BERRYVILLE)  
5462 IN NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1974. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1978

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: West Virginia coordinate system,  
north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone,  
and Maryland coordinate system

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18  
1927 North American Datum

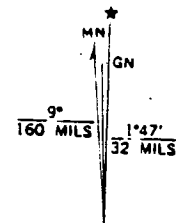
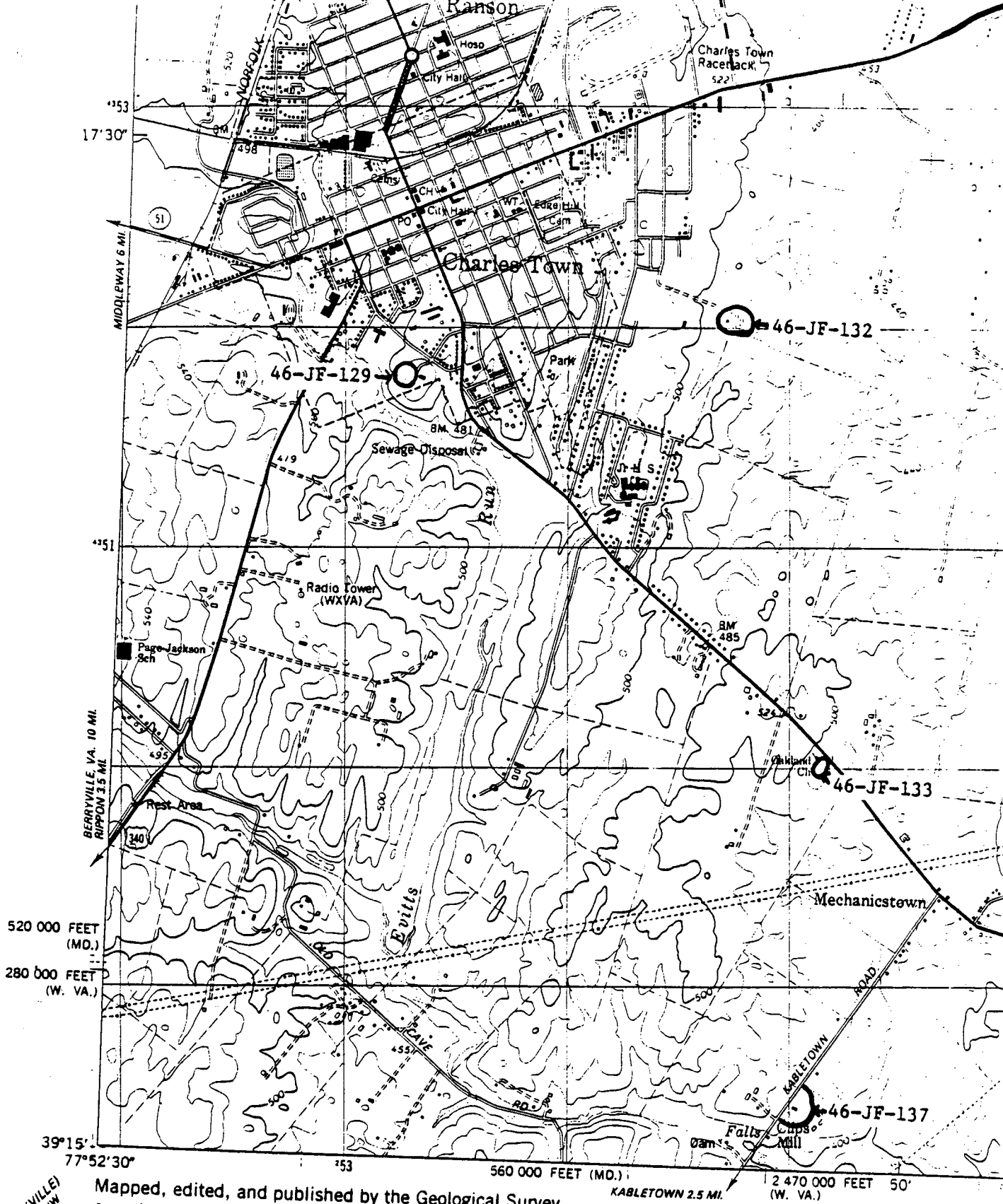
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 7 meters south and

24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where

272

UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



NR rating: \_\_\_\_\_

# WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Revised 2010

Type of Form (Check One): \_\_\_\_\_ New Form    ☒ Revised Form

1. Site No.: 46JF137

2. Site Name: Beeler/Isler Cemetery

3. County: Jefferson

4. 7.5' Quadrangle: Charles Town

5. UTM Zone (circle one): 17 18    NAD:83

    Northing:4348711    Easting:0255073

    Northing:\_\_\_\_\_    Easting:\_\_\_\_\_

6. Location Description: Approximately .75 miles southwest of Mechanicstown intersection of 115 and Kabletown Road

7. Ownership (Name/Address/Tenant): Thornhill LLC

8. Temporal Affiliations:    ☐ Prehistoric    ☐ Protohistoric    ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric and Historic

9. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) Represented:    ☐ Unassigned    ☐ Paleoindian    ☐ Archaic, E M L

☐ Woodland, E M L    ☐ Late Prehistoric    ☐ Protohistoric

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:    ☐ 1700-1750    ☒ 1751-1800    ☐ 1801-1850

☐ 1851-1900    ☐ 1901-1950    ☐ 1951-Present    ☐ Unassigned

11. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):    ☐ Lithic Scatter    ☐ Cave/Rockshelter

Habitation:    ☐ Village    ☐ Hamlet    Extractive:    ☐ Quarry    ☐ Workshop

☐ Earth Mound    ☐ Stone Mound    ☐ Earthwork    ☐ Burial Area    ☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other \_\_\_\_\_

12. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):    ☒ Residential    ☐ Farmstead

☐ Commercial    ☐ Industrial    ☐ Military    ☐ Trail/Trace/Road    Other Cemetery

Is site associated with any standing structures?    Yes    No

Has a WV Historic Inventory Form been completed for the structure?    Yes    No

13. Site Condition:    Unknown    Undisturbed    Destroyed    Disturbed

(explain): Cemetery is mismapped and boundary is recommended to be relocated

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

2

**14. Describe current land use: Possible farm. Not known since actual location is likely on another parcel (Fries). Current recorded location is agricultural field and mill remnants.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**15. Topographical Location:** ☐ Floodplain ☐ Terrace ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ Ridgetop

☐ Gap/Saddle ☒ Hillside/Bench ☐ Bluff Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Physiographic Province:** ☐ Appalachian Plateau ☐ Transitional ☒ Ridge and Valley

**17. Soils: Soil Association:** Duff \_\_\_\_\_

Soil Series-Phase/Complex \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Vegetation:** Wooded **19. Elevation:** 440 (ft/m amsl)

**20. Slope %:** Unknown **21. Slope Direction:** \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Nearest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):**

Name: Evitts Run ☒ Spring ☐ River ☐ Perennial Stream

☐ Intermittent Stream ☐ Swamp/Bog Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Major Drainage (name): Shenandoah River Minor Drainage (name): \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Distance to water (ft/m)** Adjacent to Evitts Run (horizontal) \_\_\_\_\_ (vertical)

**24. Site Area (Dimensions in meters):** 500 by 500 ft. according to arbitrary boundary not established by archaeology survey.

Basis for site area estimate: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Historic Maps ☐ Aerial Photograph

☐ Transit/Alidade ☐ Unrecorded Other \_\_\_\_\_

**25. Site Description (include description of site, setting, nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, features, and significance of site in a local or regional context. Use Continuation Sheet if necessary:**  
Site was originally recorded on the Thornhill parcel in a location that has been field identified as a mill and remnants. The boundary that was original established is in an agricultural field with no associated cemetery components based on archaeology survey. Based on research and fieldwork, the cemetery boundary should be reassessed and considered 500 ft. south of the current location on the Fries parcel along Evitts Run in wooded forest adjacent to residential structure remnants.



WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET

26. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate): ☐ Examination of Collection

☐ Pedestrian Survey ☐ Surface Collection ☐ Shovel Tests ☐ Test Unit(s)

☐ Test Trench(es) ☐ Deep Test(s) ☐ Auger/Soil Corer ☒ PZ Removal

☐ Mitigation/Block Excavation ☐ Aerial Photographs ☐ Remote Sensing

☐ Unknown Other: Probing

27. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Not Applicable ☐ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample

Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

28. Surface Visibility (select only one as appropriate): ☒ None ☐ Less than 10% ☐ 11-50%

☐ 51-90% ☐ 91-100% ☐ Unrecorded

29. Has site been excavated? ☐ Yes ☒ No Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Artifacts Collected (estimate percentage of artifacts collected): None

Prehistoric Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Lithics: Debitage \_\_\_\_\_ Tools \_\_\_\_\_ Projectile Points \_\_\_\_\_ FCR \_\_\_\_\_

Ceramics: Rim Sherds \_\_\_\_\_ Body Sherds \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal Remains \_\_\_\_\_

Botanical Remains \_\_\_\_\_ Human Skeletal Remains \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate; include frequencies):

Architectural: Bricks \_\_\_\_\_ Window Glass \_\_\_\_\_ Nails \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Ceramics \_\_\_\_\_ Bottle Glass \_\_\_\_\_ Military \_\_\_\_\_ Weapons \_\_\_\_\_ Personal \_\_\_\_\_

Food Remains \_\_\_\_\_ Metal \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Provide a brief description of diagnostic artifacts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Curation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

32. Is Site Eligible to NRHP?: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unevaluated ☒ Unknown

Explain: Cemetery has not been investigated and location is likely mismapped on the original site form

**33. Form Prepared by: Billy J. McCarley, MA, RPA**

**34. Affiliation: Subterranean Consultants**

**35. Address: Heflin, Alabama**

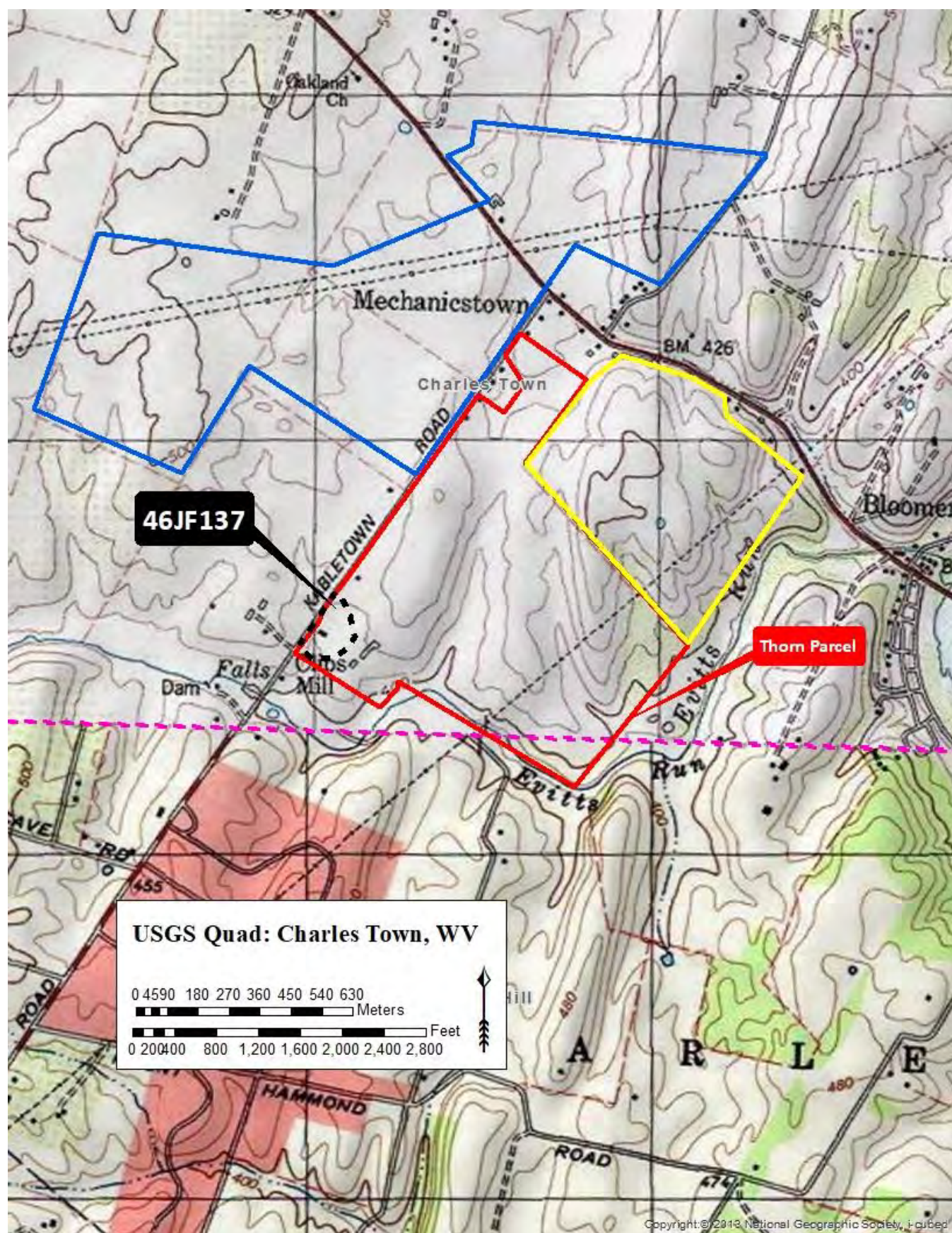
**36. Phone Number: 256-453-7811 37. E-Mail: bmccarley@subterraneanco.com**

**38. Date of Fieldwork: November 18, 2019 39. Date Form Prepared: February 23, 2020**

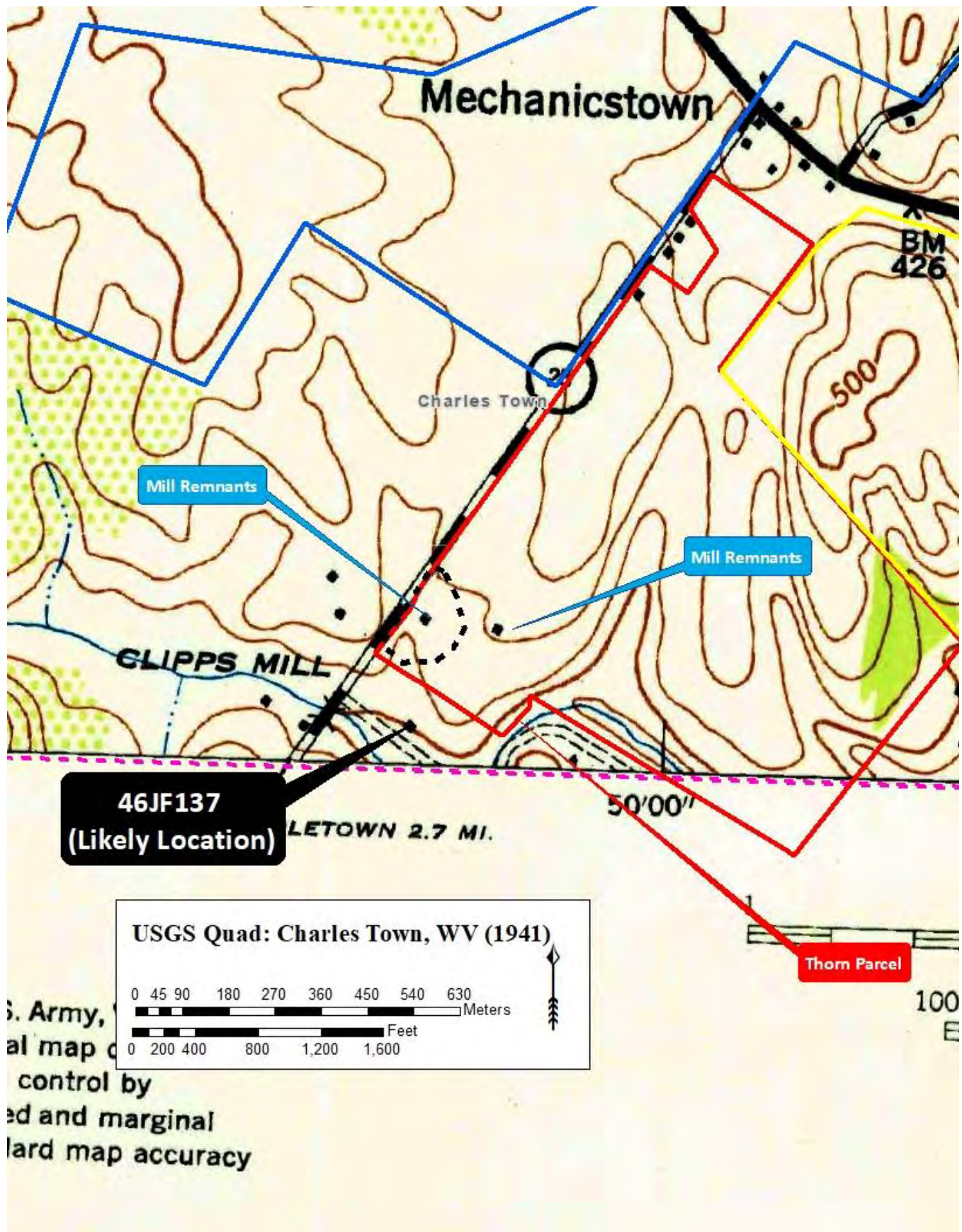
**40. References (Please note any bibliographic references):** \_\_\_\_\_

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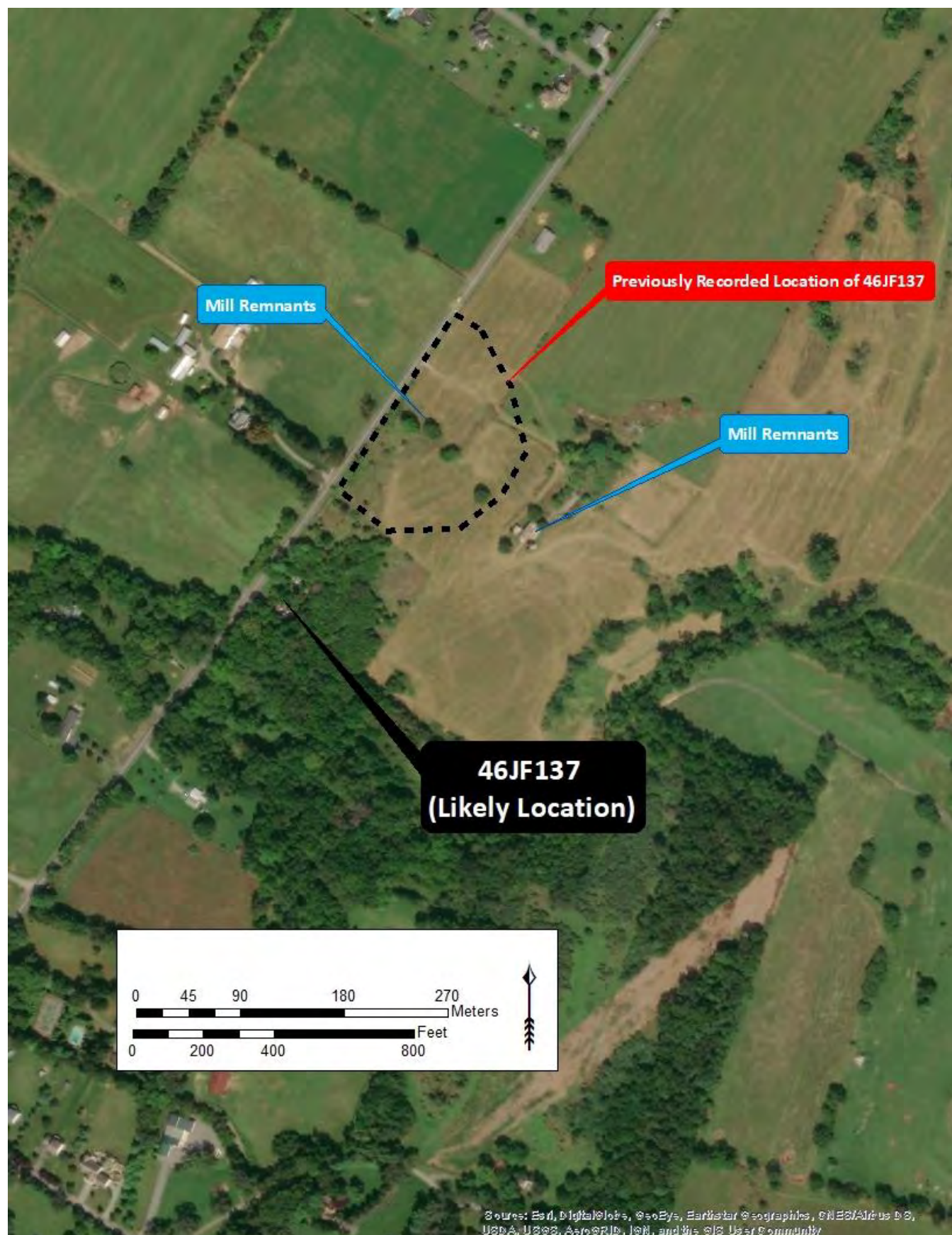
**41. Map (Attach portion of USGS quadrangle map and sketch location with nearest landmarks and other recorded sites; include north arrow, key, and scale)**













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**West Virginia Division of Culture and History**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**1900 Kanawha Blvd., East**  
**Charleston, WV 25305**  
**(304) 558-0220**

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **Principal Investigator CV**



**BILLY J. MCCARLEY, MA, RPA**

Heflin, AL 36264 | 256-453-7811 | bmcclarley@subterraneanco.com

**EDUCATION**

Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA

**MA in Anthropology**

2012

Thesis: An Archaeological Survey at Oak Level Mound: Investigating Settlement Patterns and Intrasite Use during the Middle Mississippian Period (A.D. 1150-1350)

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL

**BA in Interdisciplinary Studies (Culture and Society)**

2008

**AWARDS**

Sigma Alpha Lambda, Leadership and Honors

June 2008

**GENERAL RELATED EXPERIENCE**

Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc, Norcross, Georgia

**Principal Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist**

June 2014 – June 2016

Conducted phase I and II archaeological assessments and evaluations of NEPA projects-United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permitting (cultural resource assessments) and Georgia Department of Transportation projects. Completed Section 106 reports and reviews, consulted with Georgia SHPO, and reviewed and sign reports written by staff archaeologists. Conducted research design development, background research, topographical map overlays, shovel testing, unit excavation, recordation, photographing, report writing, and recommendations on future site work and NRHP eligibility. Recorded archaeological sites with the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF). Conducted project scoping and proposals. Prepared projects for curation following Antonio J. Waring Archaeological Laboratory or Erskine Ramsey Curation Facility, University of Alabama Museum curation standards.

Subterranean Consultants, Heflin, AL

**Principal Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist**

September 2013 – Present

Performs phase I and II archaeological assessments and evaluations of NEPA projects- United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permitting (cultural resource assessments), Georgia municipal development projects, and FCC telecommunications projects. Completes Section 106 reports and reviews; Consults with Georgia SHPO and regional tribes; and reviews and sign reports written by staff archaeologists. Completes desktop assessments of fiber optics installation and impacts on NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. Performs fieldwork on all projects (field director), including pre-visit research design development, back ground research, topographical map overlays, shovel testing, unit excavation, recordation, photographing, and report writing, including recommendations on future site work and NRHP eligibility. Records archaeological sites with the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF). Performs project scoping and proposals. Prepares projects for curation following Antonio J. Waring Archaeological Laboratory or Erskine Ramsey Curation Facility, University of Alabama Museum curation standards. Notable projects include expansion and development cultural resource assessment of the Habersham County Airport industrial complex, Section 404 USACE wetland permit cultural resource assessment in Sycamore, Georgia, Eagle-Net terrestrial fiber optics cultural resource assessment, ball park expansion in Fairburn, Georgia, Osage Nation cultural resource assessment of county road construction, and prehistoric prayer rings in Death Valley National Park.

Algonquin Consultants, Miami, Oklahoma

**Field Director**

February 2014

Served as field director on a phase II evaluation of a FCC permitting project in Jefferson City, Missouri. Prepared research design for the evaluation of cultural deposits at a prehistoric lithic production site. Supervised four employees in the placement of four 1-by-1 test units. Supervised data collection, site recordation, and completed a management summary, including all GIS map production, post field-work.

Tetra Tech

**Crew Chief**

June 2013

Served as crew chief on an 85-mi pipeline cultural resource assessment spanning from Oklahoma to Texas. Preplanned for daily field work, supervised a crew of two field technicians in the implementation of phase I shovel testing. Performed transect layouts using Geoplotter GPS unit. Completed daily progress reports for submission to project field director.

US Department of Agriculture (US Forest Service)

**Crew Chief**

**December 2012 – March 2013**

Served as crew chief on an 800-acre timber tract cultural resource assessment in Andalusia, Alabama. Preplanned for daily field work. Implementation of phase I shovel testing. Performed transect layouts using Geoplotter GPS unit. Completed daily progress reports for submission to project field director.

Georgia State University

**Co-Principal Investigator/Field Director**

**June 2012 – February 2013**

Investigated and excavated a Middle Mississippian burial mound site along the Ogeechee River in Richmond Hill, Georgia. Prepared a research design, gridded site using a total station, implement NOAA provided LIDAR for the regional comparative study of Middle Mississippian mound sites along the Georgia coast. Performed shovel testing on 5-acre mound site. Analyze and curate artifacts post fieldwork and produce a management summary and archaeological assessment report.

Jacksonville State University Archaeological Laboratory

**Field Archaeologist**

**June 2008 – June 2012**

Investigated and excavated a late Woodland to early Mississippian village along the Choccolocco Creek in Calhoun County, Alabama. Conducted unit layout and documentation; Excavated 2-by-2 units; Screened matrix; identified artifacts; and produced a management summary of project progress.

**REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS/PROJECTS<sup>1</sup>**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 80-Mile Pipeline, Wichita County, Texas	2014
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Harmony Senior Living Community, Spalding County, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Five Forks Trickum Road Widening, Gwinnett County, Georgia	2014
Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1-16 at Old River Road, Effingham County, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed 7th Street and Broad Street Bridge Replacements in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Habersham County Industrial Park, Habersham County, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Dollar General Wetland Mitigation, Sycamore, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Spence Ball Park Development, Fairburn, Georgia	2014
Phase I Archaeological Survey of Sigman Road Widening, Rockdale County, Georgia	2015
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed State Route (SR) 400 at McGinnis Ferry Road Interchange, Fulton and Forsyth Counties, Georgia	2015
Second Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Kingsland Bypass, Camden County, Georgia	2015
Second Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Two Interchanges on Interstate 75, SR 7 and SR 122, Lowndes County, Georgia	2016
Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed O'Reilly Auto Parts in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee	2017
Phase I Archaeological Survey for the City of Tuscumbia's Historic Rail Yard, Tuscumbia, Alabama	2017
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Effingham Bypass, Effingham and Chatham Counties, Georgia	2017
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed El Dorado Boulevard, Harris County, Texas	2017
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Rice Fields and Colebrook Plantation Cemetery along Effingham Bypass, Effingham and Chatham Counties, Georgia	2018
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Harper Street Crossing, Fulton County, Georgia	2018
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 84 Connector, Liberty County, Georgia	2018
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Gant Road Solar Development, Upper Marlboro County, Maryland	2018
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Brown Bridge at Yellow River Replacement, Newton County, Georgia	2018

**CONTINUING EDUCATION**

Advanced Metal Detecting for Archaeologists	2014
National Parks Training Center, Field Survey and Modern Technology	2014

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 1,200 telecommunications, solar, and ACOE projects not listed.

National Preservation Institute (NPI), Section 106 Agreement Documents	2014
National Preservation Institute (NPI), Traditional Cultural Places	2014

**MEMBERSHIPS**

Register of Professional Archaeologist (RPA)	2013
Society for American Archaeology (SAA)	2013
Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology	2014

**Ohio River Valley Summary Experience**

- \* 150 Tennessee telecommunications projects and reports totaling 2,400 hours of Ohio River Valley experience.
- 45 Ohio telecommunications and solar farm projects totaling 800 hours of experience.
- 12 West Virginia telecommunications projects totaling 96 hours of experience.
- 25 Illinois Solar and Telecommunications Projects totaling 112 hours of experience.
- 41 Indiana Telecommunications projects totaling 85 hours of experience.