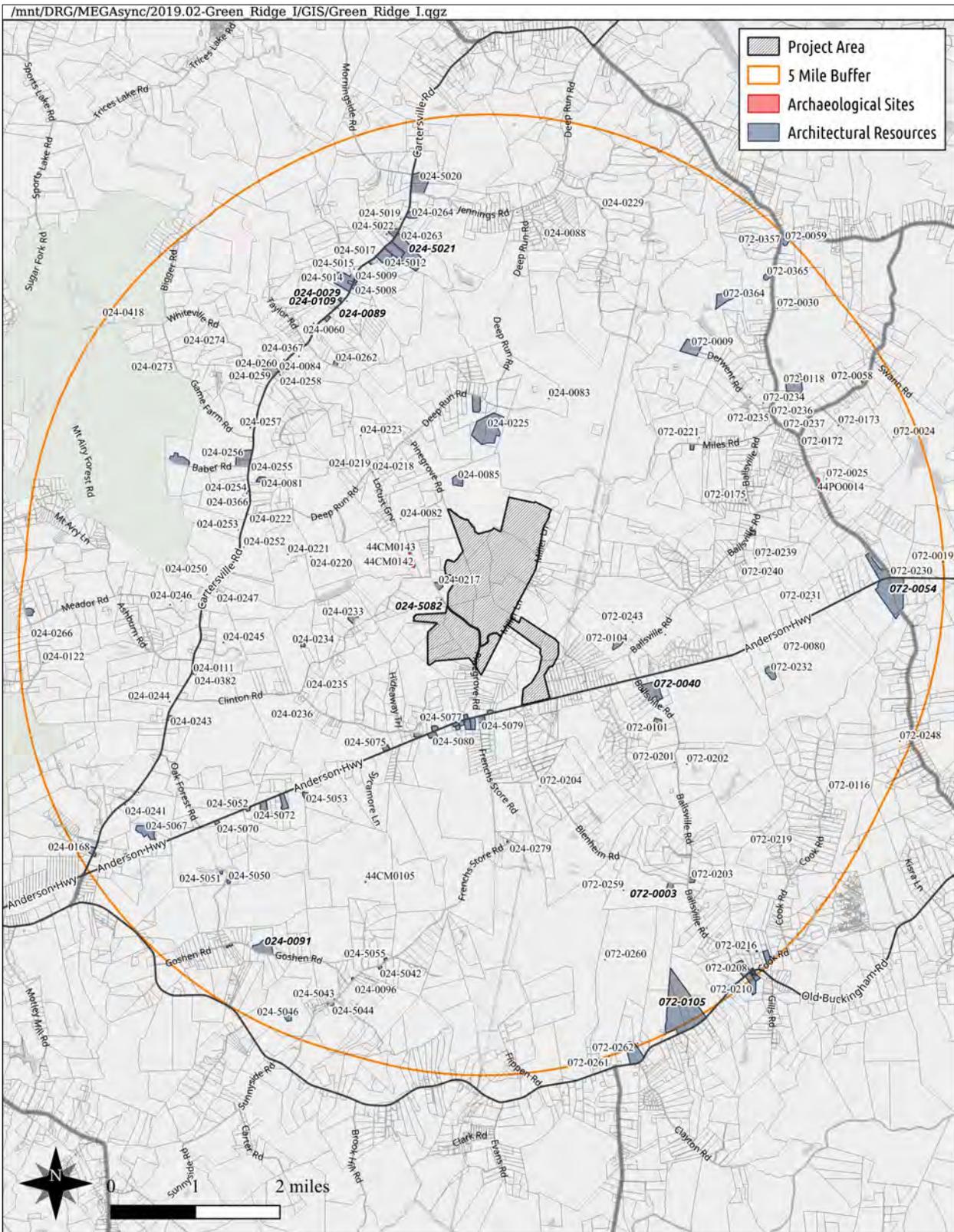


DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
024-0278	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0279	House, Route 654	1900	No	Not Evaluated
024-0366	Barn, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0367	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0368	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-0369	House, Route 607	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0382	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0383	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0418	Cemetery, Route 615	Unknown	No	Not Evaluated
024-5007	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5008	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5009	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5010	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5011	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5012	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5013	Smook Farm	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5014	Building, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5015	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5016	Cemetery, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5017	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5018	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5019	Catfish's General Store and Sporting Goods	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5020	Cochran House and Cemetery	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5021	<b>Conner House, Sims House</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Eligible</b>
024-5022	House, Route 45	0	N/A	Not Eligible
024-5042	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5043	Barn, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5044	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5045	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5046	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5047	House, Route 645	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5048	House, 164 Goshen Road	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5049	House, Route 645	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5050	Barn, Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5051	Dam, Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5052	60 Motel, Motel, 687 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5053	House, 591 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5054	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5055	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5056	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5067	Misty Hill, Single Dwelling, 902 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5068	Single Dwelling, 44 Cartersville Road	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5069	Single Dwelling, 968 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5070	Single Dwelling, 759 Anderson Highway	ca. 1945	No	Not Evaluated
024-5072	Single Dwelling, 663 Anderson Highway	ca. 1965	No	Not Evaluated
024-5073	Single Dwelling, 613 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5075	Single Dwelling, 378 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5076	Single Dwelling, 152 Anderson Highway	ca. 1925	No	Not Evaluated
024-5077	Single Dwelling, 209 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5078	Single Dwelling, Intersection, Route 60 and French's Store Road	0	Yes	Not Evaluated
024-5079	Single Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway	0	Yes	Not Evaluated
024-5080	Single Dwelling, 275 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5082	<b>Pine Grove Community Center, Pine Grove Elementary School, Pine Grove School, Rosenwald School, 267 Pine Grove Rd</b>	<b>ca. 1917</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Eligible</b>
024-5120	House, 79 Pinegrove Road	0	Yes	Not Evaluated
072-0003	<b>Blenheim</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Listed: NRHP, VLR</b>
072-0006	Cox Place, Gibraltar	1802	No	Not Evaluated
072-0009	Derwent, House, 6000 Derwent Road, Robert E. Lee House	ca. 1841	No	Not Evaluated
072-0019	Southam Glebe, The Glebe	ca. 1749	No	Not Evaluated
072-0024	Laurel Springs	0	No	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
072-0025	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0030	Muddy Creek Church, Muddy Creek Church and School Property	0	No	Not Evaluated
<b>072-0040</b>	<b>Brown Family Cemetery, Somerset</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Listed: VLR</b>
<b>072-0054</b>	<b>Littleberry Mosby House, Mosby Tavern, Old Cumberland Courthouse</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Listed: NRHP, VLR</b>
072-0058	Farm, Route 715	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0059	Pine Tree Farm	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0080	House, 5809 Route 60, House, Route 60	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0101	Edgemont, McLaurine House, Mosby Birthplace	1764	No	Not Evaluated
072-0104	Brown Farm, Frazier House, Windsor House	0	Yes	Not Evaluated
<b>072-0105</b>	<b>French's Tavern, Harris's Store, Indian Camp, Swan's Creek Plantation, The Coleman Place</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Listed: NRHP, VLR</b>
072-0116	Oakland	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0118	Poland Farm	ca. 1851	No	Not Evaluated
072-0172	Trenholm School	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0173	House, 3168 Route 715	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0175	House, 2891 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0201	Barns, 2101 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0202	Cemetery, 2120 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0203	House, 1744 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0204	Log Shed, Route 606	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0205	House, 1660 Route 630	0	Yes	Not Evaluated
072-0206	House, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0207	House, 1501 Route 630	1905	No	Not Evaluated
072-0208	House, 1500-1502 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0209	House, 5926 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0210	House, 5927 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0211	Odd Fellows Hall	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0212	House, 5913 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0213	House, 5910 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0214	Shadow Oak	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0215	House, 1509 Route 636	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0216	House, Route 636	ca. 1925	No	Not Evaluated
072-0217	House & Tobacco Barn, Route 636	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0219	House, Route 650	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0221	Cloverdale	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0230	Brown's Service Station	1936	No	Not Evaluated
072-0231	House, 5740 Route 60	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0232	House, 5921 Route 60	1918	No	Not Evaluated
072-0233	House, 3189 Route 629	1901	No	Not Evaluated
072-0234	House, 3181 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0235	House, 3167 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0236	Trenholm Post Office	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0237	House, 3130 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0238	House, 2796 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0239	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0240	House, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0241	Store, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0243	Gun Club	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0248	House, 2171 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0259	Barn, 6177 Route 606	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0260	Clayton House, Corncrib, and Barn	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0261	House & Barn, 6392 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0262	Szenasy, Ema House, Whitlock, R.B. House	1912	No	Not Evaluated
072-0263	Barn, Route 631 and Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0273	House, 5912 Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0357	Old Parker Place (Piney Grove)	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0363	House, 3261 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0364	Cemetery, Route 629	1883	No	Not Evaluated
072-0365	Hatcher Dairy	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0383	Coopedge House	0	No	Not Evaluated





Four archaeological sites have been identified within five miles of the project area. Site types include two farmsteads dating from the late nineteenth- to early twentieth century and two prehistoric lithic scatters. None of the sites have been evaluated for National Register eligibility.

**Table 2: Archaeological Sites Previously Recorded within Five Miles of the Project Area**

DHR ID	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
44CM0105	Farmstead	20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	No	Not Evaluated
44CM0142	Artifact scatter	Early Archaic Period (8500 - 6501 B.C.E), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	No	Not Evaluated
44CM0143	Farmstead	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)	No	Not Evaluated
44PO0014	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.E. - 1606 A.D.)	No	Not Evaluated

### VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

The finished landfill will include a waste management area that extends approximately 300 feet above the current highest elevation within the disposal area (Figure 12). Viewshed analysis was performed by Mike Futrell, Matt Burnette, Gordon Dively, and Lynn Klappich of Draper Aden Associates (DAA) to determine if the finished landfill will be visible from recorded archaeological sites and architectural resources within five miles of the Green Ridge property that have been listed on- or determined eligible for- the National Register. Additional analysis was completed to assess visibility from resources whose eligibility is yet to be determined. The report of DAA’s findings are summarized below and included as Appendix 2. Sites and structures from which the finished landfill is expected to be visible include a “Yes” in the “Visible” column in Tables 1 and 2.

A digital surface model (ground surface including current vegetation) was created for the area within five miles of the property center using point clouds from the 2016 USGS Chesapeake Bay VA QL2 LiDAR Project, obtained from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN). Analysis was completed using the ArcGIS Viewshed Toolbox. The resultant model approximated surfaces using a cell size of 10 feet and accounted for current vegetation conditions by using the MAXIMUM cell assignment type (i.e. highest elevation within the cell).

Construction plans call for a finished elevation of 690 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.). Thus, a viewpoint with an elevation of 695 a.m.s.l. was used to generate a visible/not visible derivative layer from the digital surface model. Because the viewshed analysis was performed using the digital surface model, each recorded architectural resource- and archaeological site- location was manually reviewed using the most recent aerial imagery to determine if the proposed Green Ridge landfill would be visible at the ground level, as opposed to the tops of trees.

Figure 13 shows the results of the visibility analysis based on current ground cover and assumes no changes to the surface vegetation outside of the waste management area. Areas shaded in gray will not have a direct line of sight to the finished waste management area.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

For the purposes of this project, site probability was defined based on evidence of prehistoric and historic cultural activity in the project vicinity and local environmental conditions. Previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites in the project vicinity indicate transient utilization of



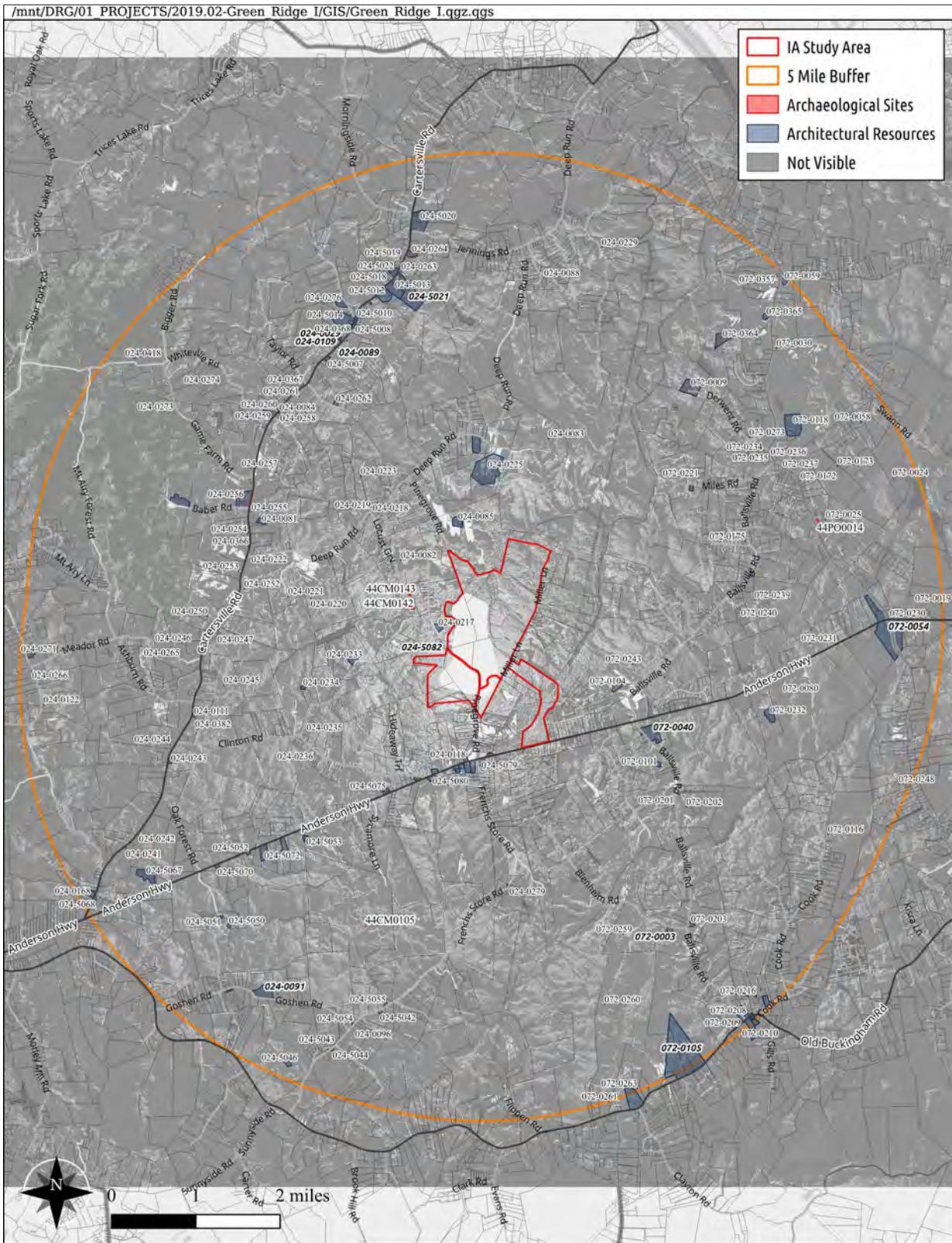


Figure 13: Results of Green Ridge Waste Management Areas Viewshed Analysis.

the landscape throughout the prehistoric period. Based on the results of previous investigation, the project area is expected to have a low to moderate probability to contain lithic workshops, lithic scatters, and other exploitative sites, with the highest probability along ridges that offer good visibility into drainages.

Regional historic settlement models suggest historic archaeological sites are likely to be located on prominent landforms, such as ridges, knolls, and knobs, with reliable access to established transportation networks. The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (see Figure 6) shows at least two domestic complexes within the project area and three additional complexes immediately adjacent to the project boundary. Historic resources are expected in these general locations as are unidentified resources in similar environmental settings.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

### ***Phase IA Investigation***

In the fall of 2018, Lyle Browning of Browning & Associates, LTD. conducted a Phase IA archaeological investigation of the entire Green Ridge property (±1,178 acres). The survey methodology included archival research, informant interviews, and pedestrian inspection and was intended to identify standing structures and locations with an increased potential to contain intact archaeological deposits within the subject property. Utilizing this methodology, Lyle Browning identified eight archaeological sites within the Green Ridge property (Figure 14).

The archival investigation included inspection of historic maps, aerial images, and LiDAR imagery; and examination of the 1850, 1860, and 1870 US Census tabulations, the 1850 and 1860 Slave Schedules, Land Tax Records, Personal Property Tax Records, Agricultural, Industrial, and Special Census tabulations for 1850, 1860, and 1870; Free Negroes of Cumberland County records and Deeds involving the sale of various parcels within and surrounding the project area through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Local residents with direct knowledge of the history of the property and its former inhabitants were also interviewed to provide information about potential resource locations within the property that may not have been found in historic documents.

The pedestrian inspection of the property involved visual examination of areas adjacent to existing county roads (Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane) and trails, historic roads, and old logging roads in the property interior.

### **Archaeological Sites and Locations of Archaeological Interest**

#### **Site 44CM0134 - Cemetery**

This site is a probable African American cemetery that includes at least twenty-two interments as indicated by fieldstone grave markers and some fieldstone footers (Figures 15 and 16). None of the grave markers bore inscriptions and the identity of those interred in the cemetery remains unknown. Visual inspection suggests interments are organized in three rows, but additional burial features are possible.

#### **Site 44CM0135 – Reverend’s Still**

The site location includes four galvanized metal sided, wooden bottom barrels, a 55 gallon barrel with adapted pipe extension and cinderblock base, and scattered barrel hoops. The barrels include bullet holes and ax marks. Local informants suggest this site includes the remains of a still operated by a local Baptist minister, that was destroyed by revenuers.



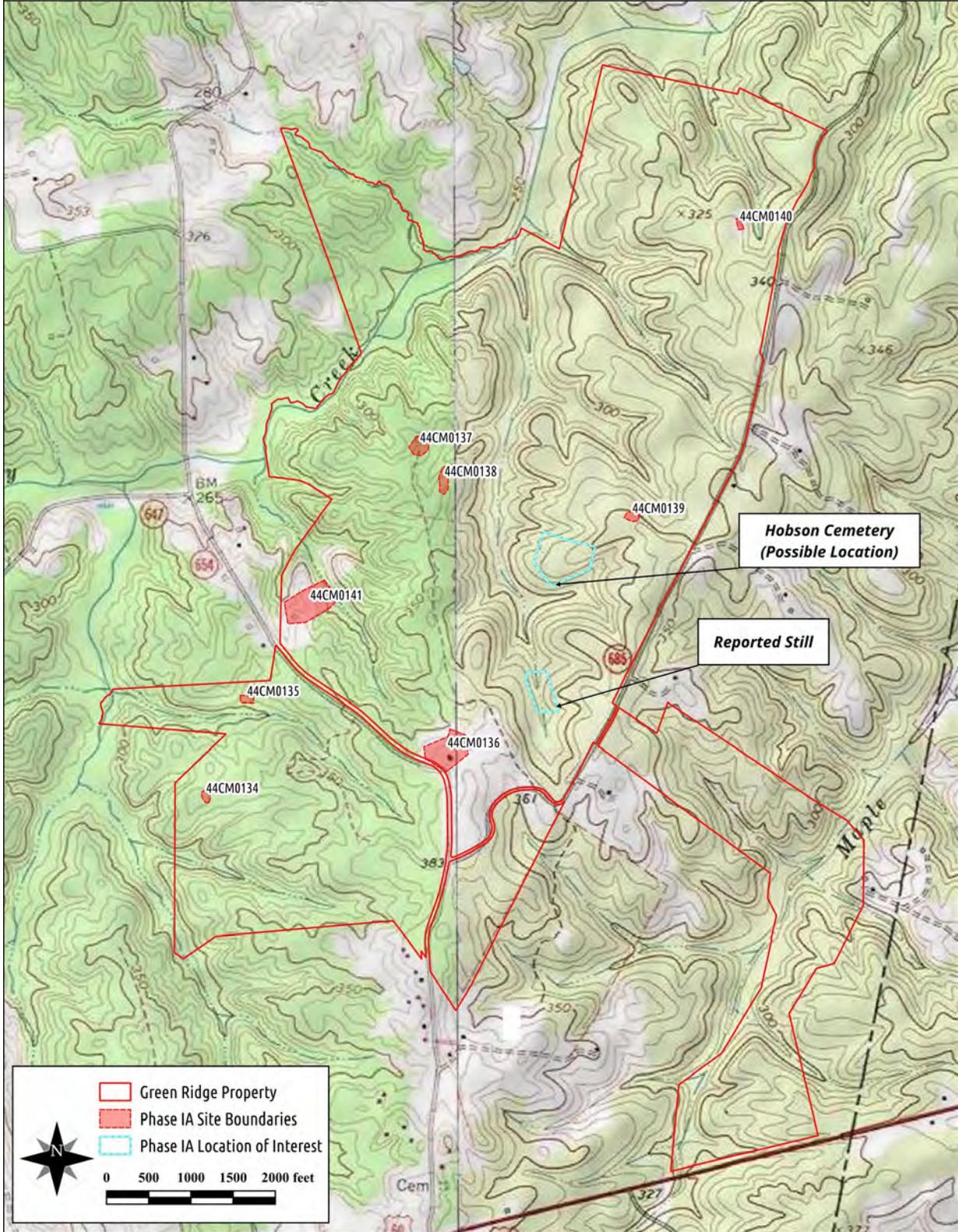


Figure 14: Overview of Phase IA Survey Area and Archaeological Sites Identified within the Green Ridge Property on the 1969 Trenholm and Whiteville USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles.

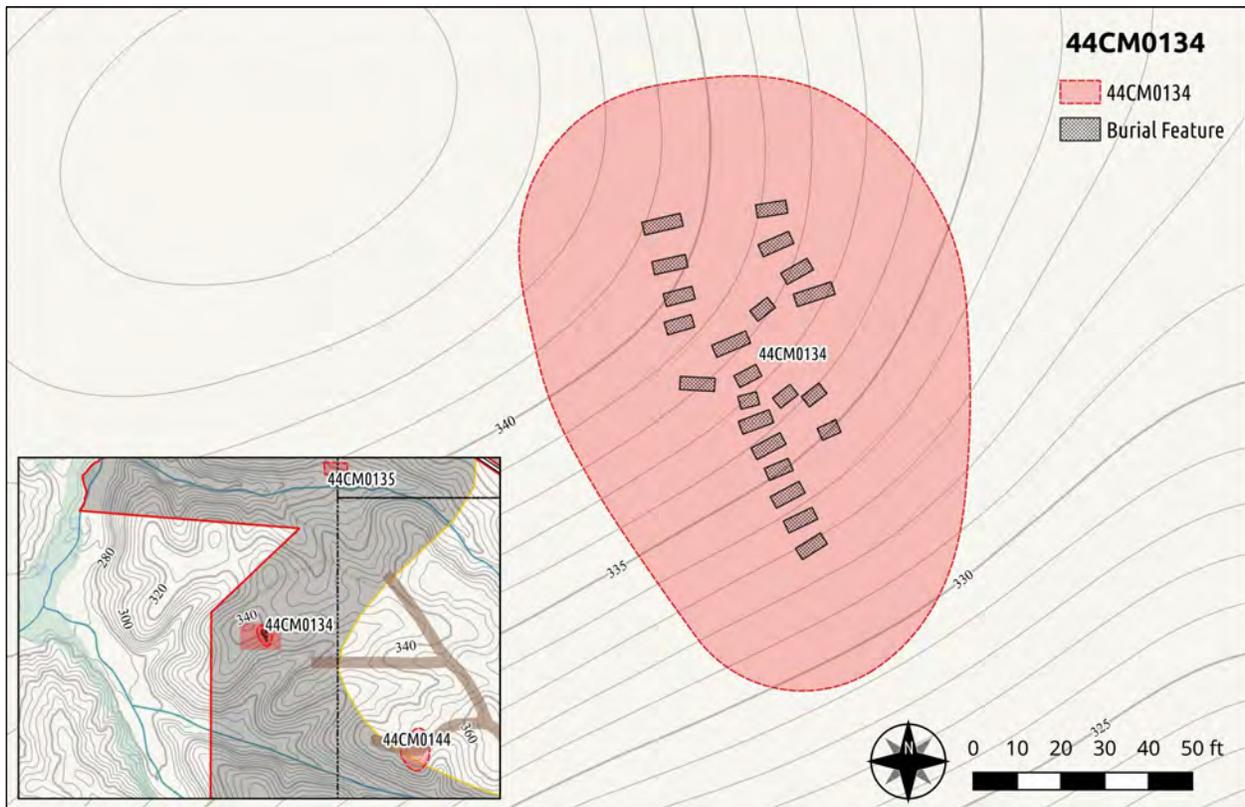


Figure 15: Map of Burial Features at Probable African American Cemetery (44CM0134).



Figure 16: Survey Location of Headstones/Footstones (orange flags) at Probable African American Cemetery.

### **Site 44CM0136 – Jeffrey Site**

Located on the north side of a sharp bend in Pinegrove Road, this site consists of an overgrown grassy meadow that includes an L-shaped cellar hole that appears to have been constructed in two episodes. Local informants suggest the house was dismantled and shipped to England. A utility pole located west of the cellar hole, suggests the house was still standing during the electrification of the area in the mid twentieth century. At the time of the Phase IA investigation, the cellar included a variety of building debris, including structural timbers and tin roofing sheets. A timber-framed structure with mortise and tenon joinery and cut and wire nails and circular saw marks, a concrete silo base, at least three piles of brick and stone suggestive of structure locations, and a hog scalding foundation also fall within the site boundary. The 1864 Gilmer map of Cumberland County indicates the property was owned by “Jeffrey” at that time.

### **Site 44CM0137 – The Frog Site**

Located on a heavily deflated knoll, formerly used as a staging area for timber harvesting and named for a glass frog used in flower arrangements observed during the pedestrian inspection, this site was identified based on the presence of glass container fragments, 20<sup>th</sup> century hotelware coffee cup fragments, and a small scatter of brick fragments. Based on the artifacts observed, the site was interpreted as a former habitation dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

### **Site 44CM0138 – Chimney in the Field Site**

The site includes a partially collapsed, mud-mortared, stone chimney in a recently cut-over timbered area. An iron bar was also noted at the top of the fire box. This site was interpreted as the remains of a former slave quarters or Post-Bellum African American domestic structure.

### **Site 44CM0139 – Periwinkle Patch / Hobson Site**

Described as the “Hobson Mansion” in a historic deed, the site is accessed by a logging road that extends west from Miller Lane. Evidence of historic activity include an expanse of periwinkle covering an area of approximately two hundred feet by one hundred fifty feet, a brick-lined cellar hole, and possible ice house pit.

### **Site 44CM0140 – Chimney in the Woods / Amoynett Site**

This domestic site is identified by a two-story ashlar stone block chimney with brick top. Iron bars denote the top of the fireplace on the first and second floors. Remnants of the walls adjacent to the chimney indicate that interior walls were plastered. The surrounding vegetation and irregular ground surface in the vicinity of the chimney suggest the possible presence of additional structures. The name “Amoynett” is associated with a structure noted in this location on the 1864 Gilmer map of Cumberland County.

### **Site 44CM0141 – Jesse Parker Site**

The Jesse Parker site sits atop a ridge spur on the north side of Pinegrove Road and contains the remnants of at least three structures. The primary resource is a frame dwelling that included a stone chimney and was supported by stone piers. The structure appears to have collapsed vertically and then fallen inward. Another structure, with half-lap joinery and wire nails, set atop ashlar stone piers is located south of the dwelling also appears to have collapsed vertically. A third structure, located northeast of the dwelling is represented only by stone piers.



## **Other Locations of Interest**

Two additional sites were suggested by the archival investigation and informant interviews, but were not located during the pedestrian inspection of the property. Deeds for the sale of the Hobson property refer to a reservation of burial and visitation rights on one of the three parcels comprising the property. The location is in a pine plantation and could not be located despite the efforts of several individuals. It appears that the graveyard was perhaps never used or the worst case was that it was bulldozed when the pine plantation was constructed. The most probable location for the cemetery is on a finger ridge southwest of the Hobson Site.

A local hunter also mentioned the presence of a second still near the head of a watercourse that extends north from Miller Lane, bisecting the project area. However, visual inspection of the area in question found no evidence of a still.

It should also be noted that Civil War earthworks were said by local sources to exist on the property. The suspected locations were visited with the source (Nic Jerome) and found to be bulldozer push-piles. It has also been proposed that a small-scale Civil War action took place along Miller Lane just prior to April 9, 1865. Miller Lane at one time connected what is now Rt. 60 to the James River road that led to the river crossing at Cartersville. This conjectured action was not listed in Warriner's "A register of military events in Virginia, 1861-1865" (1959).

## **Standing Structures**

No historic standing structures were identified within the project area during the Phase IA investigation.

## ***Phase IB Investigation***

The Green Ridge property is divided by Miller Lane and Pinegrove Road, and includes ±1,178 acres in eastern Cumberland County (noted in red, Figure 17). Current plans call for the construction of an entrance road from Anderson Highway (US 60), construction of a landfill with two separate disposal areas, construction of supporting infrastructure, and realignment of portions of Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane. Phase IB testing was confined to the proposed landfill cells, a common area on the western side of Miller Lane that connects both cells, and the entirety of the parcels extending from the east side of Miller Lane to the north side of Anderson Highway; an area totaling approximately 687 acres (outlined in yellow, Figure 17).

The Phase IB survey area was visually inspected for any surface indications of cultural activity and a total of 2,042 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in areas thought to have an increased potential to contain cultural resources. Three low density historic artifact scatters were also metal detected to refine site boundaries and provide a better understanding of site type/internal activity areas and the date of occupation.

Field investigations identified three new archaeological sites (44CM0144, 44CM0145, and 44CM0146) and refined the boundaries of five recorded archaeological sites (44CM0136, 44CM0137, 44CM0138, 44CM0139, and 44CM0141) located within the limits of proposed disturbance that were identified during the Phase IA investigation (Figure 18).

In the following discussion, the limits of proposed disturbance is divided into nine survey areas (see Figure 17). The environmental setting, field methodology, and results of Phase IB testing are discussed for each study area, individually in the following section.



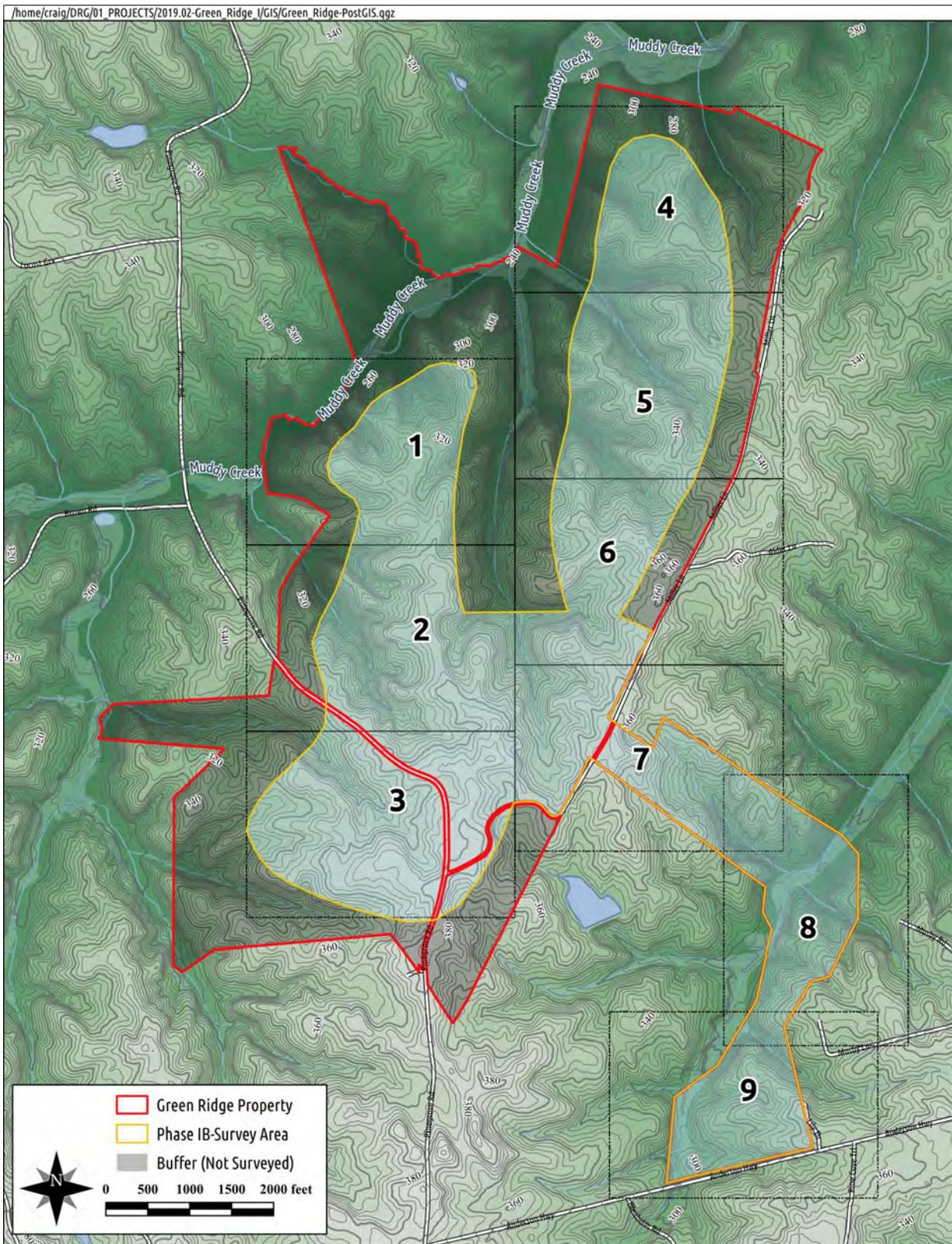


Figure 17: Overview of Phase IB Survey Area and Nine Study Areas within the Green Ridge Property.

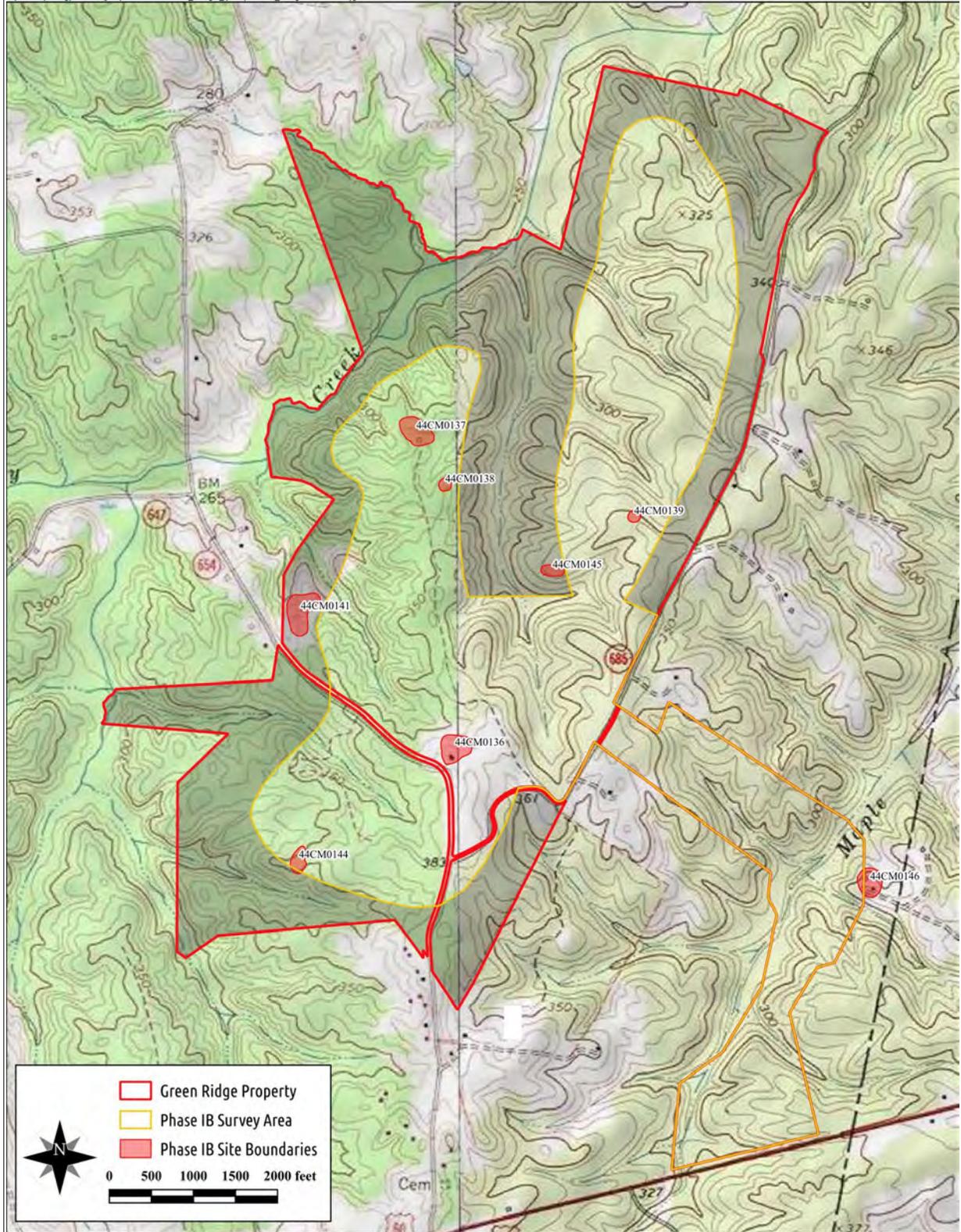


Figure 18: Overview of Phase IB Survey Area and Archaeological Sites Identified within the Green Ridge Property on the 1969 Trenholm and Whiteville USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles.

## ***Area 1***

Area 1 includes approximately 60 acres in the northernmost portion of the western landfill cell. Appling fine sandy loam (1B) and Enon-Helena complex (16B) soils are common along the ridge crest and Appling-Helena complex (2C), Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D), and Wateree sandy loam (42D) are found on the slopes leading down to the drainages (Figure 19). All soils are commonly found on gently sloping ridges and side slopes of ridges between intermittent and permanent streams in the southern Piedmont. These deep, well-drained soils are used for crops of corn, tobacco, or soy beans, or left forested with mixed hardwoods and pine (Reber et al. 2007).

Elevations within Area 1 range from 260 to 340 feet a.m.s.l. with the highest elevations concentrated in the central portion of the area along the crest of a broad upland ridge (Figure 20). Drainage is through a series of draws along the perimeter of the ridge which flow into Muddy Creek to the northwest and an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek to the east.

At the time of this investigation, the eastern half of the area had been timbered in the past six to nine months and heavily disturbed staging areas, brush piles, and other debris resulting from the logging operation were common (Figure 21). The western half of the study area was covered in secondary mixed deciduous/coniferous forest and, based on historic aerial imagery appears to have been most recently logged in 2002.

The Phase IA investigation of the entire property conducted in the fall of 2018 identified two historic domestic archaeological sites, the Frog Site (44CM0137) and Chimney in the Field (44CM0138) on two small ridges in the recently logged portion of the survey area. Thus, Area 1 was thought to have a high probability to contain subsurface deposits dating to the historic period.

Subsurface testing in Area 1 included the excavation of 245 STPs in moderate and high probability areas and the excavation of forty metal detector strikes. Subsurface testing refined the locations of two previously recorded archaeological sites and identified one isolated find.

The typical profile encountered in Area 1 was deflated and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil, as recorded in STP 81; summarized below:

### **Area 1, STP 81**

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Sixteen of shovel tests excavated north and west of the Frog Site produced artifacts that were contemporaneous and functionally related to those identified at the site during the Phase IA investigation and the boundary of site 44CM0137 was expanded accordingly. One additional positive STP (STP 81), located on a spur 250 feet northwest of the other pits, produced a chain fragment and was classified as an isolated find. No prehistoric artifacts were identified during Phase IB testing in Area 1.

Shovel testing of the Chimney in the Field site produced no evidence of the historic occupation, evidenced by the extant, partially-standing stone chimney. Consequently, this area was also surveyed with a metal detector. Metal detection identified two high-density concentrations in the central portion of the site. Outside of the concentrations, forty additional strikes were mapped and excavated.



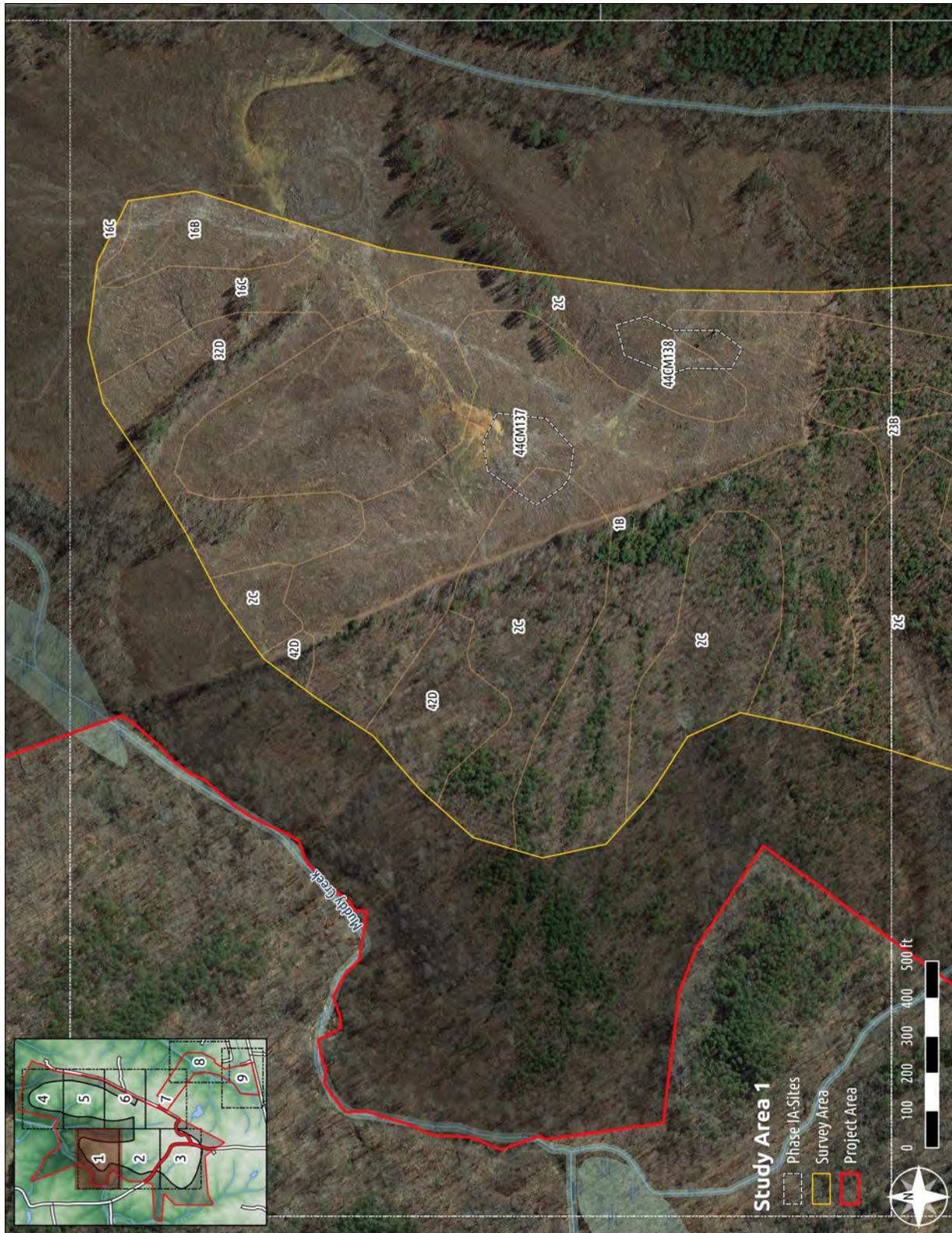


Figure 19: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 1 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

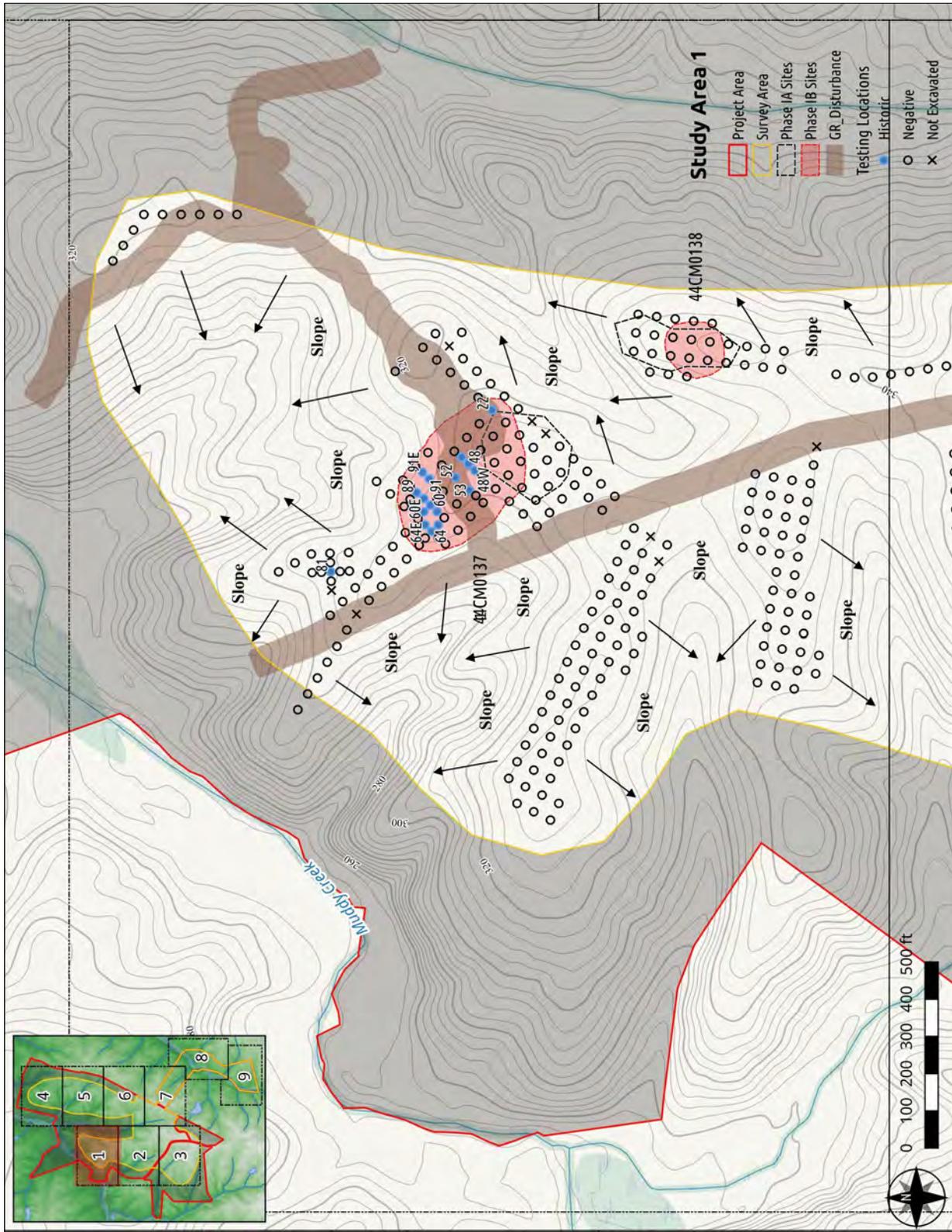


Figure 20: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 1.



**Figure 21: Staging Area and Brush Pile in Area 1.**

### **Frog Site (44CM0137)**

The Frog Site is located in the central portion of Area 1 and corresponds to the location of a historic structure visible in historic aerial photographs dating back to 1947. Visual inspection of the area during the shovel testing investigation identified numerous artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, including a flat iron, ceramic sherds, glass bottle fragments, window glass, and numerous shoe soles. A small scatter of brick was also observed in the vicinity of STP 52.

The site is currently accessed by a dirt road that extends approximately 1 mile to Miller Lane. This road and a large clearing around the structure is visible in the 1958 black and white aerial image of the site and surrounding area (Figure 22).

As originally defined, the site location corresponded to a heavily disturbed staging area, and was thought to have a low potential to contain intact subsurface deposits (Figure 23). However, the STP survey demonstrated that the site extends further to the north and west, into an area that, while impacted by previous timbering activities, retains a greater degree of stratigraphic integrity (Figure 24). Based on historic map projection, surface evidence of cultural activity, and sixteen positive STPs, site 44CM0137 measures approximately 400 by 250 feet, or 2.24 acres (see Figure 22).

Soil profiles in the former staging area southeast of STP 48 were completely deflated (Figure 21). When comparing the color of surface soils in this location to the typical soil profiles for Appling Series Soils, it appears all soils above the Bt horizon, typically found 12 inches below ground surface, have been displaced. Visual inspection of the area north and west of the staging area found this portion of the site to be less disturbed. During the STP survey, excavators typically encountered a soil profile consistent with other parts of Area 1, comprised of a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil (B horizon), as exemplified by the profile of STP 64, summarized below and illustrated in Figure 25:

#### **Area 1, STP 64**

Ap: 0-5 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 5-9 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

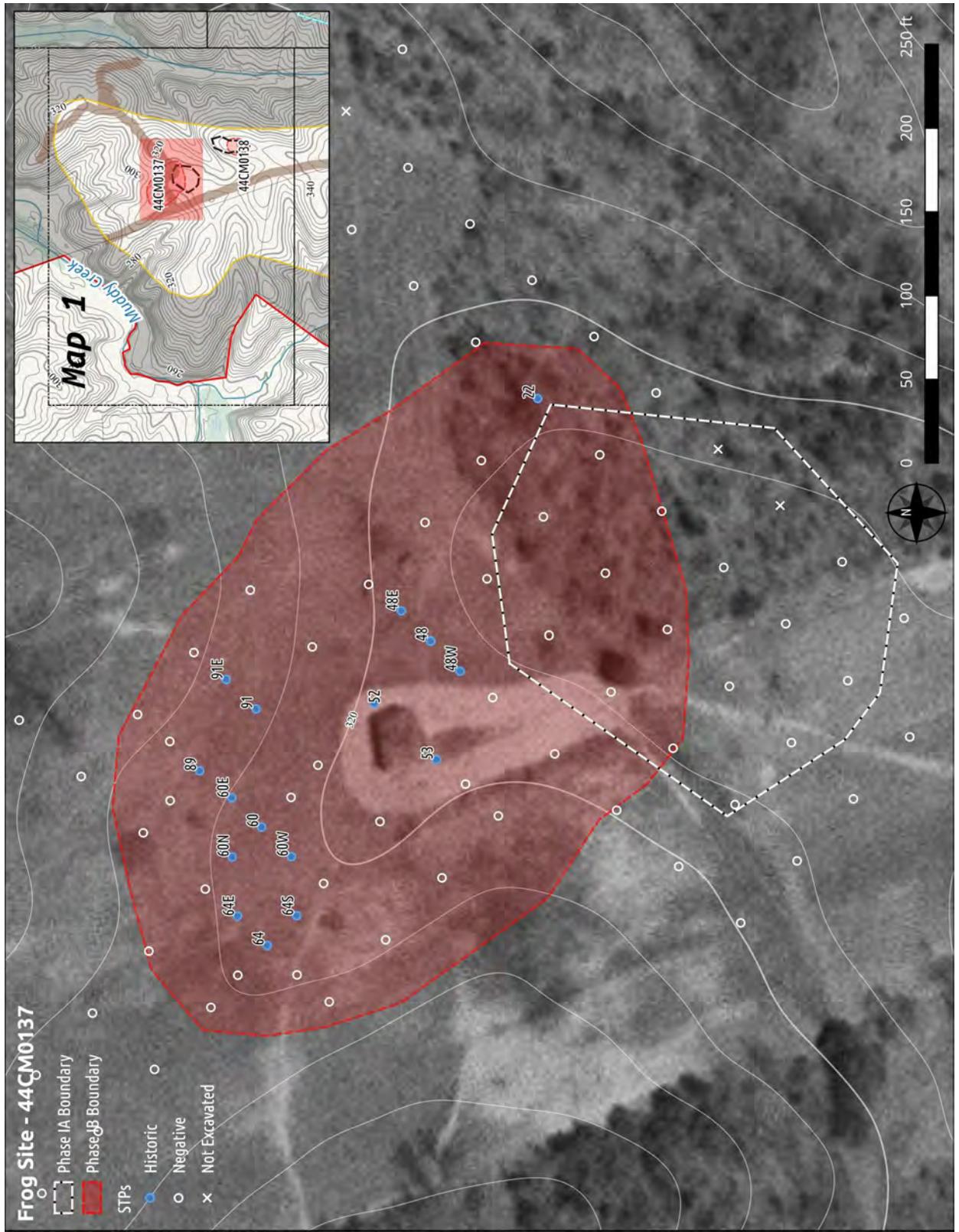


Figure 22: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (black) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0137 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

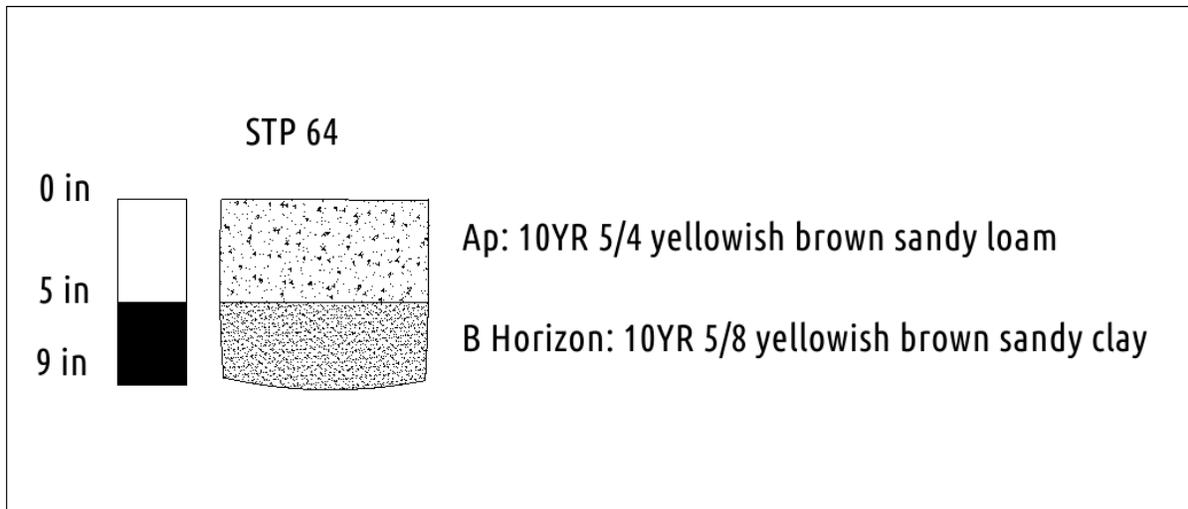


**Figure 23: Heavily disturbed, southeastern portion of site 44CM0137 .**



**Figure 24: Northwestern (less disturbed) Portion of Site 44CM0137.**





**Figure 25: Typical Soil Profile at the Frog Site (44CM0137).**

Thirty-seven artifacts were recovered from sixteen positive STPs during the Phase IB survey of site 44CM0137. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included whiteware (1820-present), pearlware (1779-1830), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present) and bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present). Although the quantity of artifacts recovered from the site is small, it suggests that site 44CM0137 includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 3 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

**Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from the Frog Site (44CM0137)**

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Plow zone (Ap)</i>
pearlware (1779-1830)	1
whiteware (1820-present)	3
hard paste porcelain	1
<i>Glass</i>	
bottle/jar	3
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	17
white milk glass lid liner	2
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	3
unidentified	1
<i>Metal</i>	
unidentified nails/fragments	2
unidentified ferrous metal	2
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
coal	2

## Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138)

The Chimney in the Field Site occupies a narrow ridge in the southeastern quadrant of Area 1 (see Figure 18). Unlike, the Frog site, no structure is visible in historic aerial imagery and nothing is noted in this location on historic maps of the surrounding area. However, the site is represented by a partially collapsed fieldstone, mud-mortared chimney (Figure 26). Closer inspection of the area revealed a discreet surface scatter of melted glass in the immediate vicinity of the chimney. A large dead tree located approximately 50 feet east of the chimney may mark the limits of what was once the domestic area, or yard (see Figure 26). This site was likely accessed by the same road that connected the Frog Site to Miller Lane.



Figure 26: “Chimney in the Field” and core area of site 44CM0138 (between dead tree and chimney).

The original site boundaries were defined by the landform and extended approximately 350 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west. Given a general lack of observable artifacts, it was interpreted as the possible remains of a former slave or tenant quarters. During the STP survey, twenty STPs were excavated within and around the site boundary (Figure 27). Although soil profiles within the site boundary retain a high degree of stratigraphic integrity, none produced evidence of historic activity. The typical soil profile included a fill (Fill 1) above an E horizon; underlain by sterile subsoil. The profile of STP 114, located in the center of the site, is summarized and illustrated in Figure 28 and exemplifies the typical soil profile at 44CM0138.

### Area 1, STP 114

Fill 1: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

E horizon: 7-11 inches-10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam

B horizon: 11-14 inches-7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow sandy clay loam

Following the STP survey, a metal detector survey was undertaken in an effort to provide evidence of site activities and an interpretation of site function. The metal detector survey area extended approximately 125 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west and identified a general scatter of metal objects across most of the survey area, with two dense concentrations in the central portion of the site. The larger concentration surrounded the chimney and likely represents the location of the former structure (see Figure 27). The revised site boundary for the Chimney in the Field site measures approximately 150 feet north to south by 125 east to west and includes 0.44 acres.

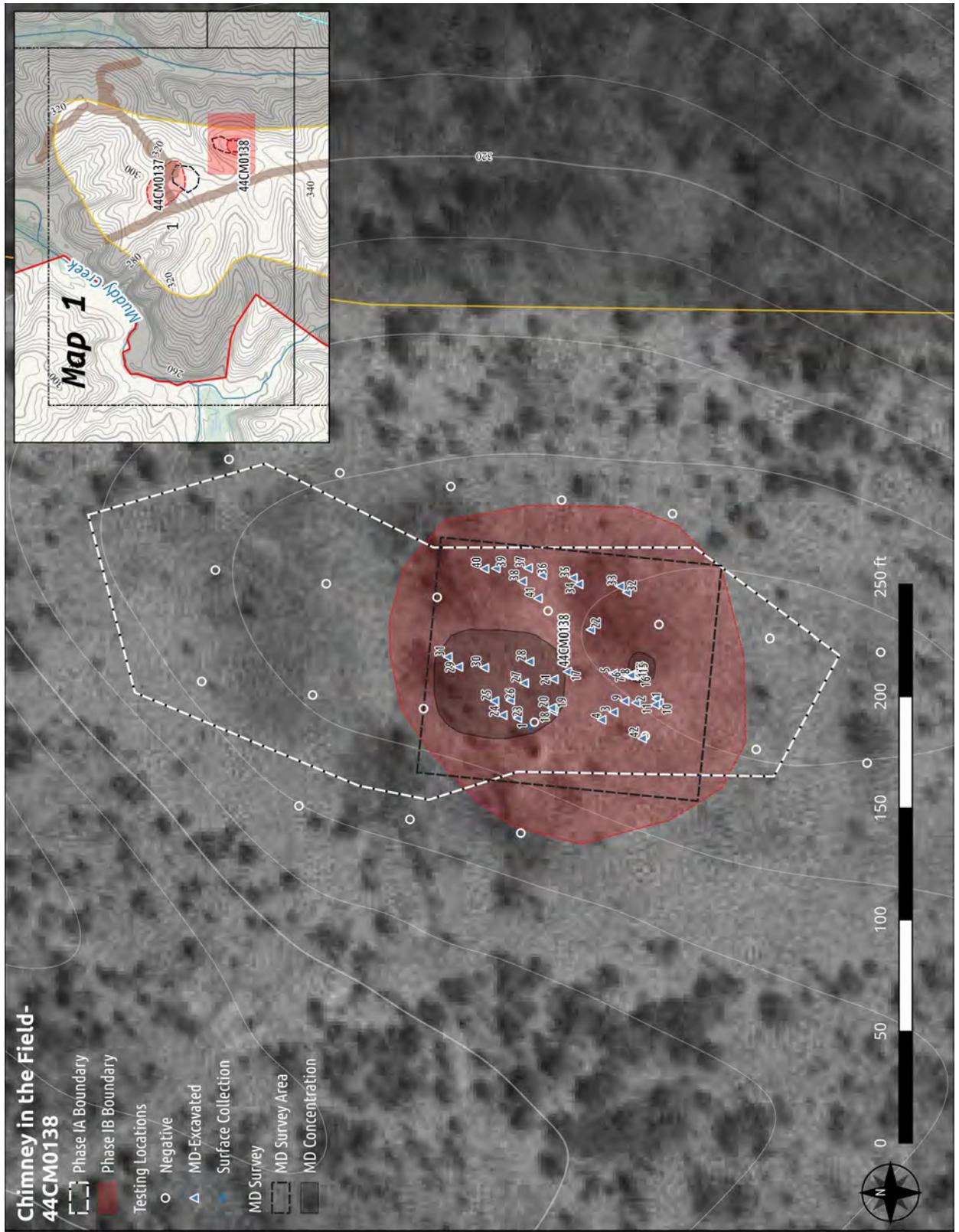
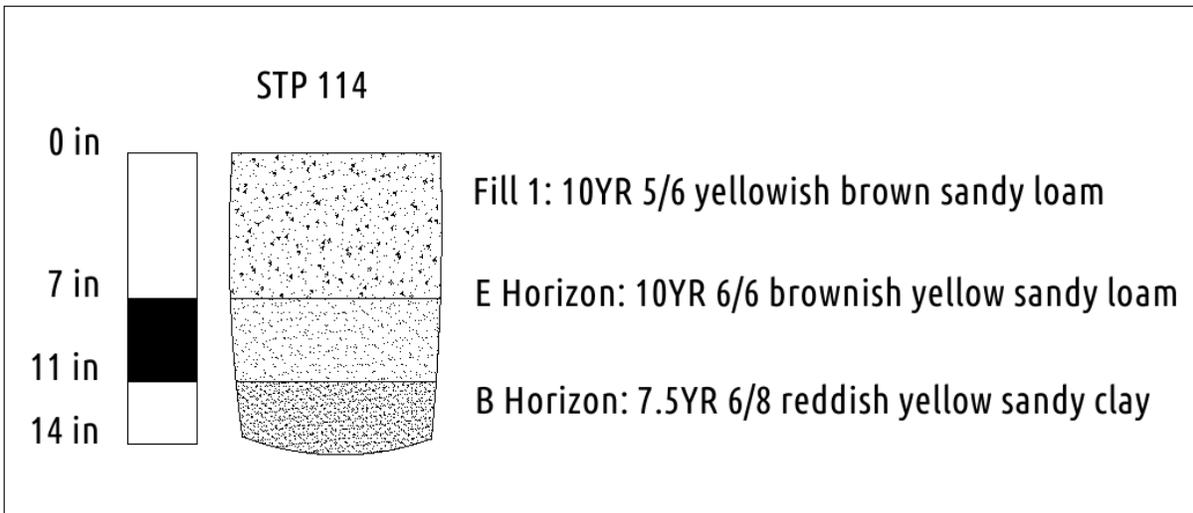


Figure 27: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (white) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0138 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.



**Figure 28: Typical Soil Profile at the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138).**

A total of 173 artifacts were recovered from 42 metal detector strikes and one surface collection location during the metal detector survey. Surface finds included nine glass fragments recovered from exposed soil adjacent to the chimney. Four of the glass fragments were melted and unidentifiable. All artifacts encountered during the excavation of metal detector strikes were retained. Finds recovered during the metal detector survey included historic ceramics, glass, metal and bone. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included whiteware (1820-present), pearlware (1779-1830), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present), bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present), one duraglas fragment (post-1940), and cut (post 1805) and wire (1890s-present) nails. The assemblage recovered from site 44CM0138 suggests it includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling. The presence of considerable quantities of glass, and melted glass in what is suspected to be the former structure location may indicate that the structure burned, possibly in the first half of the twentieth century. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 4 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138)**

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Ap</i>	<i>Fill 1</i>
pearlware (1779-1830)	1	
whiteware (1820-present)		2
hard paste porcelain		1
<i>Glass</i>		
bottle/jar	1	
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)		6
bottle, duraglas (post-1940)		1
canister		1
tableware		2
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	4	8
unidentified, burned	4	19

<i>Metal</i>		
cut nail(s) (1805-present)		8
wire nail(s)/fragments (1890s-present)	2	70
wire roofing nail(s) (1901-present)		2
unidentified nails/fragments		2
barbed wire		7
wire		1
staples		2
steamer trunk corner guards		3
spoon/fragments		1
strap hinge	1	
enamelware pot lid	1	
hinge		1
door lock case		1
boot spur		1
eye bolt		1
safety pin		1
cast iron	1	4
unidentified ferrous metal		4
unidentified non-ferrous metal		3
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
shoe sole		1
bone	1	1
unidentified		2

## *Area 2*

Area 2 encompasses approximately 100 acres of the central portion of the western landfill cell. The southern half of the area is covered with mature, planted pine forest with a sparse understory. Recent aerial imagery indicates the northern portion of Area 2 was harvested in 2009 and at the time of this investigation was covered in secondary deciduous/coniferous forest. Area 2 is bisected by the historic road that connects the Frog Site and Chimney in the Field (Area 1) to Miller Lane and although the existing roadway appears to roughly follow the road alignment in historic aerial photos, push piles located on both sides of the road suggest that it has been altered with heavy machinery, likely to improve access for logging equipment (Figure 29).

Appling (1B), Cecil (6B), and Helena (21B) sandy loams, and Mattaponi-Appling complex (23B) are found along the crest of the ridge that runs through the central portion of the survey area and the crests of the finger ridges and spurs found along its eastern and western limits. Appling-Helena complex (2C) and Pacolet-Wateree complex (30D) are found on the slopes



**Figure 29: Mature Coniferous Forest (top), Secondary Deciduous/Coniferous Forest (bottom left), and Modified Roadway (bottom right) in Area 2.**

leading down to the unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek, located on the eastern and western flanks of the ridge (Figure 30). All soils are typical of gently sloping summits/shoulders and moderate side slopes in the southern Piedmont (Reber et al. 2007).

Elevations within Area 2 range from 260 to 340 feet a.m.s.l. with the highest elevations concentrated in the central portion of the area along the crest of the broad upland ridge that extends into Area 2 (Figure 31). Drainage is through a series of draws along the perimeter of the ridge which flow into unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek.

One archaeological site (Jesse Parker Site - 44CM0141) was previously identified along the western boundary of Area 2 during the Phase IA investigation. Site 44CM0141 was originally identified on the basis of the above-ground remnants of two collapsed structures and the foundation piers of a third structure. Subsurface testing was completed to provide a more accurate understanding of site limits.



Figure 30: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 2 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.



Analysis of site locations in the project vicinity suggests ridge tops and other level terrain within Area 2 has a moderate probability to contain prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits. Subsurface testing in Area 2 included the excavation of 244 STPs (see Figure 31). Subsurface testing produced no evidence of cultural activity in Area 2. The typical profile encountered was deflated and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil, as recorded in STP 57; summarized below:

#### **Area 2, STP 57**

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-2.5YR 5/8 red clay

#### **Jesse Parker Site (44CM0141)**

The Jesse Parker Site is located approximately two hundred feet east of Pinegrove Road and includes the remains of a collapsed dwelling and associated outbuildings. The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County is the earliest to depict a structure in this location. At that time, the farmstead was owned by Jesse Parker. A dwelling and outbuildings are visible in the site location in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs, but the structure is identified as uninhabited in the 1969 Whiteville USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. As defined during the Phase IA investigation, the site boundary included 4.42 acres and extended into the western waste disposal area. Following the Phase IB investigation, the site boundary was revised to include positive STPs and identified structural remains. The refined boundary includes 2.87 acres (Figure 32).

Visual inspection of the mapped site location revealed the collapsed remains of a frame dwelling (Structure 1), collapsed outbuilding (Structure 2), and the foundation and possible chimney base of a third structure (Structure 3). The dwelling was clad in asphalt building siding with a faux wood shingle texture. This structure appears to have had a standing seam metal roof, stone chimney, and was supported by stone piers and hand hewn sills (Figure 33). Three large white oak trees mark what was once the front yard. A second collapsed structure was identified on the crest of a ridge approximately 300 feet south of the dwelling (Figure 34). This frame structure was set upon a continuous stone foundation and covered with a standing seam metal roof. No evidence of a chimney or windows were observed in association with this structure. The suspected remains of a third structure were identified in dense brush approximately 250 northeast of the dwelling. This structure location was indicated by what appears to be a continuous stone foundation approximately twelve feet by sixteen feet with a possible chimney base.

During the STP survey, seventy five STPs were excavated at site 44CM0141. Fifteen STPs uncovered evidence of cultural activity. The typical soil profile encountered within the site was comprised of a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil as exemplified in the profile of STP 294S, described below and illustrated in Figure 35.

#### **Area 2, STP 294S**

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-2.5YR 5/8 red clay



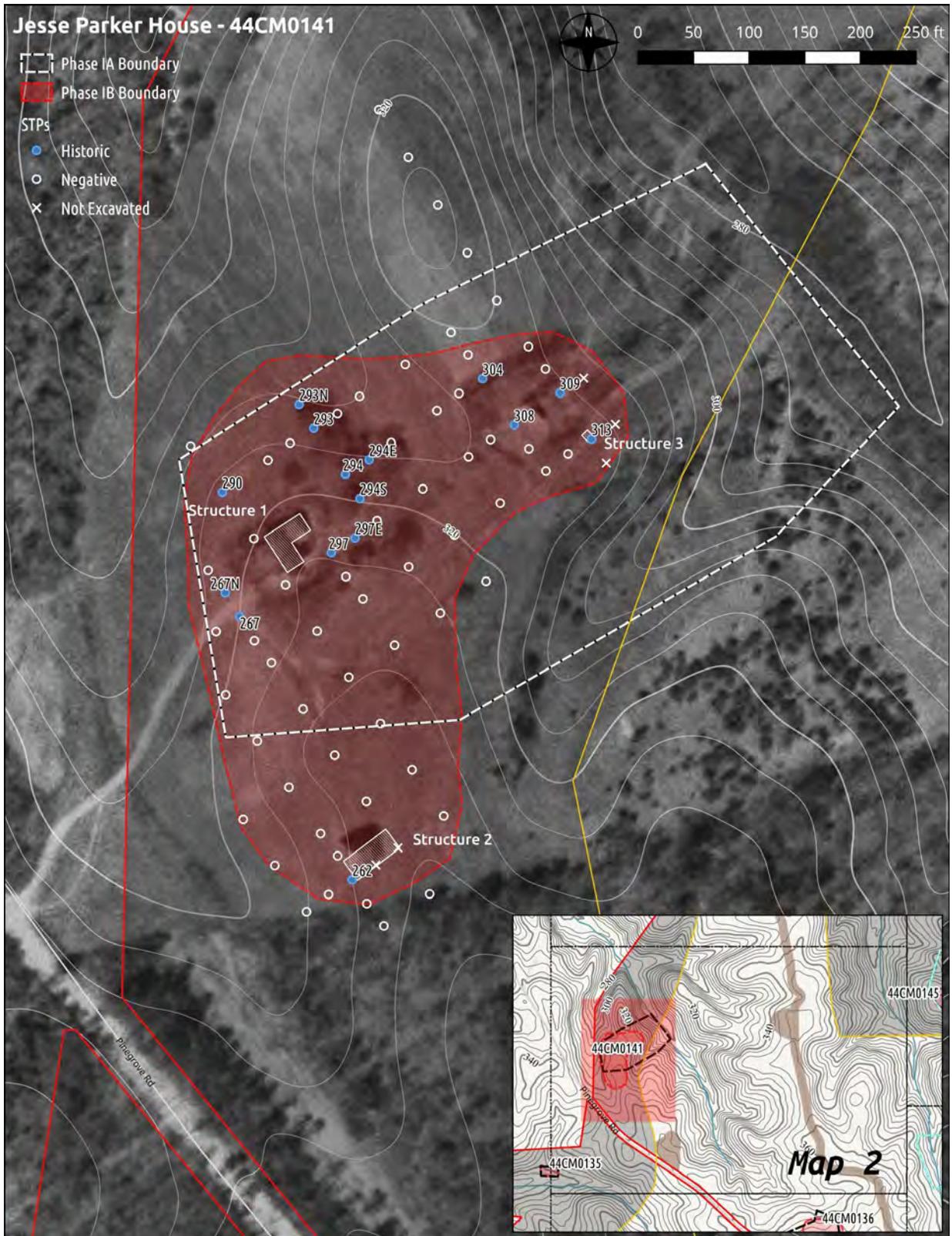


Figure 32: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA boundary (white), Phase IB Boundary (red), and Structural Remains (white) at Site 44CM0141 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.



Figure 33: Stone Foundation, Hand-Hewn Sill, and Asphalt Shingle Siding of the Collapsed Dwelling (Structure 1).



Figure 34: Structural Remains of the Collapsed Outbuilding (Structure 2).



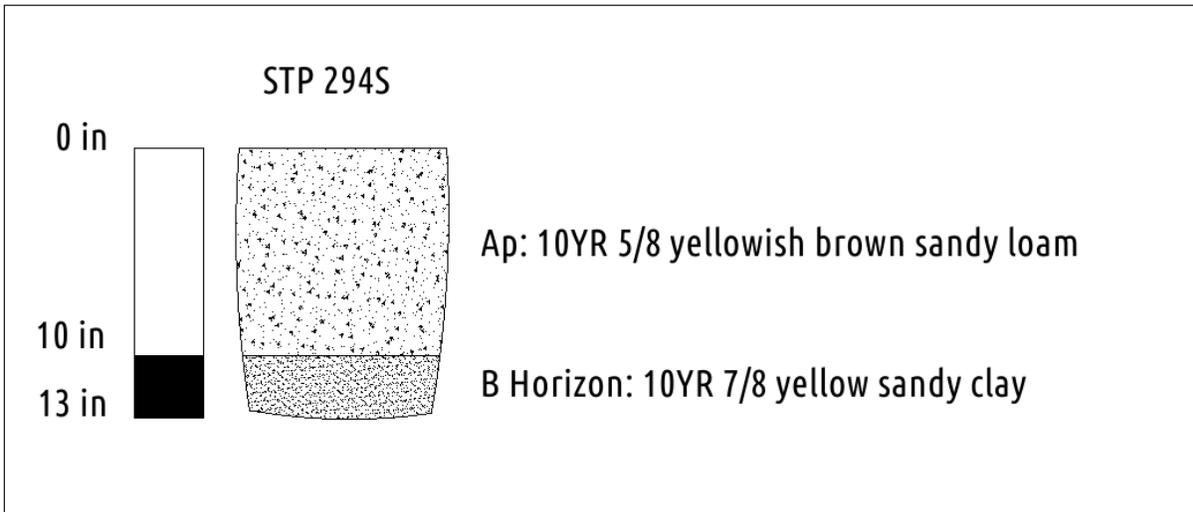


Figure 35: Typical soil profile at the Jesse Parker Farmstead Site (44CM0141).

Finds were concentrated in the locations of the three structures identified during the visual inspection of the site. Ten pits excavated in the vicinity of the dwelling (Structure 1) contained a variety of domestic artifacts suggesting an occupation that extends from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. One positive STP (STP 262) excavated near the southwestern corner of Structure 2 produced an iron spike, 2 wire nails/fragments, and an iron strap. Given the lack of domestic artifacts and its distance from the dwelling, Structure 2 is interpreted as a barn. Four pits in the vicinity of Structure 3 produced artifacts. Finds in this portion of the site included concrete fragments, unidentified nails and glass fragments, and a wagon endgate rod. While the artifacts collected suggest agricultural activities, the foundation and possible chimney base observed in this location during the visual inspection may indicate the presence of a tenant farmer or slave quarters. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 5 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from the Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141)

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Ap</i>
pearlware (1779-1830)	1
<i>Glass</i>	
bottle/jar	2
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	3
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	12
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	24
unidentified glass	7
<i>Metal</i>	
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	6
spike	1
unidentified nails/fragments	10

endgate rod	1
unidentified ferrous metal	15
unidentified non-ferrous metal	2
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
concrete	4

### **Area 3**

Bisected by Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane, Area 3 was the largest of the study areas. It includes approximately 127 acres of planted pine and mixed deciduous forest, covering the southern third of the western landfill cell (Figures 36 and 37). Soils within the area were comprised of Appling fine sandy loam (1B), Appling-Helena complex (2C), Cecil sandy loam (6B), and Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32C). Appling was the dominant soil type in Area 3 and were primarily encountered in the areas with the highest potential for archaeological deposits. Appling-Helena complex and Poindexter-Wedowee complex were typically encountered on the slopes of drainages (see Figure 37).

Elevations within Area 3 range from 380 feet a.m.s.l. near the intersection of Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane along the southern boundary of Area 3, to 220 feet a.m.s.l. in the drainage that passes through the northwestern boundary of the study area (Figure 38).



**Figure 36: Mixed Deciduous (left) and Planted Pine (right) Forest Surrounding a Former Staging Area (center) in Area 3.**

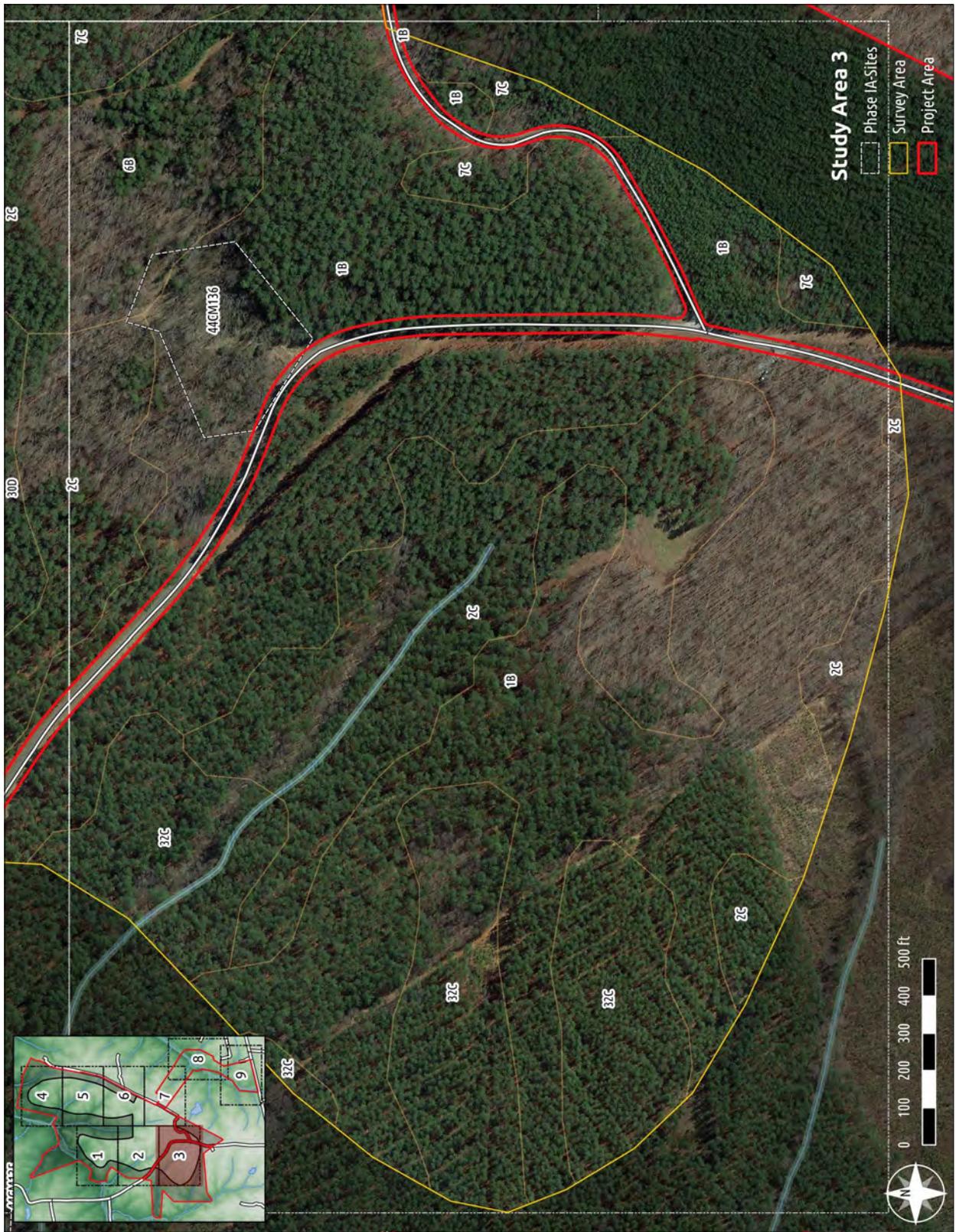


Figure 37: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 3 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

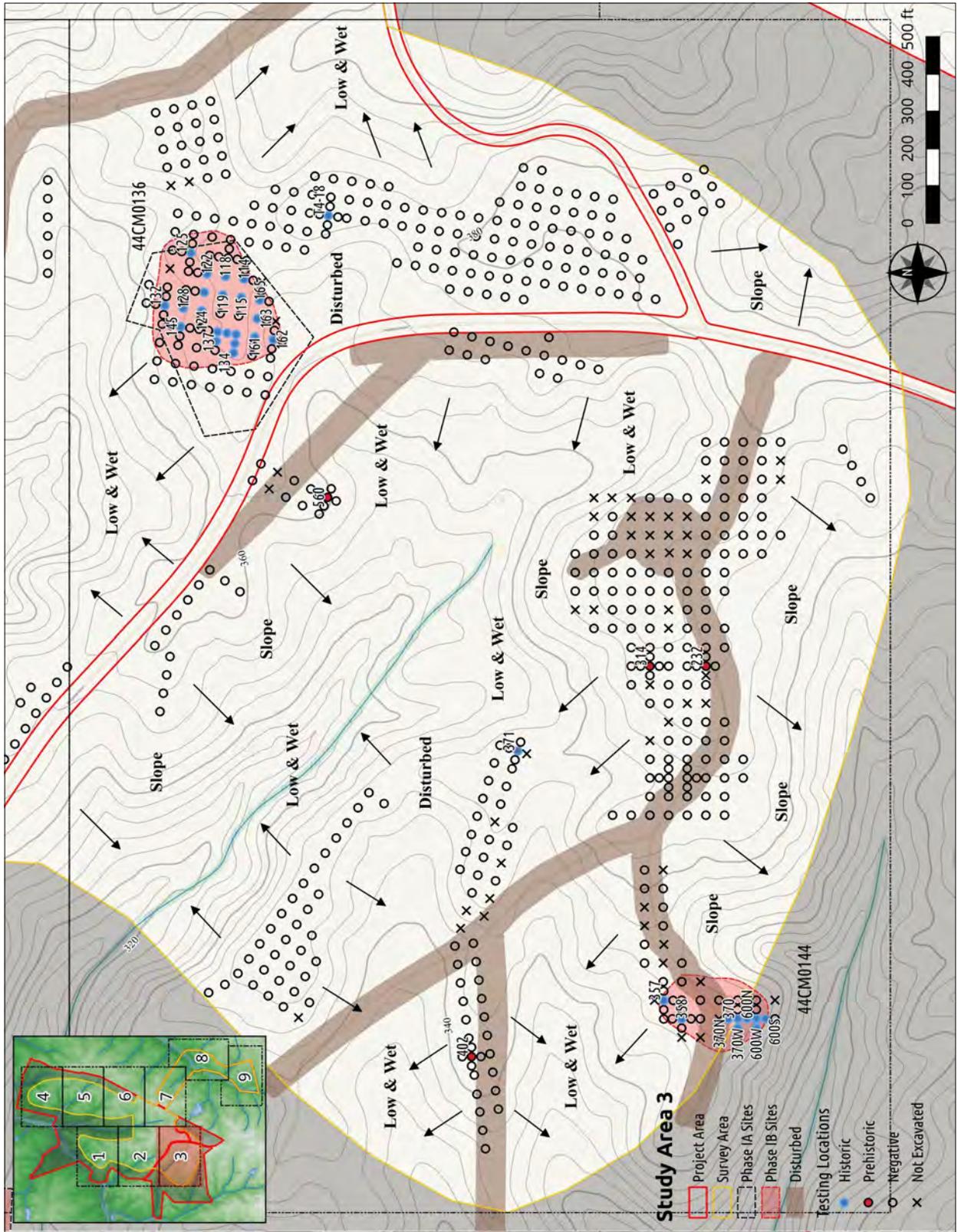


Figure 38: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 3.

The portion of Area 3 located southwest of Pinegrove Road is drained by two unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek, west of the project boundary. East of Pinegrove Road, drainage is to the north, through an intermittent tributary to Muddy Creek, and south, to Maple Swamp Creek.

At the time of this investigation, the majority of Area 3 was covered with mature, planted pine forest, with the exception of the southernmost portion of the study area and the area surrounding the Moved House/Jeffrey Site (44CM0136) (see Figure 37). Site 44CM0136 was identified north of a bend in Pinegrove Road and included an “L” shaped, stone lined cellar, a timber-framed outbuilding, a concrete silo base, and what was interpreted as a hog scalding foundation. Road traces, a boxwood row, and shallow ditches were also noted within the site boundary. Structural and household debris was identified within the cellar hole, but very little of the superstructure remained and a local informant indicated that the dwelling was dismantled and moved to England. A date for the deconstruction of the house was not given, but an electrical pole located west of the cellar indicates the structure was electrified and likely occupied into the second half of the twentieth century.

Subsurface testing in Area 3 included the excavation of 535 STPs in moderate and high probability areas. The boundary of site 44CM0136 was refined to reflect the extent of subsurface deposits as well as visible surface features and the locations of historic structures indicated in historic aerial photographs. Additionally, one previously unrecorded historic site was recorded along the southern boundary of the study area. Both sites are described in greater detail later in this report. Other finds included six isolated findspots corresponding to the locations of STP 3-T4-18, STP 3-232, STP 3-314, STP 3-371, STP 3-402, and STP 3-560 (see Figure 38). Finds included 1 lime soda windowpane fragment (STP 3-T4-18), 2 quartz flakes (STPs 3-232 and 314), 1 unidentified nail (STP 3-371), 1 Stanley projectile point fragment (STP 3-402), and 1 quartzite scraper (STP 3-560).

As mentioned previously, soil types were consistent across most of the testable areas in Area 3 (Appling fine sandy loam) and the soil profiles throughout the area were also relatively consistent. The typical profile encountered in Area 3 included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil (B horizon). Hues of the plow zone ranged from, 7.5YR to 10YR with values of 4 or 5 and chroma ranging between 4 and 8. The profile of STP 560, summarized below, was typical of those encountered throughout the study area.

### **Area 3, STP 560**

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam

### **Jeffrey Site (44CM0136)**

Visual inspection of the mapped location of site 44CM0136 found no change from the site description provided in the Phase IA report. The site is accessed by a gravel drive leading from a bend in Pinegrove Road. A telephone pole and “L-shaped” cellar hole (Figure 39) mark the former location of the dwelling. Surrounding the former dwelling location is overgrown pasture with thickets of Ailanthus, Walnut trees, and daffodils scattered throughout (Figure 40).

Throughout the area, stone piers, piles of stone, a circular concrete foundation, and rotting structural timbers appear to mark the locations of former outbuildings. Notably, for a site that was occupied for at least one hundred years, it appeared remarkably devoid of trashpiles or surface scatters of household debris, or any evidence of the 2-story structure that once stood on the site. The exceptions being a few items that have been dumped in the cellar hole.





**Figure 39: Cellar Hole at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).**



**Figure 40: Stone Pile with daffodils at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).**



**Figure 41: Possible Reconstruction of the Jeffrey House.**

Conversations with a machine operator working on the property provided some clarity concerning the current location of the house that once stood on the property. According to the contractor, a long-time resident of Powhatan County, and former owner of other portions of the Green Ridge property, the house was occupied until 1975, when it was dismantled and reassembled on a new site on the west side of Ballsville Road in Powhatan County, approximately four miles east of its former location (Figure 41). This information has not been confirmed, but the informant knew the contractor who had moved and reassembled the structure, by name, but mentioned that he has since retired and moved away from the area. The new structure location sits about three hundred yards west of Ballsville Road, behind a locked gate and the current property owner was not available at the time of this investigation to confirm the information provided by the informant.

The new structure location is recorded as (DHR#072-0101). Site files housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources describe a house, known as Edgemont/McLaurine House/Mosby Birthplace, that was constructed between 1764 and 1794, dismantled in 1979 and relocated to the current location in 1980. Although records describe the original house location on Rt. 60, deed research indicates that Martha McLaurine and her husband John Jeffries purchased the Jeffries Site from her siblings, including Virginia McLaurine and A. D. Mosby (the parents of John Singleton Mosby) in 1856. Thus, it is possible that the Jeffries Site is the former location of the McLaurine house and birthplace of John Mosby, who was born in 1833.

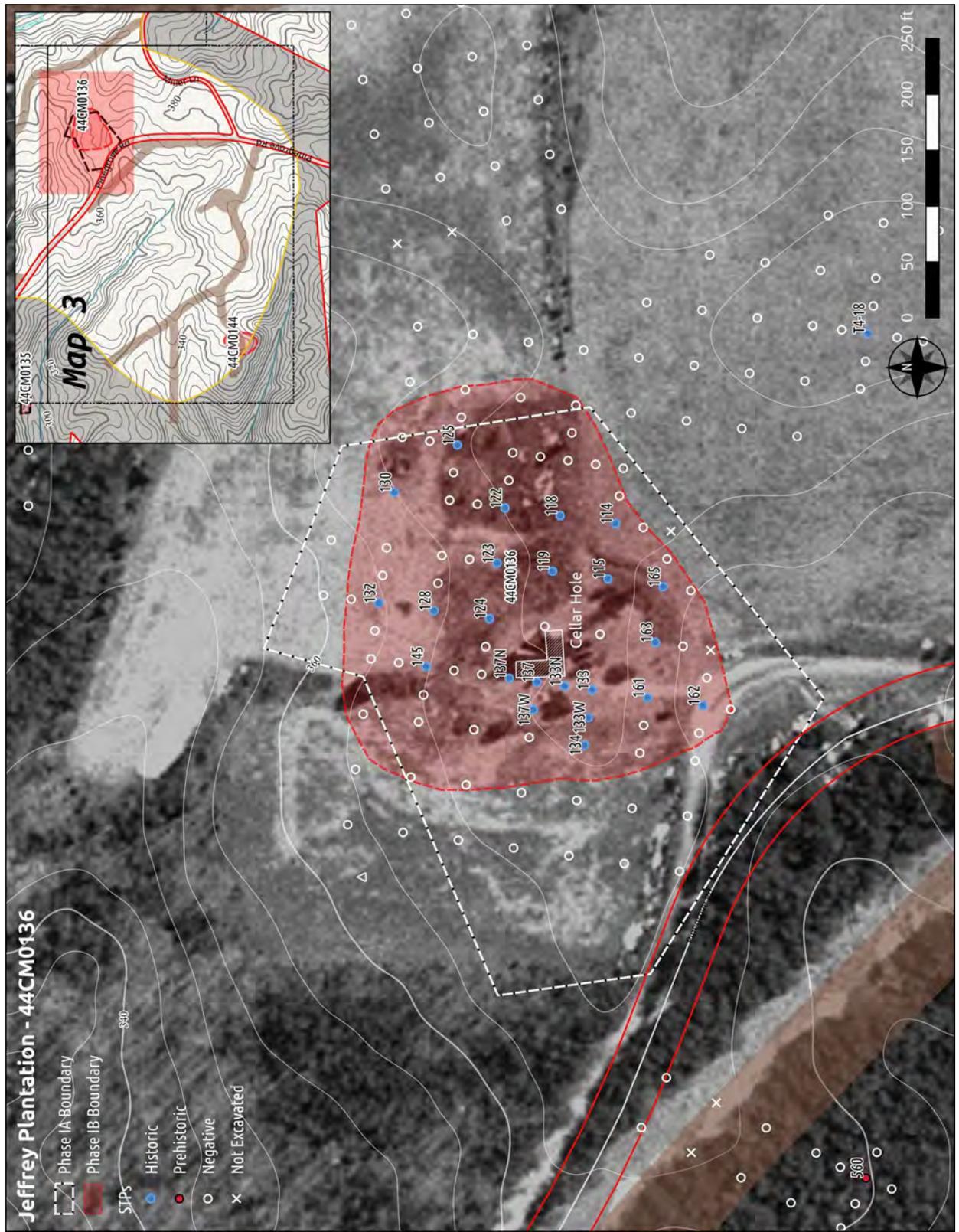


Figure 42: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (white) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0136 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

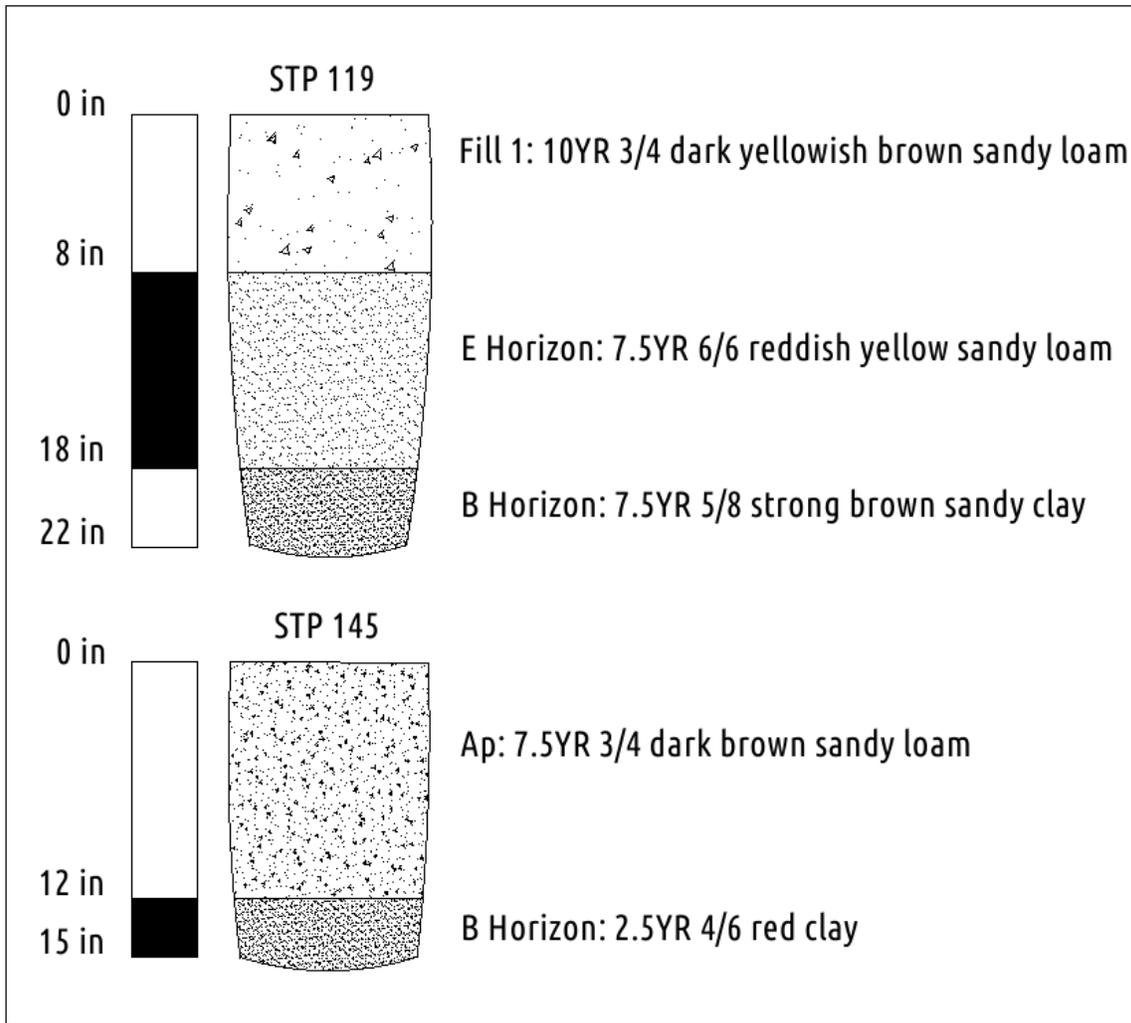


Figure 43: Typical Soil Profiles at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).

A total of 86 STPs were excavated within and immediately adjacent to the Phase IA boundary of site 44CM0136 (Figure 42). Soil profiles in the central portion of the site typically included a Fill layer (Fill 1) likely dating to the site occupation, encountered above an E horizon, which was underlain by sterile subsoil (B horizon). Along the site perimeter, profiles were variable and included a plowzone (Ap), and in some cases a buried plow zone (Apb), above subsoil. The profiles of STP 3-119 and 3-145 were typical of the stratigraphic profiles encountered in the central portion of the site and along the northern site perimeter, respectively (Figure 43). The site boundary was revised to include positive STPs and structural remains and includes approximately 2.23 acres.

One hundred twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from 20 positive STPs during the Phase IB survey of site 44CM0136. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware (1770-1820), contact mold glass (1810-1880), lime soda windowpane fragments (post 1864), semi-Automatic Bottle Machine glass (post 1905), Automatic Bottle Machine glass (post 1907), and cut (post 1790) and wire (post 1890) nails. The variety of artifacts recovered from the site is typical of rural domestic farmsteads dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 6 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136)**

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Ap</i>	<i>Apb</i>	<i>Fill 1</i>
pearlware (1779-1830)	2		2
stoneware	1		2
unidentified earthenware			1
<i>Glass</i>	<i>Ap</i>	<i>Apb</i>	<i>Fill 1</i>
bottle/jar			6
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	1		16
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	1	1	31
unidentified		1	3
<i>Metal</i>			
wrought nail(s)	1		
cut nail(s) (1805-present)			4
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	3		12
wire roofing nail(s) (1901-present)	1		
unidentified nails/fragments	1		8
button			1
chain link			1
unidentified ferrous metal			9
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
brick			13
bone			7

**Rockpile Site (44CM0144)**

Site 44CM0144 occupies a narrow ridge along the southern boundary of Area 3 (see Figure 38). The site location was originally flagged as a location of interest during the visual inspection of the area, based on a change in the surrounding vegetation and what appeared to be the remains of two separate structures. An old logging road that extends from Pinegrove Road to a former staging area to the west, bisects the site, and may follow the old roadbed that once provided access to the site. At the time of this investigation, the area surrounding the site was covered with thinned, planted pine forest and in many areas the understory was sparse and allowed for relatively good visibility (Figure 44). During the initial walkover of the property, a small pile of stone was noted along the north side of the logging road and a dense thicket of Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) and small depression filled with stones of a sufficient size to be the remains of a stone chimney were noted on the south side of the road approximately 150 feet southwest of the stone pile.

During the STP survey, approximately twenty STPs were excavated in the area surrounding the two suspected structures. A total of eight artifacts, including whiteware, glass bottle and windowpane fragments, and nails, were recovered from the general area, but testing missed both of the suspected structure locations and provided little information about intra-site activities. The soil profile encountered in the STPs nearest to the structures indicate a high degree of integrity,



Figure 44: Typical Environmental Conditions at Site 44CM0144.

including an intact Fill that dates to the site occupation. Likewise, the presence of surface features, suggests post occupation disturbance has been minimal. The profile of STP 3-370N, located between the two suspected structures was typical of pits excavated in the area. Its profile is summarized below and illustrated in Figure 45.

**Area 3, STP 370N**

Fill 1: 0-6 inches-10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam

B horizon: 6-9 inches-10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay

At the conclusion of the STP survey the suspected site was cleared of vegetation and the STP grid was expanded onto the side slope of the ridge to provide better coverage of the depression and stones (Figure 46). Later, the entire area between the two suspected structures was metal detected. The metal detector survey area extended approximately 225 feet

north to south by 100 feet east to west and identified a general scatter of metal objects across most of the survey area (Figure 47). Five hundred fourteen metal detector strikes were identified and mapped within the survey area and 139 were excavated (Figure 48). The boundaries for site 44CM0144 encompass structural remains, positive STPs, and the extent of the metal detector strikes and include approximately 1.01 acres.

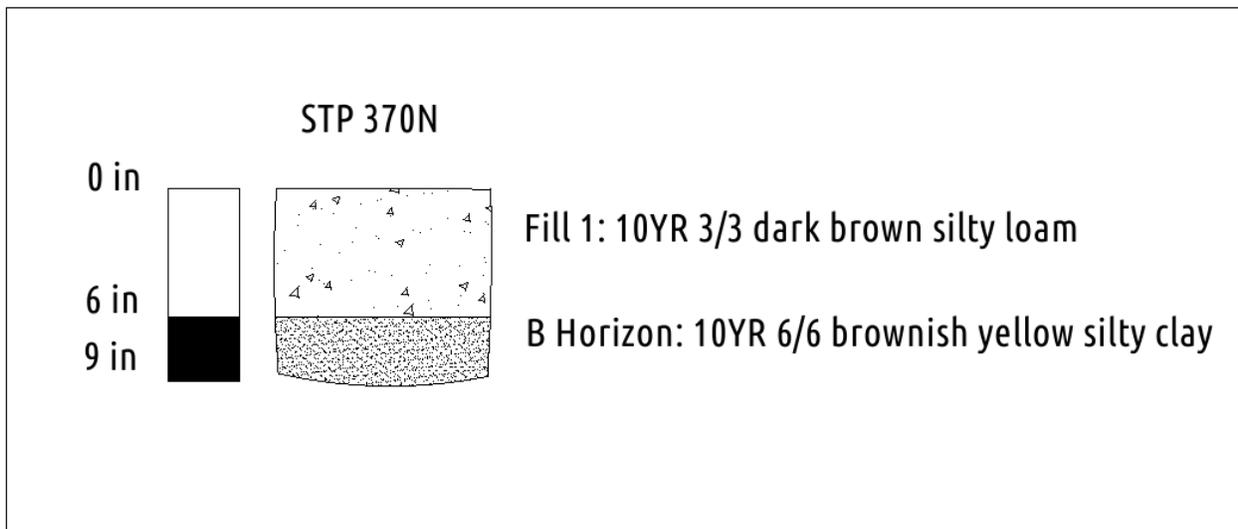


Figure 45: Typical Soil Profile at Site 44CM0144.



**Figure 46: Survey Conditions for Metal Detector Survey at 44CM0144.**



**Figure 47: Metal Detector Strikes at 44CM0144.**

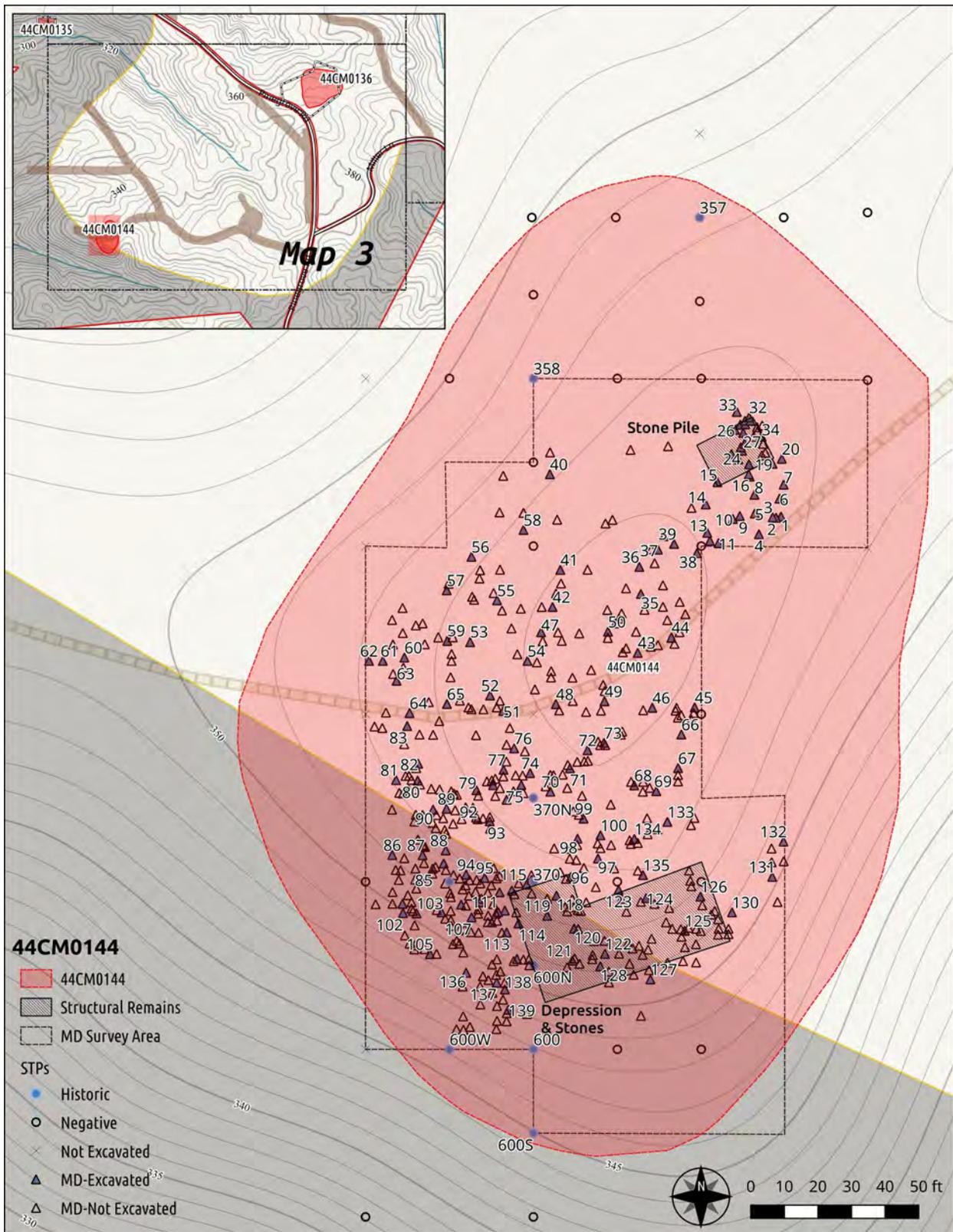


Figure 48: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Site Boundary, Metal Detector Survey Area, and Structural Remains at Site 44CM0144 with One Foot Contours.

A total of 204 artifacts were recovered from site 44CM0144 during the shovel testing and metal detector surveys. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1779-1830), whiteware (1820-present), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present), bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present), and cut (1805-present) and wire (1890s-present) nails. The assemblage recovered from site 44CM0144 suggests it includes the remains of a dwelling with an occupation possibly spanning the 18th- through the 20<sup>th</sup>- century. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 7 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Rockpile Site (44CM0144)**

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Ap</i>	<i>Fill 1</i>
creamware (1762-1820)		1
pearlware (1779-1830)		1
stoneware	3	
whiteware (1820-present)		1
<i>Glass</i>		
bottle/jar	2	1
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1	
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	5	
windowpane, lime soda	4	2
<i>Metal</i>		
wrought nail(s)	1	
cut nail(s) (1805-present)	2	
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	63	6
spike	2	
unidentified nails/fragments	7	1
wire	2	
steamer trunk corner guards		2
ax head	2	
bolt	1	
boot spur	1	
brass shotgun shell base		1
cultivator shank	3	
door/gate latch	1	
ferrous metal hoop	3	
ferrous metal strap	4	1
flatiron	1	
hinge	8	
horseshoe	9	
pliers	1	
plowshare	3	
scissors	1	

stirrup	1	
wing nut	1	
cast iron	19	
sheet metal	4	
unidentified ferrous metal	23	5
unidentified non-ferrous metal	5	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
brick	2	

**Area 4**

Area 4 encompasses approximately 56 acres of planted pine and mixed deciduous forest in the northernmost portion of the eastern landfill cell (Figure 49). Elevations in the study area range from 335 feet a.m.s.l. along the southeastern boundary to 255 feet a.m.s.l. in the wetlands near its southwestern edge (Figure 50). Similar to other study areas, the highest elevations are concentrated in the central portion of Area 4, along the crest of a broad upland ridge. These areas were covered in planted pine forest at the time of this survey, with mixed deciduous forest found in the lower elevations of the draws and drainages along the perimeter of the ridge. Enon-Helena complex (16B), Cecil sand loam (6B), Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32B), and Helena sandy loam (21B) make up the soils along the ridge crest and have the greatest potential for archaeological sites.

One archaeological site was identified in the vicinity of Area 4 during the Phase IA investigation. The Amoynett House (44CM0140) is indicated on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. However, it is not visible on the 1947 or 1958 aerial photos of the project vicinity and it is not noted on the 1969 Trenholm USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. A two-story stone/brick chimney and a few stone foundation piers is all that remains of the former dwelling. This site is located in the preservation buffer and was not investigated during the Phase IB survey.

During the Phase IB investigation, 287 STPs were excavated in Area 4. The typical soil profile was consistent with other portions of the project area and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil as represented by the profile of STP 127, summarized below.

**Area 4, STP 127**

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Four isolated finds were recovered from Area 4 during the STP investigation. STPs 4-130 and 4-208 each contained a single sherd of refined white earthenware. A quartz Clarksville projectile point (Late Woodland, 1000-1600AD) was found in STP 4-127; and a quartz Rossville projectile point (Early Woodland, 600BC to 700AD) was recovered from STP 4-21.

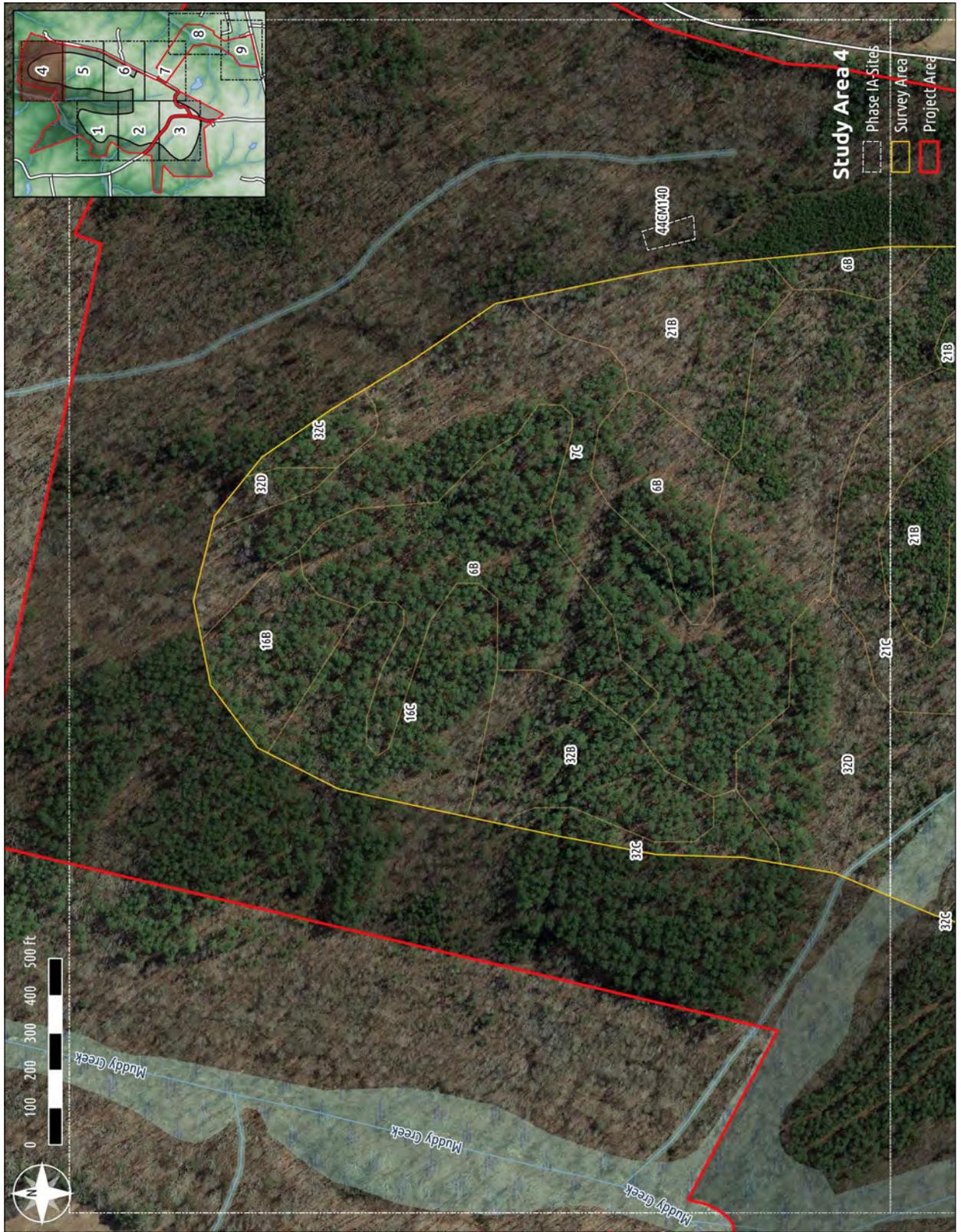


Figure 49: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 4 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

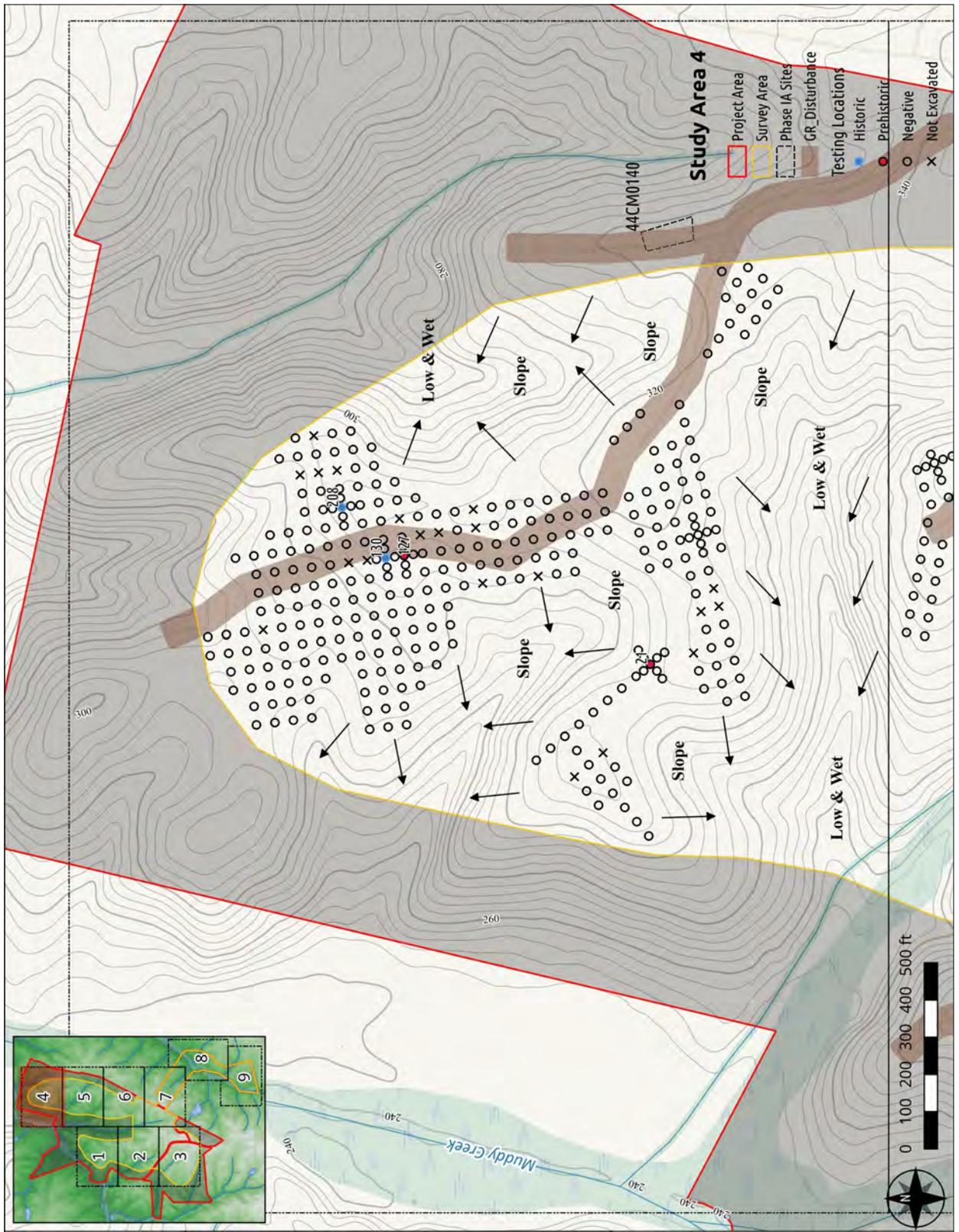


Figure 50: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 4.

## *Area 5*

Study Area 5 includes two ridges that enter the project area along the eastern property boundary and extend in the northwesterly direction, terminating at a drainage northwest of the study area. It encompasses the central portion of the eastern landfill cell and includes approximately 91 acres of planted pine forest. Formerly managed by a timber company, bulldozer roads provide access to all upland portions of Area 5 which appear to have been repeatedly harvested (Figure 51). Thin strips of deciduous forest have been preserved and define drainages in the most recent aerial imagery (Figure 52). Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Helena sandy loam (21C) are found along the side slopes of the ridges and Enon Helena complex (16B) and Helena sandy loam (21B) were found in the highest elevations with the lowest relief.

Elevations in Area 5 ranged between 345 feet and 255 feet a.m.s.l. (Figure 53). One hundred sixty two STPs were excavated in this study area during the Phase IB investigation. Soil profiles were consistent with other portions of the property and consisted of a plow zone averaging six inches in depth above sterile subsoil. Finds included 1 cut nail fragment (STP 5-167) and 1 ABM glass bottle fragment (STP 5-97).



**Figure 51: Bulldozed Logging Road in Area 5.**

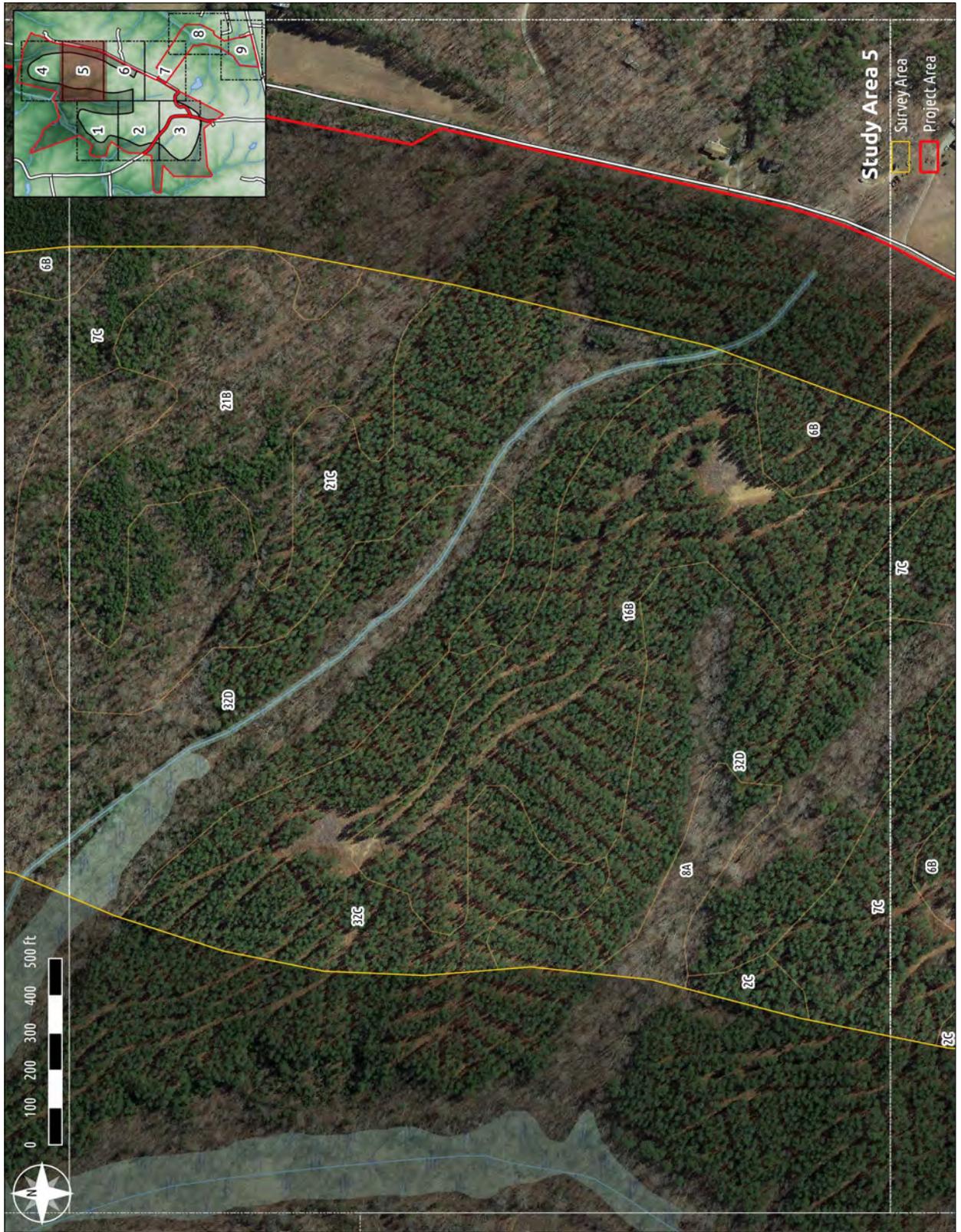


Figure 52: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 5 with Soils Overlay.

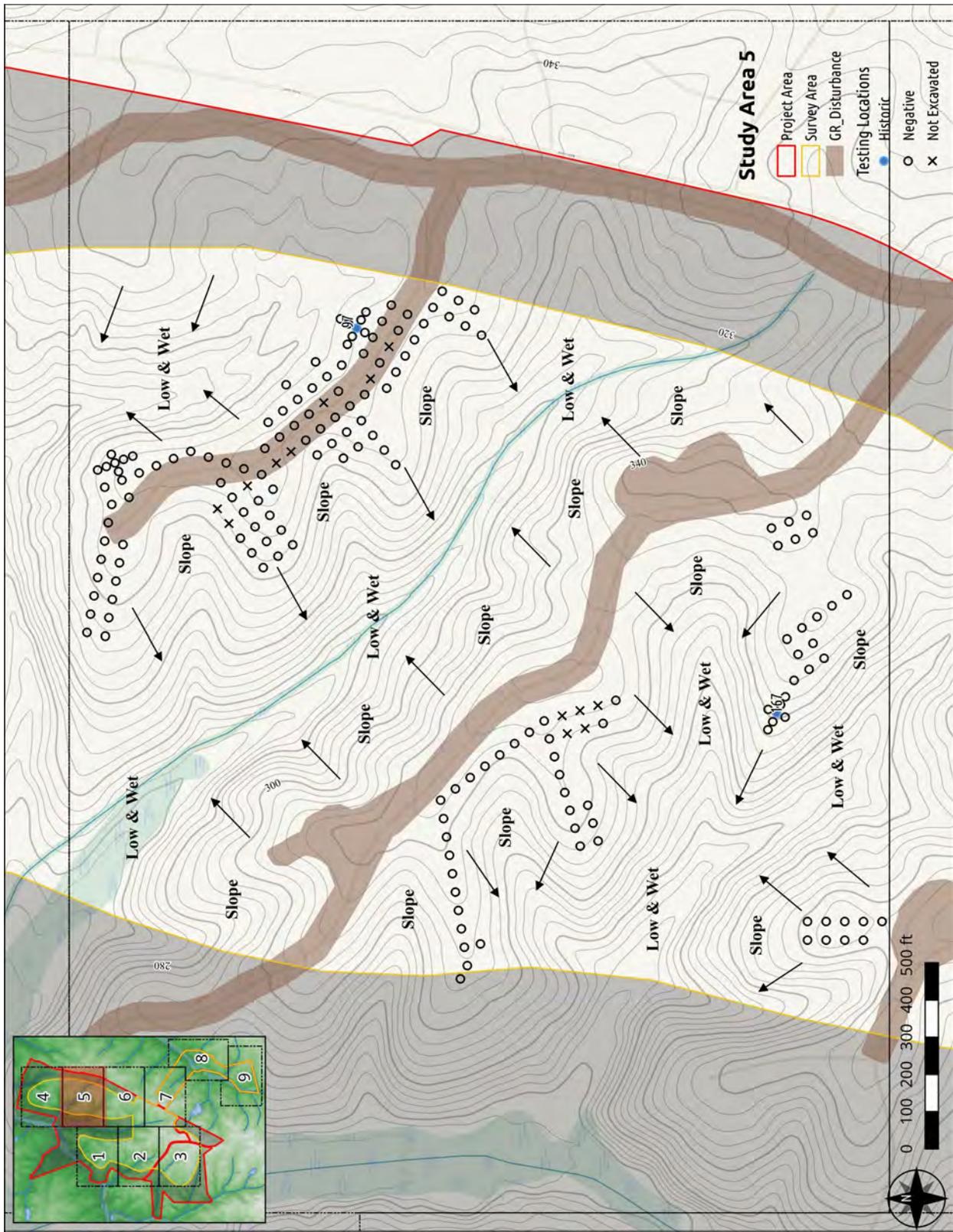


Figure 53: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations in Area 5.

## **Area 6**

Area 6 covers the southern third of the eastern landfill cell and northern portion of the common area between the two cells. The study area includes approximately 66 acres, primarily covered in planted pine forest. It is bisected by an existing dirt roadway most recently used for timber harvesting. The timber plantation covering Area 6 and the heavily disturbed, former timber staging areas near Miller Lane and along the northern boundary of Area 6 are visible in the most recent aerial imagery (Figure 54). Cecil sandy loam (6B) is found on most of the ridges within the study area. Most of the slopes in the area are made of up of Cecil sandy clay loam (7C).

Elevations within Area 6 range from 360 feet a.m.s.l. along Miller Lane to 295 feet a.m.s.l. in a drainage along its northern boundary (Figure 55). Level terrain was confined to a narrow ridge in the northern half of the study area and the terminus of a southeast/northwest trending ridge along the southern boundary. Drainage is from southeast to northwest through intermittent drainages that flow into an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek, located in the central portion of the Green Ridge property. Modern ground disturbances were extensive and much of the testable area along the northern ridge has been compromised by the construction of the logging road and drainage cuts on either side of the road.

One archaeological site and one area of archaeological interest were identified within Area 6 during the Phase IA investigation. Named for the former property owners, the Hobson Site (44CM0139) was believed to include the remains of a nineteenth century domestic complex. The Hobson Cemetery is a location of archaeological interest. Deeds of sale mention a reservation of burial and visitation rights for one of the three parcels included in the Hobson property (noted in yellow, Figure 56). Deeds do not specifically reference the location of the family cemetery within the 55 acre parcel and its exact location is not known. Phase IA investigations identified a finger ridge extending southwest from the mansion thought to be the most likely location for the cemetery. The suspected location of the Hobson Cemetery is outlined in blue in Figures 53 through 55.

During the Phase IB investigation, 117 STPs were excavated in Area 6 (see Figure 55). STPs excavated in close proximity to the existing road were heavily disturbed and often exhibited subsoil as the ground surface. Ridge crests were also deflated, typically with a plow zone 2 to 4 inches in depth above sterile subsoil. In areas with 2-4% slopes adjacent to ridge crests and less eroded profile was encountered, as seen in STP 23, summarized below:

### **Area 6, STP 23**

Ap: 0-6 inches-7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay loam

B horizon: 6-9 inches-5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay

Subsurface testing confirmed the mapped location of the Hobson Site (44CM0139) and identified two additional isolated finds. STP6-23, located between the Hobson Site and the suspected location of the Hobson Cemetery, contained 1 wire nail, additional testing in the vicinity of the shovel test produced no additional finds. STP 49 was located west of the logging road in an area noted for a change from the surrounding vegetation. It contained one brick fragment. Often dwellings of slaves quarters and the dwellings of those of limited economic standing are represented by low density artifact scatters. Consequently, the area in the immediate of the positive STP was scanned with a metal detector to determine if there was any additional evidence of a possible structure in this location. However, metal detection of the area produced no additional finds.



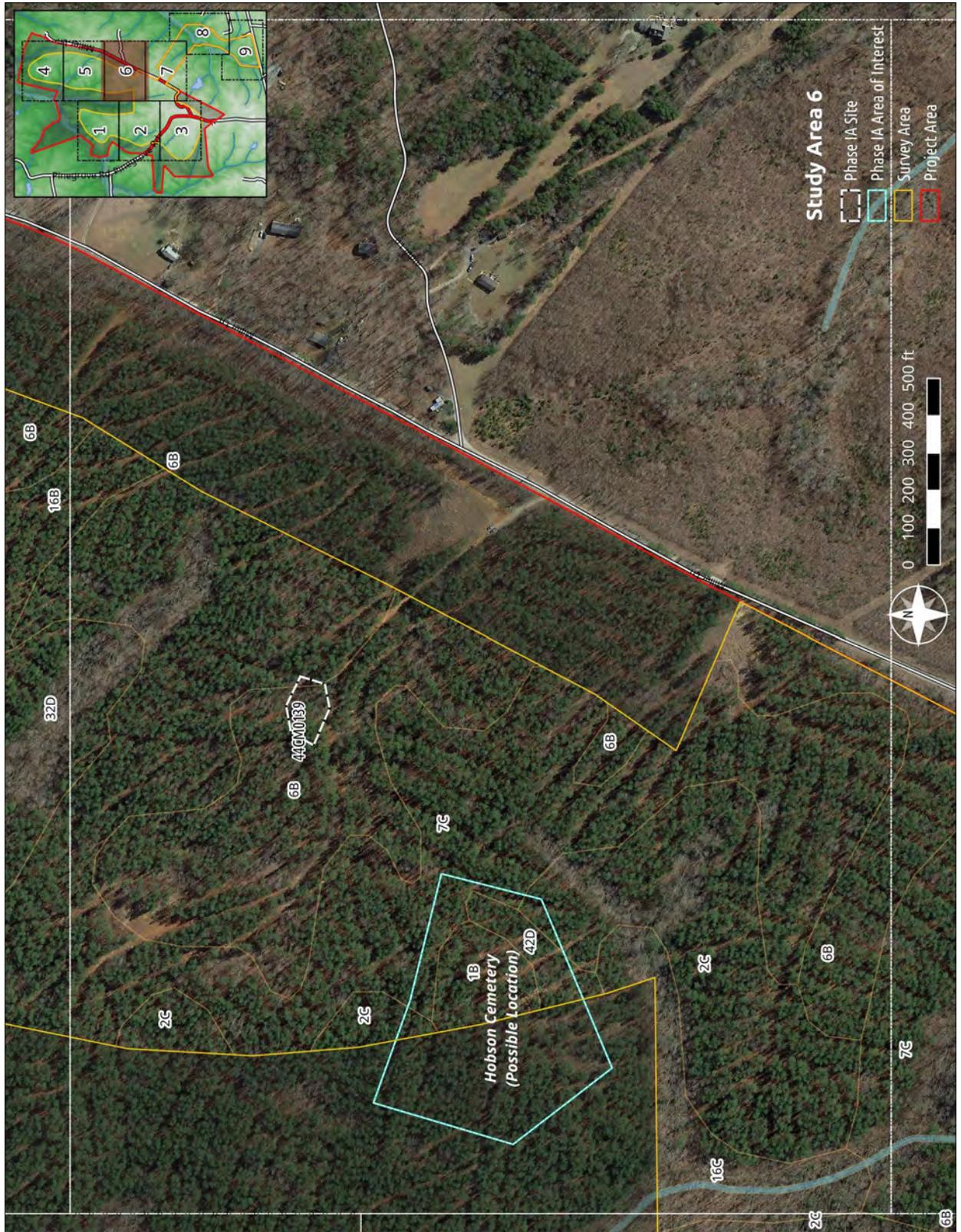


Figure 54: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 6 with Soils Overlay.



Figure 55: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 6.



Figure 56: Hobson Cemetery Parcel Boundary and Possible Cemetery Location in Relation to Hobson Site (44CM0139) on Most Recent Aerial Imagery .

### **Hobson Site (44CM0139)**

The mapped location of the Hobson Site measures approximately 115 feet north to south by 165 feet east to west and includes a rectangular cellar hole and a probable ice house remnant overgrown with periwinkle (Figure 57). The southern boundary of the site is marked by the logging road mentioned previously, which passes within fifty feet of a cellar hole. A dirt track roughly following the same alignment is visible in the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity (Figure 58). In the vicinity of the site, the modern road grade appears to be twelve to eighteen inches below the original ground surface. Additional, perpendicular cuts approximately fifty feet east and west of the cellar hole provide drainage for the logging road and likely mark the extent of undisturbed deposits associated with the domestic occupation. The northern boundary of the site appears to be defined by the landform.

The cellar hole at the Hobson Site is approximately four feet deep and filled with brick rubble. Although the ground surface within the site is obscured by a dense carpet of periwinkle, closer inspection of the perimeter of the cellar hole revealed brick scatters along the eastern and western walls that may represent the remains of gable chimneys. No evidence of post-occupational dumping was noted in the site location.

Eighteen STPs were excavated in and around the site boundary during the Phase IB investigation. The typical soil profile encountered within the site included a Fill layer (Fill 1) above sterile subsoil (B horizon). The profile of STP 6-35 is representative (Figure 59).



**Figure 57: Cellar Hole at the Hobson Site 44CM0139.**

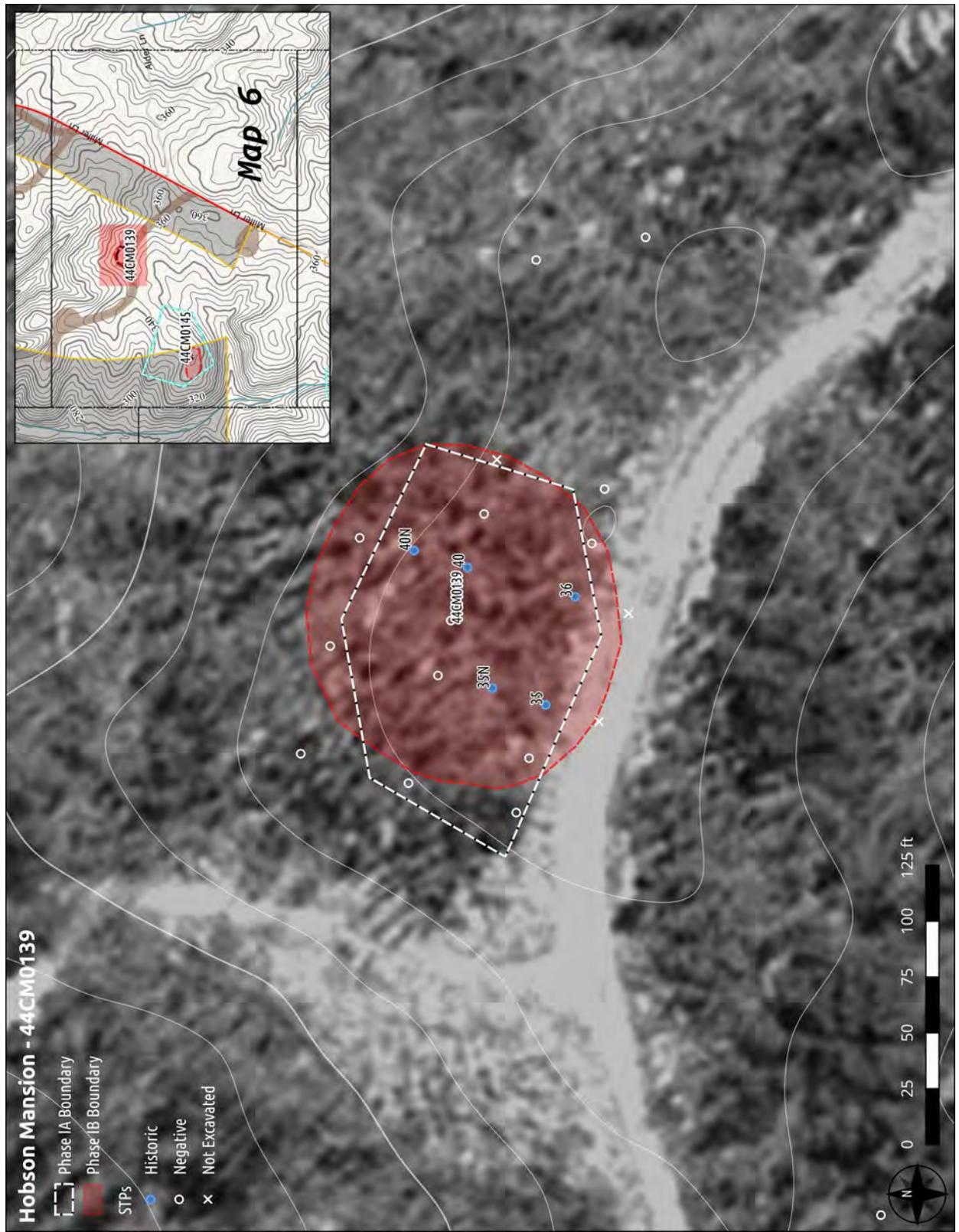


Figure 58: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (black) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0139 Overlain on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

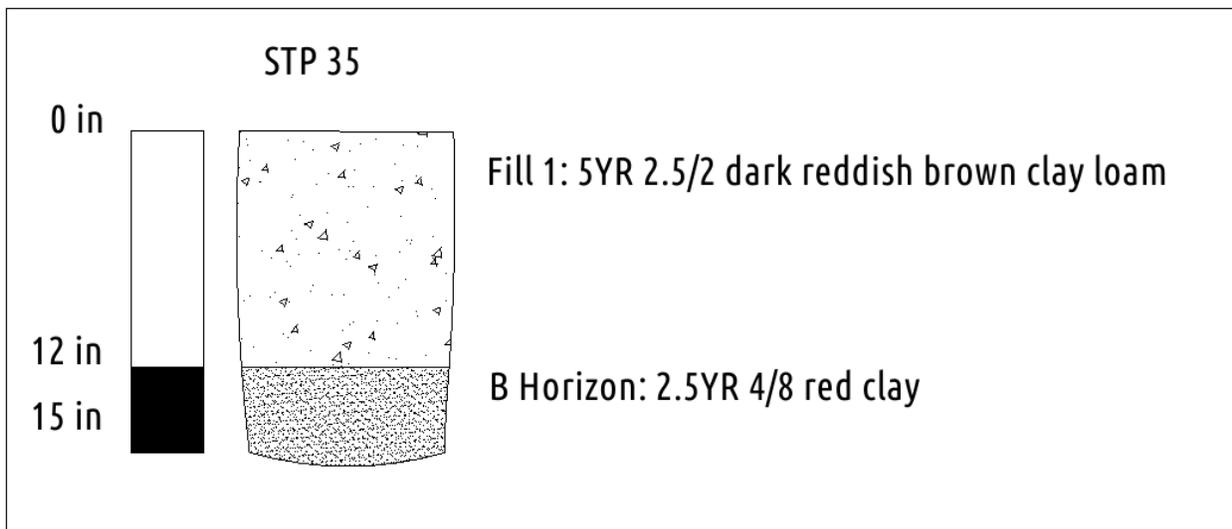


Figure 59: Typical Soil Profile at Hobson Site 44CM0139.

Five STPs produced cultural material from the fill layer covering the area surrounding the cellar. It is unclear if the Fill represents occupation or demolition of the dwelling. Finds from the Fill 1 layer included 4 lime soda windowpane fragments, 14 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, 1 unidentified non-ferrous metal fragment, and more than one hundred fifty bricks/fragments (see Appendix 3). Site 44CM0139 is interpreted as the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling.

The revised boundary of site 44CM0139 measures approximately 125 east to west by 125 feet north to south and encompasses approximately 0.38 acres.

### Hobson Cemetery & Site 44CM0145

The referenced location of the Hobson Cemetery is approximately 600 feet southwest of the Hobson Site and includes 6.7 acres. The area is at the southern extent of a narrow finger ridge that runs in a southwesterly direction from the Hobson Site (see Figure 49). Visual inspection of the area revealed varying degrees of disturbance along the ridge crest; which was previously used as a temporary road during the selective thinning of the planted pine forest. In places where subsoil is close to the surface and water ponds, tire ruts from four to eight inches deep were observed. The ground surface throughout the cemetery location has been heavily altered by modern logging and rows of trees appear to be separated by furrows, similar to, but on a larger scale than the ground surface in a plowed field. No above-ground indications of human burials were observed during the visual inspection of the possible Hobson Cemetery location.

A total of sixteen STPs were excavated along the crest of the ridge and found no evidence of cultural activity. Subsurface testing also demonstrated varying degrees of disturbance resulting from previous logging operations.

Following the STP survey, a trench was cut along the ridge crest in an attempt to identify graveshafts cut into sterile subsoil. The trenching exercise involved the mechanical removal of the plow zone, in most places, 6 to 8 inches in depth, using a mini excavator with smooth-bladed bucket. Once exposed, the subsoil was inspected for any indications of cutting/filling. The first exploratory trench measured approximately 10 feet wide and extended four hundred feet along the crest of the finger ridge. Two additional trenches were cut in a similar fashion along the spine of a ridge spur located at the southwestern terminus of the finger ridge (Figure 60, dashed line).

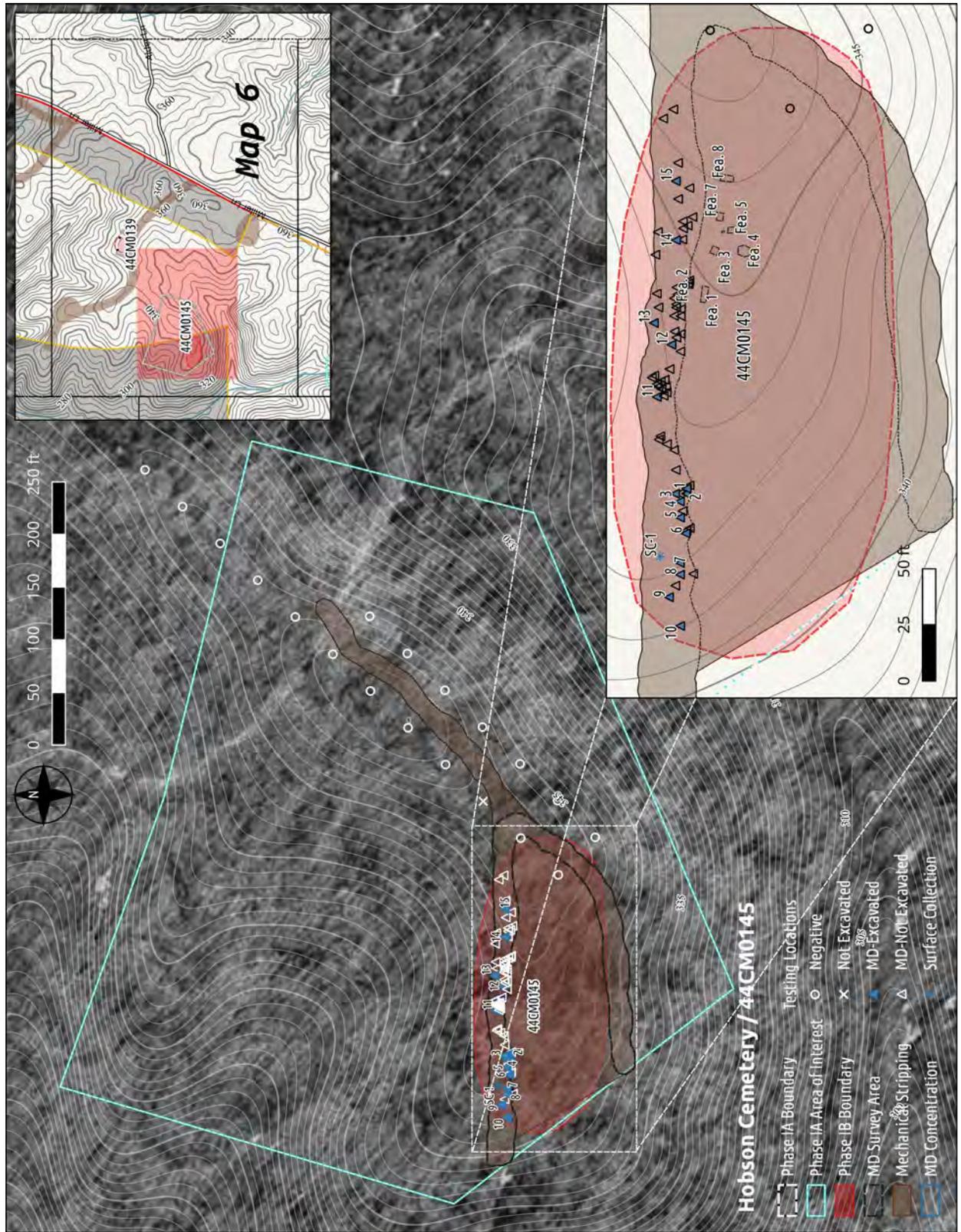


Figure 60: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Metal Detector Strikes, and Boundary of the Hobson Cemetery and Site 44CM0145 Overlay on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

The longer of the two additional trenches measured 325 feet in length, the shorter, approximately 200 feet. The trenches found no evidence of graveshafts and were backfilled. Following a hard rain, a pearlware sherd (SF-1) was discovered on the ground surface in one of the backfilled trenches. Closer inspection of the area revealed an additional stoneware sherd (not collected) and it was decided that the two trenches at the southwestern end of the ridge should be metal detected to determine if there was any additional evidence of cultural activity on the ridge spur.

Eighty-one metal detector strikes were documented in the two trenches (see Figure 60). The highest concentration of artifacts was noted along the southern boundary of the northern trench and northern limits of the southern trench and appeared to indicate that the core of the site lies in between the trenches, near the center of the ridge spur (see Figure 60).

Eighteen artifacts were recovered from fifteen of the metal detector strikes. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site included 2 pearlware sherds (1780-1820) and 10 cut nails (post 1790). Other finds included a crenulated glass bead, a horseshoe, a wrought nail, and cast iron, and unidentified iron fragments (see Appendix 3). Based on the variety and date ranges of the artifacts collected, site 44CM0145 is interpreted as the remains of a dwelling, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century and predating the Hobson Site (44CM0139).

Following the metal detector survey, the cemetery survey continued with the removal of the plowzone across most of site 44CM0145. A total of seven subsurface features were identified (Figure 61), none of which are interpreted as burials. Twenty-two additional artifacts were collected from the surface of Feature 4 during mechanical stripping. Finds were consistent with artifacts collected during the trenching exercise and included 16 pearlware fragments (1769-1830), 2 patinated wine bottle fragments, 2 unidentified earthenware sherds, a stoneware base sherd and one unidentified nail fragment.



Figure 61: Subsurface Features uncovered at 44CM0145 During Mechanical Stripping.

Site 44CM0135 is interpreted as a domestic occupation site and includes the remains of a structure and possible well. The boundary of site 44CM0145 includes the metal detector strikes and all of the features discovered during additional stripping (0.69 acres).

### **Area 7**

Area 7 includes the southern portion of the common area that connects the two landfill cells with the entrance road parcels. Miller Lane, which bisects the survey area, divides the entrance road parcels from the common area. In total, Area 7 includes approximately 84 acres of the Phase IB survey area. To the west of Miller Lane, drainage is from southeast to northwest, through an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek. In this area, the land is covered in planted pine forest. East of the roadway, the landscape is covered with mature oak/hickory forest (Figure 62). Drainage is to the southeast, through a tributary to Maple Swamp Creek.



**Figure 62: Typical Environmental Setting, Area 7 West (left) and East (right) of Miller Lane.**

Level terrain within the study area is primarily made up of Cecil sandy loam (6B) with Cecil sandy clay loam (7C) commonly found on slopes above drainages (Figure 63). Elevations range from a high point of 370 feet a.m.s.l. along Miller Lane to a low of 310 feet in the drainage on the west side of the road and 280 feet a.m.s.l. in the drainage in the eastern portion of the property (Figure 64).

One area of archaeological interest was identified within Area 7 during the Phase IA investigation. A local hunter described an illegal liquor distillery he had come across while hunting on the property, located on the drainage in the northwestern corner of the study area. The area was visually inspected during the Phase IA investigation and again during the Phase IB survey, but no evidence of a distillery was identified in the reported location.

Two hundred twenty-seven STPs were excavated in moderate and high probability areas in Area 7, principally along the crests of ridge spurs and knobs on both sides of Miller Lane. Additional STPs were excavated on the southern terminus of an upland ridge that enters the study area along its northeastern boundary. Soil profiles were consistent across most of the testable areas in Area 7. The typical profile included a plow zone (Ap) approximately seven inches in depth above sterile subsoil (B horizon). Hues of the plow zone ranged from, 7.5YR to 10YR with values of 4 or 5 and chroma ranging between 4 and 8 as represented by the profile of STP 7-201.

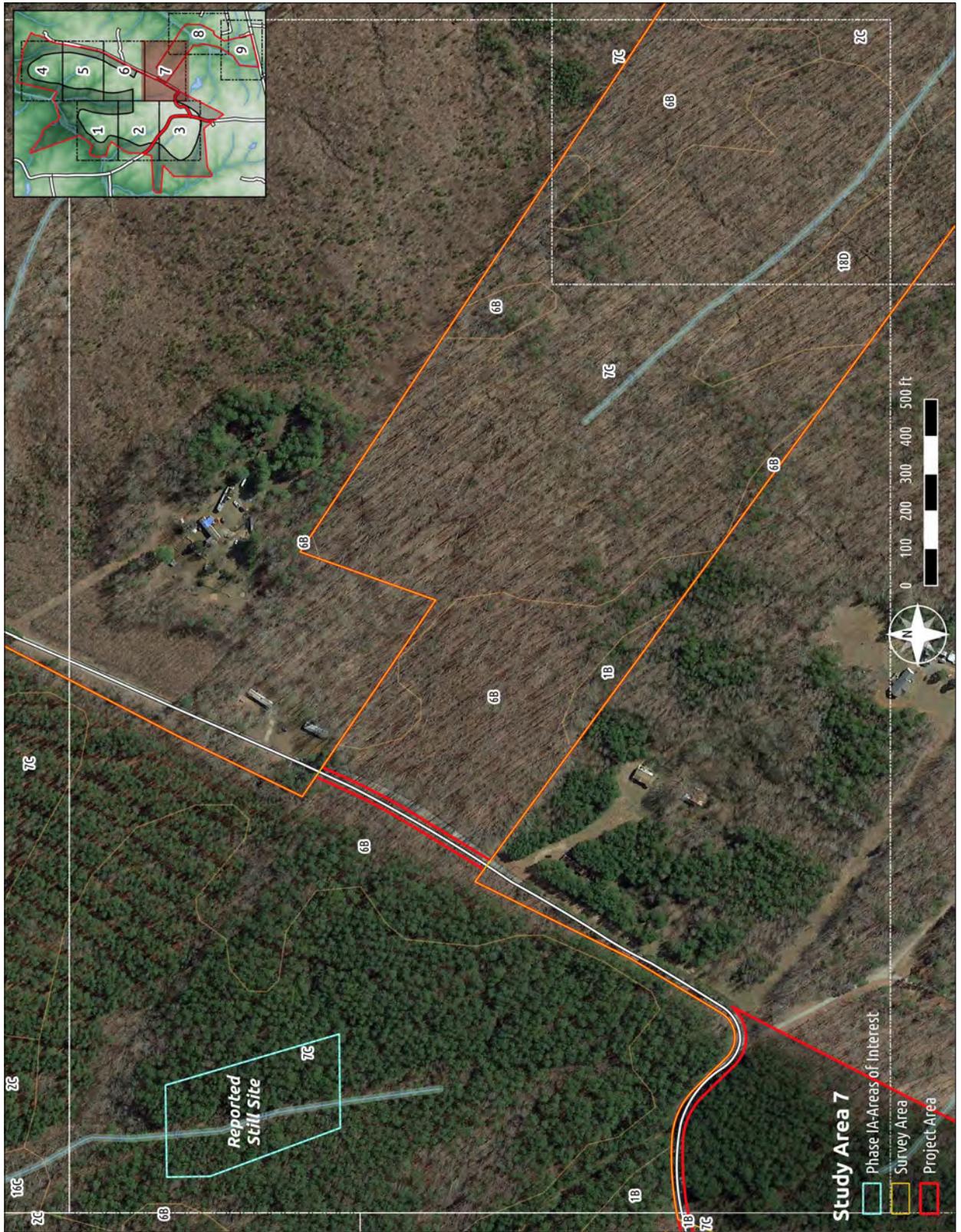


Figure 63: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 7 with Soils Overlay.

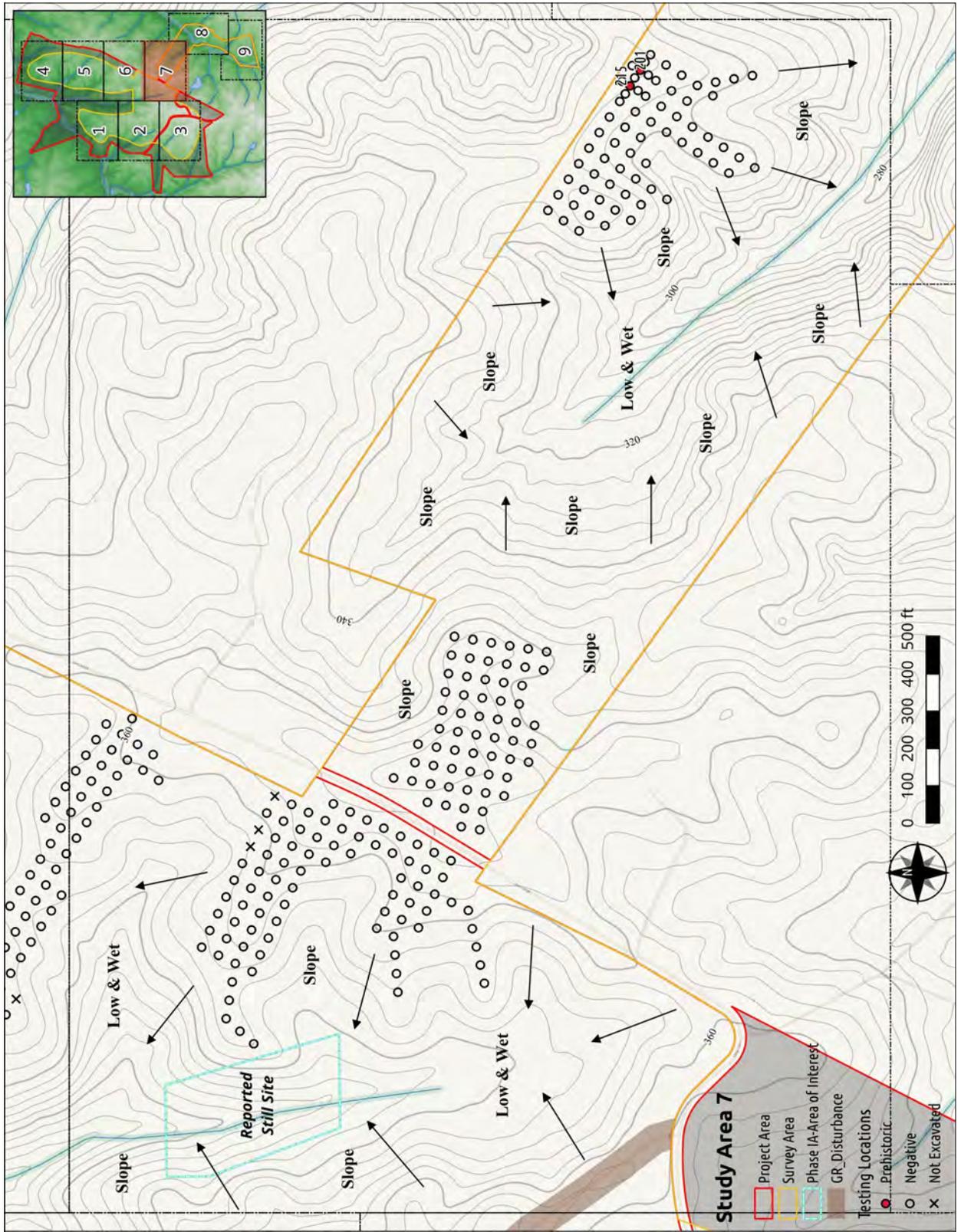


Figure 64: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 7.

## **Area 7, STP 201**

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam

B horizon: 7-11 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay

Two isolated finds were recovered from Area 7 during the STP investigation. STPs 7-201 and 7-215 each contained a single quartz flake fragment.

## **Area 8**

Area 8 includes 55 acres and is bisected north to south by Maple Swamp Creek. Unnamed tributaries to the creek also divide the northern and southern halves of the study area. The area between Miller Lane and Maple Swamp Creek, which includes the western portion of Area 8 is covered in deciduous forest in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity and bears no signs of modern logging activities or other disturbance. East of the creek is a slope overgrown with scrub pine, wild raspberry and eastern red cedar, accessed by a road east of the project area. The portion of Area 8 east of Maple Swamp Creek and south of the unnamed tributary was recently logged (Figures 65 and 66).

Soils within the study area were primarily composed of steeply sloping variants of Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Appling Helena complex (7C). Both soils types are prone to erosion and a brownish yellow sandy clay loam subsoil with quartzite gravels was visible on the ground surface in clearings throughout the recently logged portions of Area 8. Given the excessive slopes and indications of significant erosion, much of Area 8 was determined to have a low potential to contain cultural resources

Subsurface testing was limited to a single ridge spur along the northern boundary of Area 8. A total of 25 STPs were excavated on a spur overlooking Maple Swamp Creek; however, testing found no evidence of cultural activity. Soil profiles were consistent with that of STP 7-201 (described above).

## **Jones House (44CM0146)**

Historic aerial photographs of the project vicinity from 1947 and 1958 depict a dwelling and associated outbuildings along the eastern boundary of Area 8. A structure is also listed in this location on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County along with the name “Jones” (see Figure 6).

The western limits of the mapped location extend into Area 8 in the vicinity of the ridge slope covered with scrub pine and cedar, noted previously. Both aeriels show what is believed to be the dwelling and one outbuilding outside of the Green Ridge property, but both show one of the outbuildings in the project area. Visual inspection of the area found no standing structures or evidence of a collapsed structure in the mapped location and, given the absence of any indication of a historic structure, no testing was undertaken on the ridge slope. The boundary of site 44CM0146 as depicted in Figure 67 was defined based on historic map projection and includes approximately 1.83 acres.

## **Area 9**

Area 9 is bound by Anderson Highway (US 60) to the south and Maple Swamp Creek to the west and includes 45 acres. An unnamed tributary to Maple Swamp Creek roughly defines the northern boundary of the study area. Soils are a continuation of those seen in the southern



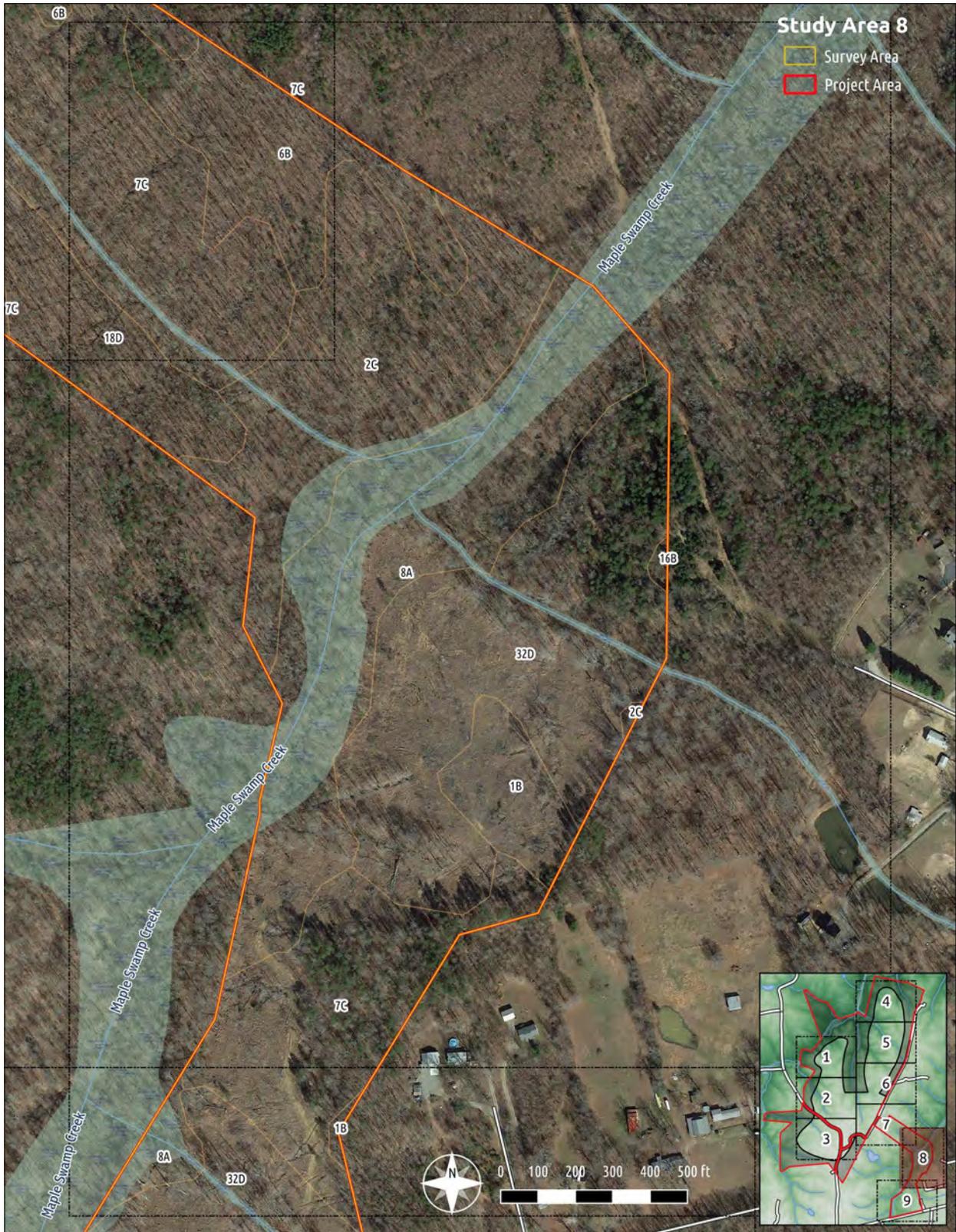


Figure 65: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 8 with Soils Overlay.

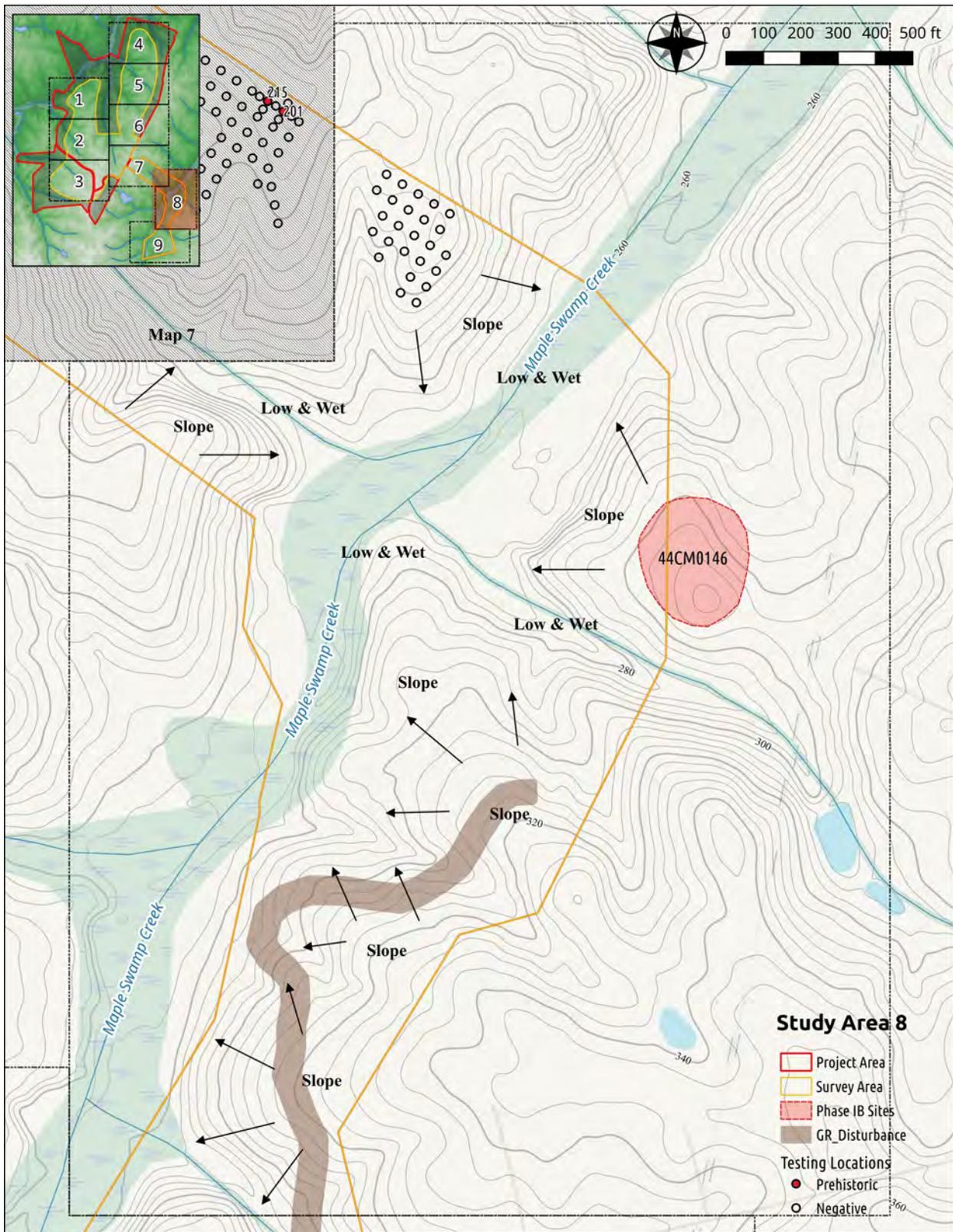


Figure 66: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and site boundaries (red) in Area 8.

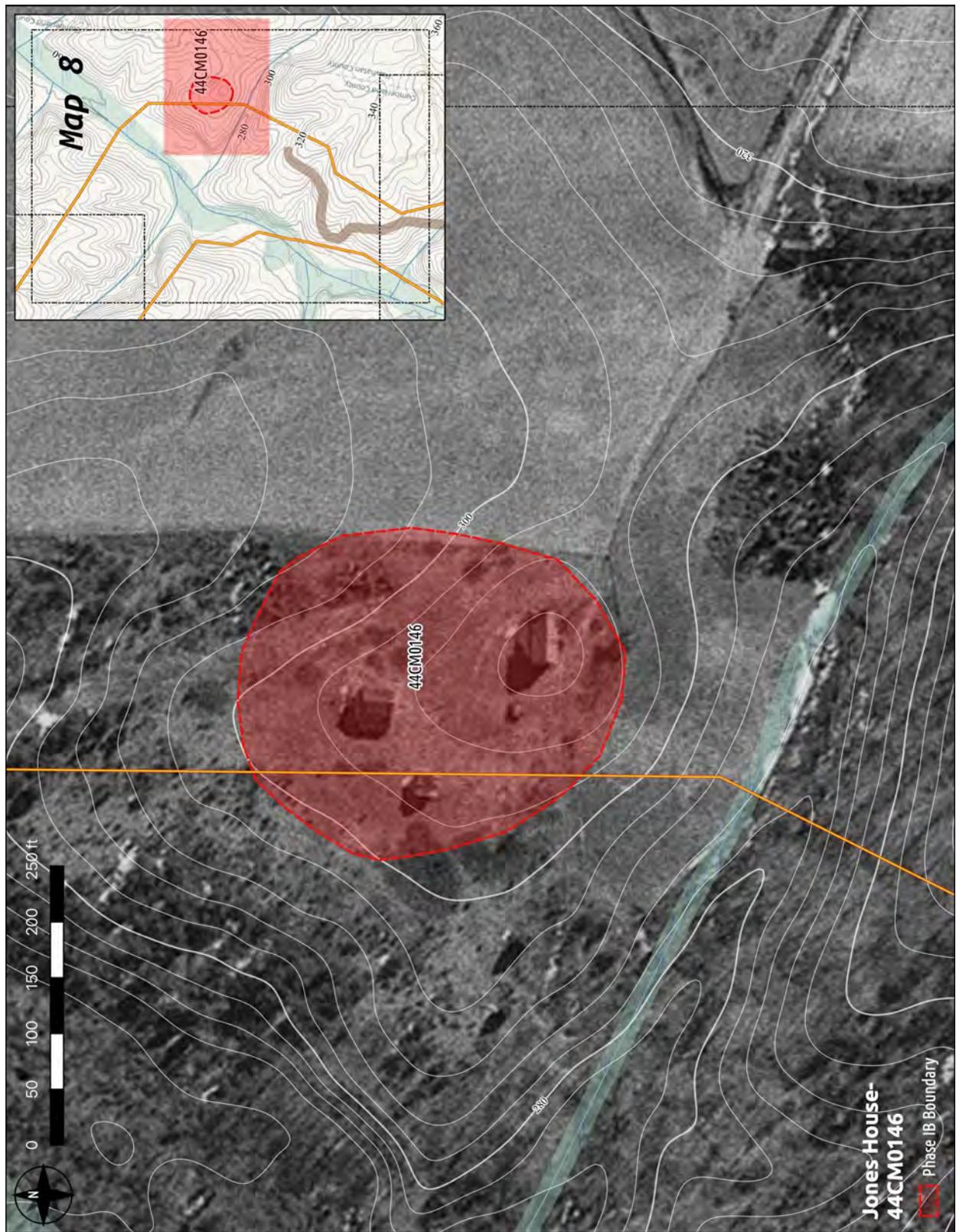


Figure 67: Closeup of Site 44CM0146 Overlain on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

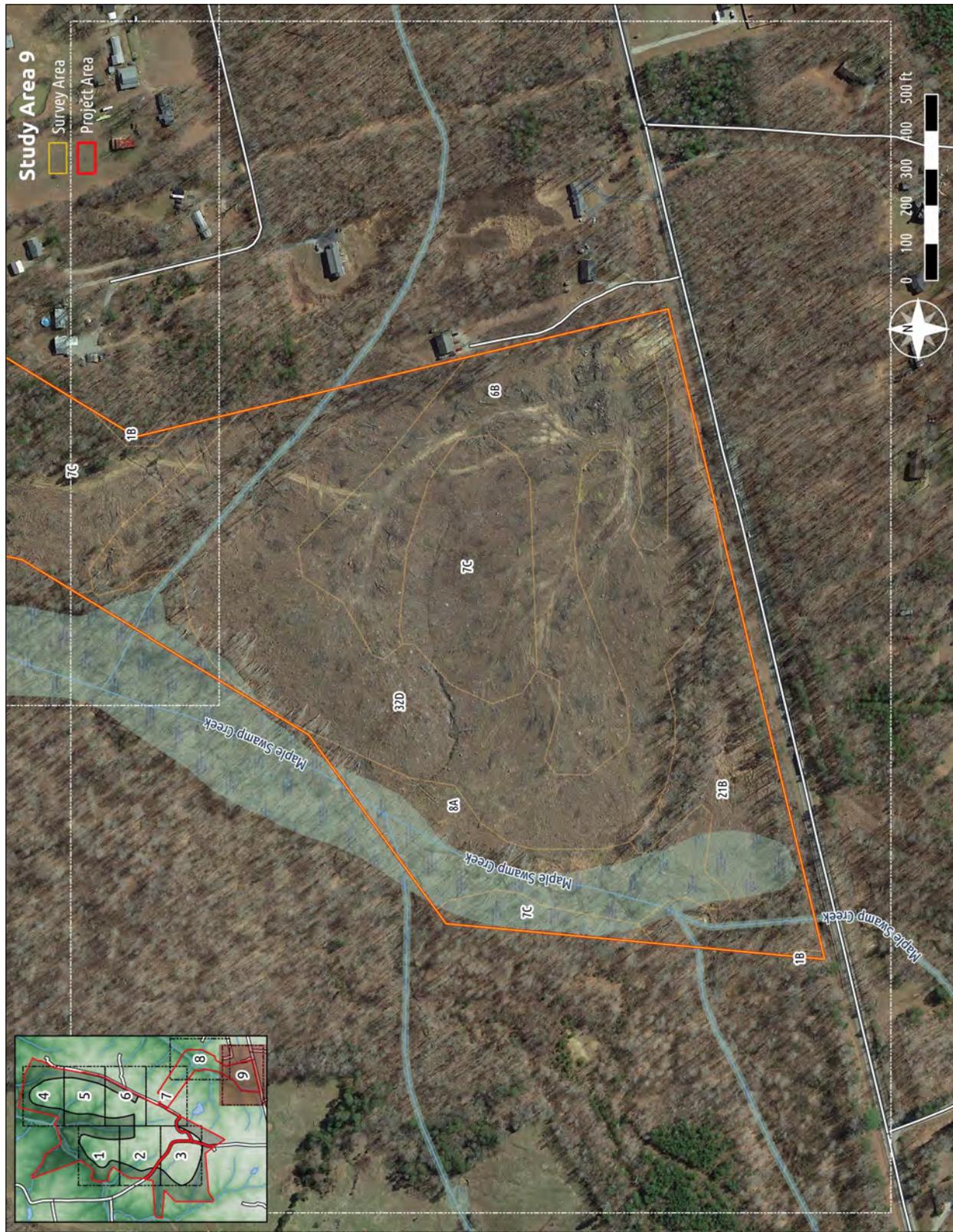


Figure 68: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 9 with Soils Overlay.



**Figure 69: Recent Logging Disturbance in Area 9..**

portion of Area 8. Slopes composed of Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Appling Helena complex (7C) are common throughout the study area, but unlike Area 8, surround ridge tops made up of Cecil sandy loam (6B) (Figure 68). Evidence of recent logging activities is visible in Figure 68 and the extent of recent disturbance was observed during the visual inspection of the study area (Figure 69). Historic aerial images from 1947 and 1958 show this portion of the Green Ridge property covered in mixed deciduous forest and oak and beech stumps observed throughout the study area were of comparable size to the trees observed between Miller Lane and Maple Swamp Creek, suggesting this area had remained undisturbed throughout most of the twentieth century.

Elevations within Area 9 range from 345 feet a.m.s.l. in the southeastern corner of the study area to 280 feet a.m.s.l. in the floodplain of Maple Swamp Creek along its northwestern boundary. Topographically, the area includes the western extent of a series of finger ridges overlooking Maple Swamp Creek (Figure 70).

During the Phase IB investigation, 84 STPs were excavated in Area 9. Soils were surprisingly eroded, considering the evidence of relatively minimal modern disturbance. A plow zone was virtually non-existent in all tested portions of Area 9. Rather, subsoil was typically encountered immediately below the Ao horizon as recorded in STP 9-89

**Area 9, STP 89**

Ao: 0-1inch-7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 1-4 inches-5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay

No artifacts were recovered during the STP investigation in Area 9.

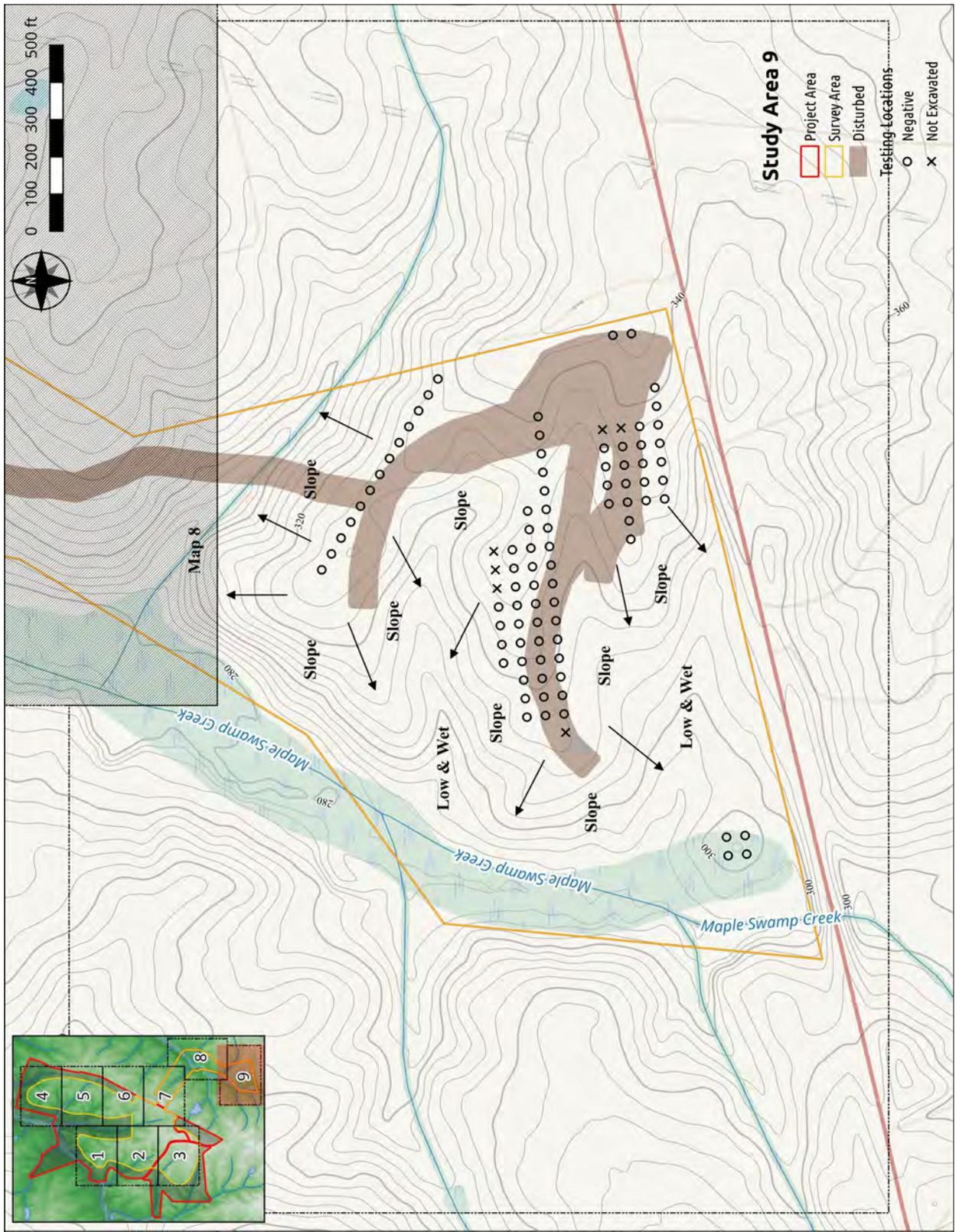


Figure 70: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 9.

## Architectural Survey

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources defines a historic resource as a standing structure or archaeological site greater than fifty years of age. Although no historic standing structures were identified within the project area, historic maps and aerial photographs indicate numerous structures 50 years old or older located in the project vicinity, only some of which have been previously recorded. While these structures are located outside of the project area, proposed construction plans call for the creation of two landfill cells that will rise 200 feet above the current elevation and thus, this undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) extends beyond the property boundary. Viewshed analysis conducted as a part of this investigation and described earlier in this report indicates all recorded resources from which the finished landfill will be visible are located within one mile of the project area. Thus, a one mile boundary was used in this historical architecture survey.

Historic structure locations were identified using the 1969 Whiteville and Trenholm USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles. Structures were identified as “dwellings” or “outbuildings” based on the USGS symbology and their locations were checked against the most recent aerial imagery from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) to determine if they were still standing. Additional information about the structure type, property addresses, and construction dates were obtained from the Cumberland County and Powhatan County Geographic Information Systems. Where no construction dates were provided, approximate construction dates were obtained from historic aerial imagery. The results of the Viewshed Analysis were then used to determine if the finished landfill will be visible from the historic standing structures.

The results of this analysis are provided in Table 8 and the resource locations in relation to the project area are illustrated in Figure 71.

**Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
024-0082	Dwelling, 109 Locust Grove	No	1780
024-0082	Outbuilding	No	
<b>024-0082</b>	<b>Outbuilding</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>024-0085</b>	<b>(Melrose) Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1868</b>
<b>024-0085</b>	<b>Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>pre 1947</b>
024-0085	Outbuilding	No	
024-0085	Outbuilding	No	
<b>024-0118</b>	<b>Commercial Building, 196 Anderson Highway</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>pre 1947</b>
024-0125	Dwelling, 219 Anderson Highway	No	1790
024-0216	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
<b>024-0225</b>	<b>Outbuilding</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
024-0225	Outbuilding	No	
<b>024-0225</b>	<b>Dwelling, No Longer Standing</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
024-0233	Dwelling, Vacant	No	pre 1947
024-0233	Outbuilding	No	
024-0237	Dwelling, 27 Clinton Road	No	pre 1947
<b>024-0238</b>	<b>Rising Zion Baptist Church, 262 Anderson Highway</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2002</b>
024-0239	Dwelling, 217 Anderson Highway	No	1820
<b>024-0240</b>	<b>Vacant Dwelling, 199 Anderson Highway</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>pre 1947</b>
024-0278	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	

**Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
024-5076	Outbuilding	No	
024-5076	Outbuilding	No	
024-5077	Dwelling, 209 Anderson Highway	No	1942
024-5077	Outbuilding	No	
<b>024-5078</b>	<b>Outbuilding</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
024-5078	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
<b>024-5079</b>	<b>Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>pre 1947</b>
024-5080	Dwelling, 275 Anderson Highway	No	1948
024-5080	Outbuilding	No	
<b>024-5082</b>	<b>Pine Grove Rosenwald School, 267 Pinegrove Road</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>ca. 1915</b>
072-0104	Dwelling, 2423 Ballsville Road	No	1840
072-0104	Outbuilding	No	
<b>072-0104</b>	<b>Outbuilding</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
072-0243	Dwelling, 3210 Trenholm Road	No	1954
	Commercial Building, 2405 Ballsville Road	No	pre 1958
	Commercial Building, 6271 Anderson Highway	No	1960
	Commercial Building, 6471 Anderson Highway	No	ca. 1975
	Dwelling	No	pre 1947
	Dwelling	No	pre 1947
	Dwelling, 110 Locust Grove	No	post 1958
	Dwelling, 171 Brown Road	No	1940
	Dwelling, 2405 Ballsville Road	No	1964
	Dwelling, 296 Pinegrove Road	No	1880
	Dwelling, 6340 Anderson Highway	No	1967
	Dwelling, 6350 Anderson Highway	No	1968
	Dwelling, 6360 Anderson Highway	No	1964
	Dwelling, 6371 Anderson Highway	No	1964
	Dwelling, 6454 Anderson Highway	No	1960
	Dwelling, 6631 Blenheim Road	No	1959
	<b>Dwelling, 79 Pinegrove Road</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1960</b>
	Dwelling, 80 Locust Grove	No	1969
	Dwelling, Vacant	No	post 1958
	Outbuilding	No	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	

**Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	No	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	

A total of eighty nine structures were identified within one mile of the project area using the 1969 USGS quadrangles. Structure types included one school, one church, three commercial buildings, forty-eight dwellings, and thirty-six outbuildings. Twenty-five of these structures are no longer standing and the condition of eight additional structures is unknown.

Thirty-four of the structures identified within one mile of the project area were previously recorded, including one resource recommended eligible for the National Register (Pine Grove School / DHR# 024-5082) and six structures that are no longer standing.

Viewshed analysis indicates the finished landfill will be visible from eleven historic standing structures, including the Pine Grove School, five dwellings, four outbuildings, and one commercial building, recorded, but not evaluated for National Register eligibility.

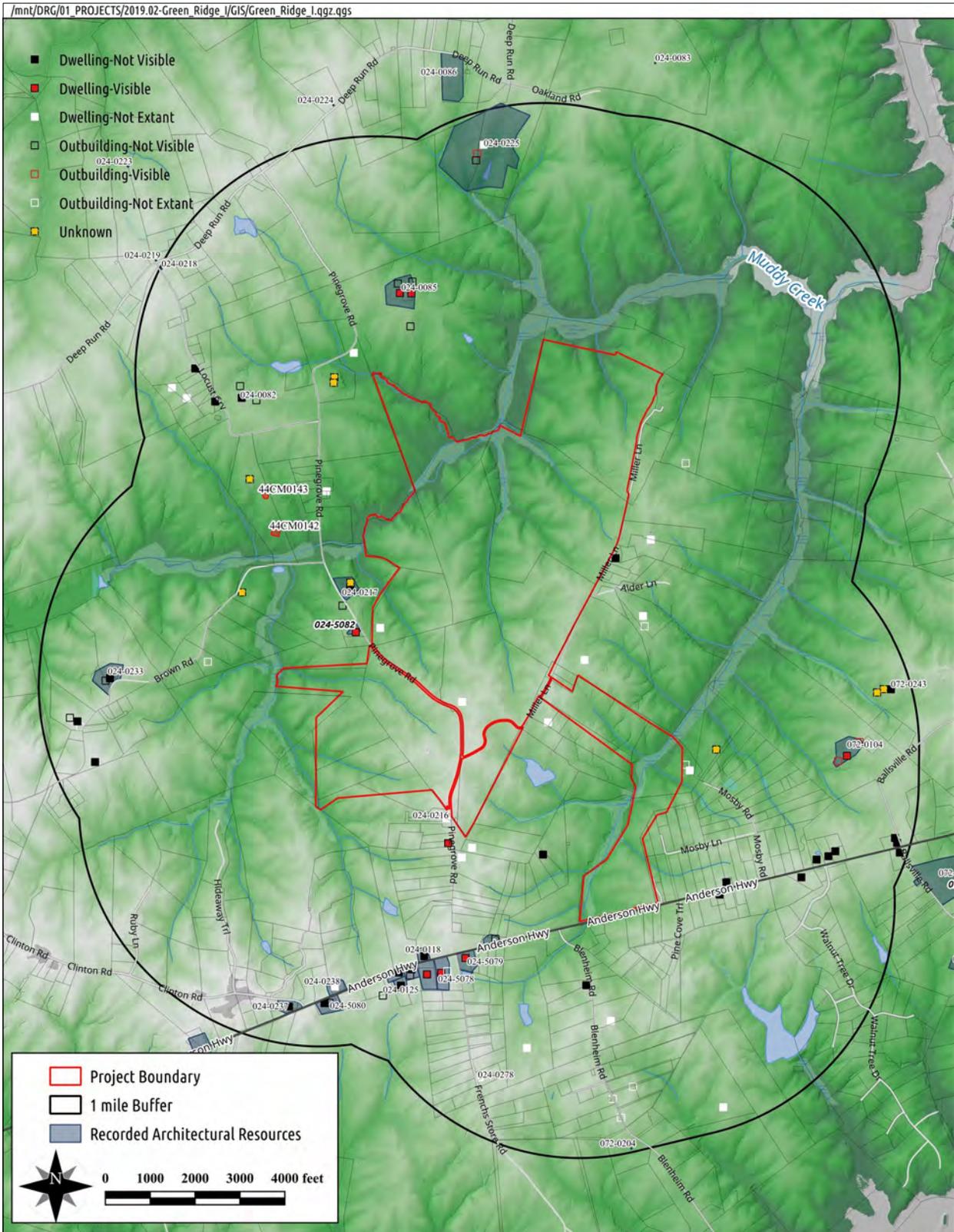


Figure 71: Historic Structure Locations within One Mile of the Project Area classified by Structure Type and Visibility of the Finished Landfill.

## INVESTIGATION SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I cultural resource investigations at the Green Ridge property included a reconnaissance survey (Phase IA), a shovel test survey (Phase IB), cemetery investigation, and architectural investigation. A summary of each investigation and recommendations for additional work are provided below. Figure 72 illustrates the locations of all of the resources identified during this investigation.

### *Phase IA Survey*

A Phase IA pedestrian inspection and archival investigation was conducted within the ±1,178 acre Green Ridge property in the fall of 2018. Eight archaeological sites, including a cemetery, an illegal liquor still, and six domestic farmsteads were identified during the survey. Of the latter, the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136) and the Hobson Site (44CM0139) appear to be larger elite ownership sites. The Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141) and the Ammoynet Farmstead (44CM0140) appear to be a middle class farm operations. The Frog Site (44CM0137) and the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138) appear to be Antebellum through to 20<sup>th</sup> Century African-American and/or tenant farmer domestic structures.

Elite and middle class domestic sites have been studied intensively for time periods prior to the Civil War. Far less work has been done on those type sites for the period after the Civil War when accommodations were made for the transition between enslaved labor agrarian systems to "slavery in all but name" systems to Jim Crow era systems. The same applies to the material culture of African-American households after 1865.

Two areas of archaeological interest were also identified. A graveyard reserved in deed transactions for the Hobson family is thought to be located within a 55 acre parcel currently covered in planted pine plantation.

A second still site was also described by an adjoining landowner who had noted it while hunting. However, no surface evidence of either resource was identified during the Phase IA survey.

The project was thus recommended to proceed to a full Phase IB Intensive Cultural Resources Survey.

### *Phase IB Survey*

The Phase IB investigation was completed between March and June of 2019. The survey methodology included archival research, historic map projection, visual inspection of the project area, and systematic shovel test pit excavation in moderate and high probability areas. Metal detection of low density historic artifact scatters was also performed. Subsurface testing was limited to approximately 687 acres within the ±1,178 acre property that is to be potentially impacted by proposed construction activities.

A total of 2,042 STPs were excavated in moderate and high probability areas in the proposed impact area during the Phase IB investigation. Additionally, the core areas of two low density archaeological sites (44CM0138 and 44CM0144) were metal detected to provide a better understanding of the material remains and activity areas within the site boundaries.

Two new archaeological sites (44CM0144 and 44CM0146) were identified and the boundaries of the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136), the Frog site (44CM0137), Chimney in the Field (44CM0138), Hobson Site (44CM0139), and the Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141) were revised to reflect the extent of surface features and subsurface deposits.



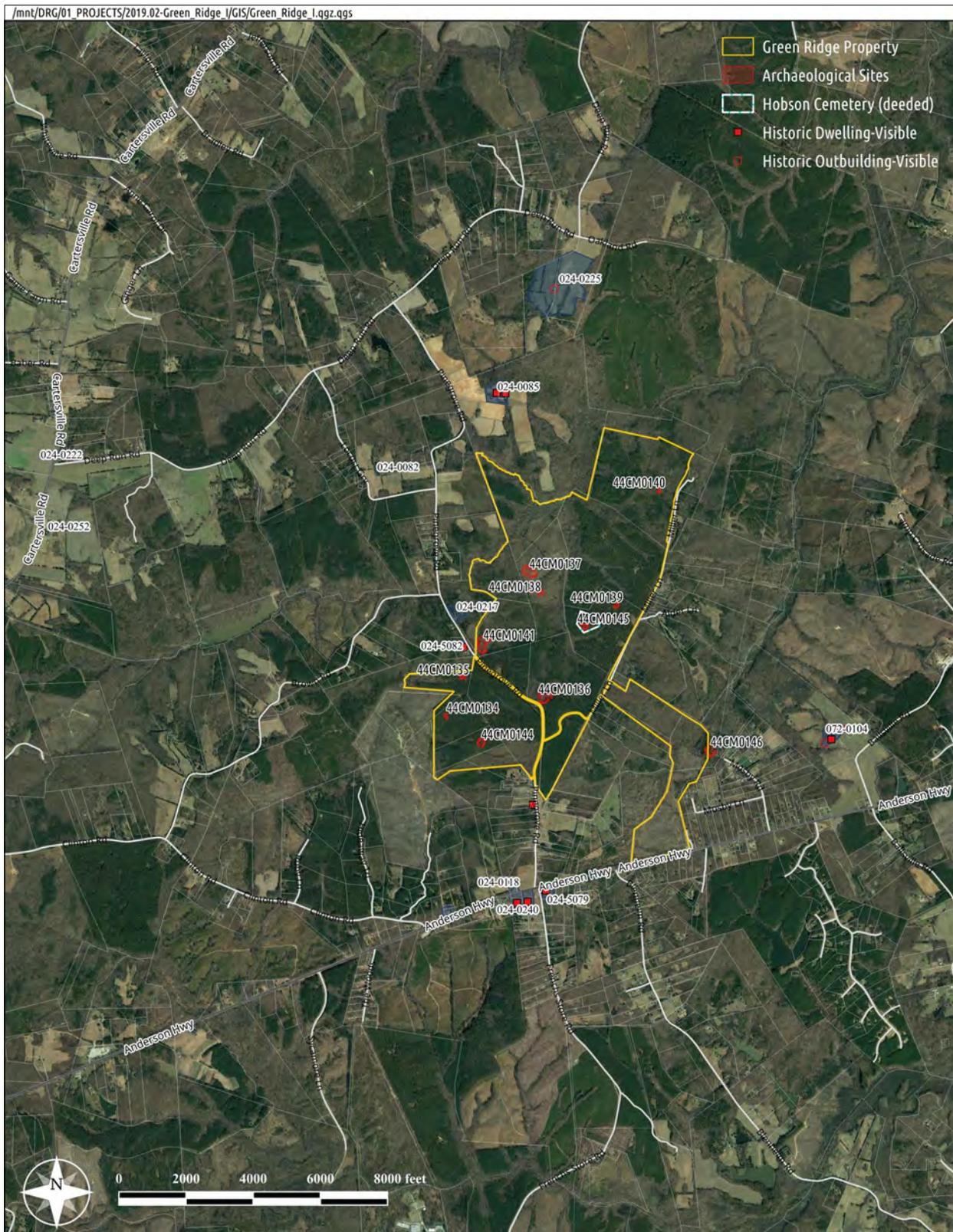


Figure 72: Visible Architectural Resources, Archaeological Sites, and Locations of Archaeological Interest within the Area of Potential Effect for the Green Ridge Project on Google Satellite Imagery.

#### **44CM0134 – Probable African American Cemetery (0.25 acres)**

This site contains at least 22 graves of which most are marked with fieldstone headers and footers. No inscribed tombstones were identified. The individual graves were survey located to assist in developing plans for avoidance. Current plans show no impacts in the vicinity of the cemetery. Avoidance or Cemetery Delineation and Burial Relocation Surveys are recommended.

#### **4CM0135 – Illegal Whiskey Distillery (0.3 acres)**

This site location was identified by a local informant. Historic accounts suggest the still was operated by a local Baptist minister around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He also bought the first car in the county with the stipulation that it could be used for no illicit purposes and if it was to be so used, it would be forfeited along with all payments. Apparently there was no forfeiture.

The still consists of a boiler set on cinderblocks, the remains of several galvanized riveted barrels with wooden bottoms, all of which is set adjacent to the small water source for the still. The barrels show evidence of ax marks from the destruction by revenueurs. In addition there are numerous bullet holes. The still has decayed in place. It is a fine example of the illicit art of whiskey distillery.

Current construction plans call for no impacts to the site location and this area was not tested during the Phase IB survey. Avoidance or Identification level (Phase I) survey is recommended.

#### **44CM0136 – Moved House / Jeffrey Site (2.23 acres)**

A dwelling is noted in this approximate location on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County associated with the name “Jeffrey”. An L-shaped dwelling and associated outbuildings are also visible on the 1947 and 1958 historic aerial photographs of the project vicinity. The 1958 photograph shows a yard area with what appears to be a dwelling, barn and other outbuildings surrounded by mowed pasture. Visual inspection of the site identified a partially filled cellar hole, and stone piers, piles of stone, a circular concrete foundation, and rotting structural timbers that appear to mark the locations of former outbuildings. Notably, very little remains of the 2-story frame visible in historic aerial photographs. Conversations with a machine operator working on the property, and long-time resident of Powhatan County, suggest the house was occupied until 1975, when it was dismantled and reassembled on a new site on the west side of Ballsville Road in Powhatan County, approximately four miles east of its former location. However, this account has not been confirmed.

The reported location of the moved house is recorded as DHR Resource Number 072-0101, property names for the resource include the McLaurine House, the Mosby Birthplace, and Edgemont. The records state that the 2-story, frame dwelling in the I-house form was moved from its former location along Rout 60 in 1980 to avoid demolition.

The earliest known reference to Edgemont is in the Last Will and Testament of James McLaurine, dated May 2, 1846 in which he devises his possessions amongst his children and grandchildren, including “the tract of land on which I now reside, called Edgemont” to his grandson Adison W. McLaurine. His daughters, Martha and Eliza are left equal shares of another parcel described as “the quarter”; which Martha and her husband John Jeffries purchase from her sister Virginia and her husband A. D. Mosby (parents of John Singleton Mosby) and Mary F. Mosby in 1856, following the death of Eliza McLaurine. The property, which John Jeffries was in the process of purchasing from Eliza at the time of her death was bequeathed to John’s wife Martha, her sister Virginia, and Mary F. Mosby in accordance with Eliza’s Will.

One hundred twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from 21 positive STPs at site 44CM0136. The distribution of positive STPs and surface features observed during the visual inspection of the site roughly corresponds to the yard visible in the 1958 aerial photo. The functional variety of the assemblage and temporally diagnostic artifacts are consistent with the remains of a domestic farmstead dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

While archaeological evidence and information provided by a local informant support the idea that a structure that once stood on the Jeffries Site was dismantled and moved to a new location, now recorded as Edgemont, homestead of James McLaurine and birthplace of John Singleton Mosby, documentary evidence is inconclusive. In accordance with the Will of James McLaurine, Edgemont was to be inherited by Jame's grandson Adison and "the quarter", believed to include the Jeffries Site, was bequeathed to his daughters Martha (wife of John Jeffries) and Eliza. Adison's mother is not mentioned by name in the Will and there is no clear chain of title connecting Edgemont to Martha or John Jeffries. Additionally, DHR records suggest Edgemont was formerly located along Route 60; which does not match the location of the Jeffries Site.

Although a local informant suggests the dwelling was removed from the site in 1975, the remains of outbuildings and subsurface deposits associated with the site occupation remain and appear to be relatively undisturbed. Based on the integrity of site deposits and its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns, site 44CM0136 is believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D. Additional documentary research is needed to provide a better understanding of the site's potential connection with John Singleton Mosby, a prominent figure in Virginia history during the Civil War; which may also demonstrate its eligibility under Criterion B. This site is located in a portion of the property that cannot be avoided by proposed construction activities, thus Phase III data recovery excavations are recommended.

#### **44CM0137 – Frog Site (2.24 acres)**

The Frog Site is visible in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. In both images a large, solitary structure is visible in the center of the site. Visual inspection of the site vicinity identified numerous artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, including a flat iron, ceramic sherds, glass bottle fragments, window glass, and numerous shoe soles extending along a ridge that included a heavily disturbed, recent timbering staging area.

Based on the disturbance observed in and around the staging area, the Frog Site was thought to have a low probability to contain intact subsurface deposits. However, the STP survey demonstrated that the site extends further to the north and west, into an area that, while impacted by previous timbering activities, retains a greater degree of stratigraphic integrity.

Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from sixteen positive STPs at site 44CM0137. Finds were concentrated in two clusters northwest and southeast of the former structure location. Based on the functional variety and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered, the assemblage is interpreted as the remains of a late 19th/early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling.

The southern portion of 44CM0137 has been destroyed by recent logging activities and while new deposits were identified in a less disturbed portion of the ridge during the STP survey, all finds were recovered from plowed soil horizons. Thus, the research potential of deposits at 44CM0137 is thought to be low and no additional work is recommended.

#### **44CM0138 – Chimney in the Field (0.44 acres)**

Site 44CM0138 is located on a narrow ridge approximately 450 feet south of the Frog Site. No structure is noted or visible in this location on any historic maps or aerial photographs of the project vicinity. However, evidence of the former occupation remains in the form of a partially collapsed stone chimney. Apart from the chimney and a dead tree that likely marks the boundary of the former domestic area, a small scatter of melted glass was noted on the ground surface immediately north of the chimney.

Subsurface testing revealed an undisturbed soil profile within the site, but produced no evidence of the historic occupation. Metal detection of the core site area, an area measuring approximately 125 feet by 100 feet produced 173 artifacts and identified two high-density metal concentrations. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and burned glass suggest site 44CM0138 includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling that may have burned prior to 1947.

Subsurface investigations found virtually no evidence of post occupational disturbance at site 44CM0138. The lack of artifacts discovered during the STP survey suggests fewer material possessions and may indicate a lower economic status for the site inhabitants. Site 44CM0138 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

#### **44CM0139 – Periwinkle Patch / Hobson Site (0.38 acres)**

A cluster of structures is noted in the general location of the Hobson Site on the 1864 Gilmer Map, but there is no name associated with them and an active driveway and what appears to be the dwelling is discernible in the vicinity of the site in the 1958 aerial photograph.

Site 44CM0139 includes a rectangular cellar hole approximately four feet deep, filled with brick rubble and a possible ice house located on a slope north of the dwelling. Although the ground surface within the site is obscured by a dense carpet of periwinkle, closer inspection of the perimeter of the cellar hole revealed brick scatters along the eastern and western walls that may represent the remains of gable chimneys.

Artifacts were recovered from five of the eighteen STPs excavated in and around the cellar hole. Numerous brick fragments and lime soda windowpane glass were found in a fill layer surrounding the structure. It is not known if the fill layer represents the occupation or demolition of the structure.

The site may have been impacted by the widening and maintenance of a logging road that likely follows the original road to the dwelling. However, no artifacts were observed in the road cut and no evidence of post-occupational dumping or disturbance was noted in the site interior. The deposits at 44CM0139 are expected to retain a high degree of integrity and are believed to have the potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

#### **4CM0140 – Ammoynet Farm (0.2 acres)**

This site is represented by a 2 story chimney of coarse ashlar blocks with a brick top. Possible stone piers in the vicinity of the chimney, may indicate this was an L-shaped dwelling or the



presence of additional structural remains. Remnant road traces and variations in vegetation in the vicinity of the chimney suggest minimal post-occupation disturbance.

Current construction plans call for no impacts to the site location, consequently this area was not tested during the Phase IB survey. Avoidance or Identification level (Phase I) survey is recommended.

#### **44CM0141 – Jesse Parker Farmstead (2.87 acres)**

The Jesse Parker Farmstead is named for the owner of a cluster of structures noted in the approximate location of 44CM0141 on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. A dwelling and associated outbuildings are also visible in this location on the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. The 1958 photos shows an L-shaped dwelling surrounded by a yard; a large structure, likely a barn to the south, and a clearing a possible structure to the northeast. Visual inspection of the site identified the remains of a collapsed frame dwelling, collapsed barn, and stone foundation with possible chimney base corresponding to the three locations previously discussed.

Eighty-eight artifacts were recovered from fifteen positive STPs (10 surrounding the dwelling, 1 near the barn, and 4 near the stone foundation) at site 44CM0141. Based on the functional variety and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered, the assemblage is interpreted as the remains of a late 19th/early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling.

Site 44CM0141 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

#### **44CM0144 – Rockpile Site (0.99 acres)**

No structure is noted or visible in this location on any historic maps or aerial photographs of the project vicinity. However, site 44CM0144 was flagged as a location of interest during the visual inspection based on a change in the surrounding vegetation and what appeared to be the remains of two separate structures (stone pile and rectangular depression filled with possible chimney stones). Twenty STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the structures, but missed the suspected structure locations and produced minimal evidence of cultural activity. Following the initial survey, the area was cleared of vegetation, the STP grid was expanded, and the entire area between the two suspected structures was metal detected.

Two hundred thirteen artifacts were recovered from 44CM0144 during the Phase IB investigation. Analysis of the site assemblage suggests it includes the remains of a dwelling or domestic farmstead with an occupation possibly spanning the 18th- through the 20<sup>th</sup>- century. The soil profile encountered in the STPs nearest to the structures indicate a high degree of integrity, including an intact Fill that dates to the site occupation. Likewise, the presence of surface features, suggests post occupation disturbance has been minimal.

Site 44CM0144 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.



#### **44CM0145 - Hobson Ridge (0.69 acres)**

Site 44CM0145 was identified based on a pearlware sherd discovered in the trench backfill following the cemetery identification survey. Inspection of the area following a hard rain revealed an additional stoneware sherd. Metal detection of the area identified eighty-one strikes in the trench fill and along the interior boundary of the cemetery investigation area. Eighteen artifacts were recovered from fifteen excavated metal detection strikes. The functional variety of the assemblage and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered suggest 44CM0145 includes the remains of a dwelling, possibly dating from the early nineteenth century and predating the Hobson Site (44CM0139).

Additional excavations are needed to adequately define the horizontal extent and integrity of sub-surface deposits. Site 44CM0145 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

#### **44CM0146 – Jones House (1.83 acres)**

The Jones House Site (44CM0146) is named for a structure noted in this location with the name “Jones” on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. The structure and associated outbuildings are also visible in the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Aerial photographs show the dwelling and one of the outbuildings located outside of the Green Ridge property. However, the western outbuilding appears to be located in the current project area.

Visual inspection of the suspected outbuilding location found no evidence of a structure within the project area and no additional work is recommended in this location.

#### ***Cemetery Survey***

A cemetery identification survey was conducted concurrently with the Phase IB survey and used machine cut trenches in an attempt to identify the location of a family cemetery referenced in historic deeds. Trenches measuring approximately ten feet in width were excavated to the base of the plow zone using a mini excavator with smooth bladed bucket. Following the discovery of a pearlware sherd after a hard rain, the area was metal detected resulting in the discovery of an additional historic archaeological site (44CM0145).

#### **Hobson Cemetery**

Deeds of sale for one of the parcels included in the Hobson property mention a reservation of burial and visitation rights, but do not specifically reference the location of the family cemetery and its exact location within the 55 acre parcel is not known. A finger ridge extending southwest from the Hobson Site was thought to be the most likely location for the burial site and was the focus of a cemetery identification survey that ran concurrently with the Phase IB investigation.

During the cemetery investigation, topsoil was mechanically removed from approximately 1 acre along a ridge crest believed to be the most likely location for the cemetery, but the survey found no evidence of the burial site. After exploring the most likely location for the cemetery, the investigation was terminated. Rather than continue the previous investigation, it is recommended that any ground disturbing activities in this area be monitored by an archaeologist and that an



anticipatory burial relocation permit be obtained prior to ground disturbance to minimize any project delays resulting from the unexpected discovery of human remains.

### ***Architectural Survey***

The waste disposal areas at the Green Ridge property will eventually extend approximately three hundred feet above the existing landscape and visual intrusions will continue beyond the project boundary. Viewshed analysis conducted by DAA identified eight architectural resources listed or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register within five miles of the Green Ridge property and an additional 180 architectural resources that have not yet been evaluated. An architectural survey completed by Browning and Associates identified 22 additional, unrecorded historic standing structures (greater than 50 years old) within one mile of the project area using historic maps and aerial photographs.

Viewshed analysis indicates that, at maximum capacity (approximately 690 feet a.m.s.l.), the landfill will be visible from fifteen recorded architectural resources.

#### **DHR #024-0082 – Locust Grove**

The Locust Grove farmstead includes a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with central passage, end chimneys with Flemish bond, and shed dormers set atop a stone foundation (circa 1810). This domestic complex, located approximately 3 miles northwest of the Green Ridge property, also includes a springhouse, smokehouse, barn, and additional outbuildings. It is described as a good example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic property, surrounded by agricultural lands. Viewshed analysis indicates that the landfill will not be visible from the dwelling, but will be visible from one of the outbuildings. In consideration of the minor impacts to the viewshed, no additional work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0085 - (Melrose) Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road**

This resource includes the remains of the Melrose Plantation, located approximately 0.8 miles north of the Green Ridge property. The primary resource is a two story, brick dwelling in the Greek Revival style (ca. 1850). The domestic farmstead also includes a second dwelling (ca. 1890), a kitchen (ca. 1850), and barn (ca. 1920). The waste management areas will likely be visible from both of the dwellings. Although not evaluated for National Register eligibility, the description of the resource found in DHR files suggests that it is likely to be eligible for inclusion and mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0118 – Commercial Building, 196 Anderson Highway**

Alternately known as the M. H. Maxey Store, the R. O. Moore Store, and Bruners Store, this resource includes a one-story, front facing gable, three bay frame structure with standing seam metal roof and stone pier foundation, constructed circa 1880. The structure lies approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property. Modern additions to the original structure include a one-story, full width porch and commercial windows on the east facade and a one-story, full-width addition on the western elevation that dates circa 1920. Visual intrusions are likely on the northern horizon when facing the south elevation. Mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0217 – Dwelling, Route 654**

This resource includes a two-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame dwelling with with 2-story, 2-bay porch; and three sheds. This domestic complex is located along the western project boundary, approximately 0.2 miles west of the landfill area. The primary resource is representative of a

common vernacular style in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. This resource is not expected to be eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0222 – Vacant Dwelling, Route 616**

This resource includes a one-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame dwelling, a shed, a barn, and a well house located approximately 2.5 miles west of the Green Ridge property. The primary resource is representative of a common vernacular style in the late nineteenth century. This resource is not expected to be eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0225 - Barn**

024-0225 includes the remains of a late nineteenth century domestic farmstead located approximately 1.25 miles north of the Green Ridge property. When recorded in 1994, the farmstead included a single dwelling (ca. 1890), six sheds, and a barn. Since that time the dwelling and several of the sheds appear to have been demolished, but the barn is still standing. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the barn. Given the subsequent alterations, this resource is unlikely to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0238 – Rising Sun Baptist Church**

This primary resource consists of a modern (ca. 2005) rectangular, telescoping structure that increases in height as it extends to the north. The front gabled, 5 bay structure is clad in vinyl siding and a lower brick veneer and capped with a composite shingle roof. Additional resources include a modern shed and cemetery. The Rising Sun Baptist Church property is located approximately 1 mile southwest of Green Ridge. According to records, the historic church that once stood on the site was demolished between 1999 and 2005 to make way for the new church. This resource is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0240 - Vacant Dwelling, 199 Anderson Highway**

The Clinton Manor House is a two-story, T-plan frame, Gothic Revival dwelling in the style of Andrew Jackson Downing's country houses (circa 1870). This domestic complex is located on the south side of Anderson Highway, opposite Brunners Store (DHR# 024-0118), about 0.75 miles south of the landfill area. The dwelling retains a high degree of integrity, altered only by a wrap-around porch added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and a rear wing which may contain an earlier house. The resource includes the dwelling, shed, garage, and corncrib. Tax records indicate the property is currently unoccupied. Once filled, the waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling and outbuildings. Although not evaluated for National Register eligibility, the description of the resource found in DHR files suggests that it is likely to be eligible for inclusion and mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-0252 – Greenfield Farm**

Greenfield farm is described as an excellent example of the small, self-sufficient, farm complexes common throughout Cumberland County in the late nineteenth century. The complex, located approximately 2.7 miles west of the Green Ridge property, includes a two-story, three-bay, vernacular I-house with rear ell and later additions. Contributing resources include a detached kitchen, secondary dwelling, multiple sheds, a smokehouse, and two barns. At the time of the 2008 survey, the complex was remarkably well preserved. Based on the integrity of the resource, it appears to have a high likelihood to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.



However, given the distance from the proposed landfill, visual impacts to the resource are likely to be minimal and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #024-5078 – Vacant Dwelling**

Located east of the Clinton Manor House and west of the intersection of Anderson Highway and French's Store Road approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property, 024-5078 includes the dilapidated remains of an I-House plan, 2-story frame dwelling (ca. 1840) and a tobacco barn. At the time they were recorded in 2008, the structures retained a moderate degree of integrity, but were threatened by their vacancy. The dwelling has remained vacant since that time and has continued to deteriorate. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling and barn when filled to capacity. If this resource is determined to be eligible for the National Register, mitigation of visual impacts will be required.

#### **DHR #024-5079 - Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway**

024-5079 includes a one-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival frame dwelling in the Cape Cod style (ca. 1940) and one-story, two-bay wood frame garage (ca. 1965) located on the south side of Anderson Highway, approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property. Alterations to the structure include new windows and a rear addition. Similar dwellings are found in rural areas throughout the region. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling. Given the alterations to the structure and its common character, this resource is not felt to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR# 024-5082 – Pine Grove Rosenwald School**

The Pine Grove School is located on the west side of Pinegrove Road, approximately 0.1 miles west of the waste disposal area. The Pine Grove Rosenwald School was recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria A and C for the period 1917-1958, based on architectural integrity, original design, materials, workmanship, and original setting. At capacity, the waste management areas at Green Ridge will be visible from this National Register eligible resource, constituting an adverse effect. It is recommended that a Memorandum of Agreement between the Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the cultural resource consultants, and other interested parties be prepared with the expressed purpose of defining a mitigation strategy for addressing indirect effects to the Pine Grove School.

#### **DHR #024-5120 Dwelling, 79 Pinegrove Road**

This dwelling is a one story Colonial Revival frame structure with composite shingle roof, and set atop a cinderblock foundation located approximately 0.2 miles south of the landfill area. Tax records indicate the dwelling was constructed circa 1960. Countless examples of this type of dwelling can be found in rural areas throughout the region. This resource is not felt to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

#### **DHR #072-0104 – Brown Farm**

The Frazier House/Windsor House/Brown Farm includes a frame dwelling constructed in two phases. The earliest dates to 1780 and includes a one-and-a-half-story single room plan with loft. Around 1840 a two-story, I-house addition was attached to the east gable end of the original structure. Contributing resources include 2 slave quarters, a granary, barn, shed, well house, smoke house, and multiple poultry houses. The landfill area is located approximately 1.5 miles



west of the farm and the visual intrusion is expected to be minimal and no additional work is recommended.

**DHR #072-0205 Dwelling, 1660 Route 630**

This resource includes a domestic complex comprised of a two-story frame dwelling with gable roof, 2/2 double-hung windows, one story 3-bay porch constructed circa 1900; a secondary dwelling, and smokehouse. Located approximately 4 miles southeast of the Green Ridge property, visual impacts resulting from the proposed project are expected to be minimal and no further work is recommended.



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# APPENDIX 1: PROJECT ALTERNATIVE REPORT



Green Ridge  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

**CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION:  
3 ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHOSEN  
ALTERNATIVE AT THE  
PROPOSED GREEN RIDGE LANDFILL  
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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2019

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Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 as amended sets forth criteria for federally funded or permitted undertakings within the jurisdiction of the United States. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the Act. Each state and territory has the responsibility for administering the act and those efforts are under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In Virginia, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is responsible for fulfilling these obligations.

Section 106 has implementing regulations under the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 36, Part 800 (36CFR800). In that regulatory framework, a project should identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed project area in the event that one or more of the alternatives are shown to be problematic. The reasons for a determination are based upon investigation of alternatives AND upon the weighing of the various factors that have an effect upon the undertaking.

Cultural Resources are a part of the investigation. Until such time as a comprehensive survey of the entirety of the United States is completed, the normal practice is to conduct evaluations of alternatives such that "project killers" may be identified and best-case evaluations may be made of the alternatives.

#### **The Locations of the Alternatives**

Three such alternative areas were identified for Cumberland County and the proposed Green Ridge Landfill. The chosen alternative is the ±1,178 acre area north of Route 60 straddling Pinegrove Road and bounded generally on the east by Miller Lane. Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the three alternatives and the chosen alternative.

Alternative 1 is comprised of 783 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 58-A-19, 58-A-20, 58-A-22, and 67-A-69. It is located east of Cumberland Courthouse on the south side of a rounded bend on Rt. 13, the Old Buckingham Road.

Alternative 2 is comprised of 1089 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 52-A-20 and 52-A-21. It is located south of Route 60 at the community of Clinton. It almost abuts the chosen alternative. It is very near the Powhatan County border.

Alternative 3 is comprised of 1988 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 72-A-3, 72-A-4, 72-A-5, 71-A-9, 72-A-10 and 72-A-11. It is located south of Route 60, west of and abutting onto Rt. 45 and is very near the border with Buckingham County. It straddles the Willis River.

#### **Terrain Description**

Terrain features are an important part of cultural resources evaluation. Access to potable water, arable land, game animals, transportation routes for both land and water movement are vital parts of the investigation of archaeological and architectural resources locations. These are typically broken down into prehistoric and historic components.

Topographically, Cumberland County is within both the James River and Appomattox River drainages. There is basically a "T" shaped upland area that has served in the historic periods as the location of the main transportation arteries. From the north near Cartersville heading south-southeast to Cumberland Courthouse and then continuing south south-west is a ridge that today contains Rt. 45. From Cumberland Courthouse eastward is a ridge that is today traversed by Rt. 60. The Willis's River parallels the county boundary that is just west of that watercourse. It discharges into the James River. South and east of the Rt. 45/60 alignment are several large creeks that empty into the Appomattox River. Railroad development followed the ridge along Rt. 60 to Cumberland Courthouse and then southwest along Rt. 45.



Figure 1. Cumberland County Land Parcels & 3 Alternatives & Chosen Alternative.

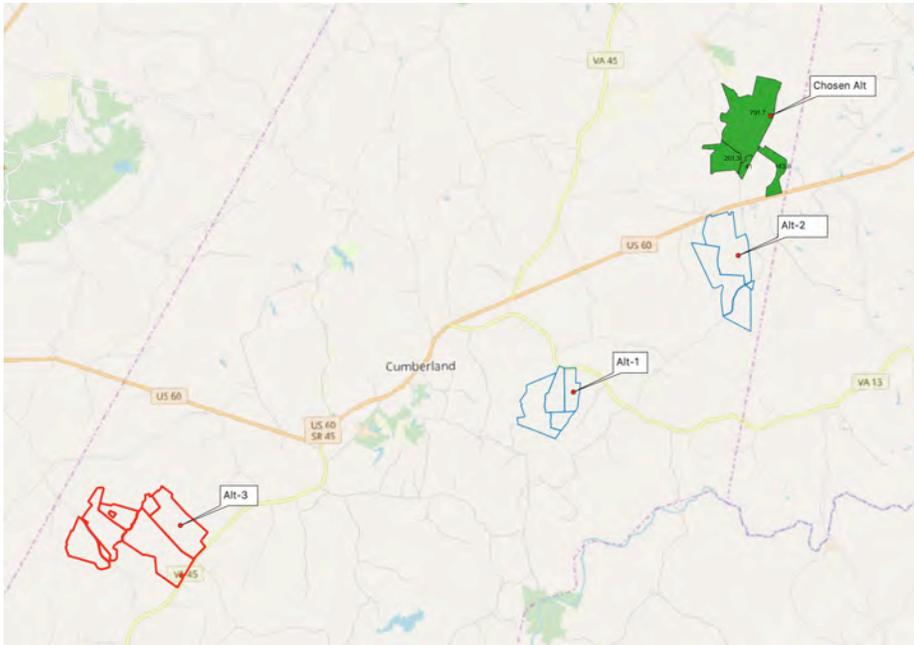


Figure 2. Cumberland County Map With 3 Alternatives & Chosen Alternative.

### **Alt-1 Prehistoric**

The terrain in Alt-1 is highly dissected by Little Guinea Creek and its associated perennial and seasonal tributaries. Flat lands are upland erosion spurs and spur tips. Little Guinea Creek cuts through the bottom portion of the parcels and there are two intermittent streams drained by a perennial stream on the central and eastern portions.

The set of spur tips oriented perpendicular to Little Guinea Creek and those abutting the two intermittent creek swales are suitable for low-slope access by Cervidae (Deer, Elk) and Bison in their daily rounds from one watershed to another.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

### **Alt-1 Historic**

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 3) shows Jones Upper Mill on Little Guinea Creek where it intersects a perennial stream drainage. Mrs. J. D. Isbell has a house on an upland flat and there is an unnamed structure at the edge of Rt. 13.

The 1850 Slave Schedule lists James Isbell with 47 slaves. It is not at this stage known whether the J. D. Isbell and James Isbell are the same person.

The 15' Lakeside Village 1960 USGS Quad (Figure 4) shows most of the property in forest. It also has several cleared patches that in general correspond with upland level terrain, suggesting past agricultural practices. No structures are shown on that map.

The expectation for historic sites is based on the Gilmer map that has a mill in Little Guinea Creek as well as Mrs. J. D. Isbell on the adjacent upland flat terrain that is suitable for agricultural pursuits. Another house without a name is also shown. There are at least three structures dating to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that may well extend back into the 18<sup>th</sup> century and original patenting.

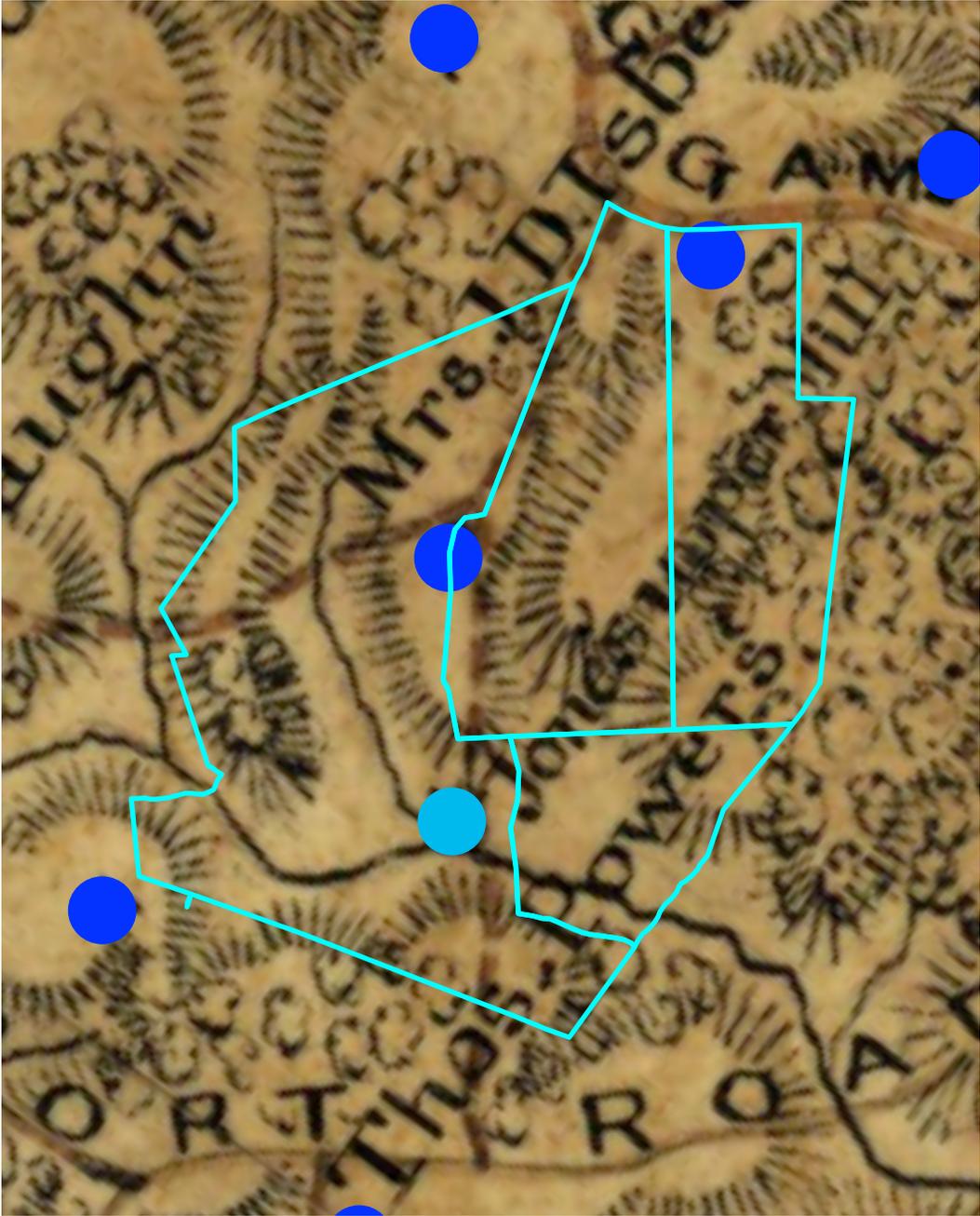


Figure 3. 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County Showing Alt-1.

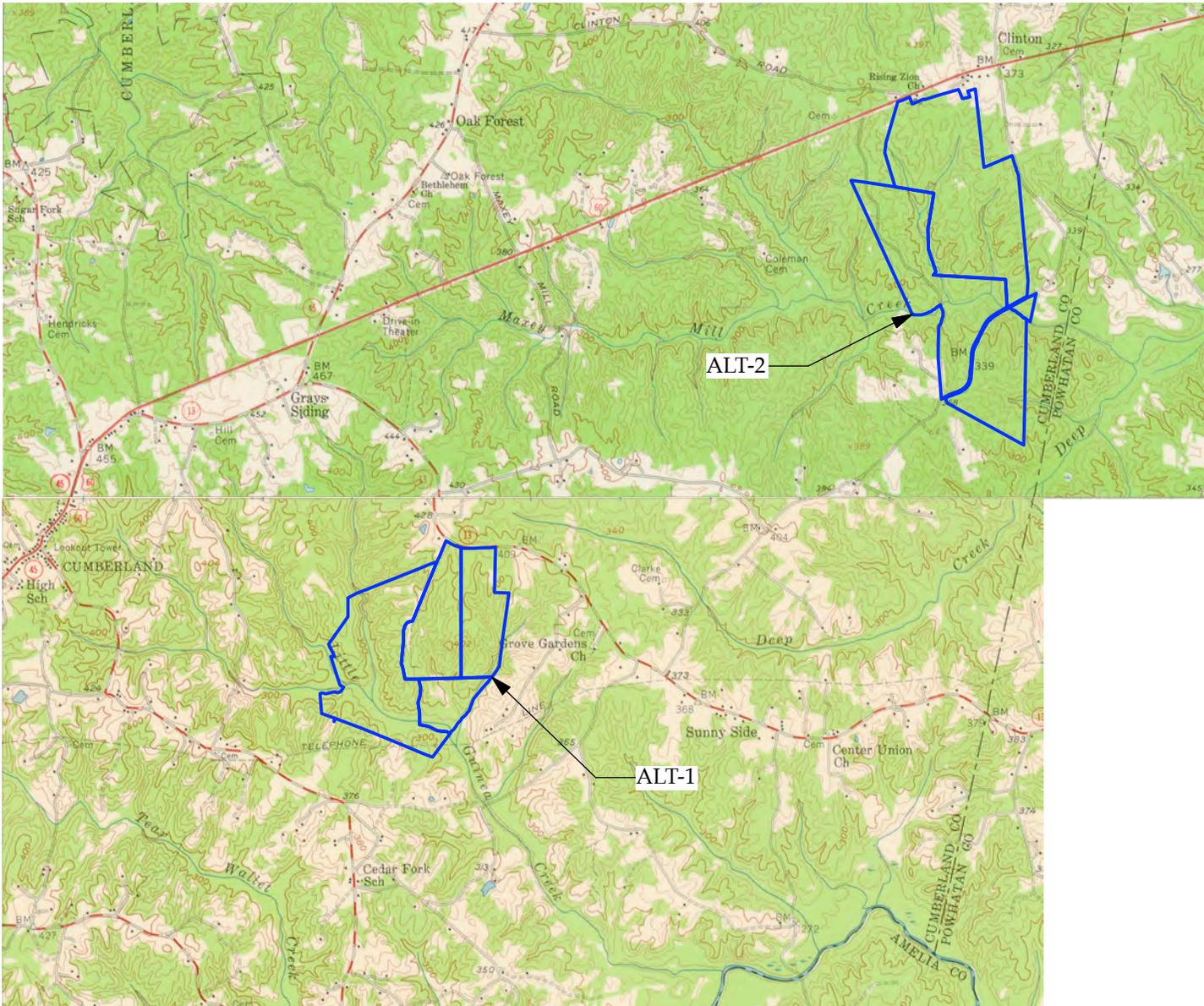


Figure 4. 1960 Lakeside Village and 1958 Jetersville 15' USGS Quad Sheets.

### **Alt-2 Prehistoric**

The parcels are located on the south side of Rt. 60 just west of the community of Clinton. The parcels are directly across the road from Rising Zion Church. The parcels are bounded on the east and south by Rt. 654 and partially on the west by The Woods. Maxey Mill Creek cuts through the bottom 20% of the property. Two perennial streams feed the creek and cut the property into several linear strips. There are upland flats, spurs and spur tips that are suitable for prehistoric intermittent and seasonal occupation.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

### **Alt-2 Historic**

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 5) shows William Hobson's house on the parcel south of Deep Creek. The North Fork of Deep Creek known later as Maxey Mill Creek does not have a mill, although there is a mill west of the parcels. The parcels are approximately bisected by the North Fork of Deep Creek. To either side of the creek there is arable cleared land shown on the uplands overlooking the creek and around the Hobson house.

The 15' Lakeside Village 1960 USGS Quad (Figure 6) shows Maxey Mill Creek. One of the two roads mentioned above are the probable location of the Maxey Mill. No structures are shown on the parcels, nor are there roads within the parcel part from the county road on the west side.

The expectation for historic sites is high based on the Gilmer Map. William H. Hobson owned 22 slaves and William T. Hobson owned 13 slaves in the 1850 Slave Schedule. There is a Samuel Garrett listed next in the owner sequence and there is a nearby S. Garrett to the W. T. Hobson. The presumption is that there may be both a house for the Hobson family, a house or houses at the main house and/or in adjacent fields for slaves.



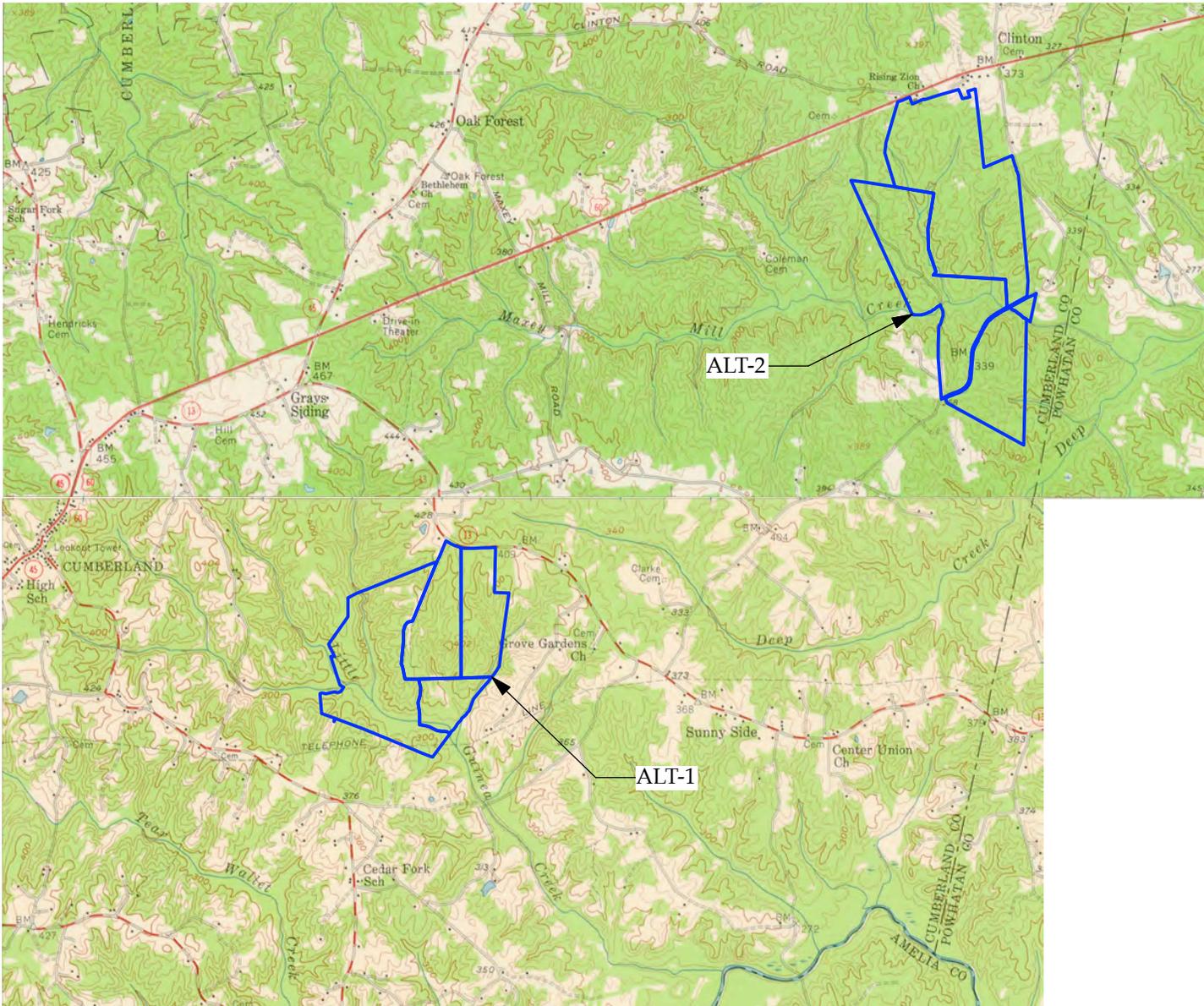


Figure 6. 1960 Lakeside Village and 1958 Jetersville 15' USGS Quad Sheets Showing Alt-2.

### **Alt 3 Prehistoric**

The parcels are located on the west side of Rt. 45 straddling the Willis's River and nearly abutting the county border with Buckingham. The parcels east of the river are highly dissected uplands with erosion tongues oriented perpendicular to the ridge and the river. Both parcels have small streams approximately bisecting them leading to the river. The river and associated floodplain would provide riparian resources for Native Americans. The stream beds have corresponding streams on the southeast side of Rt. 45 that offer low-slope access by Cervidae (Deer, Elk) and Bison in their daily rounds from one watershed to another.

The west side of the river has similar terrain, but much wider spurs and significant floodplain for settlement. The parcel adjacent to Fork Swamp has a wide flattish area abutting onto floodplain that has produced Woodland period sites in other Piedmont locations. Most of the knowledge about Woodland Period sites comes from 1950's and 1960's investigations of palisaded villages whereas more dispersed villages are hardly represented in the site inventories.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

The nature of Late Woodland habitation is moderately understood where large rivers and extensive floodplains offer semi-permanent village site locales. These depended upon the arable soils for their incipient horticultural lifeway. The highly dissected inland terrain has multitudes of small, probably seasonally occupied sites, hunting stations and the like. Lithic procurements sites where suitable quartz outcrops occur are also likely. The floodplain at the site is suitable for a small Late Woodland and/or Contact period site.

### **Alt 3 Historic**

The Willis River has historic canal navigation structures. The James River and Kanawha Canal system operated to Lynchburg by 1850. The Willis River Navigation began in 1774 and continued to past 1900. Just downstream from Alt 3 is Ca Ira to which a slackwater canal was built from the junction of the Willis and the James Rivers (Trout 1994). This was the head of navigation until 1816 when it was extended to Curdsville in 1816.

The 15' USGS quad (Figure 8) shows Rt. 634 crossing the river that also passes through the southwestern or upriver portion of the project. The Hillcrest 24k quad shows a road leading off Rt. 45 that also appears on the Farmville 15' and 30' USGS Quads. The road leads from Guinea Mills to the river and appears to be related to canal transport.

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 7) was examined to determine whether resources were present that were depicted on the map. Alt-3 borders Rt. 45 on the southeast. A straight copy and paste of the parcel boundaries was less than satisfactory as the middle of the parcel set was bisected by the Willis River and on the northeast was about 3100 feet from the northwest corner of the project set. Alt-3 did not project beyond Camp Branch. Route 632 with its characteristic bend appears on Gilmer as an additional placement point.

Placing a current property/parcel line onto an older map is seldom done with absolute accuracy. A process of "rubber-sheeting" whereby the overlaid parcel map is stretched to fit the available known points is accepted as a "best-fit" solution. With the given boundaries and anchors, there are two named houses within Alt-e and one map notation of "B.S." which may correspond to "base station" as used by surveyors currently. B.S. appears at other locations, each of which is on a roadway. Each major road has circles with dots in their centers that appear to denote where transits were located for the purposes of surveying the county. It is also possible that these were points at which shots were taken although they have far shorter line of sight distances than the map depicts.

Sources of "confusion" are a byword in historic research. Census tabulations are meant to be a list of every person residing in the United States and territories. Census takers did circuits each day. It has been observed that the spelling of names is often problematic, based on what the enumerator thought the persons name was and then how it was written. The cartographers who produced the Gilmer maps were on a wartime footing and had what can only be termed creative spellings. Mistakes of spelling and of place cannot be ruled out. In this case, the US Census had two parts: the enumeration of the people living in Cumberland County as defined by Federal Law; and the Slave Schedules that listed the owner of slaves as well as an information set about each slave, except for their names. Two such cases exist on Alt-3. O. Smith is shown on the Gilmer Map. The census lists Sion O. Smith (Assuming that Sion is actually correct). What is not known is what Smith was called in everyday life. The census would be a more formal listing while the Gilmer map could show the everyday name for the person. The transformation from the script of the earlier centuries to the far more legible and thus able to be digitized typeface is also a frequent source of error.

On the Gilmer map a Dr. Toles is shown. In the 1860 census, there is a William B. Towles who is a physician, but his name is spelled with the "w". On the slave schedules, the transliteration of slave owners showed a William B. Fowles with 20 slaves.

By listing the various spellings and then comparing where they are listed in relation to their neighbors, it is often possible to determine the location and spelling of the parties of interest. However, the dispositive spelling is in legal documents prepared by attorneys. O. Smith and Dr. Toles (Towles, Fowles) are shown on the map. Smith is near Rt. 45 and Toles is on the west side of Big Willis River. Smith's house is along Rt. 45 and he is listed as owning 10 slaves. The map shows the upland ridge that Rt. 45 centerlines and it shows cleared land on the ridge and on one erosion tongue overlooking the river. The other two erosion tongues appear as wooded.



Figure 7. 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County Showing Alt-3.

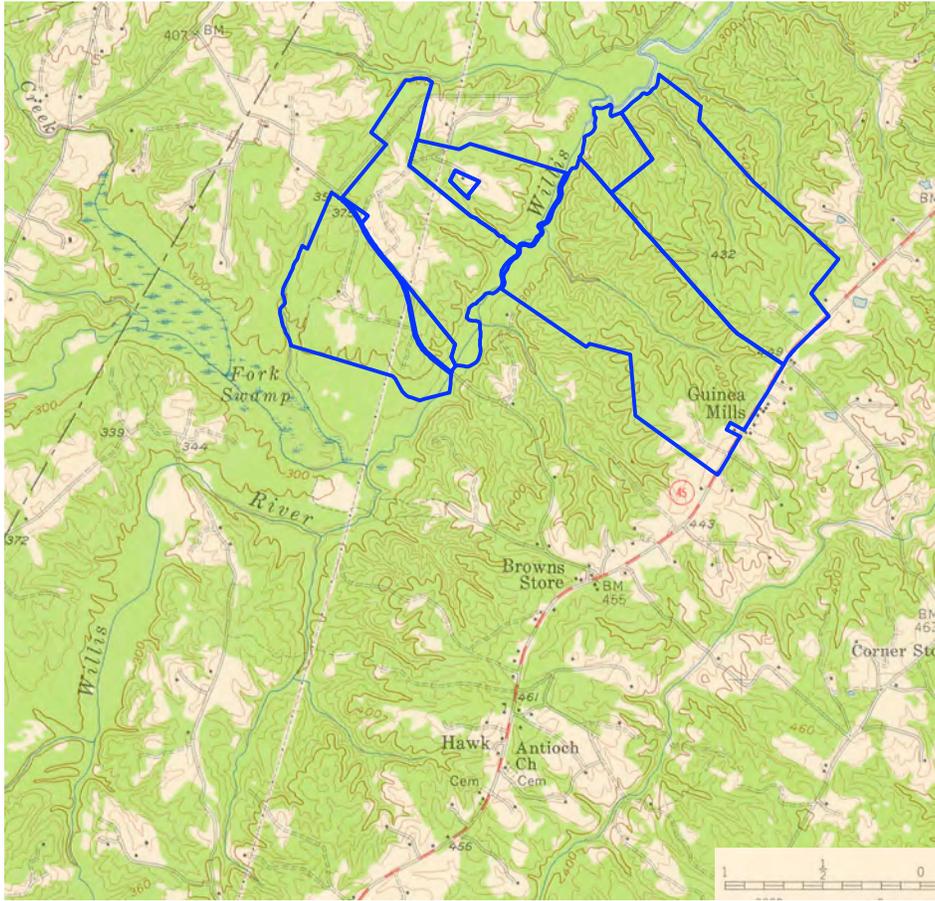


Figure 8. 1958 Farmville USGS 15' Quad Showing Alt-3.

Toles is listed as having 20 slaves in the 1860 Slave Schedule with a total value of \$16,605 and had 4 slave houses listed as well. The terrain is entirely suitable for agricultural pursuits and with the number of slaves that Dr. Toles (Towles, Fowles) owned, it is highly likely that there will be outlying slave quarters on his property. Towles property has upland ridge terrain that is open as well as erosion tongues that are wooded. The property includes a road leading to the river and crossing it, thus either a bridge or ford would be present.

In the historic period as depicted on the 1864 Gilmer Map, the land in Alt-3 is in agricultural fields, forest and floodplain. Slave ownership figures have 30 slaves on the parcels. While there will be houses in the main compound for each for the owners and slaves, there is a very high probability that there will also be separate field quarters located at a distance from the house.

The presence of Willis's River Navigation structures is highly probable, along with at least one bridge or ford.

The 1958 Farmville USGS 15' Quad (see Figure 8) shows the road across the Willis's River and shows several roads leading into the parcels adjoining Rt. 45 towards the river. There are clear patches shown that might indicate former habitation sites. One extant structure is shown at the base of the floodplain on the east side of the river and three extant structures are shown on the west side of the river on the uplands..

This property has a very high probability of structures that were extant during the Civil War and thus possibly as early as the first round of land patents for the county.

#### **Summary & Recommendations**

It is no exaggeration to say that for any acreage similar to that of the chosen alternative, the population and structural density will have similar numbers. At this point, while the names of the property owners are known but for one, additional research will need to be done to show how many people lived on these properties and when they lived there and when historic occupation started. Exhaustive research of this nature is in the vast majority of cases reserved for structures in the chosen alternative. It is certain that any 19<sup>th</sup> century structural complex will require a Phase II investigation if affected. The Gilmer Map is a snapshot in time and how far back to the first land patentees the particular parcel reaches can only be determined by a deep title search.

The prehistoric potential for the three alternatives is much higher than for the chosen alternative due to the presence of watercourses that penetrate inland from larger water courses. Any structure or boat remnant associated with the historic Willis's River Navigation is without doubt going to require additional investigation.

The historic potential for Alt-1 and Alt-2 is lower than that of the chosen alternative and higher for Alt-3 than that of the chosen alternative.