FCPD 1001
WHITE-WATER RAFTING PARK AND CANOE LAUNCH
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PHASE I INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

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Abstract

Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey was performed on a proposed white-water rafting park and canoe launch on the Pigg River in Franklin County, VA. Approximately 8 acres are within the parcel of land that had been previously surveyed. The survey strategy within the project area was visual examination of an agricultural field followed by the implementation of 100-foot interval backhoe trenches.

Visual examination of exposed profiles and excavated materials was used to examine the trenches. Cultural resources were confirmed during survey. One standing structure was previously recorded within the overall project boundaries that will be affected by construction. The project is recommended to proceed to construction.

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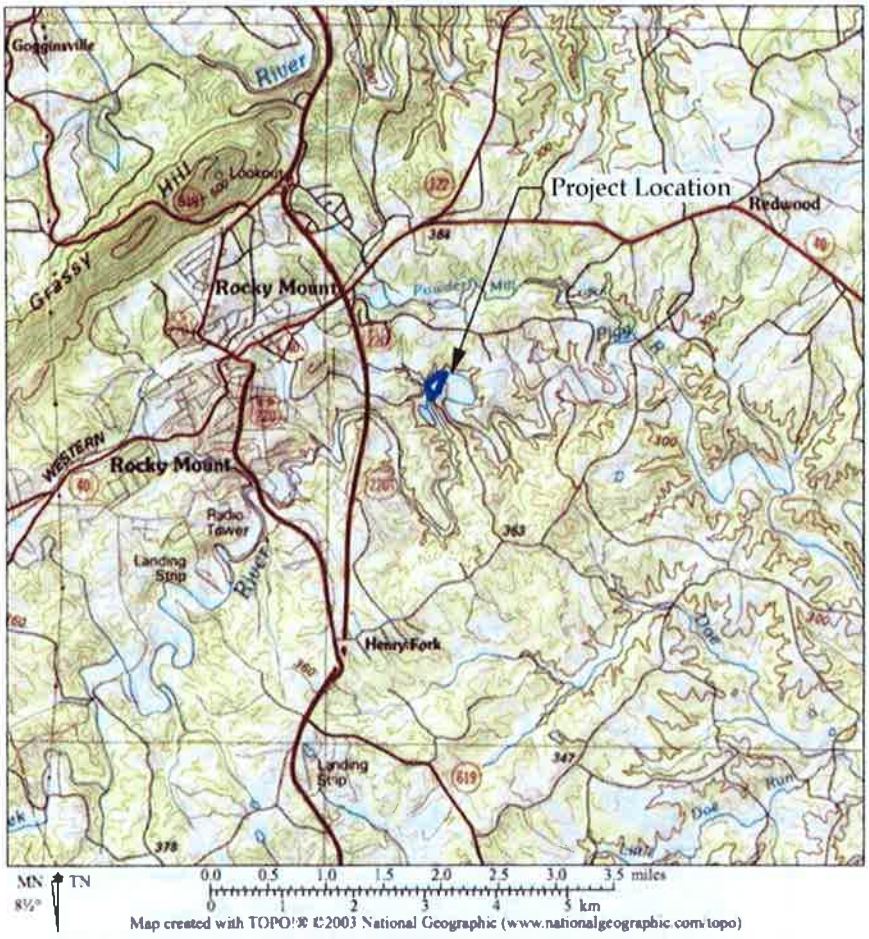

Figure 3. USGS 100k Quadrangle Sheet & Project Location.

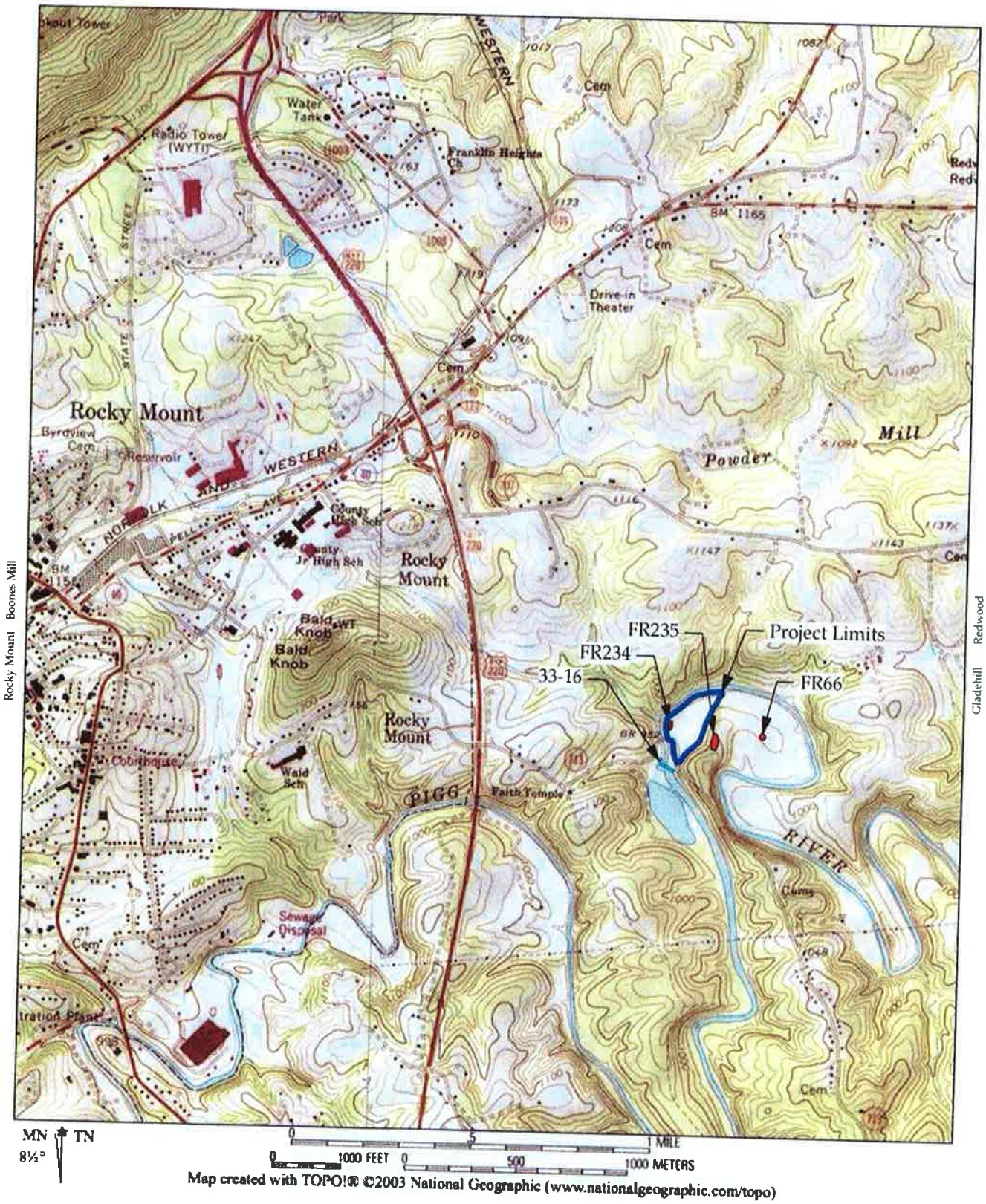

Figure 4. Gladehill 24k USGS Quad & Project Area.

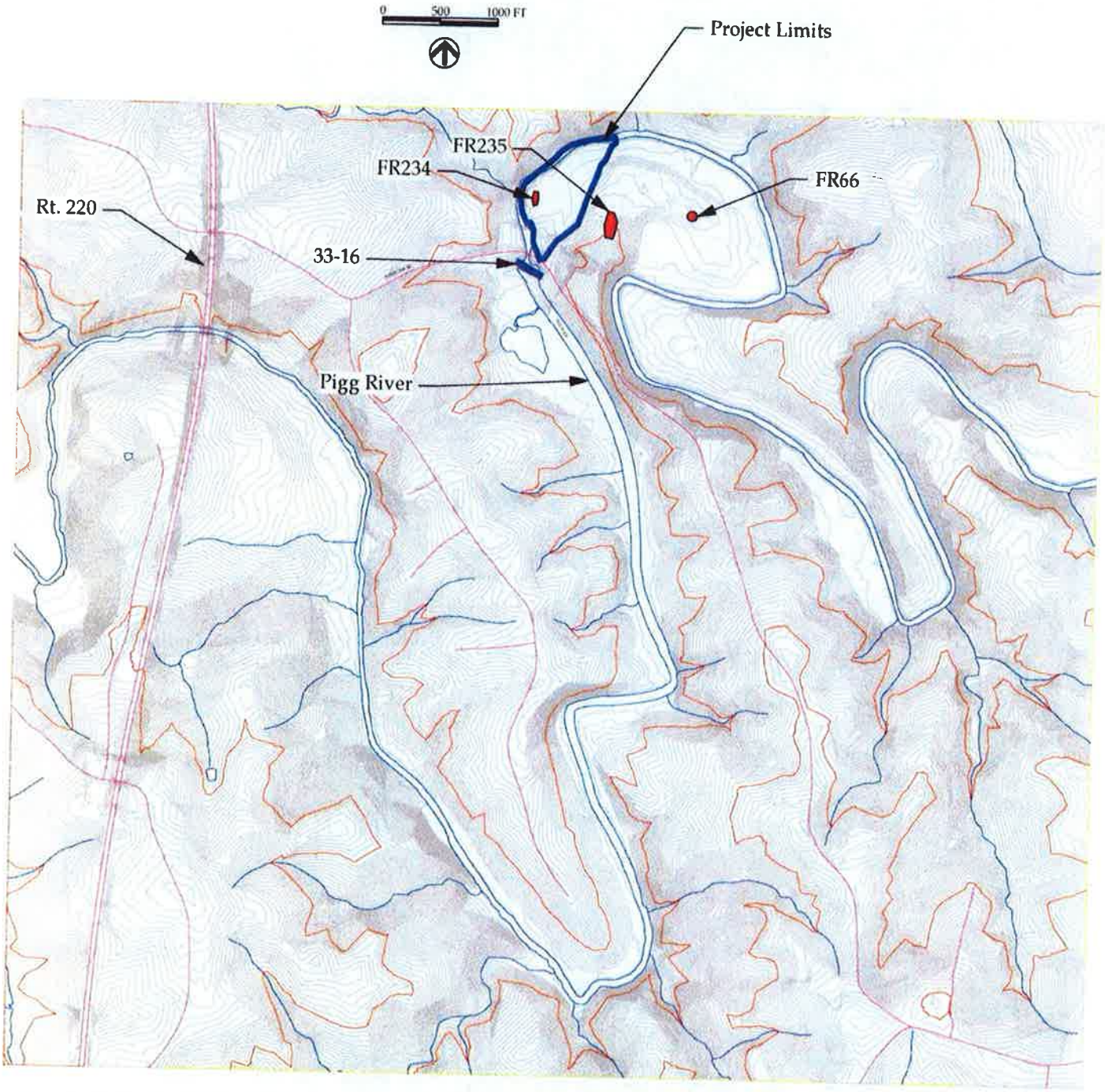

Figure 5. Project 5′ Contour Map.

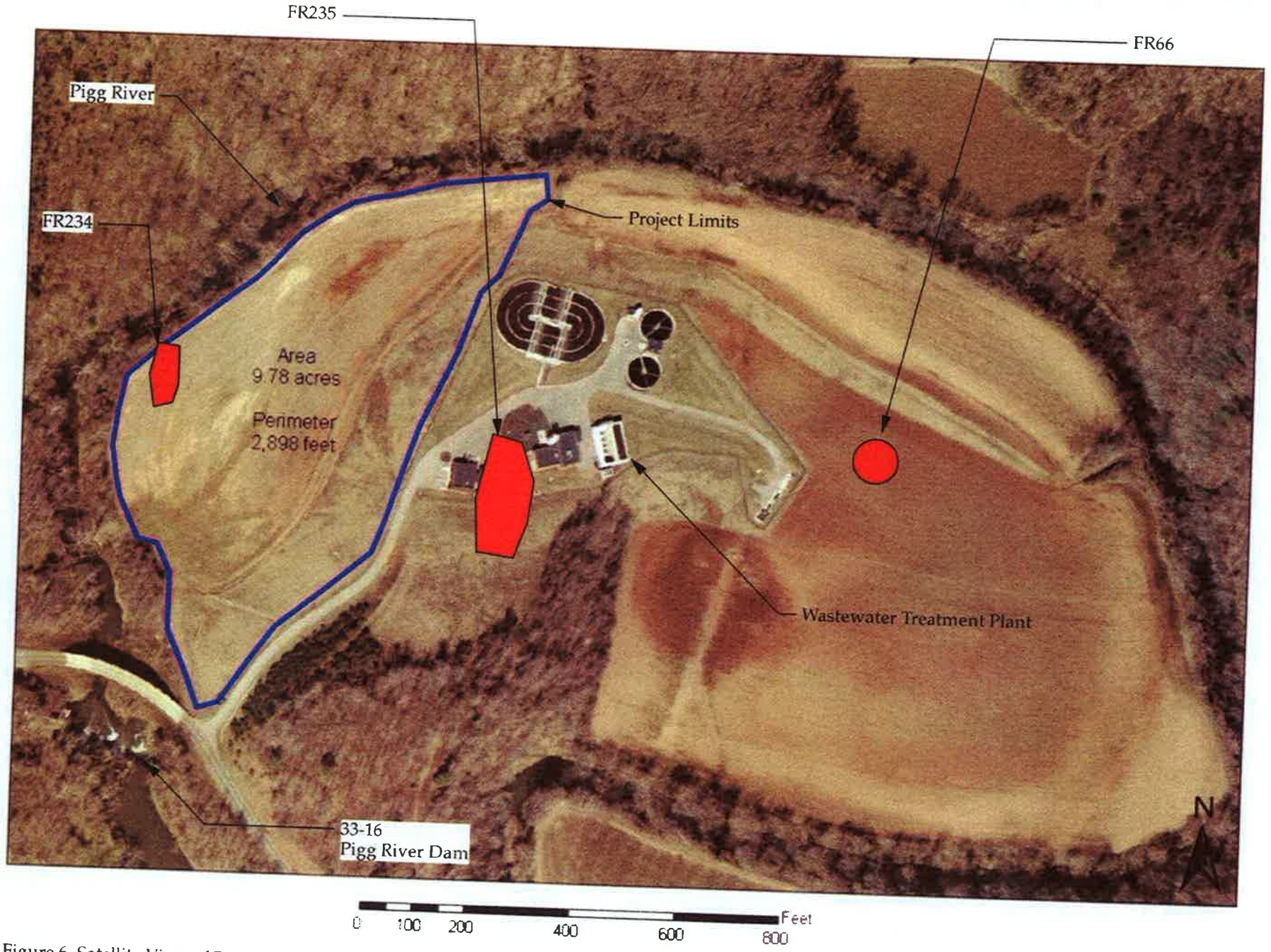

Figure 6. Satellite View of Property, 2002

Project Description

Franklin County seeks to construct a white-water rafting park, canoe launch and other recreational improvements in Franklin County, VA. A parcel totaling approximately 8 acres was selected for development by the county and was surveyed under the auspices of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The project is located on the Gladehill 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle sheet east of Rocky Mount in Franklin County. In general terms, the project is bounded on the north and east by the Pigg River, and on the west and south by Franklin County Rt. 713.

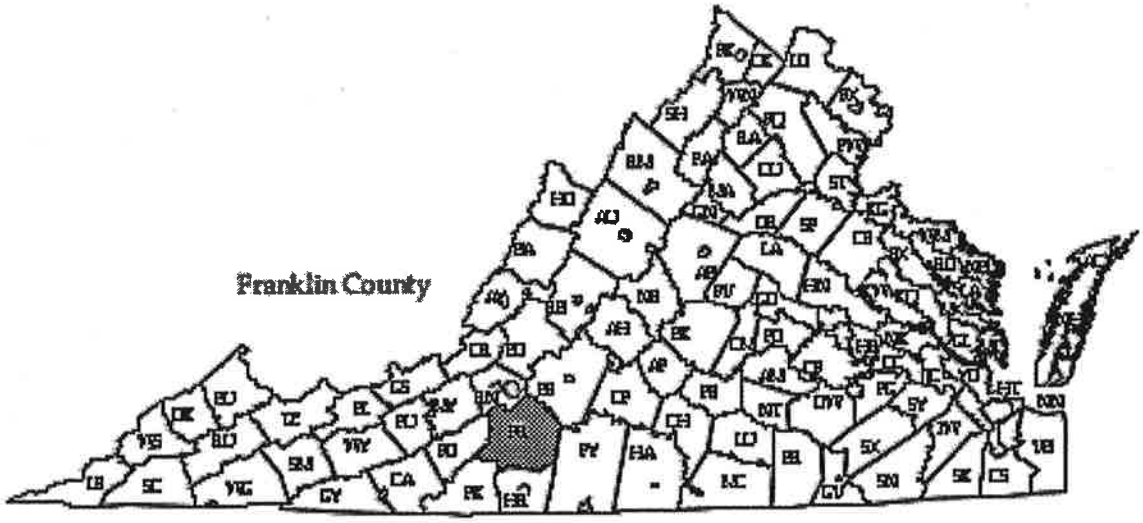

Figure 1. Project General Location

The construction area was defined to be the entire right of way in order to determine whether cultural resources were present.

Information from Earth Environmental was the basis for the survey. Earth Environmental hired Browning & Associates, Ltd., a cultural resource management firm, to perform a Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey on the project area. Lyle E. Browning was Principal Investigator for the project, and authored portions of the report. Karina Obregon Houle assisted with machine testing fieldwork and wrote portions of the report. Detailed plans showing the construction layout are not yet available for the project. Projected limits to excavation and to stockpiled materials are available and are shown on plans.

The project is located on the Gladehill 7.5 Minute USGS Quad sheets.

Figure 1 shows the project Virginia location. Figure 2 shows the project regional location on a 500k USGS map. Figure 3 shows the on the USGS 100k map. Figure 4 shows the project on the Gladehill USGS 7.5' USGS Quadrangle sheet. Figure 5 shows 5' contour map of the area. Figure 6 shows the satellite aerial photograph of the area.

Physical Setting

The project is situated in Franklin County, Virginia in the Piedmont Physiographic Province. Project elevation above Mean Average Sea Level (MASL) about 940 feet. The local terrain is rolling with considerable relief and steep hillsides although the project area was relatively level. The project is in the Pigg River in the Roanoke River drainage and is surrounded by the river on a small isthmus.

Soil survey of Franklin County has been published by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), although not modern (Mooney et ux 1901). The updated survey is available on their website and is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Soil survey of Franklin County (by Mooney et ux 1901).

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Unit Code	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
11A	Comus-Maggodee-Elsinboro complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	9.9	89.7
39D	Wintergreen loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.1	10.3

No Prime Farmland is within the project.

11A Comus-Maggodee-Elsinboro complex is the major soil type on the project and is on the floodplain. It consists of a sandy clay loam.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODS

Introduction

This Phase I survey was conducted in order to locate cultural resources under the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Information concerning cultural resources will include their location, horizontal and vertical distribution where possible, horizontal and vertical integrity where possible, type, artifact density, date range, frequency, topographic situation and other factors. Natural and cultural indicators include but are not limited to artifact scatters, historic landform features, landform anomalies, anomalous soil types, lithic resources, landscape flora, raw material outcrops and subsurface features.

Information previously recorded and/or on record in archival form at various locations was inspected to form a basis for decisions concerning survey. DHR site inventory files, maps of sites, and their report archive were inspected for relevant information. Virginia State Library (VSL) archive maps, county and regional histories were also inspected for information concerning previous work in the area and region which would aid in formulating a survey program for the project corridor.

A survey is a sampling process designed to provide information concerning the presence or absence, within accepted statistical limits, of cultural resources in the tested area. In order to perform any survey, an explicit or implicit model of the total universe of sites is normally used to guide survey efforts. Asimov (1988) postulated that in order to understand some aspect of the Universe, it helps to simplify it as much as possible and include only those properties and

characteristics that are relevant to understanding. This simplification is a model or a simulation. In archaeological survey, models are used to identify site types, site locations and other variables commonly associated with sites of particular time periods. All models are subject to alteration to fit the latest interpretation of the best fit of evidence.

In archaeological survey, models are used predictively to identify site types, site locations and other variables commonly associated with sites of particular time periods. All models are subject to alteration to fit the latest interpretation of the best fit of evidence. For instance, Hunter & Higgins (1985) applied a non-stratified systematic sampling regimen to a linear corridor. They employed a set interval-sampling scheme with more intense subset intervals on higher probability locations. Their work showed quite unexpected results for Middle Woodland site placement resulting in a total rethinking of site settlement patterns for the period. Subsequent work in other drainage bottoms has both confirmed and amplified those results. Site settlement and site placement models are discussed at length in the COVA/ASV Symposia series for prehistoric through 19th century periods (Wittkofski & Reinhart 1989, Reinhart & Hodges 1990, Reinhart & Hodges 1991, Reinhart & Hodges 1992, Reinhart & Pogue 1993, Reinhart 1996). The DHR Archives holds copies of survey reports done for CRM projects in Franklin County. These reports were used to form a basis for the known universe of site types and locations and as a basis for extrapolating into the suspected universe of site types and locations.

This survey utilized a systematic transect regimen. The project was walked using a linear transect with a random-walk regimen applied over the linear. The survey strategy sampling scheme was augmented by the implementation of a 100 foot interval machine-trenching regimen to determine whether buried deposits were present. By correlating the recorded site placements for the prehistoric and historic periods with their topographic situation, an approximation of the probability of locating sites within the project area relative to project landforms could be extrapolated.

The survey expectation section below provides a model of what is to be expected from the topography of this project area. The project area is not expected to show sites or site types significantly different from those previously located on other similar Piedmont upland interior topography in Virginia. The survey area contains terrain types which have recorded sites of nearly every prehistoric time period elsewhere in the state.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary objective of the survey was to determine whether cultural materials were within or adjacent to the proposed project corridor which might be affected by construction of the project.

Specific research questions and survey goals for the project survey are as follows:

1. What range and variation of cultural resources were within or directly adjacent to the project alignment.

2. Determine the horizontal limits of each site located.

3. Attempt to determine any vertical extent to the sites.

4. Relate the sites to their topographic situation.

5. Determine whether any of the cultural resources were outside predictable topography.

6. Determine whether any of the cultural resources contained atypical materials.

7. Determine the range and variation of artifact types, raw materials, etc. for each site.

8. Provide an estimate of the ability of each site to provide further information.

9. Determine the distribution of sites in relation to each other or in relation to natural resources.

10. Determine whether other useful information could be obtained from other sources that might help explain site locations.

Background information on sites previously located and recorded in the DHR system prior to survey was performed. Due to the low number of recorded sites the selection criteria were simply all of the previously recorded sites in the county. Information was noted for location, date, topographic situation and other variables. From the site survey forms, the locations were noted in relation to water, topographic situation, duration of occupation, period of occupation and materials listed from the site.

The basis for terrain selection is as follows with numbers and percentages for sites in the study window where information was obtained:

1. Water: Examination of site locations in the DHR system for proximity to water showed an implied hierarchy related to topographic situation and distance to water. A definite fall-off with distance from water is noted.

2. Stream Confluence: Level topography near the confluence of two streams has an increased incidence of sites.

3. Floodplain: This topographic situation has proved to be the best single indicator for Archaic through Woodland prehistoric sites as well as initial patentee historic sites. The single proviso is that the floodplain must be elevated at least 10 feet off the normal water level to attract significant settlement.

4. First or Second Terrace: Archaic sites tend to be clustered on first terraces overlooking streams above 5 Cubic Feet Per Second (CFS) flow. Sites may also be located along elevated terraces, where topography allows a crossover between watersheds.

5. Spring: Sites from the Paleo through the Woodland in the prehistoric and for the early patent sites through 19th century concentrate on springs for their year-round supplies of potable water.

6. Bench: Small level areas on otherwise sloping terrain have produced sites, most of which overlook streams.

7. Spur: These topographically limited linear landforms are usually located at right angles to streams. Depending upon size and location, sites from Early Archaic through Historic period are located on them provided that they have sufficient flat area near the tip to be desirable for use. The slope of spurs is not a negative factor, provided a level area is present at the end of the spur.

8. Knoll: These topographically limited circular elevations offer observation advantages for prehistoric occupations. For historic populations, they tend to contain ancillary buildings such as barns.

9. Saddle: These areas between two directly adjacent higher elevations offer level terrain suitable for short term hunting camps and for traverse points along game trails.

10. Ridge Top: These upland areas offer lateral transportation corridors and access to lithic resources. Habitation sites are not expected. Camp or kill sites may be found.

11. High Terrace: These landforms are located in high elevation situations with intermittent to no current streams at the leading edge of the terrace overlooking a valley.

Custer (1984, 1990) discusses area surveys in upland terrain, which is directly applicable to this survey. While the first and second terrace model is generally sound on both empirical and a priori grounds, sites have been recorded which do not faithfully follow the model. There are certainly Late Woodland and Contact Period sites which are located on landforms more typical of Middle and Late Archaic hunting camps, i.e., upland interior spurs situated between the confluence of two streams wherein the landform is less than 200 feet in diameter (cf. Egloff, Moldenhauer, & Rotenizer 1987). Certainly, more must also exist. The value of these sites is obvious. They probably will not have been robbed by looters and thus represent a particularly tantalizing site type for further study.

In general terms, we expected the frequency of sites per square mile to be low, and that they would show clustering on the limited suitable landforms. The energy expenditure necessary to utilize the upland environment would require sufficient reward to warrant repeated occupation as opposed to transient use. Therefore, intermittent hunting camps and lithic procurement sites would be expected in the upland elevations, but not more intensively occupied sites because of the elevation and lack of water. Most of the upland sites were expected to be located on terrain that offered access across landform tops or on terrain, which overlooked larger vistas suitable for hunting.

The site densities were expected to be higher along the former riverbank now inundated by the lake and on elevations adjacent to it. Previous survey in Franklin County and elsewhere in the Piedmont showed that site densities were highest along the watercourses, but on the interior topography, sites were also clustered along smaller streams and were located between streams on higher elevations. Previous survey showed that water was an extremely strong attractant; and that there would be less clustering of sites on the interior as compared with a higher site density along the streams. Therefore, the implication seemed to be that the inland terrain required less energy expenditure to use more of it while the riparian floodplain was probably the base for the majority of the inland sites. Longer occupation was shown on the riparian floodplain sites while the intermittently occupied sites were located on interior elevations.

Survey Methods

The survey landform area was a curved isthmus, the shape of which was rather like a human skull looking west. The project area was in floodplain and was located in the northwestern quadrant of the landform along the edge of the Pigg River.

The aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 6) shows 2002 conditions.

The project area consisted of a floodplain that had been previously surveyed (Barber 1991). It was part of a larger area for the wastewater treatment plant. Three archaeological sites had been located on the landform. One of these was within the current project (44FR234). Thus the area was visually examined. Our initial analysis showed a very low likelihood of buried cultural horizons due to the landform and due to the time depth of the Barber findings.

Topsoil was an alluvial sandy loam and the spur tip was reddish clay loam derived from subsoil. It appeared that the landform was derived from bedrock with a veneer of alluvial deposits from the Pigg River. As the curve of the river was out and away from the subject landform, deposition of flood deposits was more likely. But, negating that, was the narrow valley width that would be equally likely to scour.

The survey project area was demarcated on the 1:24000 USGS 7.5' Quad (Figure 4). Neither detailed project layout maps nor contour maps have been made as yet for the project. Surface disturbances for the project will consist of trails and picnic areas. The remainder of the floodplain will be planted in grass to prevent erosion. The current maize crop rotation will be discontinued, thus helping stabilize the project soils.

All artifacts recovered from the survey were to be bagged in Ziploc™ bags for processing. Artifacts were going to be washed, identified, and catalogued in a standardized inventory directly into a computer. The artifact inventory uses a standardized descriptive typology for both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Prehistoric lithic flakes were analyzed using Sullivan & Rozen (1985). All artifacts were to be prepared for curation according to the standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

DHR had determined that the previous subsurface investigations done by Barber were insufficient to determine the presence/absence of deeply buried deposits. Barber had investigated via shovel testing down to about the 3 foot level. Consequently, consultations between Kirchen of DHR and Browning were held and it was agreed that backhoe trenches were a suitable investigative technique. Machine-trenching was the most effective way of determining whether sites were located in the project area, and due to the larger vertical surface available for inspection, the improved quality of information and greater certainty allowed us to devise a testing strategy, which made it cost effective. In January 2008, fourteen trenches were excavated. The trenches on the project area were laid out in a customized design of single-width bucket of 16"± by 8-10 ft. long every 100 feet to a maximum depth of 12 feet. This design proved to be the effective in covering the entire project area. Had cultural horizons or materials other than in plowzone, been identified, testing at 50 foot intervals would have been performed.

Definitions

Phase I surveys are designed to locate cultural resources within a discrete survey area. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that cultural resources on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places be taken "into consideration" during the planning process for disturbances caused by Federally funded or permitted construction. Late discovery provisions are explicitly stated within 36CFR800. DHR non-regulatory Guidelines call for a good faith effort to locate cultural resources. Surveys are traditionally a compromise among three elements: 1. Standard archaeological practice, which covers a wide range of ground covers, topographic situations and knowledge of the survey area; 2. A statistically valid sampling strategy; and 3. The total universe of sites expected to be present from the analysis of previously recorded sites and knowledge of the surveyors. Surveys are traditionally performed within generally accepted upward limits for test unit spacing. Recent efforts toward empirically verifiable results have oriented researchers toward a statistically valid sampling strategy within generally accepted upward limits at 50 to 65 feet. It is implicit in the acceptance of a systematic sampling strategy at a set interval that sites below a diameter and artifact density threshold are far less likely to be detected than those above it.

DHR Guidelines and usual archaeological practice have accepted a 25 meter maximum distance between tests. The professional norm is about 15.25 meters (50') for the testing interval. The lower limit is not established but varies according to survey conditions and the expectation of site types in the area and local topography. An absolutist viewpoint of cultural resources would designate as sites all manifestations of human activity. To guarantee the location of every site, virtually every square foot of the ground would have to be examined. Kintigh (1988:689) states: "Clearly, any archaeological recovery program encompassing less than complete excavation is likely to miss sites of some size." Survey is therefore emphatically a sampling process.

Recent analysis of the problems associated with the statistical probabilities of site location have shed considerable scientifically reproducible light on the subject (cf. Kintigh 1988, Lightfoot 1986 and Nance & Ball 1986). Kintigh (1988:686) applies a simulation approach to the efficacy of subsurface testing with interesting results. He first considered the optimum testing pattern in relation to site diameters of varying size. Kintigh (1988:688) states: "the spacing of the test units is optimal only in the sense that it minimizes, for a fixed number of rows, the size of the largest circular site with its center in the survey area that can go un-intersected by a test unit (except, possibly, along the short edges of the survey area). .... it is much more difficult to identify a

testing strategy that is optimal from the standpoint of identifying sites with a range of sizes and densities."

Kintigh indicates that generally the optimal test spacing is a hexagonal test pattern to minimize the diameter of sites, which can go undetected by fitting between tests. DHR typically recognizes a maximum of 20 meter (65 foot) square shovel test grid spacing. The maximum site size, which could go undetected in that grid, in conditions of 100% ground cover, is approximately 27.7 meters (91 ft.). The maximum site size for a 50-foot hexagonal grid would be 49 feet. Surface inspection by visual means augments the shovel test regimen. Shovel testing and visual examination in concert provide a more comprehensive survey capability. Obviously, the greater the surface area examined, the greater the likelihood of locating cultural materials.

Kintigh also points out that the issue of artifact density as it relates to site identification is a severe problem. Any testing program, which tests less than 100% of the area is a sample dependent upon site diameter and site artifact density. That sampling strategies have varying degrees of success locating small, low density scatters of artifacts depending upon variations in artifact density and site size is somewhat of a truism. Kintigh has turned the issue around and using standard statistical processes, worked out the probabilities of discovering artifacts in tests based upon varying artifact densities and sizes. In essence, a systematic shovel test regimen at interval x dug into a site of artifact density y will have a low statistical likelihood of finding sites below a certain site size and artifact density threshold.

DHR has established an arbitrary lower threshold limit of three artifacts within geographic and temporal proximity as a site. The issue is not so much how many artifacts it takes to constitute the lower limit for a site, but the density of artifacts on the site in relation to the amount of material in a shovel test. By using a relatively longer survey interval, it is obvious that it is less likely that cultural materials will be found. It has been suggested that by using a longer test interval, there will be no net loss in the recovery of significant sites (Opperman 1995). However, this is counter to the accepted definitions used since 1980 wherein the argument was that site size and artifact density were not necessarily related to significance and that small low-density sites could potentially yield significant information. It was also stated that without knowing that sites were present, it was difficult to make determinations as to their potential to yield significant information. The net result of any increase to the survey test interval means that it has been accepted that low density and small diameter sites stand far less chance of being located. The argument has been pushed that in general these sites do not yield information worth the effort of obtaining it (Opperman 1995). However, to push the argument from the general which is probably true to the specific cannot at this point be validated because it cannot be said that all sites below a certain density and size threshold are not capable of yielding significant information. There appears to be a willingness to arbitrarily set limits which has not yet been demonstrated to have scientific validity. Certainly, if test limits are extended, these smaller sites will not be located as frequently as with closer testing intervals; and some percentage of significant sites will be substantially or totally compromised as a result.

This survey used two working definitions for cultural resources. Both are based upon empirically verifiable and statistically viable premises. Both are also subjective in the sense that they require field judgment by the surveyor, which is a product of training and experience. Using this combination of reproducible strategy and archaeological judgment, the working definitions are felt to be workable within the scope of Federal regulation and the non-regulatory Secretary's Standards and Guidelines and the non-regulatory DHR Guidelines.

An archaeological site is here defined as a spatially discrete area of demonstrable human activity in primary or secondary deposition situations resulting in an artifact density above 1/10 m2,, but not caused by single-episode loss or discard of cultural materials. By DHR definition a site also has at least 3 artifacts in reasonable proximity. A site is further defined as having sufficient evidence to reasonably indicate that further work would result in information, which could be usefully interpreted. Examples meeting the low end of the recordation threshold would include but are not limited to scatters of prehistoric lithic materials, whether including diagnostic materials or not; subsurface features or in some circumstances buried soil horizons; brick scatters;

earthenware low density scatters indicative of 17th century occupation, vegetation patterns resulting from human alteration; landscape features resulting from human alteration. Paleo-Indian materials would be included in this definition due to their nature as having significance in single occurrence situations.

A location is indicated by surface artifact densities of less than 1/10 m2, and/or no structural information, either in artifact form or from spatial distribution. Locations are those areas with clearly re-deposited tertiary or greater deposition sequence artifacts, and/or by the recovery of artifacts that are clearly re-deposited, or are caused by single-episode casual loss or discard of cultural materials. A location by DHR definition has less than three artifacts in reasonable proximity. A location is further defined as having insufficient evidence to reasonably indicate that further work would result in information, which could be usefully interpreted. Examples of locations would be isolated artifact finds, scatters of non-structural historic artifacts with a density less than 1/10 m2,, materials of questionable cultural origin, such as possible fire-cracked rock. In addition, areas containing archaeological materials less than fifty years old were not recorded as either sites or locations unless they were felt to be of significance per Section 106. The exception to this general outline would be Paleo-Indian materials, which due to their nature have significance in single occurrence situations.

Both the definition of a site and a location are subjective in that they mandate a degree of interpretation in the field and the evaluation and application of the various variables by qualified personnel. Other factors need to be taken into the overall equation in the field, such as the degree of prior disturbance and whether secondary or tertiary deposition is indicated. Samples must be evaluated for their representativeness of the site, which involves consideration of the surface visibility, shovel test interval, nature and type of artifacts located, topography, and cultural affiliation as well as other factors. The representativeness of the sample, usually in terms of the intensity of the survey as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource.

To form the stratified sampling model, we considered a variety of factors. Site location is dependent upon a knowledge of the relationship between the environment in which the inhabitants lived and the sophistication of the culture which inhabited the landform. It is generally accepted practice over the last 100 years to attempt to formalize the relationship of known sites to landform and from those relationships to deduce general applicability statements. By comparing the range of topographic situation with the range of occupation dates a good idea of where site types of the various periods will be located can be formulated. While there is clearly overlap and while certain topographic situations will attract inhabitants of all of the periods of the past, certain generalizations can be made. It is generally true that Late Woodland sites will be located on broad fertile floodplains near water, preferably at the confluence of two streams. Archaic sites tend to be located on higher elevations and not so directly tied to floodplain locations. In point of fact, it does not matter what date of occupation occupied what landform. What matters is whether that landform is present in the survey area and how the landform will be surveyed to reasonably determine whether cultural materials are present. While somewhat mechanistic, it has been shown to work and is clearly a reasonable and often used basis for decisions as to testing strategies.

Within or near the project, all of the landform types discussed above are present.

All terrain is subject to erosion and soil depletion. Floodplains are usually in a depositional setting, receiving soil from the adjacent uplands and from flood deposits although floodplain soil depletion occurs.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussions are partially based upon a series of Archeological Society of Virginia publications (Wittkofski & Reinhart 1989, Reinhart & Hodges 1990, Reinhart & Hodges 1991, Reinhart & Hodges 1992, Reinhart & Pogue 1993, Sanford & Pogue n.d.). These publications

set out to encapsulate the current state of knowledge for all periods in Virginia prehistory and history. They contain such theoretical, model oriented, practical and associated background information as there is available for the region. In addition, several papers cross regional boundaries. The synopsis and discussion of the prehistoric and historic background has been related to time periods and thematic ideas, which relate both generally and specifically to the project County. These allowed for a more regional understanding of the place the cultural resources of the project County occupy rather than the Euro-centric Tidewater oriented time periods due to the subsistence lifestyle in practice in the early settlement period as discussed below. Each county is discussed in particular with respect to specific resources.

General Background Research - Franklin County

Franklin County was formed in 1785 from Bedford and Henry counties. Bedford was formed from Lunenburg County. Lunenburg was formed from Brunswick, which was part of Prince George, which was originally part of the 1634 original Shire of Charles City County. Henry county was formed from Pittsylvania County. Pittsylvania County was originally contained in the 1634 original shire Charles City County which fissioned in the following series to produce Pittsylvania in 1767: Charles City - Prince George - Brunswick - Lunenburg - Halifax - Pittsylvania (Salmon & Salmon 1993:116). Franklin County in its current geographical position is bordered on the north by the Roanoke River, on the south by the Smith River and arbitrary boundary lines, on the east by an arbitrary line, and on the west by the Blue Ridge. Rocky Mount is the county seat.

Franklin County's livelihood came from tobacco and cereal crop agriculture and it is still primarily dependent upon it along with forestry. In addition, swine, chickens and beef cattle are produced. Water transportation facilities were present in the late 18th century on the Pigg River. The Roanoke was, with the James River, specifically targeted for improvements in 1745 by the General Assembly (Trout 2001). The Pigg River was petitioned for improvements and marked "reasonable" in 1796 (Trout 2006:140), and in 1803. Whether improvements were actually made after the trial run by one batteau is unknown, although Trout's survey has shown features consistent with obstruction clearance.

Therefore, export shipping of tobacco and other goods was available in parts of the county from the late 18th century and into the 19th century via batteau traffic on the improved Roanoke River course. The northern half of the county was served by the Roanoke Navigation.

Internal rail transportation facilities essentially trisected the county. The Franklin & Pittsville RR completed an east-west line from Pittsville to Rocky Mount in 1879. It connected with the north-south Norfolk & Western line between Roanoke and Martinsville in the 1890's (Wright 1930).

Franklin County has a typical cross-section of recorded standing structures dating from the 18th and 19th century, with a significant number of those constructed as domestic structures. Also included are barns, churches, mills and industrial structures.

There are no sites or structures currently on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that will be affected by the project. The DHR list for Franklin County lists 19 entries on the National Register as of 2005 (DHR 2005). Industrial structures such as grist-mills were present but have not been recorded systematically. Böÿe shows 46 mills as of 1827 and 3 ironworks.

The potential for visual intrusion upon potentially eligible structures outside the project limits was considered. No such structures are within the view shed of the project. Therefore the project will have no visual effect upon standing structures, whether solo or in a potential National Register District.

The area has industry in the form of grist-mills, mineral mines and processing plants. Mineral resources present and processed in Franklin County include: copper, iron, gold, titanium

asbestos, mica, talk, vermiculite and soapstone (Watson 1907, Salmon & Salmon 1993). Two iron furnaces were in production at the time of the Böÿe map. Extractive and processing industries were also present in Franklin county with iron and copper available in economically viable quantities (Watson 1907).

Archaeological sites in Franklin County are moderately represented in site survey data at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) with 316 listed for the county as of 2006. The expected universe of sites should be considerably higher due to the presence of the Pig and Roanoke Rivers with sites easily extrapolated along their banks. Franklin County ranked 39th in the list of counties reporting sites in 1994. McCary's (1993) Fluted Point Survey database shows 8 Clovis spot finds in Franklin County, statistically ordered 14th out of 22 reporting localities in the Virginia totals. A review of the survey forms of Franklin County shows a range of sites ranging from Archaic through Late Woodland with the typical topographic placement for each period. Archaic sites are found on upland interior topography near stream heads and are generally characterized as low-density lithic scatters interpreted as hunting stations. Inspection of DHR site records showed Archaic and Woodland sites located on the tips of landforms overlooking watercourses. Site placements are temporally and spatially typical for the topography. The number of sites expected is moderate for the prehistoric due to Poorhouse Creek. The upland interior sites may be typical for the remainder of the county that is away from the riparian resource centers.

These sites reflect a typical placement for their time periods. The topographic situation of previously listed sites shows no departure from similar terrain in other Piedmont Counties.

The Roanoke River is the county's major watercourse. The Roanoke Navigation provided commercial and private transportation of goods to and from market centers (Trout 2006). The project area is near none of the regional arterial connectors.

Pre-railroad transportation of goods utilized water where possible and the more expensive wagons where necessary. The normal mode was to wagon goods to the nearest water transport. From Franklin, water transportation went down the James River and on to Richmond. Traffic also went overland to the Roanoke River and down to Albemarle Sound. Where possible, two-way traffic was used for short-haul trips to roads or later railroads and then back to the production centers.

Ten Iron furnaces, foundries, bloomeries and forges were listed as operating in Franklin County in the Brady (1991) database. The Roanoke River offered transportation facilities for offloading materials. Brothers (1999) prepared a model ranking the importance of the various factors that influence furnace location and duration of use.

Name	Begin	End	Range
Callaway Fo.	1779	1850	71
Carron Fu.	1790	1860	70
Donelson Bl.	1773	1779	6
Elk Fo.	1792	1820	28
Harvey Fo.	1795		
Hill Fo.			0
Townes Tilthammer Fo.	1814	1819	5
Valley "B" Fo.	1850	1860	10
Washington (Saunders) Fu.	1779	1850	71
Washington (Saunders) Fd.	1779	1850	71

Franklin County was heavily dependent upon several historic roadways for ingress and egress of materials and supplies from other parts of Virginia. The historically significant Rt. 40 east-west transportation corridor, and the Rt. 122 northeast-southwest route spoke of county origins as part of Bedford County and the original county seat at New London. The north-south traffic depended upon Rt. 220 for the same reasons as that road connected with Roanoke to the north and Martinsville to the south. The road generally follows the Great Wagon Road through

the county from Magotty Gap to Oak Level. It was on one of the major migration routes into the West from the north, as it began in Philadelphia and left the Valley of Virginia at Roanoke. The focus of non-industrial transportation is toward the nearest available market, rather than the nearest available transportation node. East and west water transportation in Franklin was provided by the Roanoke River on the north. Significant industrial transportation to the eastern markets was barely possible by water-based transport. Railroad transportation provided the major outlets for the county in the second half of the 19th century. Despite the difficulties of transport, the Washington Ironworks sold products in South Carolina and Georgia (Salmon & Salmon 1993:109).

Cultural Resources Overview - Franklin County

The project is within the Pigg River and Roanoke River Watershed. Previous work in the county has provided some limited information regarding the range and variation of cultural resources of all periods. A study in conjunction with the Franklin County Planning and Zoning Commission (1996) has provided valid basis for decision-making concerning cultural resources. Their summaries by period indicate directions for research and probable topographic situations for prehistoric and historic site types in the county. For further information, this body of work should be consulted. This cultural resources overview will reiterate portions of the general history where necessary plus material, which is not found within other work in order to provide other material on related matters. In that way, the background material for the County is not merely repeated, but has complementary information. Carl Miller conducted the first major archaeological survey of the area for the Smith Mountain Lake impoundments downstream of the project, as yet unpublished. His surveys showed Late Woodland village sites on the floodplains. The project area was too small and too low to contain a Late Woodland village, as evidenced by occupation in that period on the adjacent uplands.

Archival Research

Relevant information was sought at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the Library of Virginia (LOVA) and the Virginia Historical Society (VHS). Information previously recorded in the DHR archaeological and architectural site files was examined. Maps pertaining to the project area were examined and used in chronological order to show the progression of development in the county.

The cartography of Franklin County is very sparse. The earliest depictions are late 18th century maps of very large areas, which show the general shape of the area and provide significant landmarks but do not show sufficient detailed information to be more than minimally useful. It is not until the middle 19th century that maps were sufficiently detailed to show landowners. During the Civil War, general maps were made, but those detailed enough for survey were made well away from the project area.

Following is a discussion of the various maps that do show the project with a commentary on the detail and utility of each.

The Fry Jefferson Map of Virginia shows the area in the 18th century, but is not detailed. The most detailed later 19th century county map was made to show details of the mineral resources, landowners, place names and other details to entice mineral resource investment in the county. Figure 8 shows a portion of the 1825 Böÿe map of Virginia, which shows the project area.

Information concerning war related actions about the County were not particularly plentiful. The County has escaped major direct action within their borders although minor events happened there. Revolutionary War action did not occur in what is now Franklin County. There are no references to activities related to the War of 1812 occurring in the county although troops were sent. There was no Civil War action in Franklin County although it was affected by the supply of men and materials for the CSA war effort.

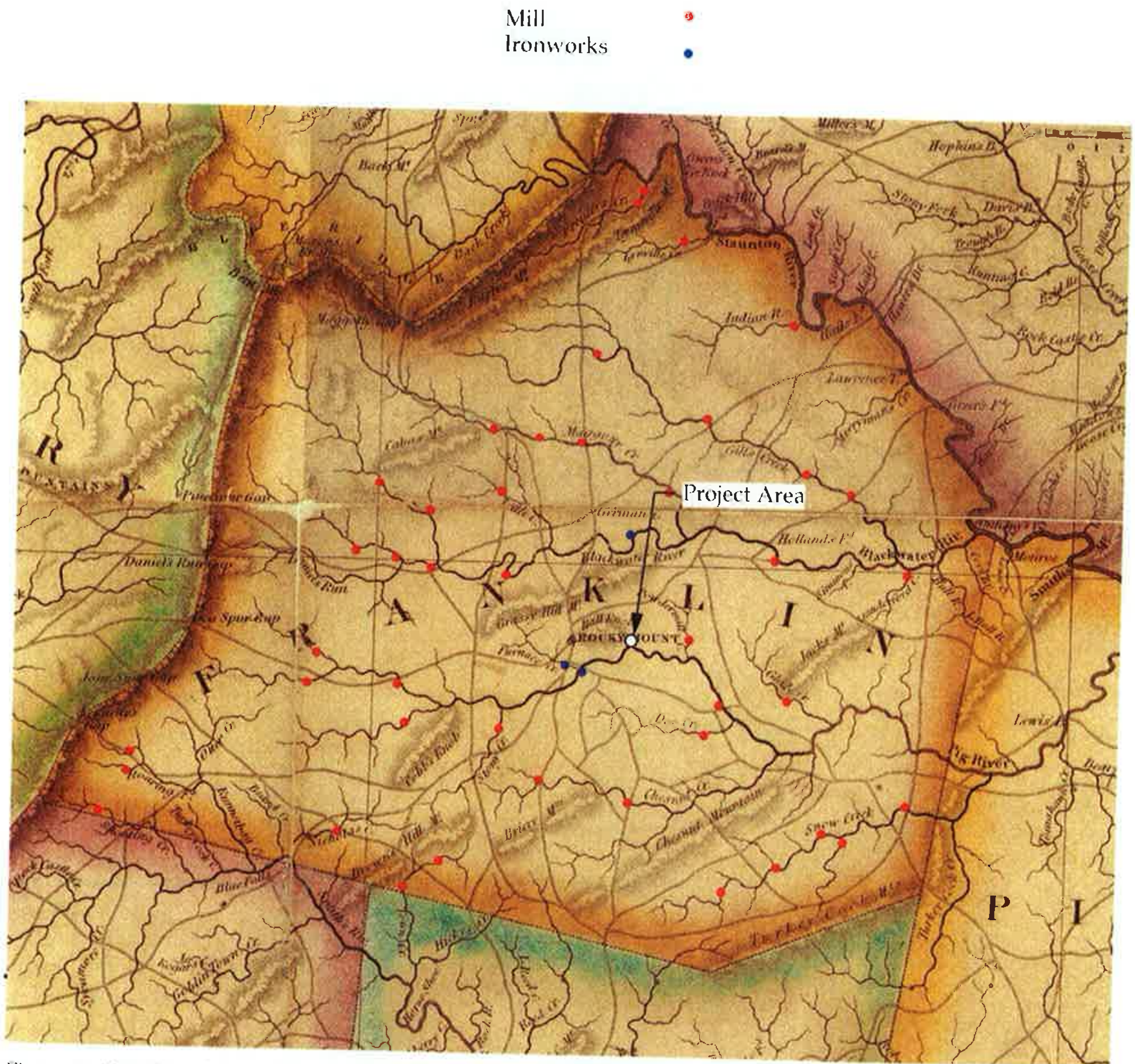

Figure 7. 1827 Boye Map of Franklin County With Project Area & Mills.

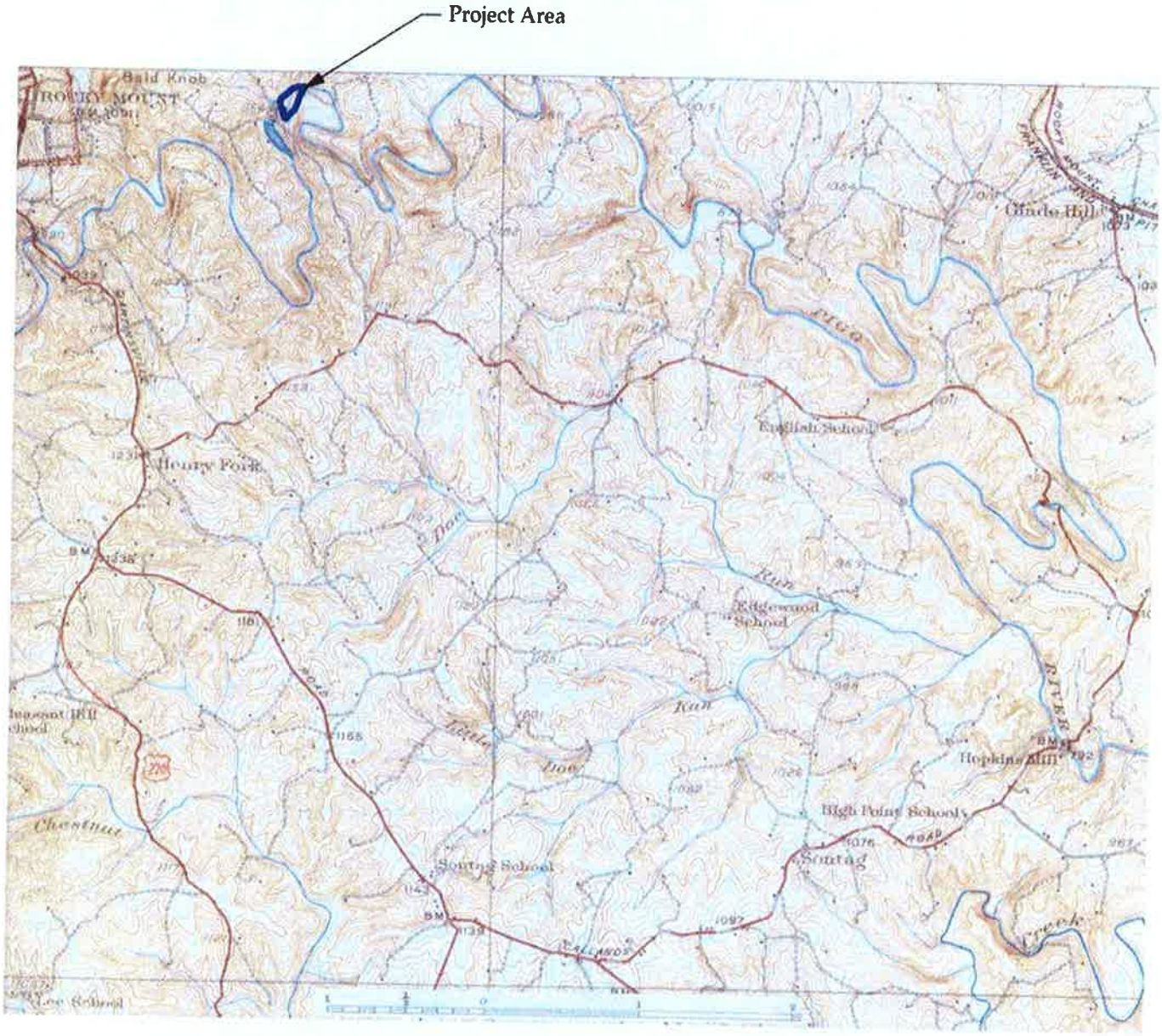

Figure 8. 1927 Rocky Mount 15' USGS Quad & Project Area.

The earliest map which shows the project area is the 1775 Fry and Jefferson Map of Virginia. This schematic map shows the major mountains, watercourses and has the names of the earliest settler's in the region. Given the lack of settlement shown, the map is of little specific project use.

The earliest map upon which the project area can be isolated was the 1825-59 Herman Böÿe map of the State of Virginia. The 1827 edition was published by the Virginia State Library. It shows the general project area (Figure 8). However, the maps show no structures but are useful for determining road networks and for placement of significant administrative, religious and industrial complexes.

The Gilmer Series of Confederate Engineer's Maps now owned by the Virginia Historical Society does not show the project area.

The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (OMACW) does not show the project area in sufficient detail to be useful.

The 1927 (1945) Rocky Mount 15' USGS Quad shows structures, road networks, rail transportation and topography (Figure 7). The road networks can be extrapolated exactly onto the 7.5' quad. Due to landform restrictions, the 19th and 20th century roads largely coincide. Franklin County was oriented by geography toward the Pigg/Roanoke River drainage for its water-based transportation. The landform containing the project shows fields with forests but no structures are shown. The river floodplain is relatively narrow and contains adjacent uplands that would be attractive for extensive prehistoric occupation from the Archaic to the Late Woodland.

William E. Trout III's series for the Virginia Canals and Navigations Society on the rivers of Virginia has a completed (2006) but unpublished book on the Roanoke/Staunton River that shows navigation features within the river. His map shows a ford outside the project but within the grounds of the overall property and certainly within the proposed overall development scheme. At the bottom of the landform off the project on the downstream side he shows a cut rock ledge that may be part of a navigation improvement.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

This section provides summary information concerning potential prehistoric cultural resources within the project area. Each segment of the section starts with the larger context and works down to the project specific area. Expected site types, site function and known distribution patterns are also discussed with specific reference to the project area in the section concerning expected cultural materials.

In general terms, any work done in Franklin County will add significantly to the database. In view of previous survey work done, extrapolation except in very general terms is inappropriate and potentially misleading. Significant county contextual information can only come from more survey and from the archaeological investigation of sites that are capable of providing information beyond that recoverable from surface collection. For that reason, the presence of cultural deposits will warrant further investigation if there is potential for vertical integrity. The major destructive force is simply the past agricultural practices related to corn and tobacco crop agriculture that has systematically deflated top-soils in search of nutrient containing soil. Unplowed sites and sites in sealed environments which retain their stratigraphic integrity will have more potential to provide significant information. These sites should have more work performed to characterize them. Those sites without integrity are deemed far less valuable after appropriate artifact collection has been completed.

Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian period extends from man's arrival in the Americas and continued until circa 8000 B.C. These peoples were free-wandering hunters and foragers. Their way of life was a classic hunter-gatherer existence based on the large herd animals of the late Pleistocene. Archaeological sites in the open have recently been conclusively demonstrated for this period at Saltville. The majority of open sites are animal kills. Some cave sites have exhibited evidence of long term occupation, i.e., Meadowcroft. The tool assemblage is exemplified by the large fluted lanceolate points of the Folsom and Clovis complexes, and their associated knives and scrapers (Willey 1960; Coe et al 1986).

There is an increasing body of evidence of a pre-10,000 B.C. culture in the Americas. Irving Rouse has suggested splitting Paleo-Indian into three lithic traditions: Lower, Middle, and Upper Lithic (Rouse 1976), a typology that is adopted in Coe's book (Coe et al 1986). Early sites are still very scarce and the dating is far from universally accepted. However, it is becoming increasingly likely that man arrived in the New World prior to 10,000 B.C. The probability that the 10,000 B.C. date was not early enough was a frequent topic of discussion among the Faculty and Students at the University of Pennsylvania as early as 1970 (Witthoft 1970-75). No sites have been found in Virginia for which this claim can be made. The nearest site is Meadowcroft Rock Shelter southwest of Pittsburgh, PA. Meadowcroft has produced numerous stone artifacts including knives, blades, unifaces, bifaces, gravers, etc. associated with charcoal dated to 8900-12,275 B.C. (Coe et al 1986). A lower level with no lithics has produced dates from 16,200-19,000 B.P. (Wolkomir 1991).

Time depth and low density of sites combined with the low survival rate of intact sites as well as the lack of thorough investigation have hampered adequate synthesis of the Paleo-Indian. Arguably the most interesting site is Monteverde, Chile, which has produced a wealth of mostly non-lithic remains including hut sites. Dates have now been achieved at a nearby related site of 33000 B.P. Faunal and floral remains indicate that the Monteverdans had a lifeway more archaic than Paleo-Indian, depending on fishing, small game, and extensive plant material. Boqueirão of Pedra Furada has produced stone-choppers, saw toothed tools, and petroglyphs dated to pre-8000 B.P. More recently stone flakes have been found with charcoal samples that have produced dates of 32000 B.P. (Wolkomir 1991). Rouse's typology, as adopted by Coe, places Folsom and Clovis in the Middle Lithic Period along with the Fishtail and Leaf-shaped points. These last two traditions as well as the Upper Lithic have not been found in this area. Fishtail and Leaf-shaped points are generally confined to Central and South America. The Upper Lithic is Asiatic in origin and confined to the extreme northwest portion of North America (Coe et al 1986).

More recently, reports of excavations on two sites in Peru (Keefer et al 1998; Sandweiss et al 1998) were located as a result of landform analysis to avoid the problems with continental shelf issues of submerged sites. The surveyors reasoned that sites could be located where the shore effectively went precipitously down into the ocean rather than shelving. Then they located two sites that had the ocean on the west and a desert on the east. The subsistence patterns on the site indicated reliance upon fish, crustaceans, shellfish and seabirds. The sites imply boating activities.

Studies combining a number of approaches to ancient migrations have shown that the "Clovis-first" hypothesis may be incorrect. Studies using molecular biology, linguistics, geology and other approaches have opened research avenues that point to far earlier migration series (Pettit 1998).

In Virginia the best-known and most extensive Clovis site is the Williamson site in Dinwiddie County, which is far to the southeast of the project (McCary 1947 & 1951). Bill Gardner's (1974) excavations at the Thunderbird and Fifty Sites near Front Royal contained stratified deposits. Recent studies synthesizing the information collected within the last 15 years is interpreted to show an emphasis on high quality lithic resources and an interpreted and attendant focusing on foraging as opposed to collecting subsistence strategies. Custer and Wallace (1982) and Turner (1989) refer to the strategy as "tethered nomadism". However,

nomadism is a relatively recent derivative term from ethnographic studies and can only be inferred for the New World populations. An enormous amount of further work will be required before a more definitive picture emerges (Turner 1989).

Excavations in Virginia at the Flint Run sites in Warren County and the Shawnee Minisink site in eastern Pennsylvania are interpreted to show that eastern Paleo-Indians began the use of many plant foods species which appear later in time, and may have begun to utilize fish as a resource (Gardner 1974; Dent 1985).

Eustatic sea level rise since the end of the Pleistocene has resulted in the apparent drowning of what are interpreted as shoreline base sites (Oakes and Coch 1963). The remnant sites should then be seasonal around inland sites. Coastal Paleo-Indian sites were located on the uplands of the Inner Coastal Plain at the time of their occupation (Blanton 1996). Visually distinct crypto-crystalline outcrops (Cattail Creek Chalcedony, Bolster's Store Chert, and Mitchell Chert) are located along the Fall Line east of the project area. Sites and quarries include the Williamson Site & Quarry located in Dinwiddie County south of Richmond; and the Bolster's Store Quarry in Dinwiddie County, the Mitchell outcrop in Sussex County and the Brunswick County Quarry in eastern Brunswick County. These materials are located on outcrops mapped by the Virginia Geological Survey. All of these visually distinct lithic resources were used by Paleo-Indians and later in the Archaic (McAvoy 1992, 1995).

The terrain at the project is unsuitable for transitioning between landforms as it is a steep meander loop. Paleo sites and finds would have a low likelihood of recovery in the project area.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000-1000 B.C.) is divided into three phases: Early (8000-6500 B.C.), Middle (6500-3000 B.C.) and Late (3000-1200 B.C.). The beginning of this period occurred during a time of climatic change. The Archaic period is characterized by a hunter-gatherer complex, which is based on smaller fauna compared to the Ice Age "Megafauna". The stabilization of the climate seems to have tended to stabilize ranges as well. Climatic stabilization also allowed the development of increased marsh and inland swamp terrain in the Piedmont that in turn increased the fish and waterfowl abundance. That increase is interpreted as allowing an increase in the Archaic harvest range and an increase in the Archaic population due to the bountiful locally available natural resources, which were then exploitable. The Archaic peoples came to follow more established seasonal routes in a restricted geographic range. Forest cover was in transition from a boreal type to the current hickory-oak-pine forest providing an increased availability of resources. The shift to this way of life was probably gradual, occurring as the climate changed and as a result of the extinction of the Ice Age Fauna, and was not complete until perhaps 4,000 B.C. The shift to a more localized economy and more limited range results in repeated seasonal occupation of the same sites and accumulations of midden. By the close of the Archaic there is evidence that the Native Americans were altering their environment with the limited introduction of cultivation and by burning forest to encourage deer foraging.

Exploitation of tool assemblages also changed with the simple and highly portable assemblages of the Paleo-Indian period giving way to much more complex tool kits (Willey 1960; Coe et al 1986). Snow and others make the claim that the Atlatl was a significant addition during the Archaic (Coe et al 1986). Mortar and pestles are a relatively common tool assemblage from sites indicating an increased usage of seasonally available products. In general, the stemmed and side notched projectile points from the Early Archaic period gradually and discontinuously replaced the earlier fluted forms. In the project area projectile points types Big Sandy, Brewerton, Guilford, Halifax, Kirk, Lamoka, Lecroy, Morrow Mountain, Palmer, Savannah River, St. Albans, and Stanley tool types are expected (MacCord & Hranicky 1979).

While it is common to refer to Archaic sites as generally lacking in features apart from hearths, significant pit features have been demonstrated to be Archaic. Mouer also surface collected and mapped enormous activity areas on Elk Island in the James River after flood

scouring removed topsoil. These areas included hearths, pits and other features. Browning (1989) excavated a Westmoreland County site (44 WM 118) and demonstrated probable resource extraction pits in excess of 5 feet across and 4 feet deep. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from them, the pits contained debitage and the topsoil derived artifacts contained Archaic projectile points but no Woodland artifacts. McLearen (1991) demonstrated the presence of Archaic pit features and obtained dates in excess of 4000 BP. Both excavations used large-scale topsoil stripping after sampling and exposed numerous features. It should be noted that the color differentiation at WM 118 was quite subtle while those at the Warren County site were notably contrasting and dark. It is probable that by the late Middle Archaic that base camps of some duration were developed and used. Whether they were used on a seasonal round or within a demarcated territory is unknown at this point. The possibility and even the probability exist that the accepted dates for a semi-sedentary form of existence may have to be revised backward. In fact, the situation as it is currently understood may well be an artifact of the sampling techniques applied to large and diffuse scatters rather than reality.

In the project area, Archaic sites might be expected. Site locations for the Archaic are typically placed on uplands on spur tips overlooking stream valleys and within stream valleys on small flat areas directly adjacent streams. Utilization of locally available lithic raw materials found in sedimentary deposit form. Archaic sites are also located on the major watercourse terraces and levees, on upland stream heads, saddles, low passes, and along uplands stream margins. These upland sites have been generally characterized as hunting camps due to their topographic situation. Nutting stations and other resource procurement stations also tend to follow the same topographic configurations. Information on artifact groups of soapstone bowls and mortar/pestle sets recovered on surface surveys may indicate seasonal round activities. It may also imply territorial demarcation. The project area contains topography well suited for intermittently occupied hunting camps and nutting stations. Lithic procurement stations are expected to be rare. The project area is expected to contain small Archaic lithic scatters on ridge top terrain.

Woodland Period

The Woodland Period followed. Pottery is the major difference in artifacts. Although there is evidence of pottery during the late Archaic it was not pervasive. It is also likely that the bow and arrow were introduced about 400 AD. The major cultural difference was the widespread use of cultivation. Slash-and-burn or swidden agriculture was the norm in an upland, rather than alluvial plain context. The primary crops were maize, beans, and squash. Hunting was still important, especially deer, to supplement crops. The increased dependence on cultivated crops resulted in longer term occupation of sites and the formation of identifiable villages (Willey 1960; Coe 1986). The transition from the Archaic was undoubtedly gradual and evolutionary. With the exception of postulated movement of projectile point types from south to north (Oliver 1981) and the apparent movement of the Halifax point into northern North Carolina (Coe 1964) from Virginia which was interpreted as intrusive, the evidence seems to suggest a gradual evolution.

Food production capacity would have increased with the use of the floodplains for growing crops rather than harvesting wild species. The exploitation of shellfish and aquatic species is increased if the evidence from middens is any indication. Woodland sites tend to be located along major watercourses on alluvial floodplains suitable for horticultural activities. Interior upland seasonal procurement or hunting station sites are also known in the Piedmont. Village and hamlet sites are rare away from major watercourses. Woodland site expectations are highest along Poorhouse Creek and associated adjacent terraces and spurs. Broad alluvial floodplains are not present on the project route. The drainage pattern shows moderately steep sided valleys with narrow floodplains. However, a site in the Piedmont Province in Franklin County dating to the Late Woodland occupies territory similar to that in part of the project area (Egloff, Moldenhauer & Rotenizer 1987).

The major problem with settlement pattern study in this part of the Piedmont is the dearth of survey work. Survey is needed on upland interior topographic situations to enable a

reasonable characterization of site types relative to topography. Apart from very general settlement models, the use of the upland interior topography is largely unknown. Some Late Woodland groups seem to have been congregated into palisaded settlements after about 1300 AD on floodplain topography.

However, the presence of Woodland sites on terrain exactly similar to that in the project area can be demonstrated. The project area topography may contain hamlet and individual structure sites on suitable landforms. The dense clay nature of the subsoil does not preclude subsurface features, but may be a factor in site selection and duration. Also, the nature of past work has tended to concentrate upon high-density village sites. This may be the prehistoric archaeologists' version of excavating only plantation elite structures. Hunter & Higgins (1985) demonstrated the presence of a substantial Middle Woodland population in Tidewater situated in relatively small interior stream valleys. There is some evidence that upland interior topography in the Piedmont Province may contain substantial numbers of Woodland sites. Unfortunately, the lack of chronological ordering for sites generally precludes meaningful assignment to them. It is unknown whether the riverine sites are the culmination of the evolution of settlement patterns, whether the upland interior sites are related and/or tributary satellites of the riverine sites; or whether the upland interior sites are displaced and dispersed populations unrelated to the riverine sites except as artifacts of normal human political actions.

In the project area, Woodland period sites would not be expected due to the steep gradient to the river and the narrow landform.

Contact Period

The earliest documented European contact with the Virginia and North Carolina Tidewater and Piedmont regions began early in the first half of the 16th century with European exploratory efforts. Spain and France sponsored the majority of the effort. Verrazzano sailed for France along the North American Coast in 1524. Surviving cartographic evidence shows that a well-developed knowledge of the eastern coast of North America was in place by the end of the third decade of the sixteenth century (Quinn 1977:158). A Spanish Mission was attempted on the York River in 1570. English efforts were at Roanoke Island in North Carolina in 1585 and more successfully at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.

The 1987 Volume 19 edition of the Notebook of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (DePratter 1987) examines in detail the currently known and translated materials for the 1540 De Soto and 1567-68 Pardo expeditions. They extrapolate the northern extent of the De Soto expedition as Piedmont North Carolina, along the Catawba River. The second Pardo expedition of 1567 - 1568 is extrapolated to the Yadkin River. They make the point that their possible overlap area is at least 100 miles wide due to the documented distance a Native American chief traveled to meet the Spanish. The practical aspect of this exposition is that Spanish distributed trade goods and gift items for important Native Americans may be present in the project area. Materials may also have moved inland through the Mississippi River drainage overland to the James Rivers.

The Trigg Site (44My3), a Late Woodland/Contact period site near Radford, contained a brass disk similar to one described as a gift item in the De Soto inventory as well as glass and brass goods. Two radiocarbon dates from the site were 1575 ±60 and 1715 ±80 (MacCord & Buchanan 1975). The earlier is well within the appropriate time frame for either explorer. While the De Soto and Pardo expeditions were well to the west of the project area, the movement of gift and trade materials away from the explorer paths cannot be calculated.

Initial English settlement of North America began in 1584 with the settlement attempt at Roanoke Island in North Carolina. Ralph Lane on his 1585 second voyage first recorded the Roanoke River as a river of great volume. The Dan River joins the Roanoke/Staunton River and continues to Albemarle sound as the Roanoke River. Mapping of the interior of North Carolina in the middle seventeenth century shows detailed knowledge of the topography and some

settlements already in existence (Cumming 1962). The 1607 settlement at Jamestown, Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

At the time of substantial European contact in the early 17th century, the major known Native American presence nearest the project was the Occaneechee at the confluence of the Staunton/Roanoke and Dan Rivers on the North Carolina border to the south of the project area. These people were the focal point for a trade network which reached into several states. The Occaneechee were, due to their trade network, extremely important for early European trade efforts. The end of the seventeenth century saw the virtual elimination of the remnant Native American population in Virginia through disease, attrition, or resettlement efforts by the Virginia government. Contact period sites exhibit a continuation of Woodland site settlement patterns until remnant Native American acculturation using the European style structural template became the norm. Sites of this time period are quite rare and would be of major significance. Work done by the ASV (MacCord 1993) assisted by Dennis Hudgins on replatting portions of Southside Virginia to isolate named Native American locations indicates a substantial but unquantified presence in the southside in the second and third quarters of the 18th century.

The 17th and early 18th century cartographic evidence shows interior settlement well into the southern Piedmont. From William Byrd's (1929) narrative in his Survey of the Dividing Line, it is clear that there is settlement on the Virginia and North Carolina upper Piedmont border region already in place when Byrd went through in 1728. Byrd pushed the survey to Peter's Creek which is about halfway across Henry County. By 1749, the border was pushed 90 miles farther west to Steep Rock Creek near the northwest border of North Carolina. The line was pushed to Bristol, TN in 1779 (Byrd 1929:xxiii).

There is a very small likelihood that Contact Period sites are present in the project area. These tend to be present on floodplains and/or first terraces or may be present on landforms similar to those preferred by first settlers. The project landform is unsuitable for habitation by prehistoric populations.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

This section provides summary knowledge concerning potential historic cultural resources within the project area. This section starts with the larger context and works down to the project specific area. Expected site types, site function and known distribution patterns are discussed with specific reference to the project area in the section concerning expected cultural materials.

Settlement to Society Period - A.D. 1607 - 1750

The first permanent English settlement in the New World was on the north bank of the tidal James River at Jamestown. The following discussion is a brief history of English settlement from Jamestown west and south to the project locale.

From a single nucleus at Jamestown, settlement spread in ribbon fashion up an down the James River which functioned as the most important transportation route for the nascent colony. For the first quarter century, settlements were confined to alluvial floodplain sites east of the Fall Line. The 1625-1650 range saw floodplain settlement up the tidal portions of the other rivers to the Fall Line. The Fall Line is a natural barrier and is the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels. Numerous towns were established along the Fall Line because it was a natural transition between Tidewater and the interior.

Beginning in the 1630's, patents were granted for lands to and just west of the Fall Line on the James and Appomattox Rivers. Settlement pushed inward up the rivers and into the interior drive by the need for land for tobacco growing and for natural materials exploitation. Additional settlement impetus was provided by the Native American trade for locations south

and east of Petersburg in the 17th century and by trips by various explorers into the Virginia interior in the second half of the 17th century and in the first quarter of the 18th century.

Petersburg and Richmond are Fall Line settlements and achieved importance because of their topographic situation. However, both represent more than a mere transition zone from Tidewater to Piedmont environments and travel modes. Petersburg is the southernmost and westernmost of the ports through which European trade goods passed in transit to Native American centers to the south and west. In short, Petersburg was built upon trade and was fueled by it. The source of its prosperity to the south and west was the lucrative Native American trade beginning in the second quarter of the 17th century. Richmond was built upon interior trade brought to it by passage of goods and materials up and down the James River and later by the improvements of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

In the last half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century, European settlers moved west up the river valleys toward the Blue Ridge and at the same time moved south down from Pennsylvania and Maryland into the Valley of Virginia. The push of European population into what is now Franklin County began in that time range.

This continued movement of the English inland and troubled relations with the native population due to interior settlement by English settlers resulted in the Massacre of 1644. As a part of the colonies response a series of forts was constructed. Fort Henry, with 45 soldiers, was built in 1646 by Gov. Berkeley (Scott & Wyatt 1960). Its first commander was Abraham Wood. The need for the fort, or at least the justification for the expense, diminished rapidly. In the same year it was built a treaty was concluded with the Powhatan Confederacy. The treaty had a number of provisions that were crucial for the future of Petersburg and the surrounding area. It granted the ownership of the forts to private individuals on the condition that they "maintayne and keepe ten men constantly upon said place for the terme of three years" and they limited trade with the Indians to specified trading posts. Fort Henry, which was given to Abraham Wood, was one of two trading posts south of the James. The stage was set for the development of Petersburg and the surrounding countryside (Briceland 1987). Another provision was the establishment of a line from Yapin on the Blackwater River through Petersburg to Manakin Town on the James dividing the English and the Native Americans (Jones 1976:14-16). Following the establishment of Fort Henry and the patenting in its immediate vicinity in the period 1635-1645, the Indian Line held reasonably secure for thirty years. The proximate cause of its fall was the Indian Wars of 1674-1680. Although the English did not formally settle the area to the west until after the beginning of the 18th century, the line was not impenetrable. Trade was performed and presumably as a natural consequence illegal settlers got through. Trade materials in the project area County from English sources probably would have come through Petersburg in this time period.

In addition to being a center for the Native American Trade, Fort Henry became the jumping off point for a series of explorations of Virginia and the Carolinas. The purpose of these missions was to establish a route to California, the Pacific Ocean, and China, which were thought to be just over the Appalachians. Beginning in 1650, with the Wood/Bland expedition described by Bland in The Discovery of New Britaine, a series of expeditions left Fort Henry to explore to the south and west. Bland and Wood traveled only 60 miles to the south, but it was the first documented instance of white men overcoming the fear engendered by the 1622 and 1644 massacres and venturing into the interior. The expedition resulted in the establishment of trade with the Indians of North Carolina. Wood made an extensive exploratory trip in 1654, and appears to have discovered a major river flowing west into the Mississippi. That river was named Wood's River and later renamed New River. John Lederer made three trips between March and August 1670. He reached, perhaps, a little below Raleigh, NC and saw the Appalachians. Abraham Wood sent an expedition including Thomas Batts, Robert Fallam, and Thomas Wood, which crossed the Appalachians in 1671, this time definitely "discovering" the New River in the process. During 1673-74 James Needham and Gabriel Arthur reached Florida, Georgia, and Mobile Bay, Alabama.

The point of this recitation is that starting in 1650, the English made concerted efforts to discover what was in the interior of the colony. Various explorations of official stature pushed farther into the interior for the next 25 years, including through the project locale.

Following in the footsteps of the explorers were the traders. Most were employees of people like William Byrd, but others were independent. The trade was a gamble and profits were often marginal, but they were enough to keep it going. In April 1691 the Assembly passed an act, which granted "a free and open trade for all persons, at all times, and at all places with all Indians whatsoever." By 1701 pack trains of 1-6 Englishmen, Indian Guides, and 30 to 100 packhorses were regularly leaving what had become known as Peter's Point or Petersburg to go down the Occaneechee Trail. The route generally follows what became the Boydton Plank Road, and is now the US 1/I 85 corridor. The trade consisted of guns, gunlocks, flints, powder, shot, axes, knives, awls, blankets, needles, hoes, scissors, shirts, belts, hats, salt, paint (ochre), kettles, and shell money. In return the traders got furs (Briceland 1987).

By 1664 the traders had familiarized themselves with the interior, both by direct contact and by information passed through their Native American contacts who either lived there or who knew the terrain directly from traversing it, or from others who had passed through sufficiently to be able to relate it. It is thus not unlikely that trade goods of European manufacture appeared in Native American settlements starting with the Spanish in the south, the French in the Mississippi Valley and the English from the Atlantic anytime after 1524 and certainly more easily after the Jamestown settlement began in 1607.

The 18th century saw the "line" pushed farther west and also farther south by the efforts of population pressure and official encouragement.

The major frontier line for the early 18th century was established by Alexander Spotswood at Fort Christanna in Brunswick County on the Meherrin River in 1714, and at Germanna in Orange County on the Rapidan River in the north, effectively establishing a more western line. That year was also when the southside was opened for settlement. Spotswood opened the fort in order to regulate trade and to improve Native American/white relations (Nicholls 1972:14).

Huguenot settlement in the James River valley began in 1699 in what is now Chesterfield and Powhatan County but expanded westward soon thereafter. Their settlement follows a pattern discussed by Garvan (1951) and Reps (1965, 1972). Where there are settlers who have a group identity resettle, whether to escape religious persecution, as part of an interior development scheme/buffer zone, or in response to a perceived physical threat, the settlement locus tends to be more contained in area. The opposite occurs where resources are the goal, whether land for settlement and agriculture or fur procurement (Cronin 1983, Reps 1972). These settlements are much more diffuse in nature. Where agricultural lands are the issue, settlement was initially confined to the richer alluvial floodplains of the rivers and continued out from them.

The presence of Europeans and their goods can be expected in any part of the Piedmont and Ridge & Valley provinces of Virginia after the first quarter of the sixteenth century, but increasingly after the second quarter of the 17th century. It has been generally assumed that traffic flowed in an east-west fashion from the reports of the explorers.

In an effort to push settlement, the Virginia Council granted huge tracts of land to individuals and groups. As with earlier grants, the sole condition was that the land be seated within a specified period of time. This usually involved resale of smaller parcels to individuals under the same conditions. Thus, the crown received massive cash infusions and did not have the administrative headaches of seeing that the grants were settled. That was performed by second tier organizations.

Settlement in Franklin County came from the east and from the north. The first recorded European settler in the county was in 1741. In this period, at the end, Franklin County was still very much on the frontier.

Colony to Nation Period - A.D. 1750 - 1789

This section discusses the development of settlement in Franklin County, the influences and the support structure. This is a growth period for the area, with population rising steadily as new immigrants come to the area and seat their patents. Sufficient population growth started the transportation network infrastructure consisting of road and water transportation. The administrative processes followed precedent in the placement of the county seat and the county administrative functions.

The second half of the 18th century saw increased European populations settling in Piedmont Virginia. Although the land in the fertile river floodplains was generally patented to wealthy Tidewater landowners, the uplands were patented in smaller sizes of 200-400 acres. Inspection of the patent books for the time shows several patents of that range which can be identified with the stream names.

The French and Indian Wars were a series of engagements fought between 1756 and 1763 that resulted in the removal of French control of the lands west of the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi River. Captain Terry's fort was constructed for the local defense on the west side of Franklin County in 1754. Robert Hill's blockhouse was also built to the southwest of Rocky Mount. One military engagement was fought in the county in this war on the Blackwater River in 1758 (Salmon & Salmon 1993:30).

Franklin County iron facilities produced goods for local consumption and in the case of Washington Ironworks, for either wholesale or retail in South Carolina and Georgia (Salmon & Salmon 1993:109). Isaac Zane's Marlboro Ironworks in Frederick County wagoned pig iron to Alexandria and Falmouth, a distance of about 75 miles each. This pales in comparison with the 240 miles from Rocky Mount to Columbia, SC.

During the Revolutionary War, the county had no direct action, but rather had troops passing through it. Salmon & Salmon (1993:46) mention troops using the Washington Ironworks as a rendezvous. The ironworks was in operation and almost certainly produced goods to aid the American cause. Otherwise, the county provided men, war materiel and supplies to the effort (Salmon & Salmon 1993).

Franklin County was formed 1785 as discussed above. Rocky Mount was made the county seat based on proximity to the Washington Ironworks and as it was centrally located in the county. In Virginia, with the regularity of placement of certain governmental functions, other researchers have shown that courthouses were placed in a non-random fashion as near the center of a county as possible, or where river based towns existed, the courthouse was placed as near halfway along the county long axis in the nearest centrally placed town but on the river (O'Mara 1983:199). The county seats are roughly centrally placed near the geographic center of each county. Franklin County does conform with the central place model.

Early National Period - A.D. 1789 – 1830

Development of farming communities and individual holdings based upon agriculture appears to have accelerated in this period. Hampering the development of the area was the lack of major transportation networks. Unless major transportation networks were developed, the implications were that the area would continue at a subsistence level. However, the population throughput plus the increasing local population seems to have made the local area virtually self-sustaining. Increased local mineral production also must have helped. It was during this time that major local industrial production of iron began.

The War of 1812 affected the county only in that men formed a volunteer company and served in the militia (Salmon & Salmon 1993:94).

Water based transportation system in Franklin County in this period was limited to improvements such as clearing trees and other obstructions.. The system was oriented toward the roanoke River. River improvements were made in this period to the Roanoke River and it is possible that batteau camps were made in the county. The Roanoke/Staunton River Atlas (Trout 2006) shows various Pigg River related navigation locations. It is immediately clear that the Roanoke River was the major transportation artery in this period and that the Pigg probably had batteaux traffic.

Industrial activity in the county in this period was limited mainly to milling. The Böÿe map shows 46 mills operating within the confines of the county in 1827. The 1830 population of the county was 14,911. This is a ratio of one gristmill to 324 people. The nearby Pittsylvania and Halifax Counties had ratios of 1:584 and 1:964 respectively. Spotsylvania County had a ratio of 1:320. Both Southside counties were still heavily involved in tobacco production while the upper Piedmont County had largely switched to cereal crop production by the first quarter of the 19th century. The problems of getting produce to market began to be a problem. Typically, the costs of using a wagon to haul produce versus water made the use of canals an attractive option. Canals were in use in the county with the Roanoke Navigation on the Roanoke River, although its outlet was Albemarle Sound. The Pigg River had a navigation system oriented toward getting pig iron to markets and may have carried other produce.

Three ironworks were shown on the Böÿe map. All are near Rocky Mount. The Washington Ironworks continued operations in this period. Rival companies were started, but such was the economic power of Washington IW, that it bought out Carron Furnace and added it to its production tallies.

Transportation difficulties were being faced with limited success. Petitions to the State Legislature to improve the Pigg River to the Staunton were presented in 1796 and 1799 with little hope of success due to the costs of the project. Staunton River improvements had by this time been started.

Ante-bellum Period - A.D. 1830- 1861

It is important to note that without transportation corridors for export and import of raw materials and finished goods, the population would in general be largely at the subsistence level, as Kulikoff (1986:150) indicates was the case for Southside Virginia. However, farther north, Franklin County had both water and land transportation routes available by the end of the 18th century capable of handling mercantile traffic. James River markets were the main market source for their goods until railroad transportation networks opened the eastern markets. Roanoke in nearby Roanoke County was the nearest urban market. Tobacco was the main export crop as farmers shipped to Danville, Lynchburg and Richmond.

Transportation by state means was begin in this period. The Pittsylvania, Franklin and Botetourt Turnpike was authorized by the general Assembly in 1838 and took 3 years to build from Danville to Roanoke and on to Fincastle. The Rocky Mount Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1847 to provide a road from Lynchburg in Campbell County across part of Franklin County to Floyd County, trending northeast-southwest.

After transportation routes were developed, population increased, tobacco warehouses were opened, towns were expanded and the economies evolved based on commercial agriculture rather than subsistence (Beeman 1984). Salmon & Salmon (1993:116-124) relate the increase of county infrastructure and mercantile establishments in the county in this period. In this period the Washington Ironworks ended its life cycle after a disastrous flood.

Civil War Period - A.D. 1861 - 1865

Franklin County escaped the vast majority of direct effects of the Civil War. The indirect effects were upon industrial centers and transportation facilities but not within the county. The USA actions were raids for specific mission purposes and targets of opportunity along the way.

No Civil War events occurred in Franklin County (Warriner 1959). Citizens produced material for the war effort and supplied soldiers. Salmon & Salmon (1993:288) mention that Peter Saunders, Sr. petitioned for exemptions for his slaveas as they were making iron for the Pittsylvania County company of Bilharz, Hall & Co. to make carbines. John S. Brown also made guns in Franklin County using Saunders iron.

Reconstruction and Growth Period - A.D. 1865 - 1914

The period after the Civil War saw a return to the agricultural past that had been the main means of support for the county citizenry. The main difference was the change from a slave based workforce to an implied labor contract based system. Franklin County appears to have gone through the same general process as the remainder of Virginia as the system sought to accommodate change. Individual farms either failed or prospered according to individual circumstances. In general, diversification was into forest products which remains a large part of the county agricultural system. Tobacco farming remained a large part of the county economy although cereal grain production was more prevalent. So little work on the Reconstruction Period has been done statewide which can be applied to the County that further discussion is fruitless. In general, a system of tenant farming or share-cropping was the norm for the previously slave based economy (Orser 1988).

Railroads came to Franklin County in the 1880's and 1890's although an un-built railroad was chartered in 1872. The Franklin & Pittsylvania was the east-west route and the Norfolk & Western connected Roanoke to Martinsville on the north-south axis.

Improvements to road transportation and the diminution and extinction of the canal and river based transport systems occurred in this period. Steamboat traffic came up the Roanoke River in this period as well with the Nellie.

The small industry numbers grew in this period as well with tanneries, canneries, factories, distilleries, wineries, furniture makers and similar goods and materials manufacturing plants. Gristmills increased in the second half of the century, peaking with 67 in 1897 but declining in the 20th century.

World War I to Present Period - A.D. 1914 - 2005

While the backbone of Franklin County commerce has been agriculture, the development of railroad networks in the 19th century, and road transportation networks starting with Rt. 460 improvements have significantly improved both County. Development along this corridor has been significant.

Mineral production from a variety of sources also contributed significantly to the development of the County. Gristmills declined precipitously in the 20th century due to the sanitary laws passed at the instigation of the very large milling companies in the mid-west that forced changes that could not be economically met by the custom millers. The reason that this was possible was that rail transportation and road improvements allowed movement of massive quantities of goods to the entire country with economies of scale not possible without them.

Smith Mountain Lake was created as a hydroelectric project by Appalachian Power Company I the 1960's. The impoundment flooded the Staunton River valley and inundated farmland and at least one town.

Currently, the County is still primarily agricultural in orientation. Franklin is the center of government the County. The majority of the industry in the County now apart from agriculture is light manufacturing.

Survey Expectations

The expected universe of prehistoric period sites would include, based solely upon the known universe of sites: Paleo sites, either spot finds or with individual site associations may be present on floodplain or first terraces, but not in the project area. Archaic sites would be expected as a series of small perhaps microband seasonally occupied hunting camps occupying knoll tops, saddles, ridge and spur tips, and the area adjacent springheads. Archaic site expectation is moderate due to the topography affording excellent availability for stream drainage but that expectation is tempered by the relative height over the original watercourse. For the Woodland, if the topography, soils and lithic resources available in the area are examined, the expected significant prehistoric occupation would lie adjacent major watercourses. The expectation for Woodland settlement away from major watercourses would be limited to intermittently occupied camps or seasonally occupied procurement sites on the uplands similar to those of the Middle and Late Archaic. Other Woodland sites in the region are located at the confluence of two streams. Contact period sites may be present, but the expectation would be quite low.

In summary, prehistoric resources are expected due to sites of virtually all periods having been reported on similar lower elevation landforms. The majority of previously located sites have all been in previously plowed areas and given the historic intensive land use, it is quite likely that much terrain suitable for prehistoric occupation has been plowed. Due to the demonstrated erosion of topsoils in the area, and the nature of the subsoil, the majority of prehistoric sites are expected to be contained entirely within a plowzone or on a deflated topographic area. Sites with the potential for vertical integrity, i.e., subsurface features or deposits, are expected only on very limited floodplain areas.

Mouer & Harbury (1990), surveying in the Piedmont, provide a succinct and directly applicable summation of the survey expectations for the project area, which is quoted below:

> *Unfortunately, the data of the James River Survey have never been completely analyzed and reported, and surveys in adjacent County have focused primarily on site identification and acquisition of settlement data suitable for predictive modeling. Most excavations of prehistoric sites in the Piedmont have been very limited in their goals and general in their findings. Our current knowledge of Piedmont culture history and process consists of little more than an impressionistic outline. For that reason, any prehistoric site should be considered potentially significant if it provides adequate integrity to permit reasonable data recovery suitable for reconstructing site structure and function, chronology, coherent descriptions of an assemblage, recovery of floral or faunal remains, or other basic archaeological data. Heavily eroded, deflated sites, or multicomponent sites with little integrity are common in the uplands of the Piedmont. Many of these cannot be considered significant beyond the data they provide at the Phase 1 level of survey.*

The expected general universe of historic period sites would include initial patent phase sites from the second quarter of the 18th century through 19th century structures, all based upon agriculture. These sites would consist of foundations of houses, ancillary structures and farm related outlying buildings and possible landscape features. No major plantation sites are expected, but sites belonging to the earlier subsistence agriculture and smaller commercial farms may be expected with sites dating from the 18th through 19th centuries.

In summary, historic resources may be expected on suitable landforms. These sites are not expected in the project area due to the constricted nature of the landform and the existence of farm complexes southwest of the project, making the project area more likely to be fields and grazing lands than habitation sites.

The project area crosses no navigable waterway, but is adjacent to the Pigg River with known water based transportation of pig iron from the Washington Furnace upstream at Rocky Mount.

The relative accessibility of steam engine power in the late 1830's cannot rule out a steam sawmill. These portable units were ubiquitous by the Civil War as power sources not connected with water power allowed more economical exploitation of timber resources away from river, rail and road transportation. There is no means of predicting their locations.

Franklin County was predominantly rural and had a wide architectural range from small holdings to major plantations. Consequently, the expectations would lie in the direction of vernacular domestic structures or sites oriented toward agriculture dating from the initial patents through the late 19th century.

The terrain of the project area is not suitable for major prehistoric occupation due to the limited level terrain and lack of lithic resources. Terrain with stream access may provide for limited occupation in the form of intermittently occupied hunting camps. The adjacent uplands have been shown to have hamlet settlements.

Survey Conditions

The project area was in an agricultural field. Surface visibility averaged about 50% and recent flooding had deposited sand over the surface of the site.

Survey Effectiveness

The purpose of this Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey is to provide Franklin County with an evaluation of the number, nature and distribution of cultural resources within the project area to facilitate project planning. The effectiveness of any survey is dependent upon the methods and techniques applied to the project area. The sampling strategy used was a combination of visual examination and machine trenching of an agricultural field to delimit previously recorded site locations. It is demonstrable in practice that all the techniques employed to evaluate the project area, that the results are reproducible and are statistically viable from any reasonable sampling approach, which proved that the selected methods are a powerful predictive tool. Thus the survey can be shown both statistically and informational to have accurately portrayed the cultural resources of the project area within limits accepted by DHR for other surveyors.

SURVEY RESULTS

Survey within the area of the proposed White Water Rafting Park showed one previously recorded archaeological site (FR234) within the project limits and one standing structure (33-16) adjacent to but part of the overall project.

Archaeological Site 44FR234 was identified by Barber (1991) as a multi-period artifact scatter containing debitage, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic projectile points and Late Woodland Dan River Series pottery. Lithic types were quartz, chalcedony and chert with one projectile point of quartzite. This site is within the project. It was delineated in the field and will not be affected by the project. It will be seeded over with grass along with the remainder of the floodplain for flood control and for recreational use. Further work is not recommended as the site is to be protected and not disturbed. The plans call for the site to be avoided by construction. Short-term deposition of riverine deposits from the breaching of the dam is scheduled for the surface of the site. Other than mild compression, the net result will be no damage to the site if no topsoil is removed. If, however, the site is later to be disturbed, Barber's survey recommended a Phase II Survey to determine significance. Appendix A has the site form and Apppendix B has photos of the site.

Standing Structure 33-16 (Pigg River Dam) was inventoried by Berger (1990) and was described as a 240 foot long 25 foot high hydroelectric dam built in 1920 and powered by a turbine. As observed, the dam has been inactive for some time and has suffered degradation via neglect and vandalism. The turbine house and generator building has been stripped of materials and vandalized by spray paint and general intentional damage. The intakes are clogged. The dam has suffered exfoliation on the downstream surface as well. The dam is strengthened by three buttresses as part of the original build event. Appendix A has the site form and Apppendix B has photos of the structure.

Berger's report made no recommendations and was part of a history of dams and hydroelectric facilities in VA. It was basically a short history and literature search. The information on the dam was obtained from the Virginia Dam Inventory. Franklin County has indicated that the structure has been evaluated and not found eligible. However, background research at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources showed that the Reconnaissance Survey form had been provided at which time it was given an accession number. There was no indication of an evaluation.

As it exists now, it is a navigation obstruction and a safety hazard for the bridge downstream and for the proposed facility in that if the dam broke, the likelihood of severe damage to both would be high. The dam is a common survivor of a common type. The construction technique is well documented, photographs have been taken and the relevant information has been obtained from the dam, apart from taking additional measurements for the purposes of recording the cross-section of the facility that would in any event be partial as the upstream edge could not be accessed. The 1920 construction date, the lack of architectural adornment and the damaged nature of the facility argue against further work.

When the dam is removed, the destruction should be monitored by an archaeologist familiar with dams as they are often built in series downstream from one another and built using the latest available technology. It is possible that an earlier wooden dam will be found in the pond of the current dam.

Although currently in the planning stages, if the Pigg River is diverted for the purposes of constructing an enhanced white water rafting experience, both the cut through the neck of the landform and the bed of the river should be examined by a qualified archaeologist prior to the commencement of work on the cut and immediately after the river is drained. The area mentioned by Trout with the rock cut is in the neck of the landform. As the river was used for the transport of materials downstream from Rocky Mount from the Washington Furnace, it is probable that some cargo went overboard and would contribute considerably to the understanding of early industry in Franklin County.

The trenching test regimen was carried out using a backhoe with intervals between tests of 100 feet and as deep as the machine could reach. The maximum depth achieved was 12 feet. Where the subsoil was identified as identical to adjacent tests and undisturbed, we limited the testing to 3.5-4'. The deposited materials were the topsoil that was a mixture of sand, silt and clay alluvium that had been thoroughly homogenized by subsequent plowing with 20th century plows to the standard 12" plowzone depth. In places the sandy top alluvial soil was up to 20" in thickness. Plowzone was demarcated by a sharp and distinct line separating it from subsoil. The subsoil was a tan slightly sandy clay consistent with limestone bedrock decomposition over geological timeframes manifested onsite by alluvial deposition. We noted in several tests a gravel bar of 10-20cm river cobbles at the bottom. The outer set of tests adjacent to the river all showed a very deep subsoil consisting of alluvial sand deposits down to the maximum machine trench depth (T3, T4, T10). In T4, a lens of rock of the local dark gray limestone was noted.

No lenses of organic materials, no artifacts and no differentiation vertically in the subsoil from the bottom of the plowzone to the bottom of the trenches were noted within any of the layers. The materials were also devoid of charcoal. No pit features or other habitation indicators were noted below plowzone. Due to safety factors, we scraped the trench edges and photographed the trench wall.

The depositional sequence showed that the Pigg River had deposited material on the inside of the curve per normal lessening of velocity and load carrying capacity that had deposited a clay/sand combination. That material had partially rested on a river cobble gravel bar that had itself been covered by the sand/clay deposits. The outer edge of the project adjacent to the river showed that the river had cut down and removed the initial layers and deposited a subsequent set of alluvial sands upon the landform. When that had leveled out and a flood levee had formed, the current landform was established. It was upon this landform that the earliest occupation in the Archaic began and which continued into the Archaic and Woodland Periods.

Table 1. Shows the topsoil depth and total depth of each trench.

Topsoil depth and total depth of each trench.			
	A	B	C
1	Test #	Plowzone Thickness	Total Depth
2	1	12"	10.5'
3	2	12"	10.5'
4	3	17"	12'
5	4	14"	11.5'
6	5	14"	8'
7	6	21"	4'
8	7	16"	11.5'
9	8	12"	41"
10	9	10"	39"
11	10	11", sandy to 20"	10'
12	11	11"	78"
13	12	10"	78"
14	13	12"	74"
15	14	11"	54"

Following is a description of each trench and the findings within each. It should be noted that no sub-plowzone horizons were noted of prehistoric origin. All materials, as indicated by Barber, were from the Archaic and Woodland. We had held that with that time range of occupation of the site Barber recorded in the plowzone, the likelihood of finding sub-plowzone deposits was extremely low. It appears from the testing regimen to be the case.

Trench #1 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 12" consist of gray loam. From 12" to bottom of the trench at 10.5 ft. reddish clay loam. Each of the trenches was a variation upon that theme, except trench #10. No artifacts were found.

Trench #2 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 12" consist of gray loam. From 12" to bottom of the trench at 10.5 ft. reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #3 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 17" consist of gray loam. From 17" to bottom of the trench at 12 ft. tan sand alluvium. No artifacts were found.

Trench #4 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 14" consist of gray loam. From 14" to bottom of the trench at 11.5 ft. tan sand alluvium. A gravel lense of local geological material was noted at 48" below surface. No artifacts were found.

Trench #5 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 14" consist of gray loam. From 14" to bottom of the trench at 8 ft. tan sand alluvium. No artifacts were found.

Trench #6 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 21" consist of gray loam. From 21" to bottom of the trench at 4 ft. reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #7 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 16" consist of gray loam. From 16" to bottom of the trench at 11.5 ft. reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #8 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 12" consist of gray loam. From 12" to bottom of the trench at 41" reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #9 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 10" consist of gray loam. From 10" to bottom of the trench at 39" reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #10 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 11" consist of gray loam. From 11" to 20" is notable the presence of sandy material, and from 20" to bottom of the trench at 10 ft. tan sand alluvium. No artifacts were found.

Trench #11 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 11" consist of gray loam. From 11" to bottom of the trench at 78" reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #12 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 10" consist of gray loam. From 10" to bottom of the trench at 78" reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #13 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 12" consist of gray loam. From 12" to bottom of the trench at 74" reddish clay loam. No artifacts were found.

Trench #14 Profile: Plowzone thickness 0 to 11" consist of gray loam. From 11" to bottom of the trench at 54" reddish clay loam. In any of the trenches the bedrock was exposed. No artifacts were found.

The project is generally recommended to proceed to construction with the above provisos.

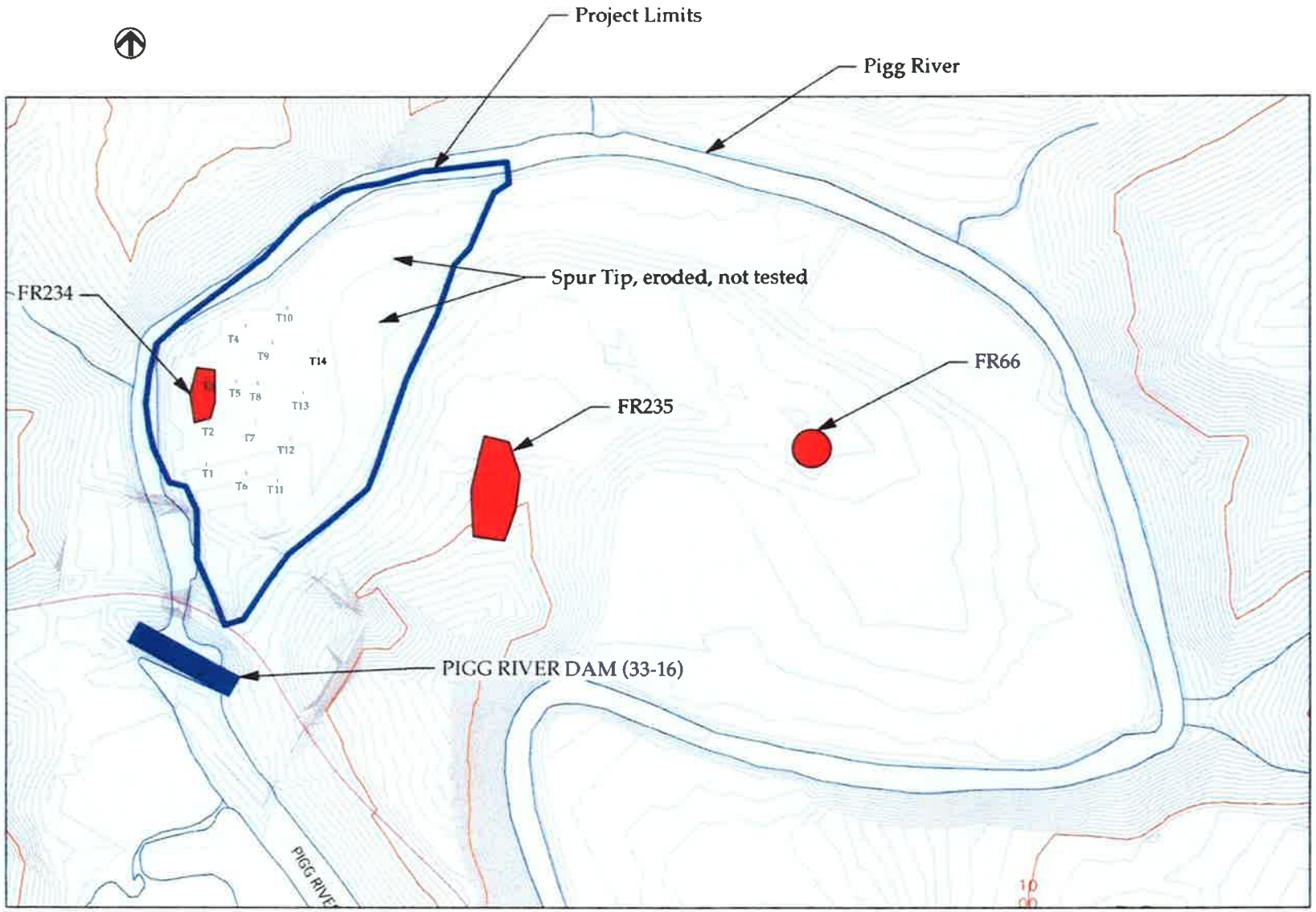

Figure 9. Project Contur Map With Trench Locations.

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Sites

The project area had been previously surveyed with one archaeological site recorded within the current project limits. As long as there is no subsurface disturbance to this site beyond grass seeding, construction is recommended to proceed.

Standing Structures

The Pigg River Dam is an early 20th century concrete structure with no architectural embellishments. It was a hydroelectric facility that was abandoned for several years. The generator room and turbine room have been stripped of equipment and vandalized. Further work is recommended by a qualified archaeologist when it is demolished to check for the presence of an earlier dam upstream in the current pond.

General Recommendations

No archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed project. Construction will avoid the known site within the project limits. The project is thus recommended to proceed to construction.

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Appendix A – Site Survey Forms

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT **Report Generated on:** 12/21/2006

City/County: Franklin (County)
VDHR Site Number: 44FR0066 **Other VDHR Number:**
Site Name:
Temporary Designation:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation
Native American

Temporal Designation
Early Archaic

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Category for thematic context: Domestic

Example: Hamlet
Comments/Remarks:

USGS Quadrangle(s): GLADEHILL

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Dimensions: 825 feet by 262 feet **Acreage:**
Survey Strategy: Informant

Site Condition: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Description:
1-2-83(JTM,etal)- Site appears significantly important and may be multi-component but artifacts found along a tear drop shaped ridge. Site ideal for defense as Pigg River circles the whole site almost creating an island. Soil is dark humus where house and pit stand out. Otherwise the soil is red to dark brown clay. Site is highly eroded and being plowed away.
11-22-91(MB,etal)- Site update based on new survey; reduction in site size. Site is marked by 2 50' diameter concentrations of periwinkle shell on the surface and connected by a low density scatter of quartz debitage. (187.5' x 70') Site surveyed by pedestrian walkover with 1 subsurface shovel test.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:**
Example: Agricultural field
Comments/Remarks:
11-22-91(MB,etal)- Site location is soon to be associated with Rocky Mount Wastewater Treatment Facility.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? **Specimens Depository:**

Assemblage Description:

1-2-83(JTM,etal)- greenstone hoe; chips of all triangular points; mussell shells, periwinkle concentration; lots pf pottery with distinct grit texture- 100-150 sherds consisting of sand-grit temper, quartz temper, mostly fabric impressed; 1 Palmer point
11-22-91(MB,etal)- quartz debitage and sand tempered pot sherds housed by Preservation Technologies, Inc.

Specimens Reported? No
Assemblage description—reported:

City/County: Franklin (County)
VDHR Site Number: 44FR0234 **Other VDHR Number:**
Site Name:
Temporary Designation:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation **Temporal Designation**

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1
Category for thematic context: Domestic

Example: Other
Comments/Remarks: Lithic scatter

USGS Quadrangle(s): GLADEHILL

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Dimensions: 400 feet by 250 feet **Acreage:**
Survey Strategy: Surface Testing
Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Description:
Site located in plowed field with corn harvested, good Surface visibility; artifacts flagged and collected by taped grid system: flakes and other debitage bagged, tools and ceramics numbered and bagged separetly.

CURRENT LAND USE

CURRENT LAND USE #

Land Use: **Dates of Use:**
Example:
Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** Preservation Technologies, Inc. Lab

Assemblage Description:

Artifacts include 32 quartz flakes and 7 chunks of clear & milky quartz: 12 flakes and 10 chunks of white quartz; 11 flakes and 13 chunks of yellow quartz; 1 flake sugary quartz; 2 flakes rose quartz; 2 flakes of grey quartz; 3 translucent quartz flakes; 2 clear quartz flakes, 7 chalcedony flakes; 8 chert flakes. Numbered artifacts on separate sheet. Including two projectile points and one broken point.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Date: 1991/10/29
Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase I Survey
Organization or Person
First **Last**
Preservation Technologies Inc.-Mike Barber
Id # Associated with Event:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

City/County: Franklin (County)
VDHR Site Number: 44FR0235 **Other VDHR Number:**
Site Name:
Temporary Designation:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation
Native American

Temporal Designation
Prehistoric/Unknown

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Category for thematic context: Domestic

Example: Camp
Comments/Remarks: lithic concentration

USGS Quadrangle(s): GLADEHILL

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Dimensions: 600 feet by 100 feet **Acreage:**
Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Description:
Previously Shovel tests at apex of ridge; currently, pedestrian survey in recently exposed surface.
Rumour of periwinkle and Indian graveyard in wooded area on ridge but no artifacts could be located in that area.

CURRENT LAND USE

CURRENT LAND USE # 1

Land Use: Indeterminate **Dates of Use:**
Example: Other
Comments/Remarks: Area has been cleared for wastewater treatment plant.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? **Specimens Depository:**

Assemblage Description:

Three Archaic projectile points, 2 broken bifaces, quartz flakes.

Specimens Reported? No
Assemblage description--reported:

Local deputies report" arrow head" finds; local farmer indicated that large collections were obtained from this and other areas of the tract (possible but unlikely).

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey
Franklin (County)
Resource Identification
National Register Eligibility Status
Property is Historic (50 years or older)
Property has not been evaluated
Property Name(s): ..... Rocky Mount Dam {Historic/Current}
Property Date: ..... ca 1920
Address(s): ..... Pigg River {Current}
County/Independent City: Franklin (County)
City: ..... Rocky Mount
State, Zip: .....Virginia
USGS Quad Name: ..... GLADEHILL
Surrounding area: ..... Rural
Restricted location data?. No
Resource Description
Ownership Status: ..... Private
Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:
Site Description: ..... April 1990: Dam dated to 1920's by the Rockfish Corporation(1981).
WUZIT Count: NR Resource Count:
No. Wuzit Types Historic?
1 Dam Contributing
Individual Resource Information
WUZIT: ..... Dam
Est. Date of Construction: .... 1920 ca {Local Records} *Accessed?* ..... No Not accessible
Primary Resource? ..... Yes *Number of Stories:* 0.0
Architectural Style: ..... No Style Listed *Condition:* ..... N/A
Interior Plan Type: ..... *Threats to Resource:* ..... None Known
April 1990: Dam dates to 1920's by Rockfish Corporation (1981),), concrete gravity structure, 240' long, 25' high, 25' head; powerhouse at west abutment contains vertical turbine in pressure casing, 150 kw. Formerly owned by AEPCo, now owned by Town of Rocky Mount.
Description:

National Register Eligibility Information *(Intensive Level Survey)*
Historic Time Period(s):..... Q- World War I to World War II (1914-1945)
Significance Statement:
Bibliographic Documentation
Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: ..... Survey Report
Author: .....
Citation Abbreviation: ..... Hydroelectric Power Development in Virginia, 1895-1940
Notes: ..... Prepared for: Appalachian Power Company. Prepared by: The Cultural Resource Group; Louis Berger and Associates, INC. East Orange, New Jersey
Name: ..... Unknown Town of Rocky Mount
City: ..... Rocky Mount
Zip: ..... *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

Appendix B – Site Photographs

S HALF FIELD, VIEW TO WNW

N HALF FIELD, VIEW TO NWXW

WHOLE FIELD, VIEW TO WNW

WHOLE FIELD, VIEW TO NW

T1.1

T2.1

T3.1

T4.1

T5.1

T6

T7.1

T8

T9

T10

T11

T12

T13

T14

Appendix C - Trench Profiles

T#: 1
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 2.5YR4/8
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 2
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 2.5YR4/8
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 3
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 2.5YR4/8
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 4
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 7.5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan sands

T#: 5
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 6
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 7
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 8
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 9
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 10
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 2.5YR4/8
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 11
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 12
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 13
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand

T#: 14
Topsoil Munsell #: 5YR7/4
Topsoil Type: Sand loam
Subsoil Munsell # 5YR6/4
Subsoil Type: red/tan clay w/ sand