APPENDIX 1 – Historic Resources

Tribal Concurrence Email

DHR Clearance

Project Review Application conducted at request of Tribal Agency

Cultural Resources Report including Area of Potential Effect Map

VDOT Programmatic Categorical Exclusion noting no potential Historic Properties

Catherine Van Noy

From: McKelvey, Kristal <kristal.mckelvey@dcr.virginia.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2023 3:39 PM
To: Tim Pace; Catherine Van Noy
Subject: Fwd: DCR Virginia LWCF Projects - return coordination and surveys (1 of 2)

Hello again,
Great news - Delaware Nation concurs with the results (see communication below). I'm pretty sure that clears the Section 106 requirements. NPS was included in the correspondence and I am grateful for the quick response from the Tribe.
Have a good weekend,
Kristal

Kristal McKelvey
Recreation Grants Manager-DCR - PRR Division
Work Phone: 804-508-8896

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Katelyn Lucas** <klucas@delawarenation-nsn.gov>
Date: Fri, Feb 10, 2023 at 3:35 PM
Subject: RE: DCR Virginia LWCF Projects - return coordination and surveys (1 of 2)
To: McKelvey, Kristal <kristal.mckelvey@dcr.virginia.gov>
Cc: Manhart, Frederick W <bill_manhart@nps.gov>, Duling, Benita <benita_duling@nps.gov>, rr DCR PRR Recreation Grants <recreationgrants@dcr.virginia.gov>

Hello,

Thank you for providing this additional information. Based on the results of the archaeological survey work, we concur with the recommendations and don't have any further concerns.

Sincerely,

Katelyn Lucas
Delaware Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PhD Candidate
405-544-8115
klucas@delawarenation-nsn.gov

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From: McKelvey, Kristal <kristal.mckelvey@dcr.virginia.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 9, 2023 1:58 PM
To: Katelyn Lucas; Deborah Dotson
Cc: Manhart, Frederick W; Duling, Benita; rr DCR PRR Recreation Grants
Subject: DCR Virginia LWCF Projects - return coordination and surveys (1 of 2)

Good afternoon,
Please see attached letter and two surveys in response to your request for archeological surveys in the City of Suffolk for the Constants North Park proposed development and the Henry County Dick & Willie Trail Phase 6A.
Please let me know if you need any further information at this time and I look forward to hearing back from you. I would appreciate it if you keep the National Park Service staff in the communications as well (cc'ed here).
I will follow this with a mailed copy of this information as well.
Thank you sincerely,
Kristal McKelvey

Kristal McKelvey
Recreation Grants Manager
Planning and Recreation Resources Division
Work Cell Phone: (804) 508-8896

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE:

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Travis A. Voyles
Acting Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

Matthew S. Wells
Director

Andrew W. Smith
Chief Deputy Director

Frank N. Stovall
Deputy Director for Operations

Darryl Glover
Deputy Director for Dam Safety, Floodplain Management and Soil and Water Conservation

Laura Ellis
Deputy Director for Administration and Finance

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

February 9, 2023

Delaware Nation
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Deborah Dotson:

The Department of Conservation & Recreation (DCR) is Virginia's governmental sponsor and liaison for the National Park Service (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs. The DCR Division of Planning & Recreation Resources (PRR) is responsible for the administration of the LWCF Stateside Assistance Program and the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Program (ORLP) grants, and serves as the Associate State Liaison Recreation Officers (ASLO) of the LWCF program for the Commonwealth. These programs provide matching Federal grant funds to states and through states to eligible entities for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

DCR notified the Delaware Nation of several LWCF project applications and received a response dated September 13, 2022 requesting archaeological survey in undisturbed areas. Two of the projects have survey reports completed and have the following summarized results:

- **VA DCR Suffolk Constant's North Park Development:**
  - "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Constant's North Park" by Timmons Group January 2023
  - Pages 75 and 76: Upon conducting an existing impervious surface investigation on the site the results indicate the subsurface of the project site is primarily underlain by fill and impervious material. Timmons recommends the development of the project area as a riverfont park will not affect any architectural or archeological resource potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic places.
- **VA DCR Henry County Dick & Willie Trail:**
  - See page 26 on enclosed "PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CROSS-COUNTRY TRAIL SEGMENT OF THE DICK AND WILLIE PASSAGE PHASE 6A TRAIL CONNECTOR - HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA" by Appalachian Archaeology LLC September 2022
  - "Based on the results of this Phase I investigation, the proposed cross-country trail segment for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector will have no effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. Records searches revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this investigation. No sites listed in or eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed construction. No further archaeological work is recommended."

Thank you for your consideration of these results. Please provide concurrence or final communication to the National Park Service and the Department of Conservation & Recreation as soon as possible.

If you would like to discuss the project, or if you have any questions or comments contact me at kristal.mckelvey@dcr.virginia.gov or (804) 508-8896.

Sincerely,

Kristal McKelvey

Kristal D. McKelvey
Chief Recreation Grants Manager

Encl.
Suffolk Constant's Point Cultural Resources Survey
Archeological Survey of the Proposed Cross-Country Trail Segment Phase 6A in Henry County Virginia

eCC: Bill Manhart, NPS
Christy Fisher, City of Suffolk
Tim Pace, Henry County

Delaware Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Department
31064 State Highway 281
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone (405)247-2448

Sept 13, 2022

To Whom It May Concern:

The Delaware Nation Historic Preservation Department received correspondence regarding the following referenced project(s). Our office is committed to protecting tribal heritage, culture, and religion with particular concern for archaeological sites potentially containing burials and associated funerary objects. The Lenape people occupied and/or interacted in the area indicated in your letter prior to European contact until their eventual removal to our present locations. **We accept your invitation to consult.**

For the following project(s):

VA DCR Colonial Heights
VA DCR Gordonsville Park
VA DCR Town of Marion Callen Drive
VA DCR Neabsco Creek Julie J Metz Trail
VA DCR City of Charlottesville's Moores Creek Property Acquisition

According to our files, the proposed project should have **no adverse effect on** any known cultural or religious sites of interest to the Delaware Nation, but there is always the potential for discovery of archaeological resources in this area. Should the scope of the project be amended to include any additional ground-disturbing activity, you will need to reinitiate consultation with our office. **Please continue with the project as planned** keeping in mind during construction should human remains and/or any Native American archaeological resources inadvertently be uncovered, all construction and ground disturbing activities should immediately be halted until the appropriate state agencies, as well as this office, are notified (within 24 hours), and a proper archaeological assessment can be made.

For the following project(s):

VA DCR Alexandria John Ewald Park
VA DCR Suffolk Constant's North Park Development
VA DCR Henry County Dick & Willie Trail

We concur with the that an archaeological survey is needed for previously undisturbed areas within the APE expecting ground disturbance. Delaware Nation objects to projects that will disturb or destroy archaeological sites, especially burial sites, that may be eligible for the Nation Register of Historic Places. **Please provide us with copies of the State Historic Preservation Officer's report and any archaeological survey reports once they are completed before we can make a determination on this project.**

Please note that Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Stockbridge Munsee Community are the only Federally Recognized Delaware/Lenape entities in the United States and consultation for Lenape homelands must be made with only the designated staff of these three Nations (and/or other federally recognized tribal nations who may have overlapping areas of interest). We appreciate your cooperation in contacting the Delaware Nation Historic Preservation Office to conduct proper Section 106 consultation. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact our offices at 405-247-2448 ext. 1403.

Katelyn Lucas

Katelyn Lucas
Historic Preservation Assistant
Delaware Nation
405-544-8115
klucas@delawarenation-nsn.gov

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Travis A. Voyles
Acting Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director
Tel: (804) 482-6446
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

December 22, 2022

Ben Leatherland
Sr. Environmental Scientist
Hurt & Proffitt
5238 Valleypointe Parkway
Suite 2B, Building C
Roanoke, Virginia 24019

RE: Dick & Willie Passage Trail Connector
Martinsville, Virginia
DHR File No. 2022-4499

Dear Mr. Leatherland:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received the revised report titled *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cross-Country Trail Segment of the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector, Henry County, Virginia* (September 20, 2022) prepared by Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, for Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department. This report documents fieldwork conducted to support compliance for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The project, as presented, entails constructing a trail between Spruce Street and the Dick & Willie Passage Trail in Martinsville, Virginia.

The Phase I archaeological report documents a survey of approximately 1.23 acres. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area of potential effect (APE). Shovel testing was negative for archaeological material. Additionally, no architectural resources were determined to be within the APE of this project. Based on this information, DHR concludes that no historic properties will be affected by this project.

Please send a hardcopy of the revised report to DHR for our archives.

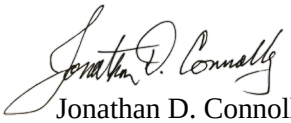
Thank you for consulting with our office. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at 804-482-8089 or via email, jonathan.connolly@dhr.virginia.gov

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Sincerely,



Jonathan D. Connolly, Project Review Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

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Fax: (804) 367-2391

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CROSS-COUNTRY TRAIL SEGMENT OF THE DICK AND WILLIE PASSAGE PHASE 6A TRAIL CONNECTOR HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By:
Kiristen D. Webb

Submitted by:
Appalachian Archaeology, LLC
PO Box 984
Wooton, KY 41776

Prepared for:
Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department
PO Box 7
Collinsville, VA 24078

APPALACHIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, LLC

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CROSS-COUNTRY TRAIL SEGMENT OF THE DICK AND WILLIE PASSAGE PHASE 6A TRAIL CONNECTOR, HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By:
Kiristen D. Webb

Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department
PO Box 7
Collins, VA 24078
Contact Person: Tim Pace, P.E.
Phone: (276) 634-2559

Prepared by:
Appalachian Archaeology, LLC.
PO Box 984
Wooton, KY 41776
Phone: (606) 279-4569
Email: appalachianarchaeology@gmail.com

Kiristen D. Webb, RPA
Principal Investigator

September 20, 2022

Lead Agency: National Park Service, Land and Water Conservation Fund

ABSTRACT

Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, was contracted by the Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed cross-country trail segment of the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector in Henry County, Virginia. The proposed undertaking entails constructing a greenway trail that will extend from Spruce Street to the Dick and Willie Passage Trail. The connector trail will utilize approximately 610 meters (2000 feet) of existing and new/proposed Spruce Street sidewalk, along with a short approximate 305-meter (1000-foot) cross-country trail segment and one bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek. The project Area of Potential Effects for the cross-country trial segment has never been surveyed for archaeological resources and does not appear to have been subjected to previous ground disturbance. Therefore, upon review of the proposed undertaking, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has recommended a Phase I archaeological survey of the cross-country trail segment. The Area of Potential Effects for this segment encompasses approximately 1.23 acre (0.5 hectare) and was surveyed in its entirety. The county may receive financial assistance from the National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The entire Area of Potential Effects was visually inspected during the archaeological survey. Systematic shovel testing was employed in the eastern extent of the project area near Mullberry Creek, along a ridgetop in the central portion, and on a narrow ridgetop near the Public Right-Of-Way. Most of the Area of Potential Effects is situated on steep slope exceeding 15 percent and did not warrant shovel testing. The excavated shovel tests proved to be negative of cultural materials or subsurface features. No surficial cultural features were discovered by means of the visual inspection.

As no historic properties are present, no further archaeological work is recommended. The project should be allowed to move forward without further encumbrance from the Section 106 process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the field methods utilized during a Phase I archaeological survey conducted on September 13, 2022, and the results of that survey. Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, was contracted by the Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed cross-country trial segment of the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector in Henry County, Virginia. The proposed undertaking entails constructing a greenway trail that will extend from Spruce Street to the Dick and Willie Passage Trail. The connector trail will utilize approximately 610 meters (2000 feet) of existing and new/proposed Spruce Street sidewalk, along with a short approximate 305-meter (1000-foot) cross-country trail segment and one bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek. The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the cross-country trial segment has never been surveyed for archaeological resources and does not appear to have been subjected to previous ground disturbance. Therefore, upon review of the proposed undertaking, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has recommended a Phase I archaeological survey of the cross-country trail segment. The APE for this segment encompasses approximately 1.23 acre (0.5 hectare) (Figure 1-5) and was surveyed in its entirety. The county may receive financial assistance from the National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Project Sponsors and Regulatory Authority

This study was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983), and with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia prepared by the Virginia DHR (2017). All aspects of the investigation summarized in this report were conducted in accordance with guidelines outlined in *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017).

Purpose and Scope of Work

The archaeological surveyors were prepared to shovel test areas of less than 15 percent slope that were not previously disturbed and to visually inspect the entire APE. This assessment's purpose was to locate, describe, and evaluate any historic properties or sites that may be affected by the proposed project, and to make recommendations for their future treatment. Cultural deposits less than 50 years of age were not classified as sites in accordance with *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary to the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (National Park Service 1983).

Principal Investigator and Field Crew

Kiristen Webb and Shawn Webb conducted the fieldwork over the course of eight person hours. Mrs. Webb, M.A., RPA, who served as principal investigator for this investigation, meets or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's "Professional Qualifications Standards" (48 FR 44738-9). She has an M.A. from the University of Florida (2010, Anthropology) and has over 18 years of archaeological experience. Mr. Webb has a B.A. in Anthropology (2009) with a specialization in archaeology from the University of Kentucky. He has over 14 years of archaeological experience.

Kiristen Webb served as field director and authored and compiled the final report. Shawn Webb prepared the maps and formatted the report.

Description of Project Area

The project location is in Henry County, Virginia (Figure 1-1), located within the Piedmont physiographic province, and can be found on the Martinsville East, Virginia, United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle map (Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3). The project area is located along a ridge at an elevation ranging from approximately 220 to 244 meters (720 to 800 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Henry County Parks and Recreation Department owns and operates multiple trails at various locations through the county. The Dick and Willie Passage Rail Trail is an existing paved rail trail that is located in Martinsville and Henry County. The trail is part of the former Danville and Western Railroad. The proposed Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector entails constructing a greenway trail that will extend from Spruce Street to the Dick and Willie Passage Trail. The connector trail will utilize approximately 610 meters (2000 feet) of existing and new/proposed Spruce Street sidewalk, along with a short approximate 305-meter (1000-foot) cross-country trail segment and one bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek. Additionally, the proposed undertaking calls for clearing and grubbing behind the guardrail along Spruce Street at the beginning of the cross-country trail. The current survey is limited to the proposed cross-country trail segment which includes the bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek and clearing along the Spruce Street guardrail (Figure 1-5).

Vegetation along the entire APE consisted of typical hardwood trees and various types of weeds. Ground surface visibility was 10 percent at best due to vegetation and leaf litter.

Summary of Investigations

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed cross-country trail segment for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector in Henry County, Virginia, by archaeologists from Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, at the request of the Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department.

Based on the results of this Phase I investigation, the proposed cross-country trail segment will have no effect on known cultural resources. Records searches revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE, and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this investigation. No further archaeological work is necessary within the APE.

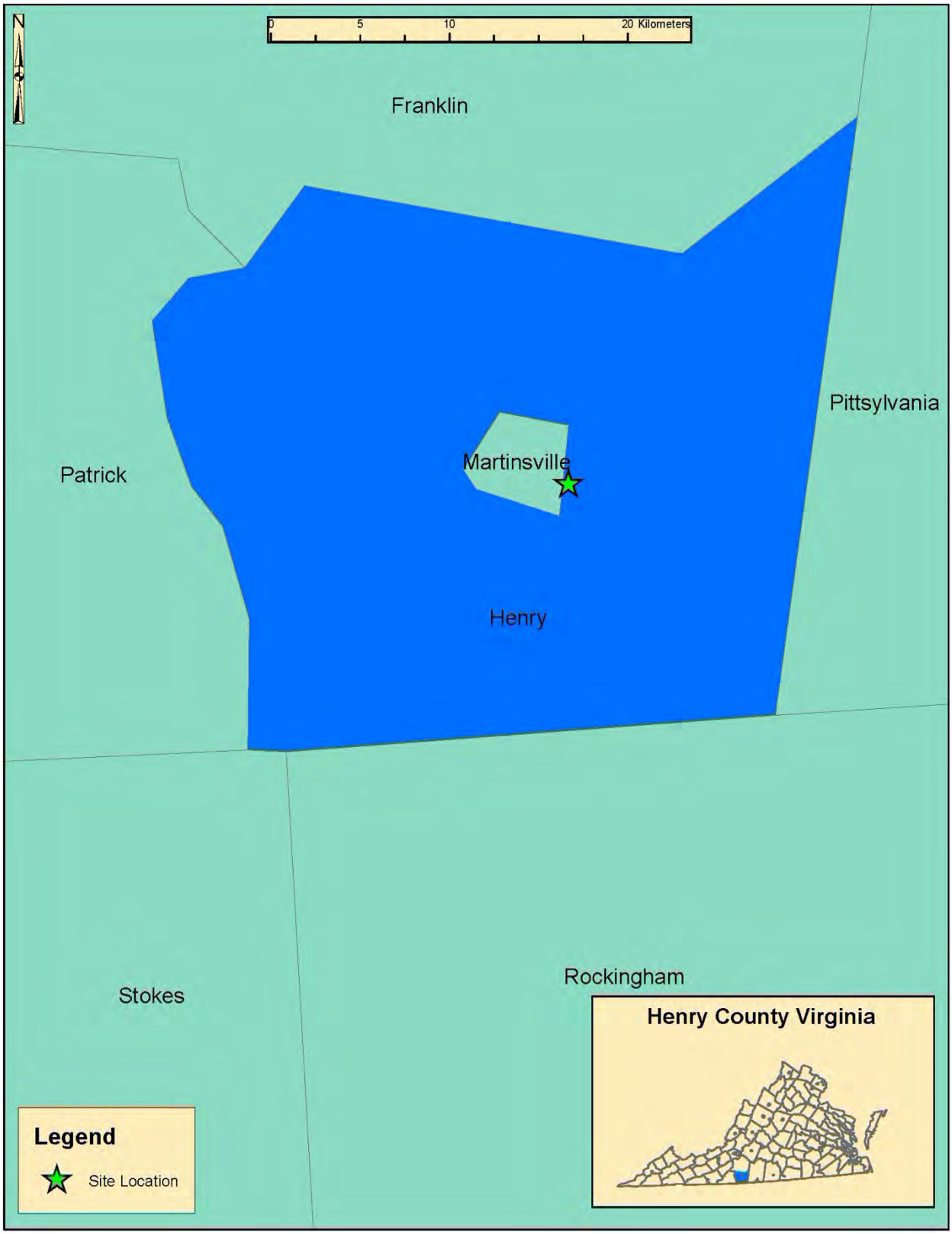

Figure 1-1. Project Location Within Henry County

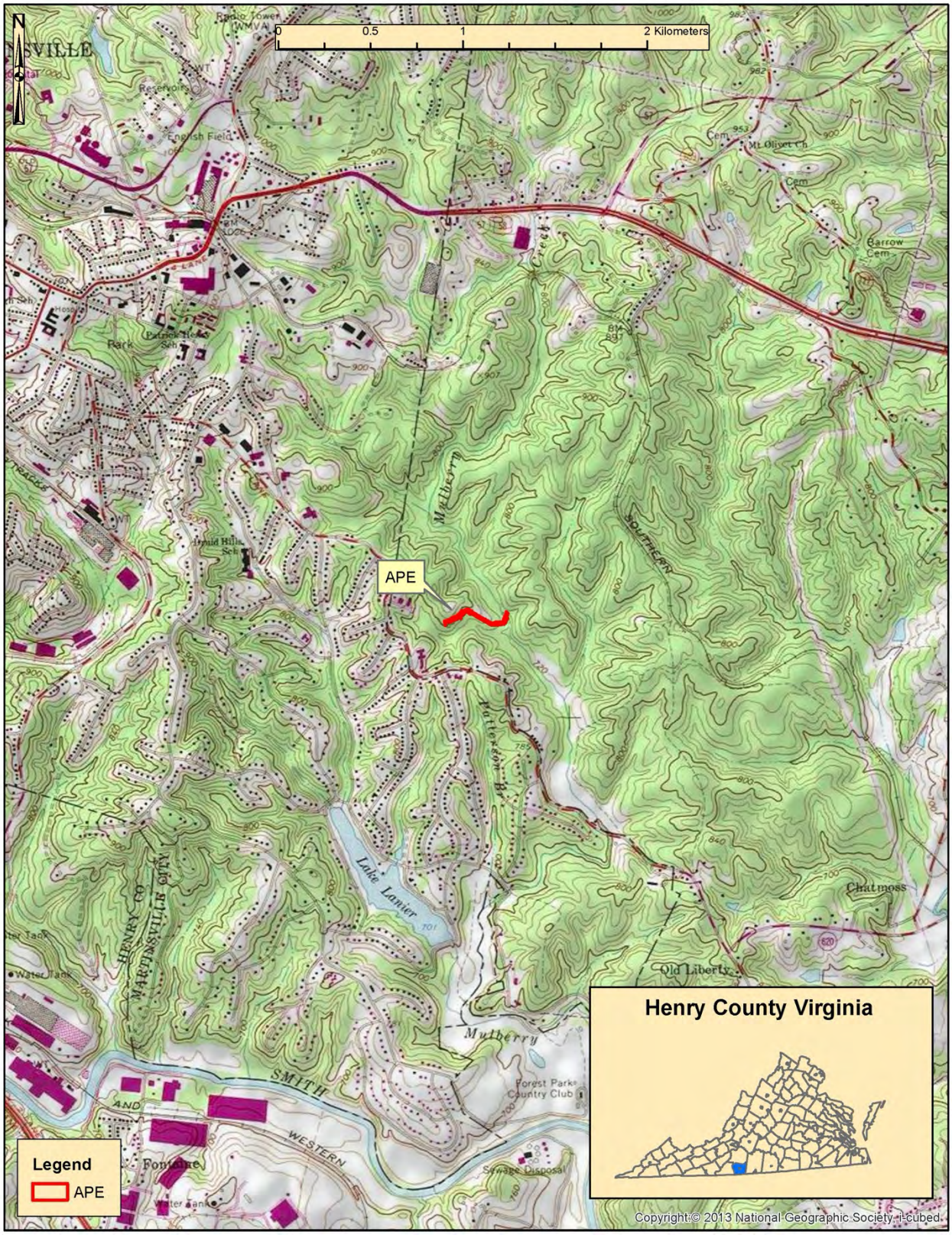

Figure 1-2. USGS Topographical Map Showing Project Location

Figure 1-3. Martinsville East, Virginia 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Showing APE

Figure 1-4. Aerial Photograph Showing APE

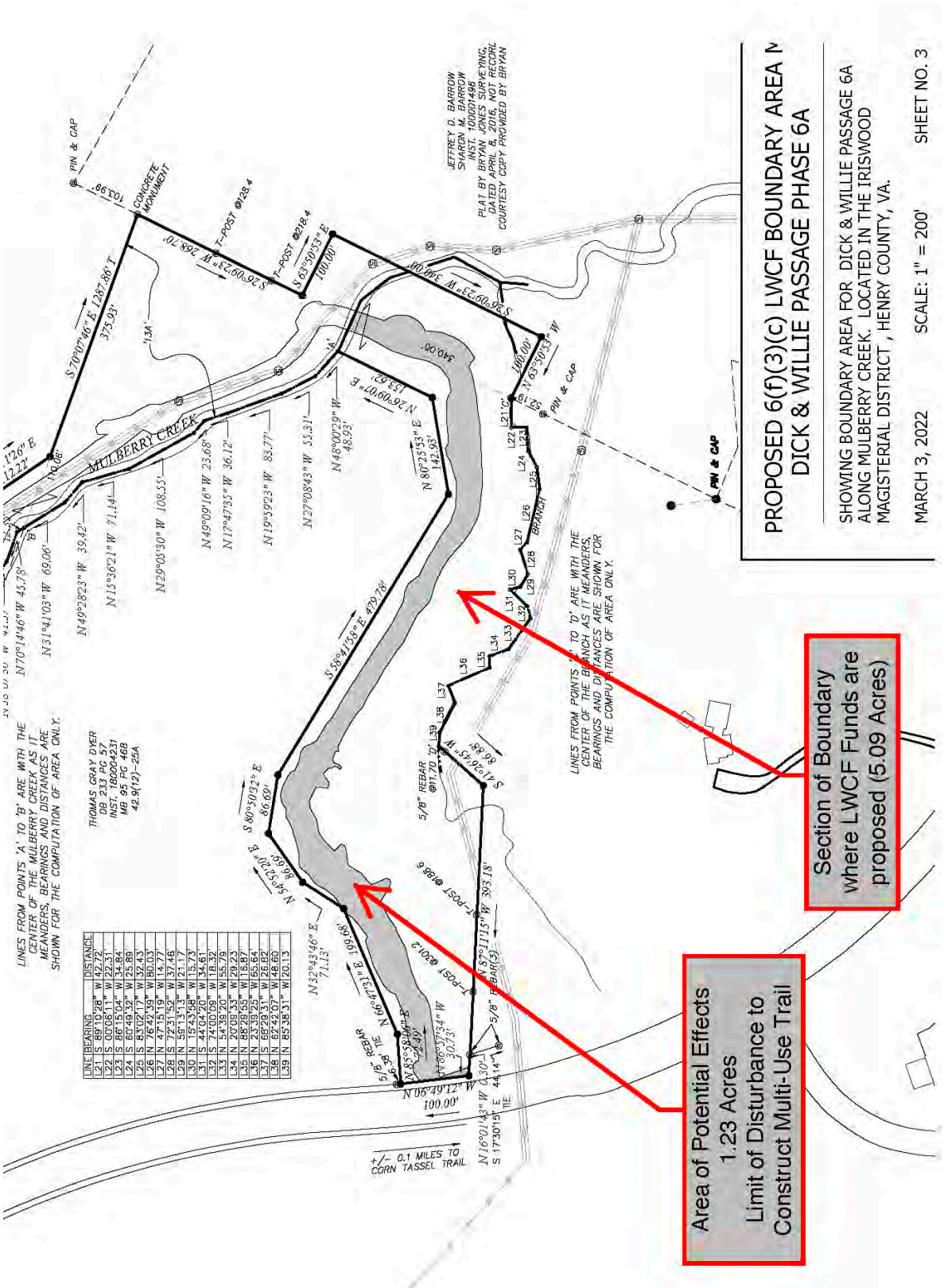

Figure 1-5. Plan Drawings Showing Proposed Cross-Country Trail Segment for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section provides a summary of the environmental setting of the project area, including information on the physiography, geology, soils, climate, and vegetation. This information is provided, with a historical perspective, to illustrate how the environmental setting of the project area may have changed over the course of human habitation. The information is intended to provide a description of the modern and prehistoric landscape.

Physiography and Geology

Henry County is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province. The Piedmont province is the largest physiographic region in the state of Virginia. This region is dominated by hard, crystalline igneous and metamorphic formations, with some areas of sedimentary rock and sapprolite deposits overlying the bedrock. The project area is underlain by Fork Mountain formation deposits consisting mica and schist of the Proterozoic and Cambrian eras (VDGMR 2020). The topography of Henry County is well dissected by streams. It has wide to narrow, undulating to rolling interstream divides. Areas near the larger streams are steep. The area contains a few scattered foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains which are rolling to very steep. Across the county, elevation ranges from 213 meters to 412 meters (700 to 1350 feet). Elevation ranges from 189 meters to 226 meters (620 to 740 feet) in the Triassic Basin, located in the southeastern corner of the county. The highest recorded elevation is approximately 564 meters (1850 feet) and is located on Turkeycock Mountain on the Henry-Franklin County line. The lowest elevation is 165 meters (540 feet) and is located along the Smith River at the North Carolina State line. The Smith River is the major drainage in the county and flows northwest to southeast, from Philpott Reservoir through Martinsville and into North Carolina (Eastham and Van Lear 2010).

Soils

Soils in the project area consist of Clifford sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes (4C), Clifford sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes (4D), Clifford sandy loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes (4E), Colvard fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (6A), Orenda-Spriggs complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes (17C), and Orenda-Spriggs complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes (17E) (USDA 2022).

The Clifford sandy loam soil is found on hill slopes and is well drained. The surface layer is sandy loam to about 18 centimeters (cm) below surface (bs) (7 inches). The subsoil is clay to about 137 cmbs (54 inches), clay loam to about 158 cmbs (62 inches), and fine sandy loam to about 208 cmbs (82 inches) (USDA 2022).

The Colvard fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded soil is formed on flood plains and is well drained. The surface layer is fine sandy loam to about 31 cmbs (12 inches). The subsoil is fine sandy loam to about 109 cmbs (43 inches), followed by fine sandy loam to about 158 cmbs (62 inches) (USDA 2022).

The Orenda-Spriggs complex soils are found on hill slopes and are well drained. The surface layer of Orenda soil is sandy loam to about 15 cmbs (6 inches). The subsoil is clay to about 64 cmbs (25 inches), followed by loam to about 158 cmbs (62 inches). The surface layer of Spriggs soil is sandy

loam to about 15 cmbs (6 inches). The subsoil is gravelly clay loam to about 97 cmbs (38 inches). Bedrock is encountered at about 97 cmbs to 132 cmbs (38 to 52 inches) (USDA 2022).

Climate

Henry County is included in the humid mesothermal climatic region, which defines the southeastern United States. The region's climate has changed substantially since the arrival of humans. During this time, the region was much cooler. However, with the onset of the Hypsithermal period of the mid-Holocene (8,500 – 5,000 BP) the region experienced a warming trend followed by a cooling trend with increased precipitation (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). Currently, the mean annual air temperature is 42 to 69 degrees F. The mean annual precipitation is 84 cm to 150 cm (33 to 59 inches) (USDA 2022).

Vegetation

About 71 percent of Henry County is woodland. The most common trees in upland areas include chestnut oak, white oak, hickory, maple, yellow-poplar, and Virginia Pine. On bottom lands along streams, the main tree species are maple, yellow-poplar, and sycamore. Most of the stands are composed of hardwoods or mixed hardwoods and pine (Eastham and Van Lear 2010).

III. STATE SITE FILE SEARCH, PREVIOUS SURVEYS, AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Online and print resources such as historic plat maps, county histories, and the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) were consulted prior to fieldwork for information regarding cultural resources located within and nearby the planned project area. Based on this research, no previously conducted investigations have been carried out within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) buffer of the current survey area. One archaeological site has been recorded within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) of the current survey area. Site 44HR0037 was initially reported by a volunteer in 1969. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research revisited the site in 1997. However, the site form provides no reference report, and no associated report was available on V-CRIS. The archaeological site information, based on the archaeological site form, is presented in Table 3-1.

Historical Documentation

A review of historic maps was conducted online. Available were the 1966, 1971, 1979, 1984, and 1989 editions of the Martinsville East, Virginia, 7.5' Series Topographic Quadrangle Map. Within the APE, no historic structures were indicated on these maps.

Cemeteries

There are no cemeteries present in the landscape within 1.6 km (1 mile) of the APE (Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).

Site No.	Type	Component	Management Recommendations	NRHP Recommendations
44HR0037	Terrestrial, open air	Middle Archaic, undefined Woodland	Not recorded, no associated report	Not recorded, no associated report

Table 3-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Site Within 1.6 km (1 mile) of Project Area

IV. CULTURAL CONTEXT

This section summarizes regional prehistory for Virginia and provides a historic cultural background of Henry County within the general framework of Virginia settlement and history.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural chronology of the eastern United States is divided into a series of periods that broadly correspond to major shifts in subsistence and procurement strategies, social organization, and settlement patterns. These periods are linked to distinct material culture styles, especially in projectile point morphology and in later times, ceramic vessel form and decoration. The periods form a general framework for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area and eastern North America.

Paleoindian Period

The arrival of the earliest inhabitants in Virginia is unclear due to the scarcity of well preserved archaeological sites as well as the immense age of the sites that have been recovered; however, it is generally agreed that the Paleoindian Period begins around 17,000 B.P. and extends to circa 10,000 B.P. (Egloff and Woodward 2006; Wittkofksi and Reinhart 1989). In particular, an artifact recovered at Cactus Hill in southern Virginia indicated a radiocarbon date of nearly 17,000 B.P. which places humans in Virginia at the end of Pleistocene (Egloff and Woodward 2006; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). The extreme climatic conditions of this early period, characterized by long, brutally cold winters and brief summers greatly affected human adaptation strategies. The first people of Virginia lived in small bands that depended on seasonal hunting and foraging as they moved through a territory (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Current research suggests a process of colonizing migrations during the Early Paleoindian period (prior to 11,000 B.P.), initial regional adaptations and settling processes during the Middle Paleoindian period (ca. 11,000 to 10,500 B.P.), and subsequent regionalization and adaptations to the emerging Holocene environment during the Late Paleoindian period (ca 10,500 to 10,000 B.P.). This process resulted in an increased emphasis on local chert, plant, animal, and other resources through time, which helped diversify the tool kit and hunter/gatherer subsistence strategies. The emerging picture of Paleoindian lifeways suggests small, mobile hunter/gatherer bands exploiting locally available resources over relatively large territories (Anderson and Gillam 2000).

The Paleoindian hunter/gatherer toolkit consists primarily of projectile points, knives, and scrapers. The most diagnostic Early Paleoindian tool is the long, lanceolate-shaped, fluted Clovis or Clovis-like projectile point. The Thunderbird Paleoindian Site, in what is now Shenandoah Valley, was a prominent location for Clovis tool-making in the region for 2,000 years and, effectively, links people of the Paleoindian period through the Early Archaic period (Egloff and Woodward 2006). In addition to the diagnostic Clovis points, archaeologists have recovered "unifacially flaked scrapers, gravers, perforators, wedges, and bifacial and unifacial knives" (Egloff and Woodward 2006:11). These tools suggest that they were primarily used for spearing game and the subsequent processing of meat, hide, and bone (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Archaic Period

The Archaic period includes the span of time between 10,000 and 3,000 B.P. and brings about several new adaptations by the early inhabitants of Virginia. It is generally accepted that Archaic cultures evolved out of late Paleoindian traditions of the Southeast and Midwest (Funk 1978). Based on available data, the Archaic has been divided into the following sub-periods: Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.), and the Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) (Reinhart and Hodges 1990; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) cultures in many ways resemble their Paleoindian ancestors except for the adoption of new projectile point styles. Otherwise their tool kits are nearly identical. As the severe cold of the Pleistocene gave way to the warmer and drier Holocene, glaciers melted and sea levels rose, inundating the Coastal Plain of Virginia. The newly created bay covered and eroded areas that had been inhabited by early hunters and foragers (Reinhart and Hodges 1990; Egloff and Woodward 2006). Moreover, the open grassland that had supported large fauna became forests of pine and oak, which supported elk, deer, and bear (Egloff and Woodward 2006). The people of the Archaic period adjusted their tool kits to suit the changing fauna; the classic spear points, knives, scrapers, engravers, and drills were still used, but they were designed with side or corner notches, which indicates that they were attached to smaller spears (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Overall, there seems to have been a shift from hunting larger game to a focusing on deer and smaller mammals; however, hunting was still the major subsistence activity as demonstrated by the scarcity of tools associated with the preparation of plant foods (Dragoo 1976:11). The small, highly mobile bands of the Paleoindian period persisted during this time, although populations increased. Daugherty's Cave in Russell County is a rockshelter first inhabited 9,800 years ago. The site offered an incredible wealth of information as archaeologists dug through ten layers of soil to a total depth of nine feet. The artifacts recovered included bone and shell remains from several types of mammals, along with birds, fish, and reptiles. Furthermore, charred nutshells, seeds, and corn provided a more complete picture of the diet of Early Archaic people (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.) saw the development of a more sophisticated toolkit, including the innovations of the atlatl and ax (Egloff and Woodward 2006). The continued warming trend created seasons that were much like those experienced today. Increased rain led to flooding, which deposited rich topsoil on the plain, and the dispersed foragers took advantage of the deciduous forests of oak and chestnut (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The development of the ax was important because, with axes, the Middle Archaic people were able to clear large areas of forest for building homes and collecting firewood. The disturbed areas created by this human activity resulted in environments rich with plants yielding berries and tender leaves that attracted wildlife as well as humans, and the presence of mortars and pestles indicate an increase in the preparation and consumption of nuts and seeds (Reinhart and Hodges 1990; Egloff and Woodward 2006). These new environments were important as they heralded the development of human-engineered landscapes (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) witnessed the continued increase in population, causing the groups of this time period to intensify hunting and gathering and focus on the floodplain. During this time, several varieties of seeds, roots, and berries were incorporated into the prehistoric diet as people

began encouraging the growth of native plant species, including sunflowers, sumpweed, maygrass, and lambsquarter (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The intensification of life along the river brought the increasing numbers of people into closer proximity to each other and, through trade and marriage, small settlements developed. These settlements supported a more sedentary lifestyle and archaeologists have found large riverside hearths and middens that indicate that people were preparing large meals and may have been storing food; by 4,500 B.P. people in this region were using gourds and squash as storage containers (Egloff and Woodward 2006). Prior to this time, the raw material for tools had been locally available chert, antler, and bone. However, during the Late Archaic people began moving into the mountains of western Virginia to collect rhyolite and quartzite for tools and soapstone for cooking pots (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

Woodland Period

The Woodland period includes the span of time between 3,000 and 1,000 B.P and is characterized by more sedentary cultures. The appearance of ceramic vessels may suggest changes in subsistence procurement strategies and settlement strategies. Societies became more politically complex while settlements became larger and more permanent. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods – Early (3,000 to 2,200 B.P.), Middle (2,200 to 1,500 B.P.), and Late (1,500 to 1,000 B.P.).

The Early Woodland is marked by the development of ceramic technology, which replaced the soapstone used during the Late Archaic, and is believed to have been introduced to Virginia by people along the coast of what is now South Carolina and Georgia (Reinhart and Hodges 1991; Egloff and Woodward 2006). The design, temper, and decoration of pottery offer archaeologists a wealth of data from which to glean information about time and the movement and interaction of groups.

The Middle Woodland period witnessed an elaboration in mortuary ritual and long-distance exchange networks in many portions of the Midwest and Southeast (Egloff and Woodward 2006). In Virginia, the Stone Mound Burial people built "hundreds of low stone mounds in clusters on ancient blufflike river terraces overlooking the floodplain", and the culture is closely related to the Adena culture found in the Ohio Valley region (Egloff and Woodward 2006:28; Clay 1998). The graves included artifacts made from exotic materials including copper beads and hematite cones that indicate the development of extensive trade networks (Egloff and Woodward 2006). New, small triangular projectile points attached with sinew and glue, made from animal hooves, indicate the replacement of the spear with the bow and arrow (Justice 1987). Tool advances continued with the celt; a refined ax, the ungrooved celt allowed for more accurate work and removal of the celt's head from the wooden handle enabled resharpening (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

By the early Late Woodland (ca 1,500 to 1,200 B.P.), the small settlements that had marked the Early and Middle Woodland expanded to large villages that had developed distinct identities; "in Southwest Virginia, the transplanted Mississippian and local cultures thrived; in the Shenandoah Valley, the Earthen Mound Burial culture grew; and to the east, the Coastal Plain Indians thrived" (Egloff and Woodward 2006:31). The villages were made up of mainly two styles of home: large oval-shaped homes that were shared by extended families, and small domed homes that were for smaller family groups. These homes were arranged around a plaza. These communities were structured as

chiefdoms, which managed resources and relationships with neighboring groups. Villages relied on farming to support their large populations.

The Crab Orchard Site is Tazewell County was a Late Woodland site that has provided a great deal of information about the design and construction of villages. The Crab Orchard site had a palisade constructed around the village and was constructed around 500 B.P. The circular homes were built within the palisade and surrounded a central plaza. Moreover, storage and burial pits were constructed throughout the site in the space surrounding the rows of homes and the palisade (Egloff and Woodward 2006). Swidden agriculture was largely employed to grow beans, corn, squash, and tobacco. Corn became an increasingly important crop during the terminal Late Woodland time period.

Contact Period

In 1584 A.D., the first English colonists arrived at Roanoke Island in North Carolina. However, the colony failed as its members faltered due to starvation and hostile relations with local native peoples. It was not until the settlement of Jamestown, in 1607, that a permanent English colony was established, and what was to become "Virginia" began to grow as more and more colonists arrived (Egloff and Woodward 2006). The journals kept by colonists and explorers of this time provide great insight into the lives and cultures of native peoples. The Powhatans of the Coastal Plain exhibited traditional divisions of labor with men focusing on hunting, fishing, and warfare while women made mats and ceramic vessels and collected and prepared food (Egloff and Woodward 2006).

The interactions between the English and native peoples would lead to the destruction of traditional native life. With the death of Powhatan in 1618, relations between the colonists and the Coastal Plain Algonquin sub-chiefdoms completely collapsed. By 1646, the Powhatan chiefdom disappeared and the native people were reduced to purchasing peace and protection from the colonists through a tribute system in which the Powhatan lost their land and were relegated to a small reservation (Fitzhugh 1985; Egloff and Woodward 2006).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

It is difficult to overstate the central role of Virginia in the settlement of what would become the United States of America. By the 1700's, several families had established themselves as powerful political and economic forces (Billings et al. 1986; Heineman et al. 2007). For example, William Byrd II wrote of his position as a patriarch where he alone had power over his dominion. The extreme imbalance of power of this society was supported by the slavery that sustained it (Heineman et al. 2007). Tobacco had become central to Virginia's economy, and the processing of tobacco required intensive labor. Early in the colonial history labor had been easy to come by as indentured servants and colonists arrived in droves due to poor economic conditions in England. Over time, however, the absolute power of the patriarchal society and fewer willing workers arriving to Virginia's shores led to the establishment of slavery to support the farming of tobacco (Heineman et al. 2007). Colonial plantations, such as Westover, Charles City House, and the home of William Byrd II, reflect the burgeoning economic ascendancy of Virginia during this time and represent priceless archaeological and cultural significance.

From 1751 to 1788, Virginia developed from a wealthy colony to independent state. The Revolutionary War years made historical icons out of several Virginians: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison are but a few of those now recognized as the founding fathers of United States of America. In Massachusetts on April 19, 1775, gunfire between colonists and the British signaled the deep social unrest that had grown between the colonies and England. The following year, the colonies issued the Declaration of Independence and proceeded with the creation of an alternative government (Heineman et al. 2007). Virginia, like several other states, began constructing new constitutions to stabilize the young republic (Hemphill et al. 1957). It would be in Virginia that the deciding battle would be fought. The Yorktown battlefield, in 1781, saw the Americans defeat the British and, ultimately, declare victory over British rule (Heineman et al. 2007). In 1783, Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States.

The Antebellum Period from 1830 to 1860 witnessed the growth of city centers in Richmond, Norfolk, and Alexandria. Along with economic growth came political complexity as Old Virginia would come to form the Democrats while the more socially diverse periphery would become the seedbed for the Whigs (Heineman et al. 2007). Slavery was, by this time, well established and more formalized than that of colonial slavery. Slaves made up nearly one-third of Virginia's population by 1850 and, as Virginia's economy became industrialized, slavery was no longer confined to the fields. The growing number of freed slaves and those that came into contact with them brought about several revolts; the most of famous being in Virginia: Gabriel's Rebellion and Nat Turner's uprising. These revolts brought discussions about emancipation to the fore, but no one seemed ready to act on emancipation (Heineman et al. 2007). In 1832, the House of Delegates rejected emancipation in favor of a doomed colonization program that the Senate rejected (Heineman et al. 2007). Following the emancipation debate, Virginia soon found itself embroiled in the nullification crisis of 1832. Southerners argued the tariffs of 1824 and 1828 unfairly favored Northern manufacturing at the expense of the South. When yet another higher tariff was passed in 1832, "South Carolina nullified the tariff which prevented customs officials from collecting the duties in Charleston" (Heineman et al. 2007:181). President Jackson angrily agreed to reduce the tariff over a ten-year period, but the event was a bellwether for the coming divide (Heineman et al. 2007). The declaration of secession in 1861 reflected the challenge the more progressive "new" power posed to the leaders of Old Virginia. The old leaders were concerned about the effects of taxation on their slave property, which had previously been off-limits by the state's constitution (Heineman et al. 2007).

Much of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, is defined by the very landscape of Virginia. Virginia was central to the Confederate cause due to its strategic geographic location, its large population, and strong economy. Virginia was also fundamental to the resources (coal, iron, lead, and salt) of the Confederacy. Richmond became the capitol of the Confederacy, and Virginia would "become the battleground of the war" as the North tried to capture Richmond (Heineman et al. 2007:224). As the winter of 1863-1864 loomed, the Confederacy and Virginia were facing political and economic crisis; Virginia had committed its entire economy to the war effort and goods and services were difficult to come by or so expensive as to render them unreachable (Heineman et al. 2007). By 1865, Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered and symbolically ended Southern resistance and the American Civil War (Heineman et al. 2007).

Henry County

Henry County was established as an independent jurisdiction in 1776, and named for Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia. In fact, Henry himself lived for a time in the county, building a home in 1780 on his 10,000-acre Leatherwood estate (Adams 1976; Pedigo and Pedigo 1977). Henry County became an independent county in 1777. Originally known as "Henry County Court House," the community of Martinsville was established in 1791 when the county seat relocated there. That same year, Patrick County was created from Henry County, establishing the county's current boundaries. Martinsville was incorporated in 1873 then became a city in 1929 (MHC Historical Society 2017).

Through the 1790s, Piedmont Virginia was becoming Virginia's primary tobacco-producing region. Henry County was in the forefront of this transition, and in 1792, Willis Gravely established the first manufacturing plant in the county geared to producing plug tobacco. Henry County's population grew rapidly during the first decades of the nineteenth century, from 5,259 in 1800 to 7,335 in 1840. This growth was fueled in large part by a strong agricultural economy underpinned by the production of "yellow fancy" or "bright" tobacco that was particularly suited to local soils, and gradually supplanted the standard Virginia tobacco, which was darker and coarser. Henry County also early adopted the process of flue-curing tobacco, which yielded a highly prized product (Adams 1976; Pedigo and Pedigo 1977).

A fine tobacco product was of little benefit, however, if it could not easily be shipped to market, and Henry County was far from any viable transportation routes until the completion of the "Roanoke Navigation" in the early nineteenth century. This system had its roots in the 1790s, when Southside planters began calling for improvements to the Roanoke, Dan, and Staunton rivers to facilitate the shipment of tobacco to market. The Roanoke Navigation Company was chartered in 1812 to build a toll canal and locks around Great Falls at Weldon, North Carolina, with the goal of shipping tobacco from the Roanoke River Valley to Norfolk via the Albemarle Sound and Dismal Swamp Canal. Before long, Henry County tobacco was reaching national and international markets via the Roanoke Navigation from nearby Leakesville, North Carolina. The construction of the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike through Martinsville in 1851 also offered a considerable boost to Henry County's economy in the antebellum period (Bracey 1977).

After the Civil War, the area witnessed the development of railroads that linked Henry County in an even more efficient and cost-effective manner with outside markets. The Danville and New River Railroad (later the Danville and Western) that ran through Martinsville was completed in 1882. A decade later, the Roanoke and Southern Line (which became the Norfolk and Western) linked Henry County to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, which was then emerging as the Piedmont's primary tobacco production center. From the 1890s onward, Henry County would be drawn into Winston-Salem's economic orbit, paving the way for rapid manufacturing and industrial development in Martinsville.

V. FIELD METHODS AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

This section describes the field methods employed, reflecting conditions encountered, during the Phase I survey. The Implemented field methods conform to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office's specifications for conducting a Phase I survey (VDHR 2017).

The proposed undertaking consists of the proposed cross-country trail segment which includes the bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek. Additionally, the proposed undertaking calls for clearing and grubbing behind the guardrail along Spruce Street at the beginning of the cross-country trail (see figure 1-5) for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector. The APE encompasses approximately 1.23 acre (0.5 hectare). The fieldwork took approximately eight person hours to complete.

The project area is located along a ridge at an elevation ranging from approximately 220 to 244 meters (720 to 800 feet) AMSL. The physical setting of the entire APE is shown in Figure 1-2 through Figure 1-5. The soil data for the APE consists of Clifford sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes (4C), Clifford sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes (4D), Clifford sandy loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes (4E), Colvard fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (6A), Orenda-Spriggs complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes (17C), and Orenda-Spriggs complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes (17E) (USDA 2022).

Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire APE. The project area is located in a wooded area covered in small secondary growth trees, briar, and weeds. Ground surface visibility was 10 percent at best due to vegetation and leaf litter. Most of the eastern and western portions of the APE are located on steep slope and were inspected for rock outcrops (Figure 5-7; Figure 5-8; Figure 5-11 through Figure 5-13). Near Mulberry Creek, a relatively short segment of the proposed trail route follows along an old, slumped roadbed that is located on steep slope and has been heavily eroded (Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8).

Systematic Shovel Testing

Systematic shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated at 15-meter (49.2-foot) intervals in areas less than 15 percent slope. STPs were a minimum of 40 cm (16 inches) in diameter, straight-sided, and were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs, to sterile subsoil, or to the water table. All excavated soils were screened by soil horizons through 0.6-cm (0.25-inch) mesh screens. The profile of each STP was recorded by measuring the stratigraphy and referencing a Munsell soil chart. A representative STP was photographed. A11 excavated STPs were negative for cultural materials.

Eight STPs were excavated across the entire APE (Figure 5-1). One STP (STP 1) was placed to the south of Mulberry Creek and was excavated to a depth of 106 cmbs in order to assess the potential for a buried A horizon, or deeply buried cultural deposits. At the conclusion of the STP the Ap/Ab package had been surpassed and underlying B and C horizon subsoils were encountered. Six STPs were placed along the central portion of the APE which follows along a relatively flat ridgetop (Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-10). One STP (STP 8) was placed in the western portion of the APE on a narrow ridgetop near the Public Right-Of-Way and proved to be mechanically disturbed, likely associated with highway construction. The remaining portions of the APE are located on slope exceeding 15 percent and did not warrant shovel testing (Figure 5-7; Figure 5-8; Figure 5-11 through Figure 5-13).

Additionally, the area for proposed clearing and grubbing behind the guardrail along Spruce Street, at the beginning of the cross-country trail, is located on steep slope and has been previously disturbed due to highway construction. This area did not warrant shovel testing.

All STPs proved to be negative of cultural materials or subsurface features. STPs 1 and 2, shown in photographs in Figure 5-2 through Figure 5-5, serve as representations of the natural soil stratigraphy encountered within the project area. A summary of the STPs is presented in Table 5-1. The soils encountered in the STPs matched the soil data and consisted of Clifford sandy loam, Colvard fine sandy loam, Orenda sandy loam, Spriggs sandy loam, or similar soils.

STP#	Levels	Soils	Results
1	0-7 cmbs	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) fine sandy loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/6)	Negative
	7-31 cmbs	Yellowish red (5YR5/6) fine sandy loam	
	31-106 cmbs	Yellowish red (5YR4/6) fine sandy loam	
2	0-4 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	4-21 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	21-41 cmbs	Red (2.5YR4/6) clay	
3	0-6 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	6-19 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	19-42 cmbs	Red (2.5YR4/6) clay	
4	0-4 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	4-17 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	17-38 cmbs	Red (2.5YR4/6) clay	
5	0-5 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	5-18 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	18-38 cmbs	Red (2.5YR4/6) clay	
6	0-4 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	4-23 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	23-46 cmbs	Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) gravelly clay loam	
7	0-3 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	3-14 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam	
	14-34 cmbs	Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) gravelly clay loam	
8	0-2 cmbs	Dark gray (10YR4/1) humic	Negative
	2-18 cmbs	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) gravelly clay loam, Mechanically disturbed	
	18-39 cmbs	Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) gravelly clay loam	

Table 5-1. Shovel Test Table

Figure 5-1. Aerial Photograph of APE Showing Shovel Test Locations

Figure 5-2. Shovel Test 1, Planview

Figure 5-3. Shovel Test 1, Profile

Figure 5-4. Shovel Test 2, Planview

Figure 5-5. Shovel Test 2, Profile

Figure 5-6. From North Side of Mulberry Creek, Showing Proposed Route of Trail, Facing Southwest

Figure 5-7. Proposed Route of Trail in Eastern Portion of APE, Showing Old Roadbed and Slope, Facing Southwest

Figure 5-8. Proposed Route of Trail in Eastern Portion of APE, Showing Old Roadbed and Slope, Facing Northeast

Figure 5-9. Proposed Route of Trail, Showing Tested Area Along Ridgetop, Facing Northwest

Figure 5-10. Proposed Route of Trail, Showing Tested Area Along Ridgetop, Facing Southeast

Figure 5-11. Proposed Route of Trail in Western Portion of APE, Showing Slope, Facing Southwest

Figure 5-12. Proposed Route of Trail in Western Portion of APE, Showing Slope, Facing Southwest

Figure 5-13. Showing the Beginning of the Proposed Route of Trail, From Spruce Street, Showing Slope and Disturbance, Facing Northeast

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed cross-country trail segment for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector in Henry County, Virginia, by archaeologists from Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, at the request of the Henry County Engineering and Mapping Department. The proposed undertaking consists of the construction of an approximate 305-meter (1000-foot) cross-country trail segment and one bridged crossing of Mulberry Creek. Additionally, the proposed plans call for clearing and grubbing behind the guardrail along Spruce Street at the beginning of the cross-country trail. The project area is located along a ridge at an elevation ranging from approximately 220 to 244 meters (720 to 800 feet) AMSL.

The entire APE was visually inspected during the archaeological survey. Systematic shovel testing was employed in the eastern extent of the APE near Mullberry Creek, along a ridgetop in the central portion, and on a narrow ridgetop near the Public Right-Of-Way. Most of the APE is situated on steep slope exceeding 15 percent and did not warrant shovel testing. The excavated shovel tests proved to be negative of cultural materials or subsurface features. No surficial cultural features were discovered by means of the visual inspection.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this Phase I investigation, the proposed cross-country trail segment for the Dick and Willie Passage Phase 6A Trail Connector will have no effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. Records searches revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this investigation. No sites listed in or eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed construction. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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KIRSTEN WEBB

ARCHAEOLOGIST – PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, FIELD DIRECTOR

OWNER, APPALACHIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, LLC

Firm: Appalachian Archaeology, LLC
Years of experience: 18
Education: MA, Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology, University of Florida
Certifications: RPA

Professional Qualifications Requirements (check box if applicable)

Meets requirements used by National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.	X
Has the doctorate or master's level of professional experience as evidenced by a publication record that demonstrates experience in field project formulation, execution, and technical monograph reporting.	X
Demonstrated experience in conducting research, field work and analysis.	X

Mrs. Kiristen Webb has eighteen years of experience in archaeological research, including the development of research designs; furnishing archaeological assessments; conducting Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations; undertaking laboratory analysis; providing and overseeing technical reporting; carrying out regulatory agency, State Historic Preservation Office, and Native American Tribal coordination and consultation; and completing archaeological curation as per the standards of 36 CFR 79.

SELECTED PHASE I EXPERIENCE

Cell Tower Surveys
To date, Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field director on over 400 Phase I archaeological surveys for proposed cell tower sites in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Coal Mining Surveys
Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field director on nearly 20 Phase I archaeological surveys for coal mining permit applications and reclamation projects. The surveys were conducted in Bell, Harlan, Knott, Leslie, Letcher, Perry, and Pike Counties in eastern Kentucky. The surveys consisted of project areas covering a wide range of topography such as ridge tops, mountain slopes, hollow drainages, and bottom lands.

Military Bases

Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician for six weeks at Fort Campbell, KY/TN.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Surveys

Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field director on six Phase I archaeological surveys in Kentucky and Tennessee. These projects consisted of a proposed reservoir, a shoreline stabilization project, proposed park development, and the proposed development of wetland areas.

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Surveys

Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field director and technician on over 10 Phase I archaeological surveys in Barren, Boyle, Bullitt, Hardin, Harrison, Lincoln, Marshall, Pike Scott, and Trigg Counties, Kentucky.

PHASE II EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on 17 Phase II projects consisted of a mixture of prehistoric and historic sites located in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

PHASE III EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on three Phase III projects consisted of a mixture of prehistoric and historic sites located in Kentucky, one of which consisted of the excavation of nearly 150 burials dating to the mid 19th century.

LAB EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Webb's experience reflects exposure to the many different aspects of cultural material, both prehistoric and historic. Much of the experience gained while working in the lab includes: conducting preliminary background, map, and deed research in preparation for field work, processing prehistoric and historic artifacts (wash and catalogue) in preparation of analysis; conducting artifact analysis on several large historic artifact assemblages including Hisle Park in Fayette County, KY and a Phase III in historic downtown Danville, KY. With this established background in lithic analysis, Mrs. Webb has analyzed numerous lithic assemblages supplemented by technical report writing. Other lab experiences include processing and sorting flotation samples and fine-screened bulk sediment samples, including Bio-Analysis sorting; processing of human remains for proper curation; organizing and preparing completed site surveys for curation according to state and federal guidelines.

SHAWN WEBB

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OPERATIONS MANAGER, APPALACHIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, LLC

Firm: Appalachian Archaeology, LLC
Years of experience: 14
Education: BA, Anthropology, University of Kentucky

SELECTED PHASE I EXPERIENCE

Cell Tower Surveys
To date, Mr. Shawn Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on over 400 Phase I archaeological surveys for proposed cell tower sites in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Coal Mining Surveys
Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on nearly 20 Phase I archaeological surveys for coal mining permit applications and reclamation projects. The surveys were conducted in Bell, Harlan, Knott, Leslie, Letcher, Perry, and Pike Counties in eastern Kentucky. The surveys consisted of project areas covering a wide range of topography such as ridge tops, mountain slopes, hollow drainages, and bottom lands.

Military Bases

Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician for 24 weeks at Fort Campbell, KY/TN, 10 weeks at Camp Atterbury, IN, 4 weeks at Fort Knox, KY, 4 weeks at Fort Pickett, VA, and 2 weeks at Fork Lee, VA.

U.S. Veterans Affairs

Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician for the proposed Veterans National Cemetery expansion at Fort Logan, CO, 3 proposed veteran clinic locations in Tulsa, OK, 2 proposed veterans cemeteries near Chattanooga, TN, and a proposed veterans cemetery in Hyden, KY.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Surveys
Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on 6 Phase I archaeological surveys in Kentucky and Tennessee. These projects consisted of a proposed reservoir, a shoreline stabilization project, proposed park development, and the proposed development of wetland areas.

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Surveys

Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on over 10 Phase I archaeological surveys in Barren, Boyle, Bullitt, Hardin, Harrison, Lincoln, Marshall, Pike Scott, and Trigg Counties, Kentucky.

PHASE II EXPERIENCE

Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on 17 Phase II projects consisted of a mixture of prehistoric and historic sites located in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

PHASE III EXPERIENCE

Mr. Webb has served as an archaeological field technician on 3 Phase III projects consisted of a mixture of prehistoric and historic sites located in Kentucky, one of which consisted of the excavation of nearly 150 burials dating to the mid 19th century.

LAB EXPERIENCE

Mr. Webb's experience reflects exposure to the many different aspects of cultural material found throughout the state, both prehistoric and historic. Much of the experience gained while working in the lab includes conducting preliminary background, map, and deed research in preparation for field work, processing prehistoric and historic artifacts (wash and catalogue) in preparation of analysis; conducting artifact analysis on several large historic artifact assemblages including Hisle Park in Fayette County, KY and a Phase III in historic downtown Danville, KY. As an undergraduate, Mr. Webb completed an internship specific to lithic analysis. With this established background in lithic analysis, Mr. Webb has analyzed numerous lithic assemblages supplemented by technical report writing. Other lab experiences include processing and sorting flotation samples and fine-screened bulk sediment samples, including Bio-Analysis sorting; processing of human remains for proper curation; organizing and preparing completed site surveys for curation according to state and federal guidelines.

Cultural Resources Summary Report

Project Definition and Current Status of Cultural Resources Review

Project No.: EN15-044-035, M501, P101, R201 **UPC:** 107519
Project Name: Dick & Willie Passage Phase 6A
VDHR File No.:

District: Salem **Primary Jurisdiction:** Henry

Planned Ad/Est Begin Date: 06/12/2020
Project Limit From: Existing Dick and Willie Passage
Project Limit To: New Trail Head on Spruce Street
Location of Work: Work on new location
Project Length: 2.94 Mile

Pavement Width (feet):	0	**Existing**	10	**Proposed**
Number of Traffic Lanes:	0	**Existing**	0	**Proposed**
ROW Width (feet):	0	**Existing**	20	**Proposed**

IPM Description: Dick and Willie Passage, Phase 6A

Additional Project Description: The Dick & Willie Passage Phase 6A consists of the construction of approximately 2.03 miles of 10-foot wide multi-use paved trail from the existing Phase 5 trail and then extending along Mulberry Creek in a southerly direction, then turning westward and crossing over Mulberry Creek with a 12-foot wide single span bridge, and connecting to the existing sidewalk along the west side of Spruce Street with the incorporation of a new crosswalk. The existing sidewalk extends in a southerly direction to Hunting Ridge Road (approximately 0.63 miles), and will include minor upgrades to private entrances and curb ramps for ADA accessibility. From Hunting Ridge Road, approximately 0.28 miles of new sidewalk is proposed to connect to the existing Phase 6B trailhead on the west side of Spruce Street near Mulberry Creek.

Funding Source: Federal **Locally Administered?** Yes

SERP Required? Not Required

Permits Required:
US Corps of Engineers:
VDEQ:
VMRC:
TVA:

NEPA Document Type: PCE

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NEPA Document Category: c03-Construction of bicycle and pedestrian lanes, paths, and facilities.

This project requires no cultural resources review. The project meets none of the criteria that under state or federal law or Environmental Division policy would necessitate Cultural Resources review: N

Certified By:

Date:

Is the project clear for advertisement? Y

Advertisement certified by: Penner, Bruce R

Date: 02/04/2020

Are all commitments fulfilled? Y

Commitments certified by: Penner, Bruce R

Date: 02/04/2020

General Comments: Based on plans, dated 1/17/20, all work will stay within areas previously cleared for CR. No further work is warranted and the Stip. 2 No Effect remains valid (BRP 2/04/20).

Final Effect Determination:
Stip. 2 Determination Date: 06/27/2019
VDHR Concurrence Date:

MOA/PA Execution Date (required only for final effect determinations of Adverse Effect):
MOA/PA Expiration Date:
Designated Lead Federal Agency for Section 106: FHWA
Other Federal Agency with Jurisdiction:
Cultural Resources Manager: Penner, Bruce R **Report File Generated:** 02/04/2020

Cultural Resources Summary Report

SERP Review

Project No.: EN15-044-035, M501, P101, R201 **UPC:** 107519
Project Name: Dick & Willie Passage Phase 6A
VDHR File No.:

SERP Required? Not Required

Description of Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE for archaeology is the construction limits of the project, including all easements. The APE for architecture includes all above-ground resources over 50 years of age on parcels within or adjacent to the construction limits.

Are there previously recorded architectural resources within the APE? No

Notes: NO properties require surveying.

Are there previously recorded archaeological resources within the APE? Yes

Notes: One archaeological site (44HR0037 - Middle Archaic/Woodland Period Native American site) is located along proposed trail corridor. An archaeological survey will be required.

Effect Determination: Cannot Be Concluded in SERP

What further studies are needed to identify historic properties and determine effect?
ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Additional Comments:

Review for effects to architectural (buildings, structures, non-archaeological districts, and objects) resources conducted by: Bean, Jana
Date: 06/05/2019

Review for effects to archaeological resources conducted by: Penner, Bruce R
Date: 06/05/2019

Cultural Resources Manager: Penner, Bruce R
Report File Generated: 02/04/2020

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Cultural Resources Summary Report

Effect Determination Worksheet

Project No.: EN15-044-035, M501, P101, R201 **UPC:** 107519
Project Name: Dick & Willie Passage Phase 6A
VDHR File No.:

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act define an effect as an "alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register" [36CFR800.16(i)]. The effect is adverse when the alteration of a qualifying characteristic occurs in a "manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" [36CFR800.5(a)].

Does the project have the potential to affect historic properties, should they be present? Yes

Are historic properties present in the Area of Potential Effects? No

Effects Matrix No properties have been added.
VDOT Effect Determination: NO EFFECT
Explanation of Effect Determination: No architectural survey is required (JB, 6-5-19).Based on field review on 6/27/19, using 30% plans dated 5/13/19, alignment from approximate STA 0+00 to 10+00 and 93+00 to 106+35 are on extremely steep side slopes while segment from STA 10+00 to 93+00 follows a narrow floodplain that has been cleared & grubbed, graded & benched, and laid with a large sanitary sewer main. Trail will be constructed within this previously disturbed area that has little or no potential for intact deposits and no further work is warranted on this new alignment section. Segment along Spruce St. from STA 0+00 to parking lot at STA 49+00 consists only of sidewalk within existing, disturbed right-of-way (BRP 6/27/19).

Report this determination to VDHR in accordance with the efficiencies of quarterly reporting provided by Stipulation 2 of the 1999 Programmatic Agreement between VDOT and VDHR for determinations of No Effect? Yes

Effect Determination Completed by: Penner, Bruce R
Date: 06/27/2019

Cultural Resources Manager: Penner, Bruce R
Report File Generated: 02/04/2020

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