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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
UTILITIES COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. EMP-112, Sub 0

In the Matter of the Application of Oak Solar, LLC for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Construct a 120-MW Solar Facility in Northampton County, North Carolina

APPLICANT'S NOTICE OF FILING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned counsel, on behalf of the Applicant Oak Solar LLC, has filed the following items pertaining to that portion of the real property formerly controlled by Gaston Green Acres Solar, LLC that is now controlled by the Applicant:

(1) Letter dated September 9, 2021 from Ramona Bartos, Deputy, State Historic Preservation Office, to Lauren Minford of JMT, attached hereto as Exhibit 1, regarding Addendum Report, Phase I Archaeological Surveys of (a) Gaston Solar Farm, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility, and (b) Portion of Baird-Allen Property, Gaston Solar Farm, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility; and

(2) An electronic zipped folder containing the revised reports referenced in the September 9, 2021 letter attached as Exhibit 1 above.

This 16th day of September, 2021.

Joseph W. Eason
Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
4140 Parklake Avenue, Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27612
Tel: (919) 329-3800
joe.eason@nelsonmullins.com

Attorneys for the Applicant Oak Solar LLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing Notice of Filing was served upon the following by electronic mail:

Christopher Ayers, Esq.
Executive Director-NC Public Staff
Chris.Ayers@psncuc.nc.gov

Nadia Luhr
NC Public Staff-Legal Division
nadia.luhr@psncuc.nc.gov

This the 16th day of September, 2021.

Joseph W. Eason

EXHIBIT
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North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper Secretary D. Reid Wilson

September 9, 2021

Lauren Minford LMinford@jmt.com
JMT
9201 Arboretum Parkway, Suite 310
Richmond, VA 23236

Re: Addendum Report, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Gaston Solar Farm, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility
Addendum Report, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Portion of Baird-Allen Property, Gaston Solar Farm, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility, Northampton County, ER 20-2521

Dear Ms. Minford:

Thank you for your submission of the revised archaeological addendum reports and avoidance plans for the project noted above. The submitted reports document the results of archaeological survey in two subsections of the Gaston Green Acres project area: the Belmont and Baird-Allen properties. We have reviewed the materials provided and offer the following comments for each subsection of the project area.

Belmont

The revised report contains additional information regarding the significance of site 31NP428 that is consistent with the recommendations made elsewhere in the report. This final report is consistent with Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Standards and Guidelines and will be incorporated into the OSA site file library.

The submitted construction plan indicates that archaeological sites 31NP425, 31NP426, 31NP428, 31NP432, and 31NP437, inclusive of 50-foot buffers, will be avoided by ground disturbing activities. Construction activities as illustrated in the submitted plan should have no effect on these sites.

Baird-Allen

The revised report contains maps clarifying which portions of the property will be impacted by ground disturbance associated with the proposed project. This final report is consistent with Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Standards and Guidelines and will be incorporated into the OSA site file library.

The submitted construction plan indicates that archaeological site 31NP440, inclusive of a 50-foot buffer, will be avoided by ground disturbing activities. Construction activities as illustrated in the submitted plan should have no effect on 31NP440.

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Finally, we request you consult with the Office of State Archaeology Review Archaeologist to discuss appropriate methodologies prior to any additional archaeological investigations associated with this project. You can find the Review Archaeologist for your region at https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/about/contact.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

Renee Gledhill-Earley

for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Nicholas Tillson, SunEnergy1 nick.tillson@sunenergy1.com
Douglas Taylor, Sun Energy 1 douglas.taylor@sunenergy1.com

C:\Users\David Harris\Desktop\Charles Allen Avoidance Exhibit.dwg Layout: Baird Allen Avoid Plotted: 8/23/2021 7:48:29 PM

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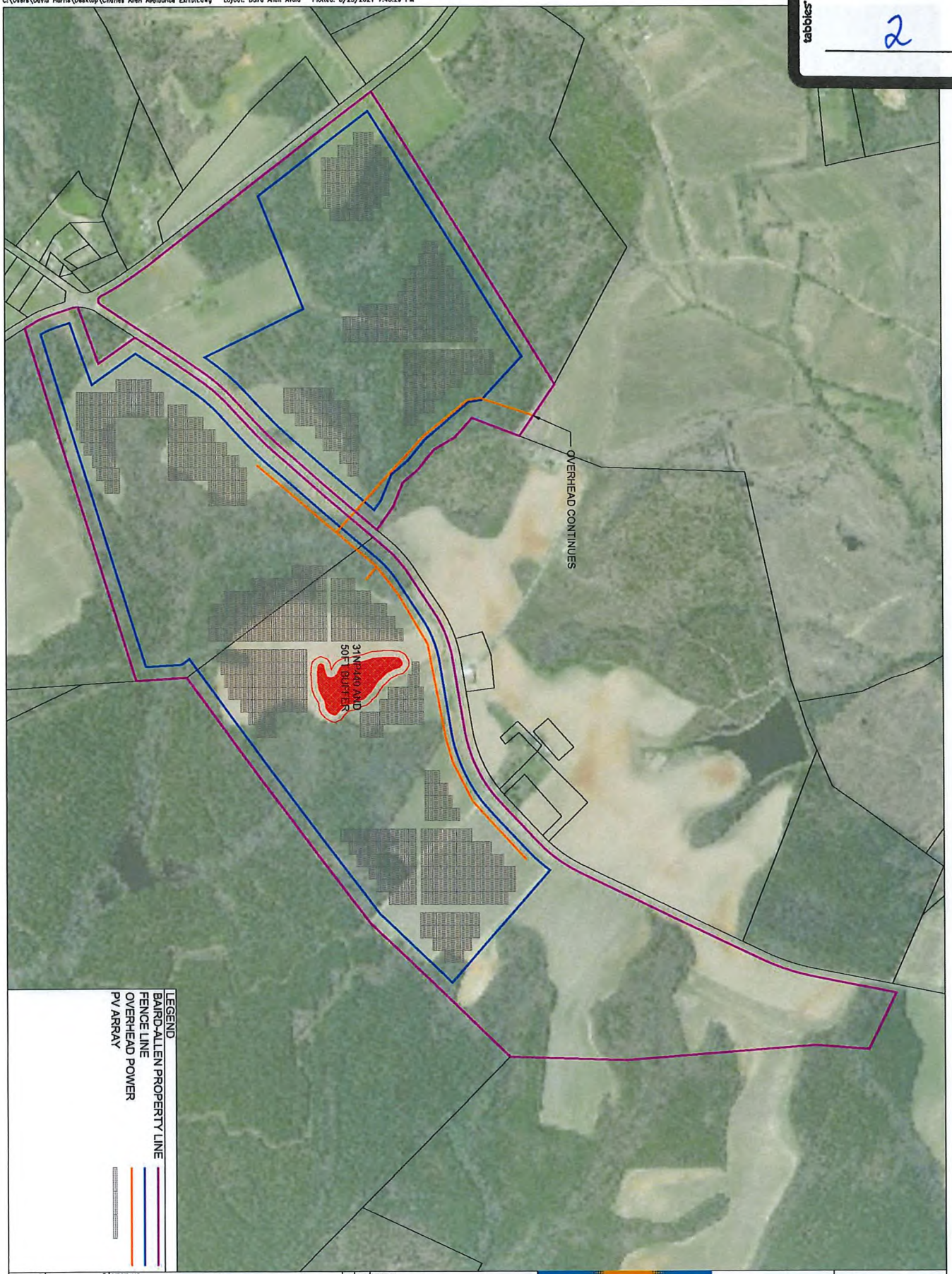

BAIRD-ALLEN AVOIDANCE AREA EXHIBIT

A3

OAK SOLAR, LLC
PV POWER PLANT
IN GASTON, NORTH CAROLINA

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/23/21	AVOIDANCE AREA EXHIBIT

DATE ORIGINAL: 08/23/2021
LATEST REVISION: 08/23/2021
JOB NO.: AC2-093
CHECKED: DS
DRAWN: CJM

SUNENERGY1
192 Raceway Dr.
Mooresville, NC 28117
(T) 704-662-0375
(F) 704-662-0352

SCALE: 1" = 300'
0 150 300 600

Revised, August 2021

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ADDENDUM REPORT
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GASTON SOLAR FARM

Portion of Baird-Allen Property, Gaston Solar Farm, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility Northampton County, North Carolina

JMT Project # 20-03925
NC SHPO # ER 20-2521

Submitted to: SunEnergy1, LLC

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ADDENDUM REPORT
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Portion of Baird-Allen Property, Gaston Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina

Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility

Revised, August 2021

By: Kaitlin LaGrasta, MA, Archaeologist;
Alison Hill, Architectural Historian; Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian;
Abigail Heller, RPA; and Lauren Minford, RPA, Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator

Lauren Minford

Lauren Minford, RPA
Principal Investigator

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between June and July 2021, Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the proposed Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility in Northampton County. In October 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC ("SunEnergy") has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of three properties—VL Director, Lewis Belmont (hereinafter Belmont), and Baird-Allen—within the Oak Solar portion, and a very small portion of the Cherry section, of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT completed the Phase I survey of the VL Director and Belmont properties in April through July 2021.

The initial report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property and includes a comprehensive review of the environmental context, historic and prehistoric context, and methods utilized for the archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm in its entirety. Additional research was conducted to establish specific contexts for the Belmont and Baird-Allen properties. This report presents the results of the additional research and addendum fieldwork conducted between June and July 2021 at the Baird-Allen property. JMT conducted the field survey and submits this addendum report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

All work was conducted in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) and in accordance with the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. The project complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800. The purpose of the survey and assessment was to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4. A Historic Structure Evaluation for this resource is included in Appendix D of this report.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina. The Baird-Allen property is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres) and the Cherry Solar permit area (approximately 2,183 acres). SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays and proposed road locations within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access. The total LOD, the Area of Potential Effect (APE), within this portion of the Baird-Allen property is 86.6 acres.

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was led by Lauren Minford and Kaitlin LaGrasta, Archaeologist of JMT. The JMT field technician team assisted in the completion of the fieldwork. Alison Hill, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian and Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian of JMT completed the historic research on the project area.

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In January 2021, JMT conducted a reconnaissance survey of the current conditions of the project and to assess the potential for archaeological sites. Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and field technicians conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the Baird-Allen property between June and July 2021, with 52 discontinuous person days spent in the field. Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and the systematic use of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at intervals of 30 meters (100 feet) throughout the project area.

Overall, the addendum survey indicated landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey included planted agricultural fields, mature planted pine forests, and some forested areas with young, planted pine and thick understory. During the addendum survey, 12 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility.

Twelve archaeological sites (31NP438 – 31NP449) were identified. Of these, three were prehistoric, four were historic, and the remaining five were multicomponent. All of these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of the Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility (Figure 1). In October 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC ("SunEnergy") has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of three properties—VL Director, Lewis Belmont (hereinafter Belmont), and Baird-Allen—within the Oak Solar portion, and a very small portion of the Cherry section, of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT completed the Phase I survey of the VL Director and Belmont properties in April through July 2021.

The initial report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property within the Gaston Solar Farm and includes a comprehensive review of the environmental context, historic and prehistoric context, and methods utilized for all portions of the Gaston Solar Farm. Additional research was conducted to establish specific contexts for the Belmont and Baird-Allen properties. This report presents the results of the additional research and addendum fieldwork conducted between June and July 2021 at the Baird-Allen property. JMT conducted the field survey and submits this addendum report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

The Phase I survey was conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Per 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The term "historic properties" refers to all potential cultural resources, including archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric in association.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina. The Baird-Allen property is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres) and the Cherry Solar permit area (approximately 2,183 acres). The Baird-Allen property is a total of 378.5 acres in area, with 320.3 acres within the Oak Solar permit area and 58.2 acres within the Cherry Solar permit area. Approximately 86.6 acres of array clusters and proposed roads comprised the testable APE within the Baird-Allen property (Figure 2 and Figure 3). SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays and proposed road locations within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access.

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was led by Lauren Minford and Kaitlin LaGrasta, Archaeologist of JMT. The JMT field technician team assisted in the completion of the fieldwork, including Matthew Donathan, Michell Gilman, Victoria Harrison, Clayton Moss, Dallon Olive, Madison Ramsey, and Neal Sexton. Alison Hill, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian and Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian of JMT completed the historic research on the project area. Minford et al. (2021) provides a review of the pertinent regulations and project compliance history.

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Overall, the addendum survey indicated landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey included planted agricultural fields, mature planted pine forests, and some forested areas with young, planted pine and thick understory. When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access.

Approximately 61 percent of the Baird-Allen property consists of agricultural fields, while 29 percent consists of extant planted pine, and 10 percent is mixed hardwoods. In total, 12 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated. All resources encountered during the survey were recorded and delineated. If present, additional resources outside of, but visible from the LOD, were considered part of the APE and recorded.

This report is divided into five chapters: Chapter One: Introduction; Chapter Two: Environmental Setting; Chapter Three: Cultural Context; Chapter Four: Results; and Chapter Five: Summary and Management Recommendations.

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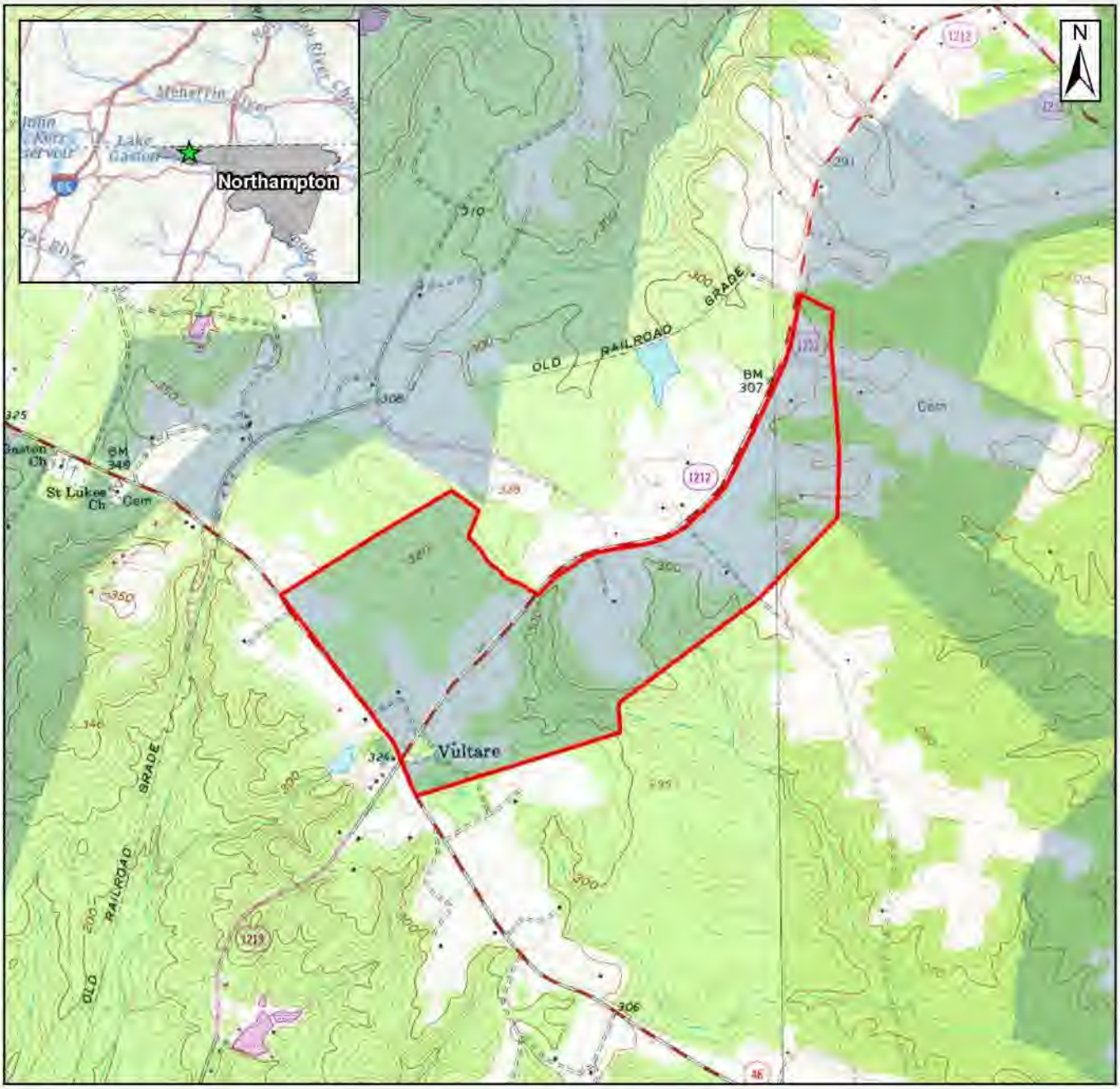

Figure 1. USGS topographic project location map.

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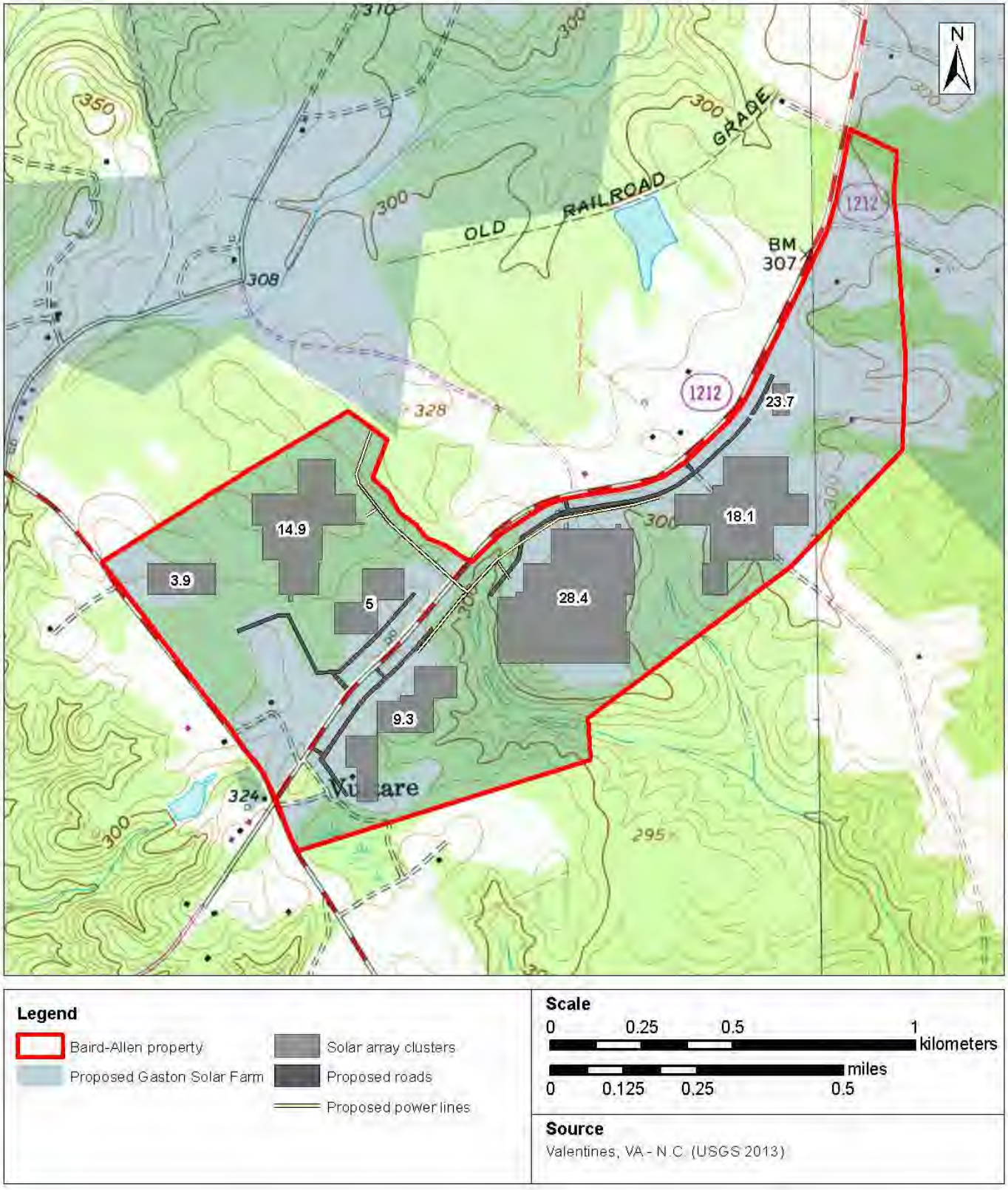

Figure 2. USGS topographic project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the Baird-Allen property.

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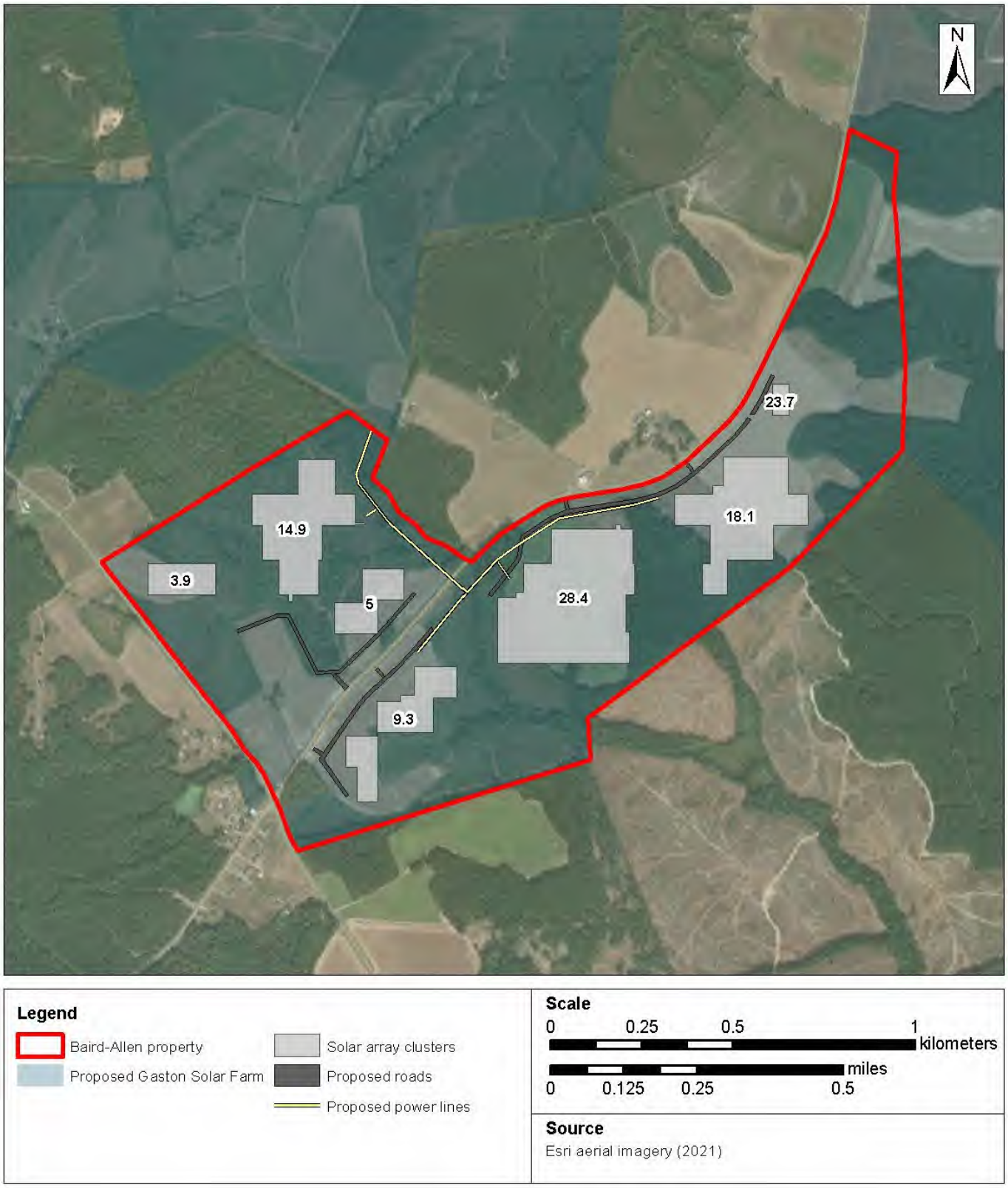

Figure 3. Aerial project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the Baird-Allen property.

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CHAPTER TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated west of Gaston, NC, and south of Emporia, VA. Northampton County measures approximately 551 square miles (1,150 square km). A comprehensive discussion of the physiography and geology, flora and fauna, and climate of the overall Gaston Solar Farm can be found in the initial report (Minford et al. 2021). The environmental context specific to the Baird-Allen property is presented below. A discussion of the historic land use of the Baird-Allen property can be found in the Baird-Allen Property History portion of the following Cultural Context Chapter.

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The area surrounding the subject property is largely rural with recreation areas to the south associated with Lake Gaston. Approximately 43 percent of the Baird-Allen property consists of agricultural fields, 38 percent consists of upland pine cultivation, and the remaining 19 percent consists of mixed hardwoods (Google Earth 2021; NETR Online 2021). Most of the areas previously utilized for pine cultivation are currently largely dominated by planted pine with thick understory.

Planted pine, mixed hardwoods, and agricultural fields comprise the majority of the 86.6-acre APE, with approximately 52.8 acres consisting of agricultural fields, approximately 25 acres consisting of extant planted pine, and 8.8 acres consisting of mixed hardwoods.

2.2 HYDROLOGY

Northampton County's hydrologic system is comprised of creeks and streams and is largely dominated by the Roanoke River Basin in the west and the Meherrin River Basin in the east. The major surface waters include Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids Lake.

Two intermittent unnamed tributaries of the Roanoke River are located in the central portion of the Baird-Allen property, and a small wetland area is located at the southwestern extent. This creek system and the original, pre-Lake Gaston Roanoke River would have been principal water sources for the prehistoric populations of the project area vicinity.

2.3 SOILS

Major soil types in the approximate 86.6-acre APE are described below in Table 1and illustrated in Figure 4.

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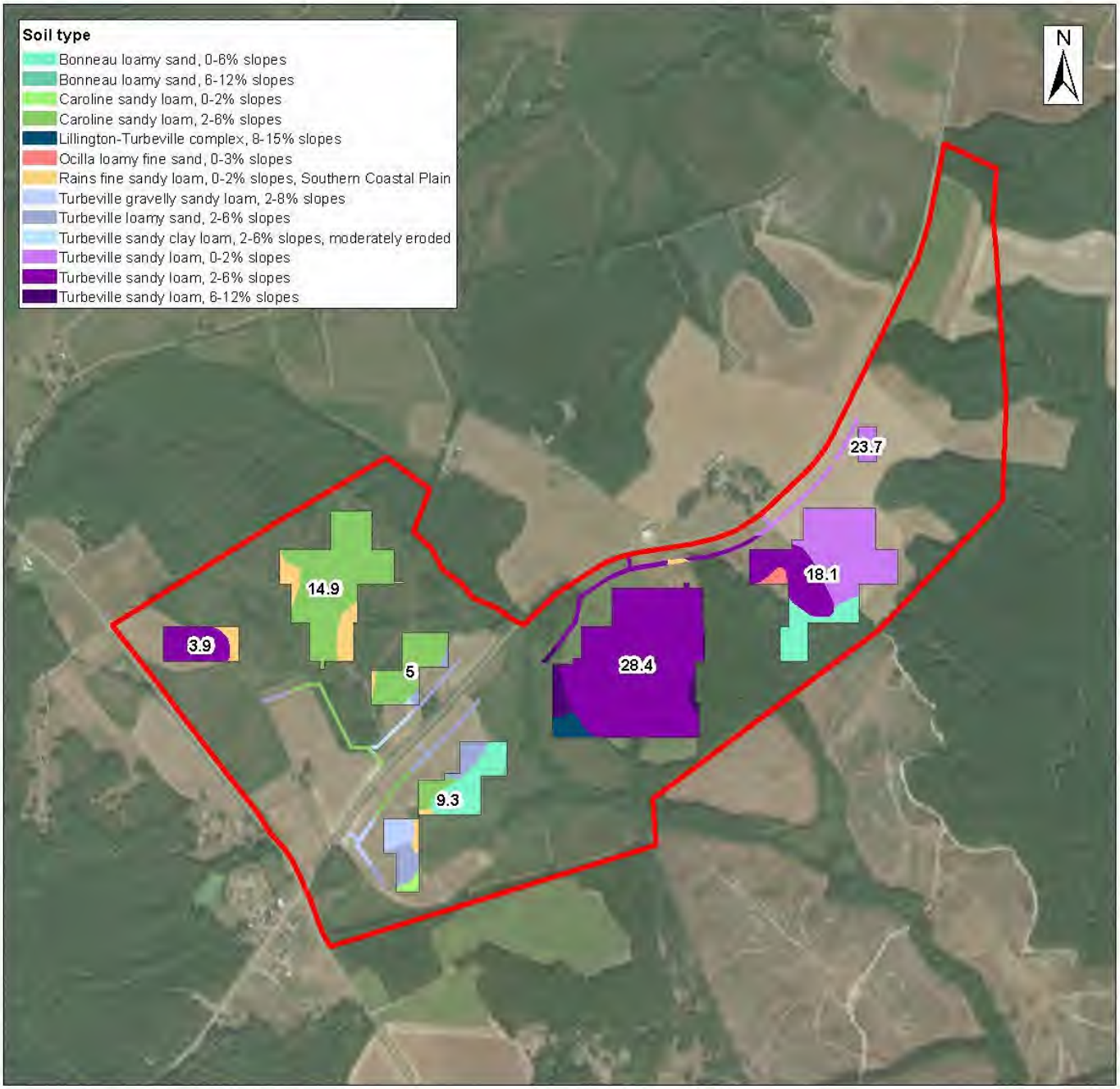

Figure 4. Soils within the APE.

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The most prevalent types are Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes (TsB); Caroline sandy loam, 2-6% slopes (CaB); and Turbeville sandy loam, 0-2% slopes (TsA). Other soil types occur to a lesser extent (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

Table 1. Soil types within APE, listed in order of most to least prevalent.

Map Unit	Soil Type	Percentage of APE
Tsb	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	40.9
CaB	Caroline sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	22.4
TsA	Turbeville sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	13.6
BoB	Bonneau loamy sand, 0-6% slopes	7.9
TrB	Turbeville loamy sand, 2-6% slopes	4.6
RaA	Rains fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	4.2
TuB	Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 2-8% slopes	1.9
TsC	Turbeville sandy loam, 6-12% slopes	1.8
LtD	Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8-15% slopes	1.3
OcA	Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes	0.5
TtB2	Turbeville sandy clay loam, 2-6% slopes, moderately eroded	0.4
CaA	Caroline sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	0.4
BoC	Bonneau loamy sand, 6-12% slopes	0.1
Total		100.0

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CHAPTER THREE: CULTURAL CONTEXT

Background research was conducted prior to the initial fieldwork to provide a complete historical and prehistoric context for evaluating cultural resources in and around the project area and APE. Relevant project information was gleaned from local and regional histories, historical and archaeological resource files, and historic maps and aerial photographs.

The complete historic and prehistoric era context for the Gaston Solar Farm can be found in the initial report for the VL Director property (Minford et al. 2021). Additional research was conducted into the Baird-Allen property. This information is presented below.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Limited information is known about the parcels that comprise the Baird and Allen section of the project area. Deed research revealed that both parcels have been related to the Dallas R. Allen, J. A. Williams, Hammil, Moody, and Shaw families which are all listed in the book published by the Northampton County Bicentennial Committee as, “early names associated with the Gaston area” (Northampton County Bicentennial Committee 1976).

The earliest known map of the area, an 1808 survey map of North Carolina, shows the project area as not having ownership at that time. A subsequent ca. 1859 map of Northampton County labels the project area as owned by Moody R. (State Archives of North Carolina 1859).

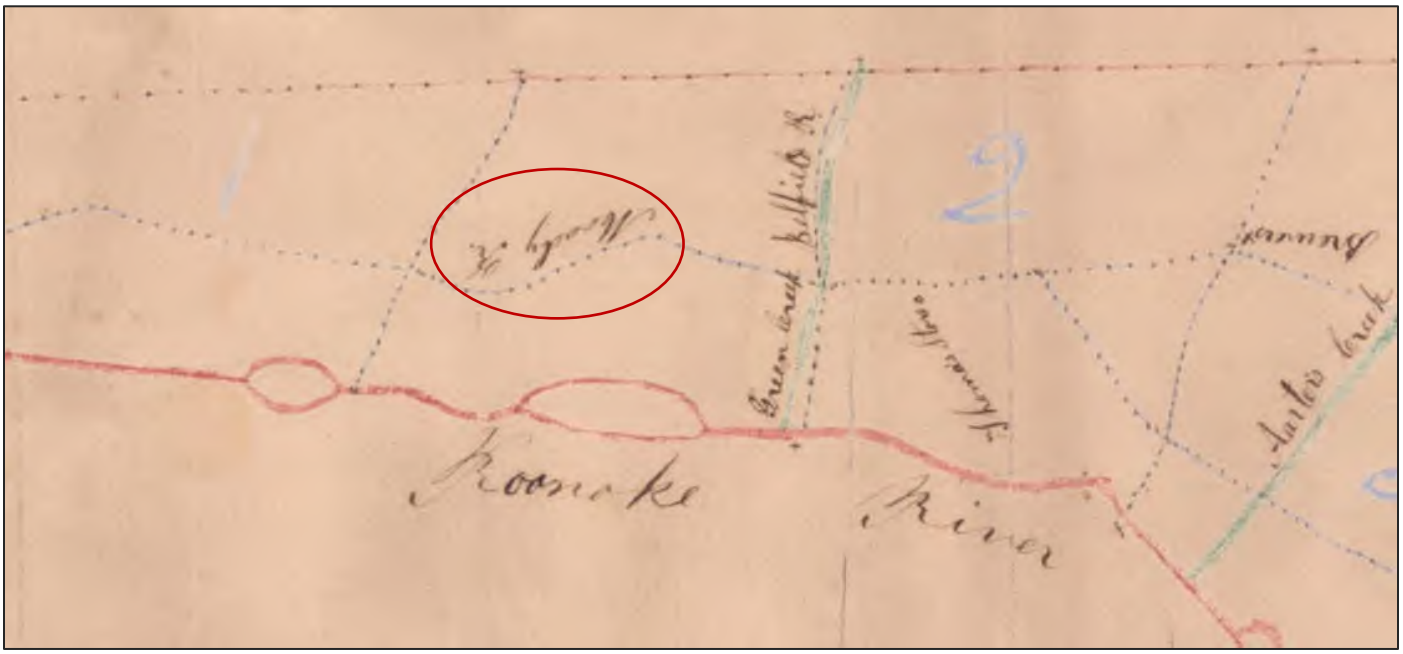

Figure 5. Ca. 1859 Map of Northampton County showing 'Moody R'. Image from North Carolina Maps.

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Though not marked on 1919/1920 USGS maps, a 1920 United States Post Office map shows an unidentified railroad running north-south from the Roanoke River through the project area (United States Post Office Department 1920). The 1970 deed for the Allen parcel, bequeathing three tracts of land to Dallas R. Jr. and Hazel Allen from Dallas R. Sr., indicated that the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad delineated one of the tracts. However, few maps of the railroad exist so exact locations are unclear. Dallas R. Sr had purchased the parcel from J. A. Williams in 1920. Hereafter, the deeds become untraceable for this property.

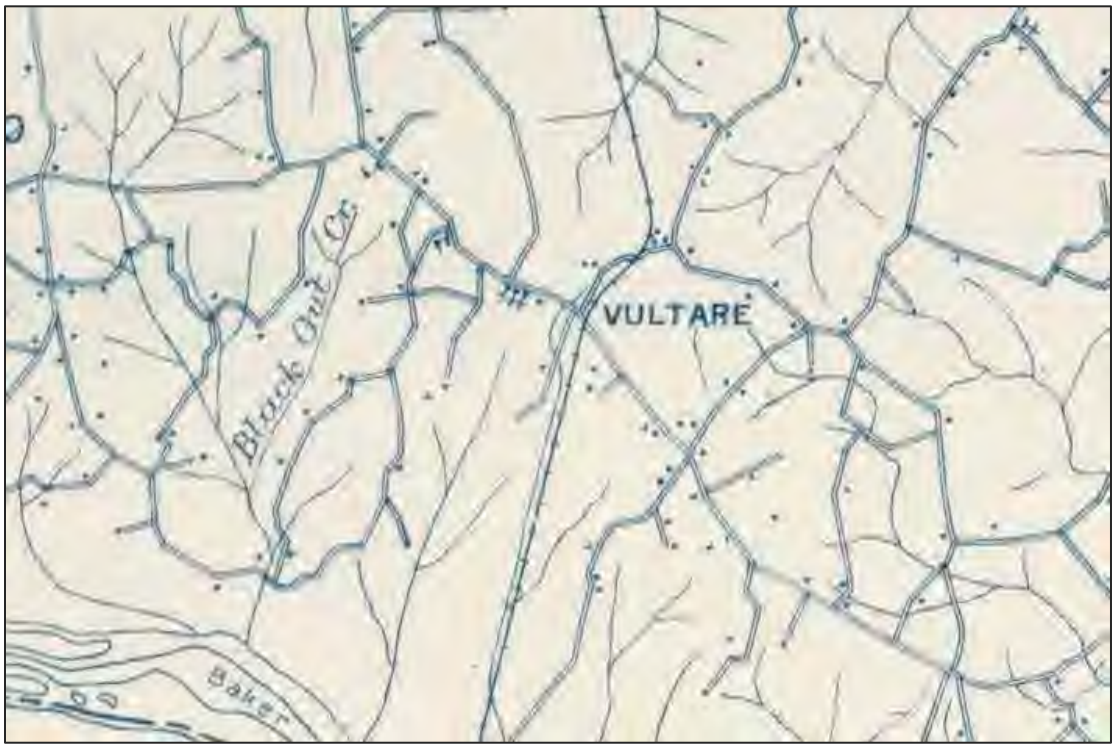

Figure 6. 1920 USPS Map showing an unidentified railroad through the project area. Image from North Carolina Maps.

Historic aerial photography shows both parcels as primarily agricultural. Both the Baird and Allen parcels were improved with buildings (likely farmhouses), which are seen surrounded by farmland in 1955 aerial photographs. However, on the 1982 aerial most of the buildings are no longer extant except the Cleaton House (NP0283).

The Baird parcel consists of 199.75 acres, on the north side of NC HWY 46 and on both sides of Oak Grove Church Rd, within the project area. Originally part of a 230-acre parcel, the land was farmed by the Cleaton family from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-to-late-twentieth century. The current owner, L. Thomas Baird is a descendant of the Cleaton family. After owning the property since the ca. 1880, the Cleaton's conferred the land to Baird in 2007.

As of a 2017 architectural survey, the agricultural fields were not actively being used for farming (Chase et al. 2017). The Cleaton House, a ca. 1895 dwelling labeled as "Ineligible" on the NC SHPO's ArcGIS

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website (NP0283), was located on the western portion of the Baird parcel and adjacent to the project area. JMT confirmed it is no longer extant.

The location of the former crossroads community of Vultare is located within the project area on the Baird parcel. Not much is known about Vultare apart from there was a three-teacher Rosenwald School associated with the community that was constructed between 1931-1932 (Brown 2011). Prior to the Rosenwald School, there is documentation of a Reverend J.W. Blacknall teaching in “the Vultare school” in 1908 and 1914 where he established the “first parent-teachers association in the community” (Northampton County Bicentennial Committee 1976). Research uncovered no additional information about Vultare and no buildings in the area are extant.

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CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

The following section provides the results of the background research and archaeological field survey for the Baird-Allen property.

4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background data from the OSA as well as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the Baird-Allen property.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY RESULTS

A reconnaissance survey was conducted in January 2021 to evaluate current conditions and to assess the potential for archaeological sites (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and archaeological field technicians conducted the Phase I survey fieldwork of the Baird-Allen property in June and July 2021. A total of 52 discontinuous person-days were spent in the field to complete the Phase I fieldwork.

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals, and pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the entire APE. The APE for the project was defined as an approximately 86.6-acre survey area that encompasses all proposed disturbance within the subject property. Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted at intervals no greater than 10 meters apart in areas with surface visibility of 50 percent or higher, such as areas with exposed subsoil across the surface or within existing road for which improvements are proposed. Metal detection was not conducted as part of this survey.

All areas of the APE were investigated. Approximately 3 percent of the APE was pedestrian surveyed. The remainder was shovel tested at 30-meter intervals.

A total of eleven sub areas were investigated within the project APE (Figure 7). These sub areas represent proposed solar array clusters and proposed access roads. As the acreage of each array cluster was unique, each of the arrays was assigned a sub-area number based on the number of acres contained (e.g., 9.3, 5.0, Road 1.58; see Figure 7). A total of 620 shovel test locations were investigated within the APE. Of these, a subtotal of 519 STPs were negative, and 68 STPs were positive for cultural material. Portions of the APE and the remaining 33 STPs were not excavated due to visible prior disturbance, exposed subsoil, steep slope, or standing water; these areas were visually inspected. The discussion below provides an overview of each area, followed by descriptions of archaeological sites encountered.

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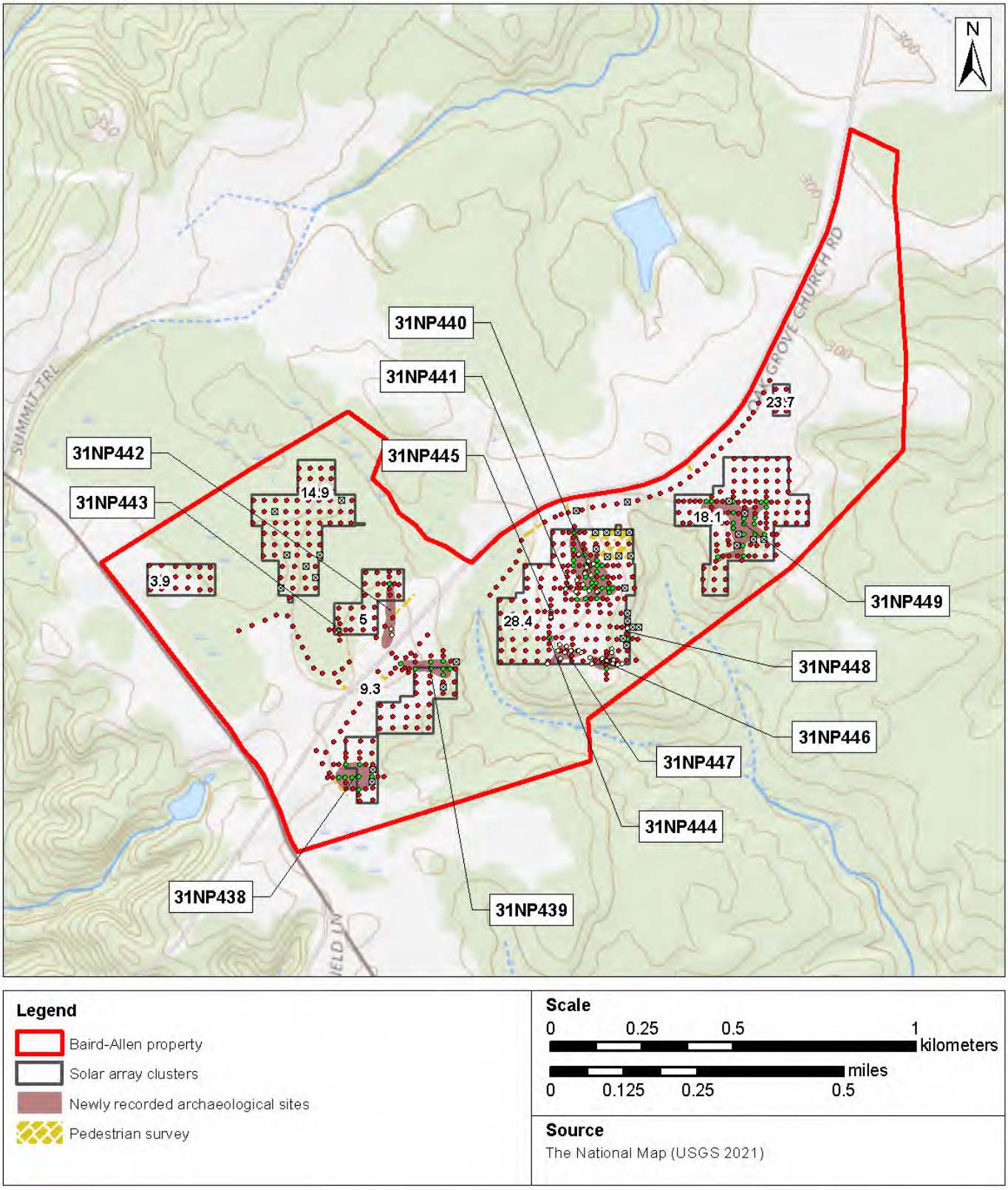

Figure 7. Overall project area map showing STP locations

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Survey Areas

Array Area 9.3 and Proposed Road Area 1.58

Array Area 9.3 is located along the southeastern extent of the Baird-Allen property (see Figure 7 and Figure 8). Proposed Road Area 1.58 is located immediately adjacent north-northwest of Array Area 9.3. The area is accessed by an existing entry point off Oak Grove Church Road. The landform supporting the array and the proposed road is a broad, flat terrace that gently slopes eastward from the existing paved right of way into an unnamed drainage along the eastern extent of the array (Photograph 1).

Vegetation in the area consists of plowed agricultural fields planted with soybeans throughout most of the array and proposed road, as well as hardwood and pine with dense undergrowth along the drainage in the eastern extent of the array. A total of 96 shovel test locations were investigated within Array Area 9.3 and Proposed Road Area 1.58. Sixteen shovel tests were positive for cultural material and one shovel test was not excavated due to disturbance. Two small portions of the APE were pedestrian surveyed due to greater than 50% surface visibility and were negative. The remaining 79 shovel tests were negative (Figure 8).

The terrace generally exhibited a profile consistent with a plowed agricultural field: 0-30 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (I) light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy loam; 30-50 cmbs (II) pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) sandy loam; 50-60 cmbs (III) olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy clay loam mottled with 20% olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) sandy clay (Photograph 2). Soils in the woods in the eastern portion of the array area were generally shallower and more deflated from logging activities: 0-5 cmbs (I) light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam; 5-20 cmbs (II) pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) sand; 20-30 cmbs (III) yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy clay (Photograph 3). These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well-drained, sandy loamy soils with pockets of gravel in certain areas that experience erosion.

The survey identified two archaeological sites, 31NP438 and 31NP439. 31NP438 is a multicomponent site that consists of quartz debitage and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter. 31NP439 consists of a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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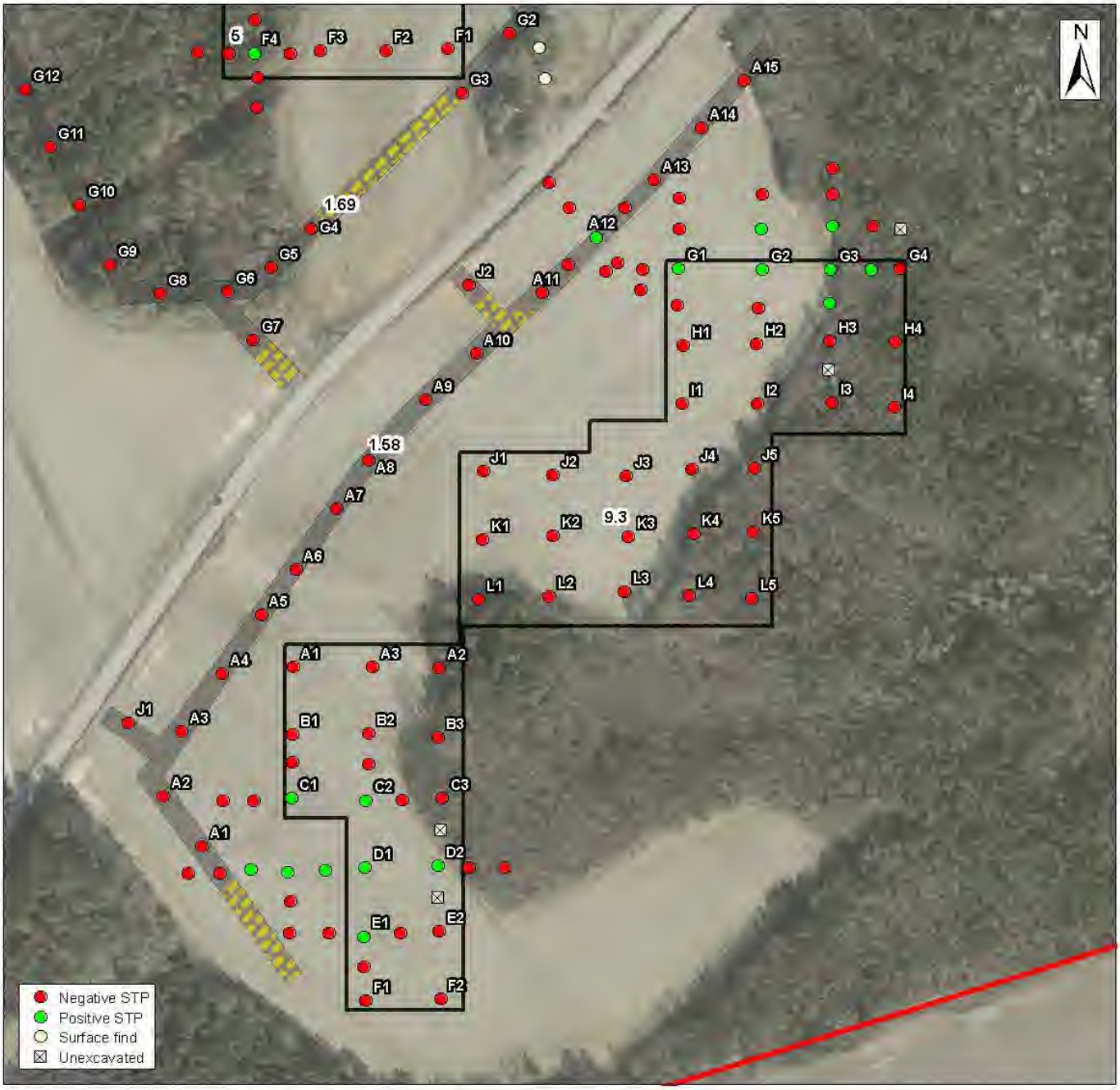

Figure 8. STP location overview map, Array Area 9.3 and Proposed Road Area 1.58.

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Photograph 1. View of Array Area 9.3 and Proposed Road area 1.58, showing plowed agricultural field in foreground and forested portion in background, looking northeast.

Photograph 2. Array Area 9.3, Transect C, Shovel Test 2 profile.

Photograph 3. Array Area 9.3, Transect G, Shovel Test 4 profile.

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Array Area 3.9

Array Area 3.9 is located in the westernmost portion of the Baird-Allen property (see Figure 7; Figure 9). It is accessible via an unimproved access road off Route 46. The landform supporting the array is a broad, flat ridgetop that slopes down to the southwest beyond the APE.

Vegetation in Array Area 3.9 consists of a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans in the western portion and a dense, wooded area in the eastern portion (Photograph 4). A total of 18 shovel test locations were investigated within the APE, all of which were negative (Figure 9). Typical shovel tests in the plowed agricultural field exhibited an eroded topsoil layer and red clay subsoil: 0-8 cmbs (I) brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; 8-24 cmbs (II) red (2.5 YR 4/6) clay (Photograph 5). Soils in the wooded area were generally less eroded: 0-12 cmbs (I) dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silty sandy loam; 12-29 cmbs (II) light brown (7.5YR 6/3) sandy loam; 29-35 cmbs (III) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay. These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects sandy clay loam or clay loam soils that experience severe erosion (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

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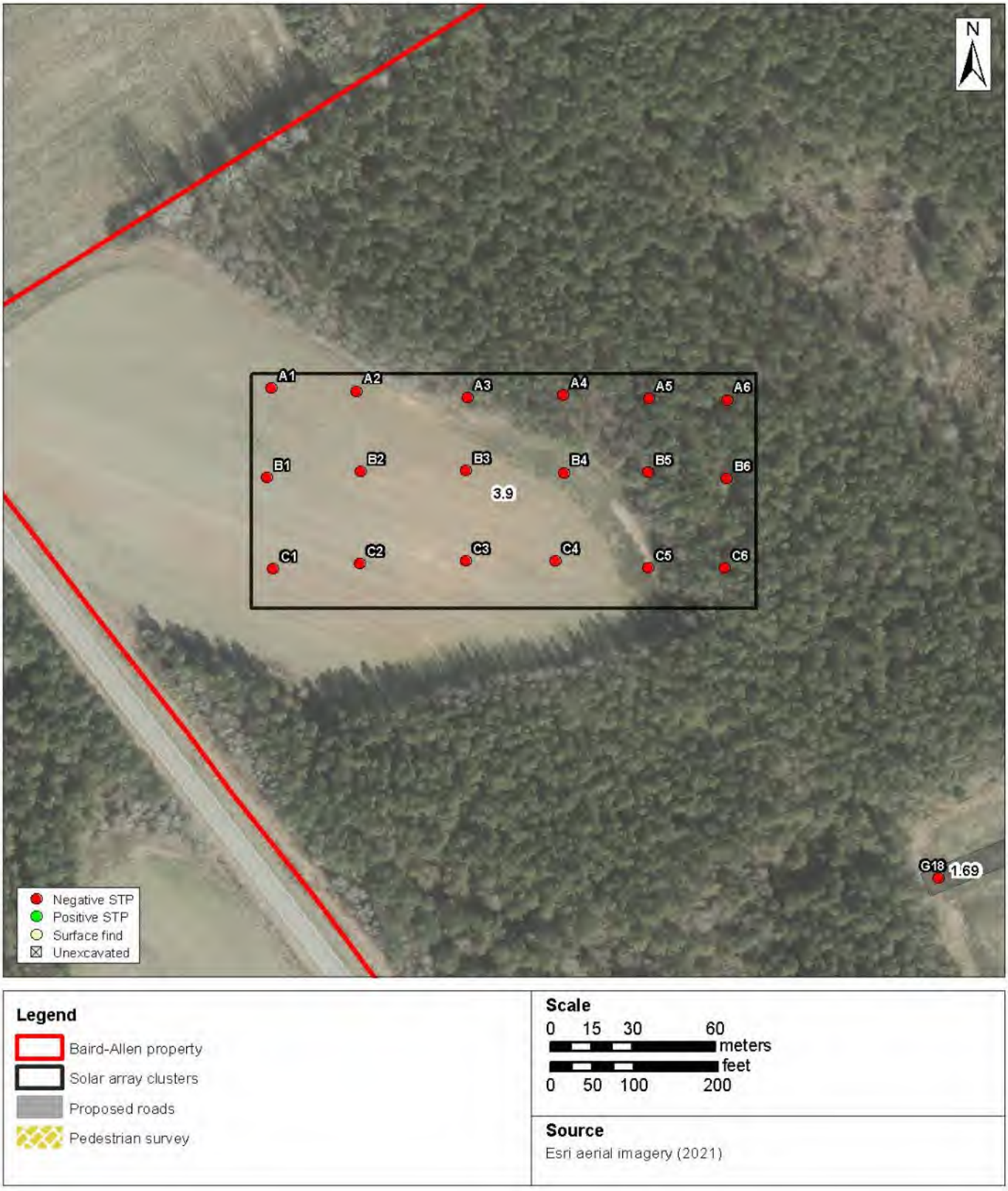

Figure 9. STP location overview map, Array Area 3.9.

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Photograph 4. View of Array Area 3.9, looking east.

Photograph 5. Array Area 3.9, Transect C, Shovel Test 1 profile.

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Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69

Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69 are located in the northwestern extent of the Baird-Allen property, north of Oak Grove Church Road and south of Array Area 14.9 (see Figure 7; Figure 10). The area is accessed by an existing access point off Oak Grove Church Road. The landform supporting the array is a broad, flat terrace that slopes down towards an unnamed ephemeral drainage north of the APE.

The vegetation is comprised of plowed agricultural field planted with sweet potatoes in the south and east as well as dense planted pine with an extremely dense undergrowth of briars and vines to the north and west (Photograph 6). A total of 18 shovel test locations were investigated within the Proposed Road Area 1.69, all of which were negative (Figure 10). Small portions within Proposed Road Area 1.69 that had greater than 50 percent surface visibility were pedestrian surveyed. A total of 52 shovel tests were investigated within Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69, two of which were positive for cultural material. The remaining 50 shovel tests were negative (Figure 10).

A typical soil profile from Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69 consists of: 0-44 cmbs (I) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam; 44-50 cmbs (II) yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Photograph 7). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well-drained, sandy loamy soils.

Two archaeological sites, 31NP442 and 31NP443, were identified in Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69. Site 31NP442 consists of a collapsed late nineteenth to twentieth-century structure and related artifact scatter that intersects with both the array area and proposed road. Site 31NP443 consists of a Woodland period artifact scatter. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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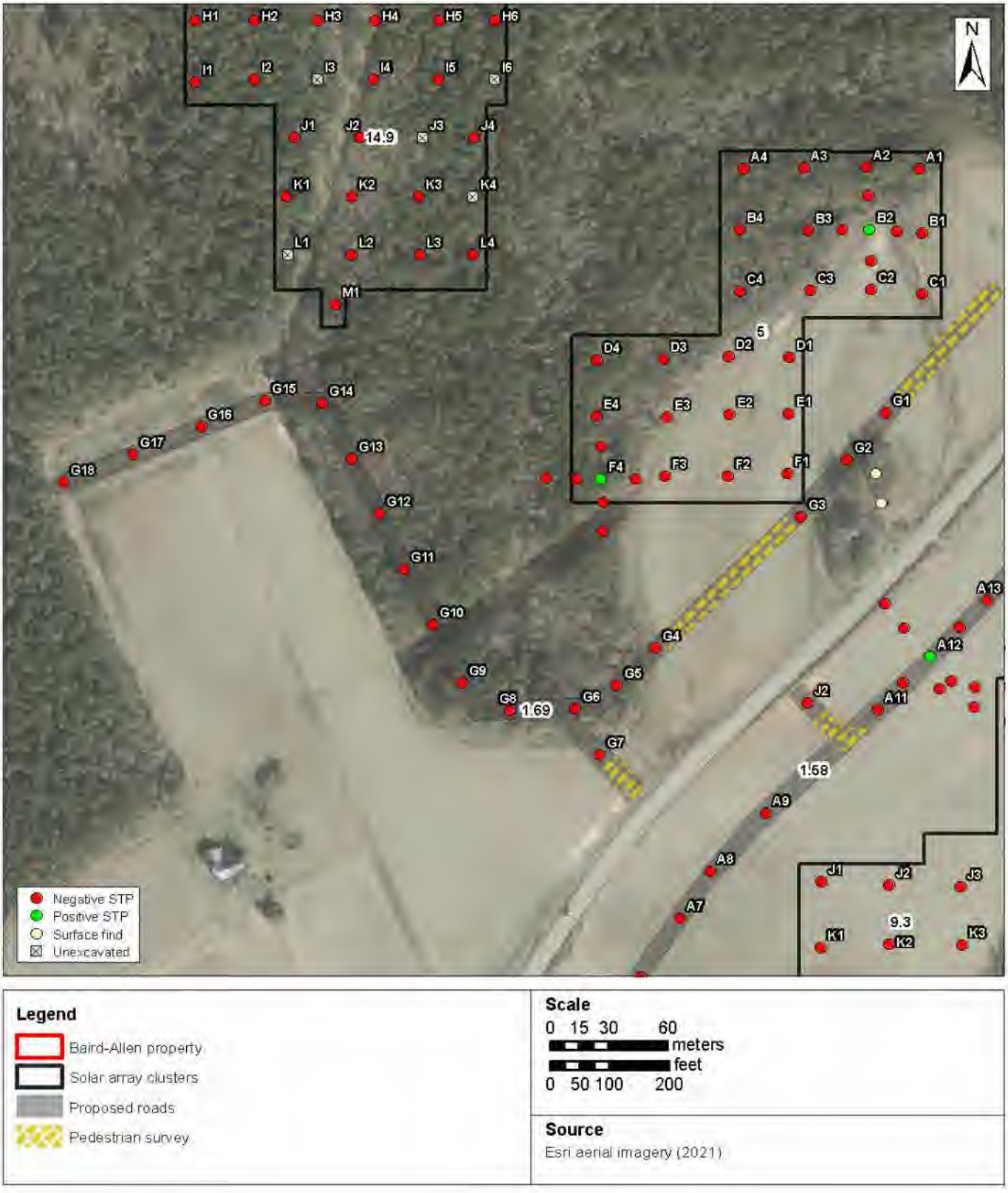

Figure 10. STP location overview map, Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road 1.69.

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Photograph 6. View of Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69, showing agricultural field in foreground and wooded area in background, looking north.

Photograph 7. Array Area 5.0, Transect B, Shovel Test 2 profile.

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Array Area 28.4

Array Area 28.4 is located in the central portion of the Baird-Allen property (see Figure 7; Figure 11). The area is accessed by an existing farm road, which extends along the central eastern portion of the array adjacent to a berm. The landform supporting the array is primarily a broad, flat terrace, though the southwestern and eastern portions of the array are located on the sideslope that slopes steeply towards two branches of an unnamed drainage. Most of the array area is plowed agricultural field (planted with soybeans) with berms delineating the fields (Photograph 8). Small portions of the northeast portion of Array Area 28.4 that had greater than 50 percent surface visibility were pedestrian surveyed. The forested area in the eastern portion of the array consists of mature planted pine and mixed hardwoods (Photograph 9) and in the southwest portion dense planted pine with an extremely dense undergrowth of briars, vines, and young hardwoods (Photograph 5). A total of 199 shovel tests were investigated within the APE, 29 of which were positive and 15 were not excavated due to visible disturbance or because the area was pedestrian surveyed. The remaining 155 shovel tests were negative (Figure 11).

A typical soil profile from the plowed field in Array Area 28.4 is as follows: 0-20 cmbs (I) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; 20-30 cmbs (II) yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay (Photograph 10). A typical soil profile from the dense planted pine forest to the southwest exhibited a deflated profile consistent with moderate erosion: 0-13 cmbs (I) dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty sandy clay; 13-33 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay (Photograph 11). A typical soil profile from the mature forested area in the east exhibited a soil profile consistent with erosion and disturbance: 0-5 cmbs (I) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; 5-15 cm red (2.5YR 4/6) clay (Photograph 12). These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects well-drained, sandy loamy soils in moderately sloped areas that may experience moderate erosion.

Seven archaeological sites (31NP440, 31NP441, 31NP444, 31NP445, 31NP446, 31NP447, and 31NP448) were identified in Array Area 28.4. Site 31NP440 consists of a multicomponent site with Early Archaic Period and nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters. Site 31NP441 consists of a Middle Archaic Period artifact scatter. Site 31NP445 consists of a Middle to Late Archaic Period artifact scatter. Sites 31NP444, 31NP446, and 31NP447 are multicomponent sites consisting of indeterminate prehistoric and nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters. Site 31NP448 consists of a late nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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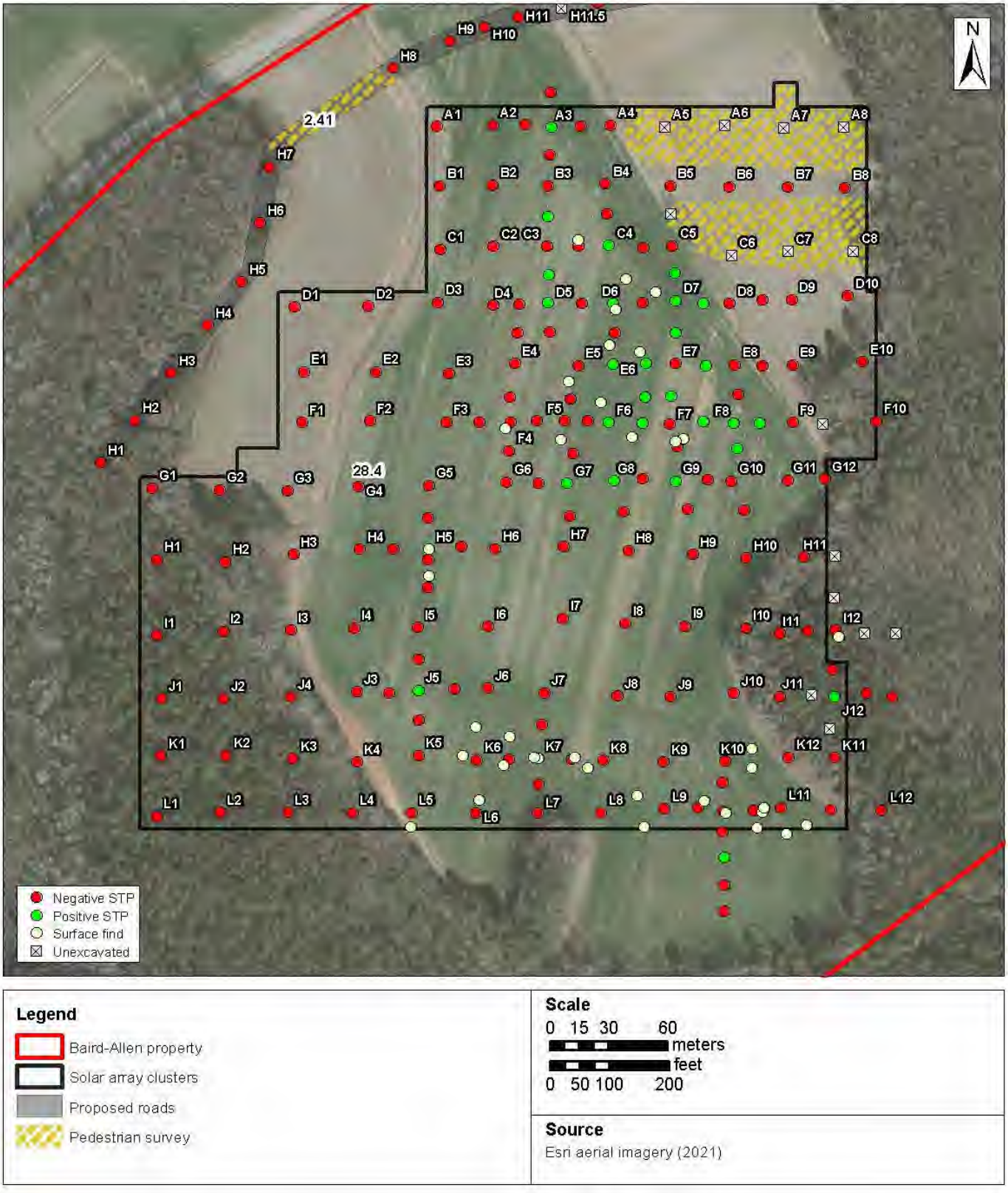

Figure 11. STP location overview map, Array Area 28.4.

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Photograph 8. View of Array Area 28.4, showing a plowed agricultural field on the ridgetop in the foreground and a mature woodland in the background, looking south. Berm is visible in the left side of the photograph.

Photograph 9. View of dense forested area in southwestern portion of Array Area 28.4, looking east.

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Photograph 10. Array Area 28.4, Site 31NP440, Radial 440N/515E profile.

Photograph 11. Array Area 28.4, Transect J, Shovel Test 1 profile.

Photograph 12. Array Area 28.4, Transect J, Shovel Test 12 profile.

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Array Area 14.9

Array Area 14.9 is located in the western portion of the Baird-Allen property, east of Array Area 3.9 and west of Array Area 5.0. It is situated on a broad, flat terrace that gently slopes to the north, east, and west (see Figure 7; Figure 12). The area is accessed by an existing logging and hunting road, which runs through the central portion of the property. Other logging road remnants intersect with this main road and crisscross the array.

The vegetation in this area is a combination of mixed hardwoods and pine with a dense undergrowth (Photograph 13). A total of 73 shovel tests were investigated within the APE; 67 were negative and six were not excavated due to disturbance or standing water (Figure 12). Typical shovel tests in this area exhibited a profile consistent with moderate erosion from logging disturbance: 0-9 cmbs (I) pale brown (2.5Y 7/3) sandy loam; 9-33 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam (Photograph 14). The shovel tests in the southern portion of the array exhibited a profile consistent with logging disturbance and hydric soils: 0-15 cmbs (I) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam; 15-35 cmbs (II) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay; 35-45 cmbs (III) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay mottled with 15% (10YR 6/8) brownish yellow sandy clay (wet; Photograph 15). These soil profiles are somewhat consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well drained, sandy loamy soils with moderately slow or slow permeability.

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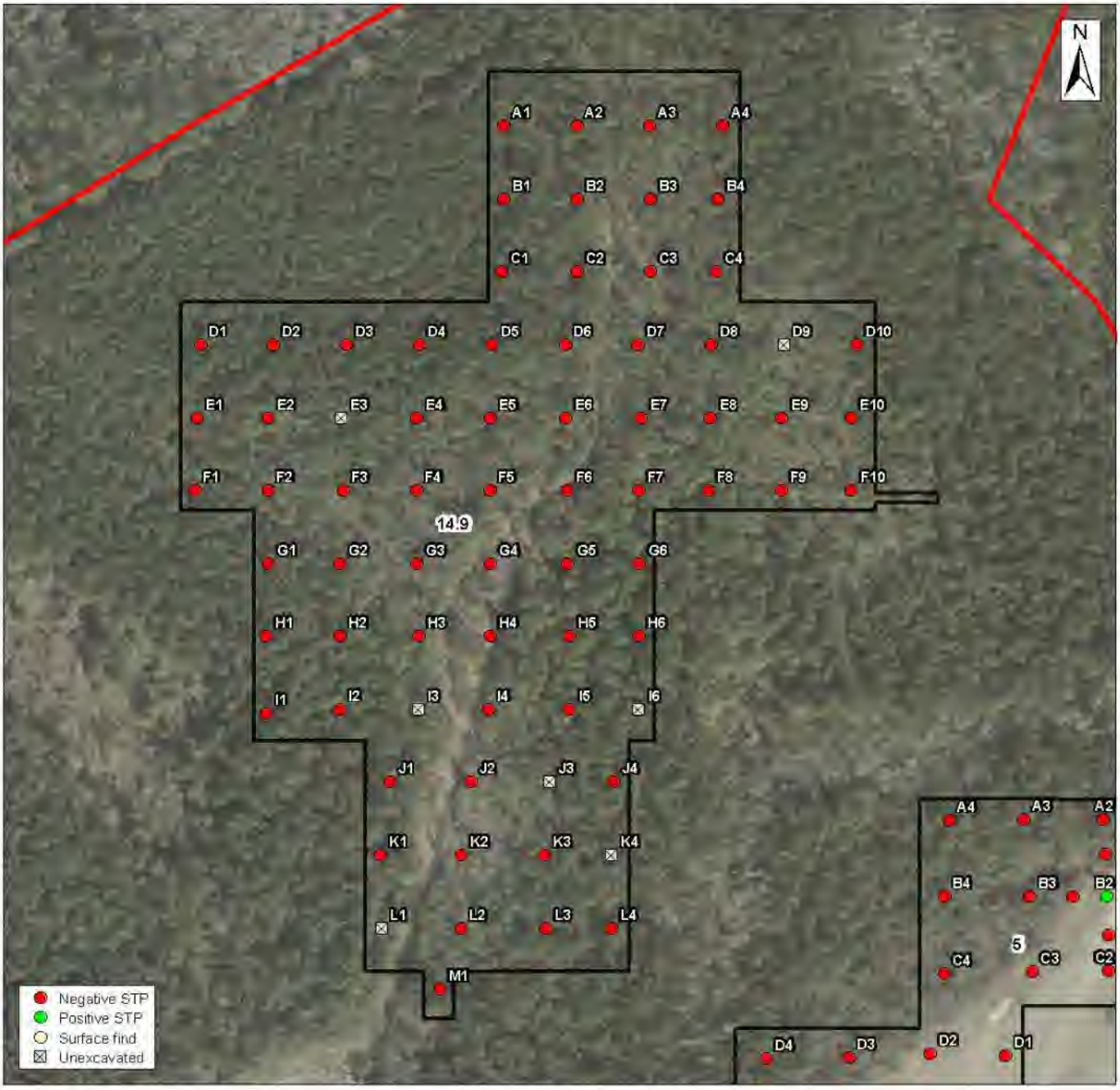

Legend

- Baird-Allen property
- Solar array clusters
- Proposed roads
- Pedestrian survey

Scale

0 15 30 60 meters

0 50 100 200 feet

Source

Esri aerial imagery (2021)

Figure 12. STP location overview map, Array Area 14.9.

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Photograph 13. View of Array Area 14.9, looking east.

Photograph 14. Array Area 14.9, Transect D, Shovel Test 7 profile.

Photograph 15. Array Area 14.9, Transect I, Shovel Test 2 profile.

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Array Area 18.1

Array Area 18.1 is located in the eastern portion of the Baird-Allen property (see Figure 7; Figure 13) and is accessed by an existing farm road which bisects the array. The landform supporting the array is a broad, flat terrace, which extends from an upland area to the north and slopes south and west towards an unnamed drainage located south of the array. Vegetation in the array is comprised of primarily plowed agricultural fields (planted with soybeans) with berms separating the fields (Photograph 16) and the southernmost extent of the array is mature pine forest (Photograph 8).

A total of 131 shovel tests were investigated within the APE; 103 of which were negative, 21 of which were positive, and seven of which were not excavated due to visible disturbance or trash dumping (Figure 13). Shovel tests in the agricultural field varied in depth depending on their location relative to the slope of the terrace, with shallower shovel tests at the top of the landform and deeper shovel tests along the downslope, which likely experienced increased soil deposits from erosion. A typical shovel test from the top of the landform is as follows: 0-30 cmbs (I) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam; 30-40 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay (Photograph 18). A typical shovel test from the downslope of the landform is as follows: 0-30 cmbs (I) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam; 30-40 cmbs (II) yellow (10YR 7/6) sand; 40-70 cmbs (III) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand mottled with 25% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay; 70-80 cmbs (IV) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay (Photograph 19). Lastly, a typical shovel test in the mature pine forest is as follows: 0-30 cmbs (I) pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam; 30-60 cmbs (II) pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) sandy loam; 66-76 cm brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Photograph 20). These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well-drained, sandy loamy soils.

One archaeological site, 31NP449, was identified in this array area. Site 31NP449 consists of a nineteenth to twentieth century house site and artifact scatter. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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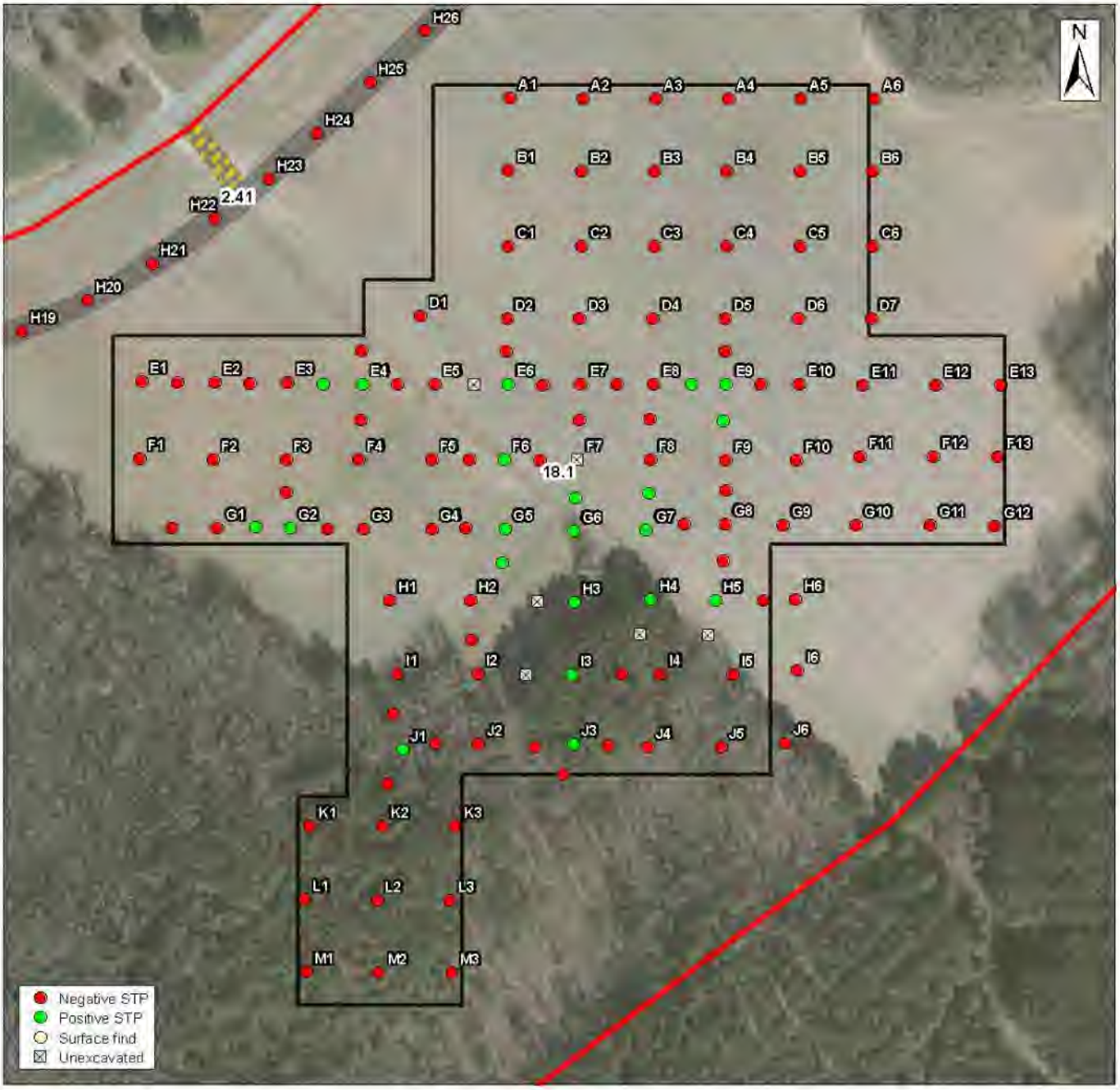

Legend

- Baird-Allen property
- Solar array clusters
- Proposed roads
- Pedestrian survey

Scale

0 15 30 60 meters

0 50 100 200 feet

Source

Esri aerial imagery (2021)

Figure 13. STP location overview map, Array Area 18.1.

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Photograph 16. View of agricultural field in Array Area 18.1 from farm access road, looking north.

Photograph 17. View of mature pine forest in Array Area 18.1, looking north.

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Photograph 18. Array Area 18.1, Transect G, Shovel Test 5 profile.

Photograph 19. Array Area 18.1, Transect G, Shovel Test 2 profile.

Photograph 20. Array Area 18.1, Site 31NP449, Radial 440N/515E profile.

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Proposed Road Area 2.41

Proposed Road Area 2.41 is located in the central portion of the Baird-Allen property, southeast of Oak Grove Church Road and north of Array Areas 28.4 and 18.1 (see Figure 7; Figure 14). It is accessed by the existing farm roads in 28.4 and 18.1. The proposed road is predominately located on the top of the broad, flat terrace that these arrays also occupy. Vegetation in the area is predominately plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 21), though the westernmost section of the road is located in dense pine forest with thick underbrush (Photograph 22).

A total of 30 shovel tests were investigated within the APE, one of which was not excavated due to visible disturbance, and the remaining 29 were negative (Figure 14). Areas in the Proposed Road Area 2.41 that had greater than 50 percent surface visibility were pedestrian surveyed. Pockets of exposed subsoil were also observed at the surface throughout the array area. Other than shovel tests exhibiting subsoil at surface, a typical soil profile is as follows: 0-20 cmbs (I) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam; 20-30 cmbs (II) yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay (Photograph 23). These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well-drained, sandy loamy soils.

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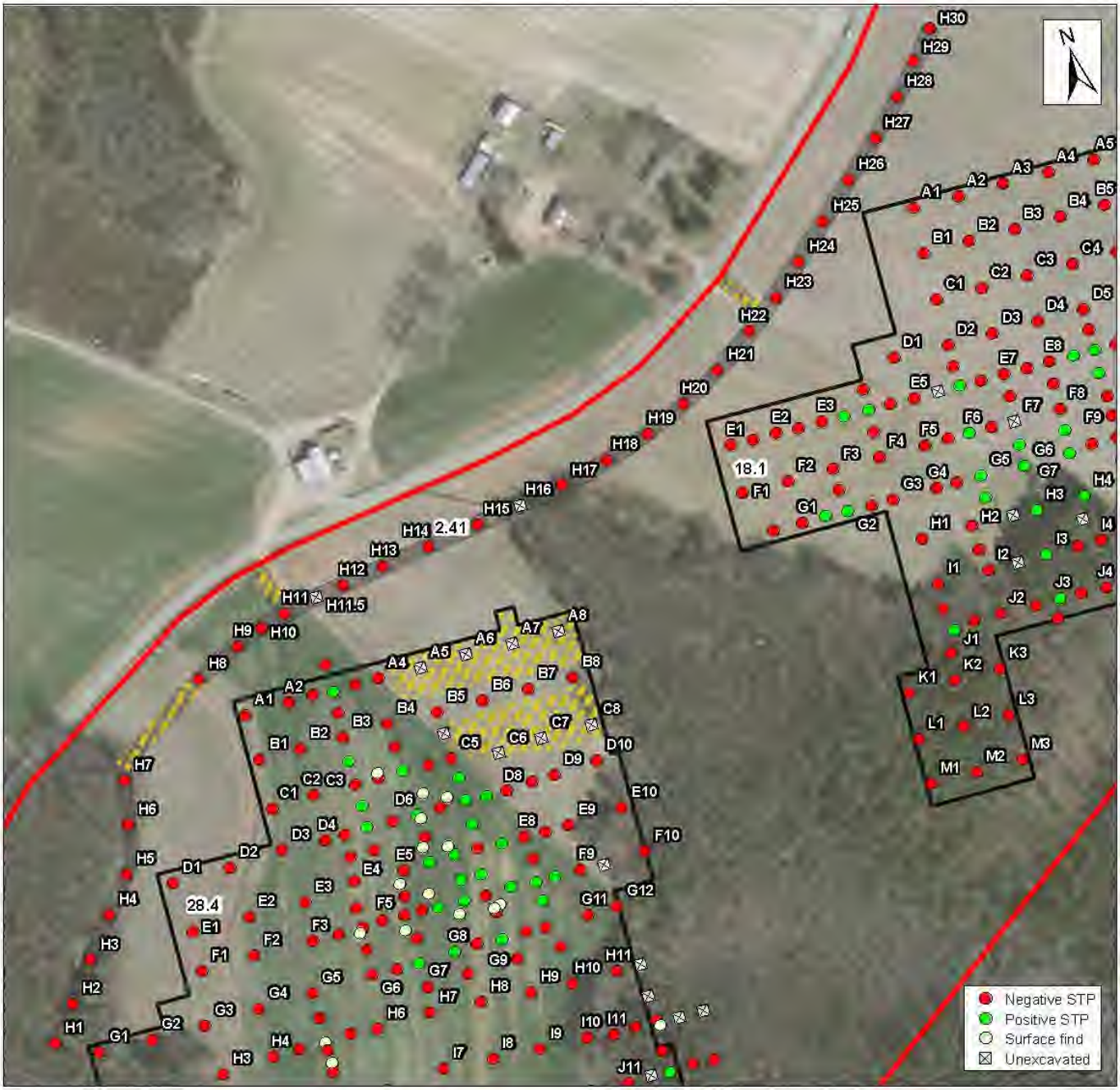

Figure 14. STP location overview map, Proposed Road Area 2.41.

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Photograph 21. View of Proposed Road Area 2.41 near Array Area 28.4, looking northeast toward Array Area 18.1.

Photograph 22. View of westernmost portion Proposed Road Area 2.41, looking southwest.

Photograph 23. Proposed Road Area 2.41, Transect H, Shovel Test 21 profile.

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Array Area 23.7 and Proposed Road Area 3.47

Array Area 23.7 and Proposed Road Area 3.47 are located in the eastern portion of the Baird-Allen property to the northeast of Array Area 18.1 (see Figure 7; Figure 15). The landform supporting the array is a broad, flat terrace that narrows into a ridgetop to the east, which slopes down into an unnamed ephemeral drainage. The vegetation in the area surveyed for this addendum consists of plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans in the westernmost portion of the array and proposed road (Photograph 24). There are also forested areas in the northern, southern, and eastern portions of the array which were not examined for this addendum.

A total of six shovel tests were excavated within Array Area 23.7 and four within the proposed roadway, all of which were negative (Figure 15). Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-30 cmbs (I) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam; 30-40 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10R 6/6) sandy clay (Photograph 25). These soil profiles are consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects deep, well-drained, sandy loamy soils.

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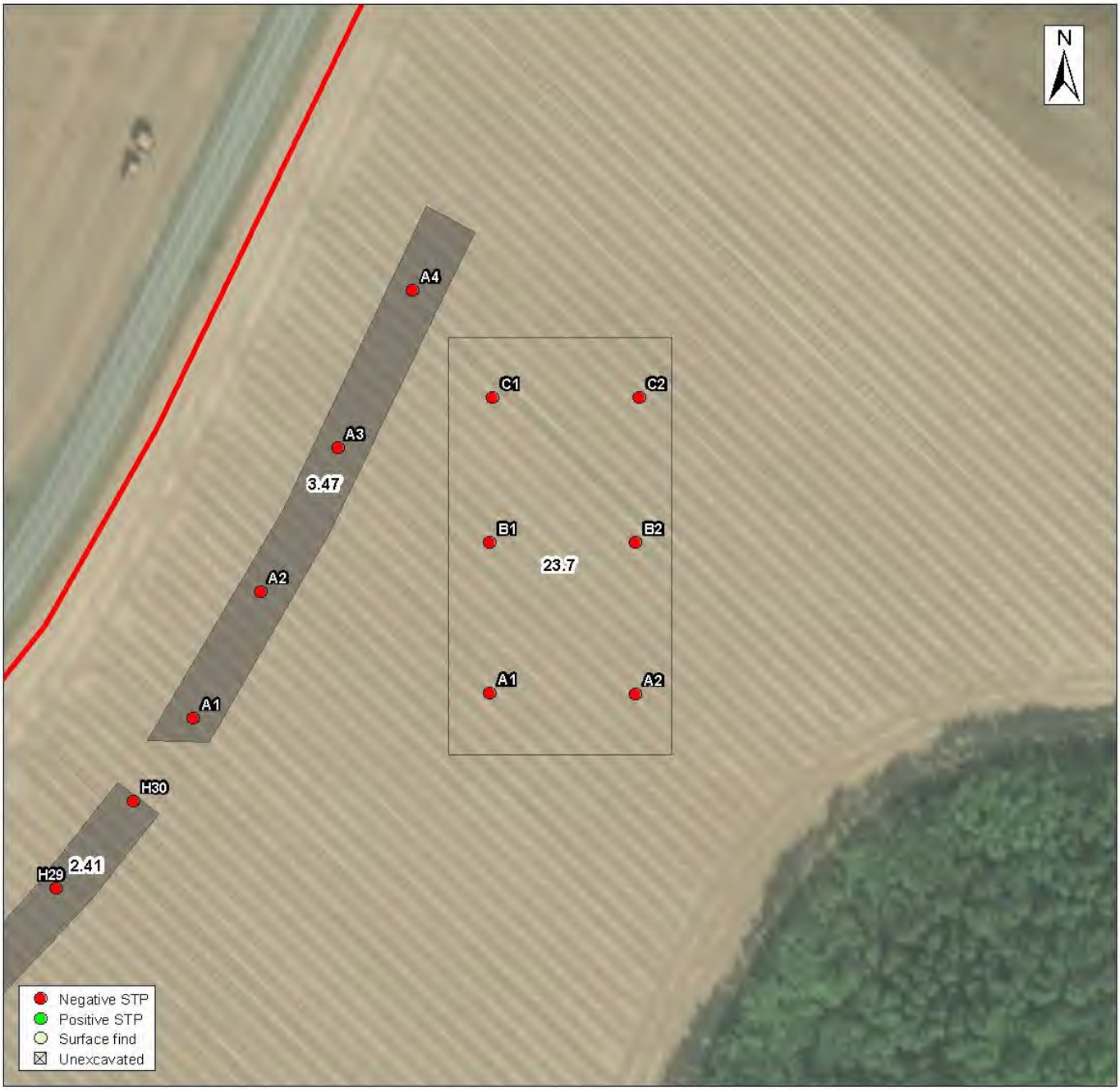

Legend

- Baird-Allen property
- Solar array clusters
- Proposed roads
- Pedestrian survey

Scale

0 15 30 60 meters

0 50 100 200 feet

Source

Esri aerial imagery (2021)

Figure 15. STP location overview map, Array Area 23.7 and Proposed Road Area 3.47.

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Photograph 24. View of Array Area 23.7 and Proposed Road Area 3.47, at western extent, showing general vegetation for the area surveyed, looking north.

Photograph 25. Array Area 23.7, Transect C, Shovel Test 2 profile.

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Identified Cultural Resources

The Phase I archaeological fieldwork identified 12 archaeological resources within the APE of the Baird-Allen property (Figure 16; Table 2). Twelve archaeological sites (31NP438, 31NP439, 31NP440, 31NP441, 31NP442, 31NP443, 31NP444, 31NP445, 31NP446, 31NP447, 31NP448, 31NP449) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these sites. Details regarding these sites and recommendations are presented in this section.

Table 2. Resources identified during Phase I archaeological survey.

NC Site No.	Field Site No.	Site Type/Component	Array Area	NRHP Recommendation
31NP438	FS 1	Prehistoric/Historic	9.3	Not Eligible
31NP439	FS 2, FS 3	Historic	9.3, Road 1.58	Not Eligible
31NP440	FS 4	Prehistoric/Historic	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP441	FS 5	Prehistoric	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP442	FS 6	Historic	5.0, Road 1.69	Not Eligible
31NP443	FS 7	Prehistoric	5.0	Not Eligible
31NP444	FS 8	Prehistoric/Historic	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP445	FS 9	Prehistoric	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP446	FS 10	Prehistoric/Historic	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP447	FS 11	Prehistoric/Historic	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP448	FS 12	Historic	28.4	Not Eligible
31NP449	FS 13	Historic	18.1	Not Eligible

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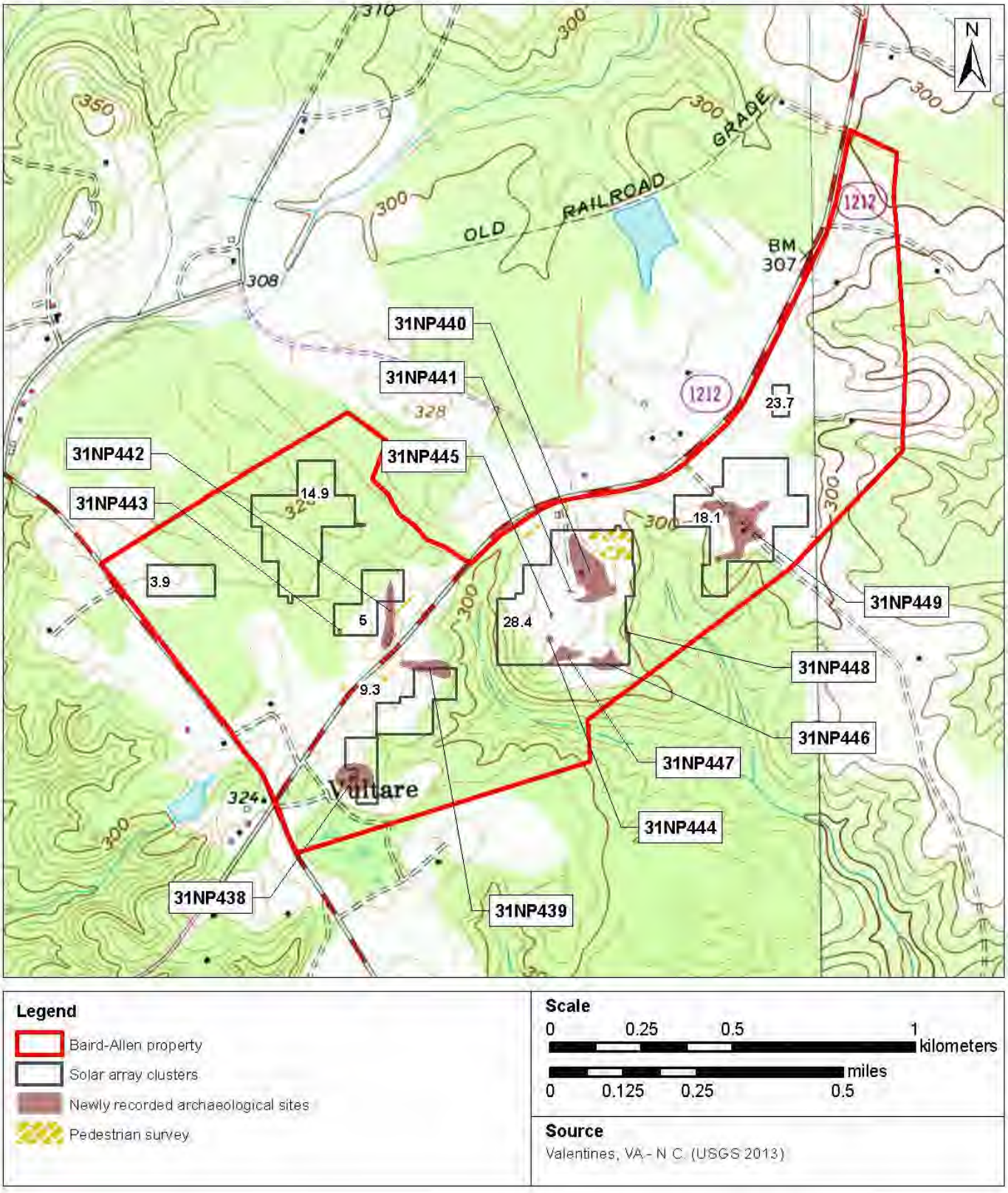

Figure 16. Cultural resources identified by the Phase I archaeological survey.

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Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites consisted largely of remnants of prehistoric and/or historic artifact scatters; eight sites with prehistoric components were identified however these appear to have been affected by historic land use. In total, 12 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated. The sites identified reflect a range of occupation extending from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century Figure 16. A historic 1919 USGS White Plains topographic map can be found in Appendix C with the location of the sites in association with historic structure locations. Historically, upland cotton agriculture, followed by pine cultivation, has had a significant impact on the integrity of the landscape. In general, all the sites encountered, and the landscape supporting them, reflect this process or c-transform as referred to by Schiffer (1988). A more detailed discussion of each site follows. The catalog of recovered artifacts is provided in Appendix B.

31NP438

Field Site Number:	FS-1
UTM East	252501
UTM North	4044909
Elevation:	330 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type	Unknown Prehistoric and Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville loamy sand
Site Size:	83 meters N/S by 108 meters E/W
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP438 is an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) and a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter, located in the southwestern segment of Array Area 9.3 (Figure 17). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 83 meters N/S by 108 meters E/W in size and is located on a broad, flat terrace (Photograph 26). The area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans.

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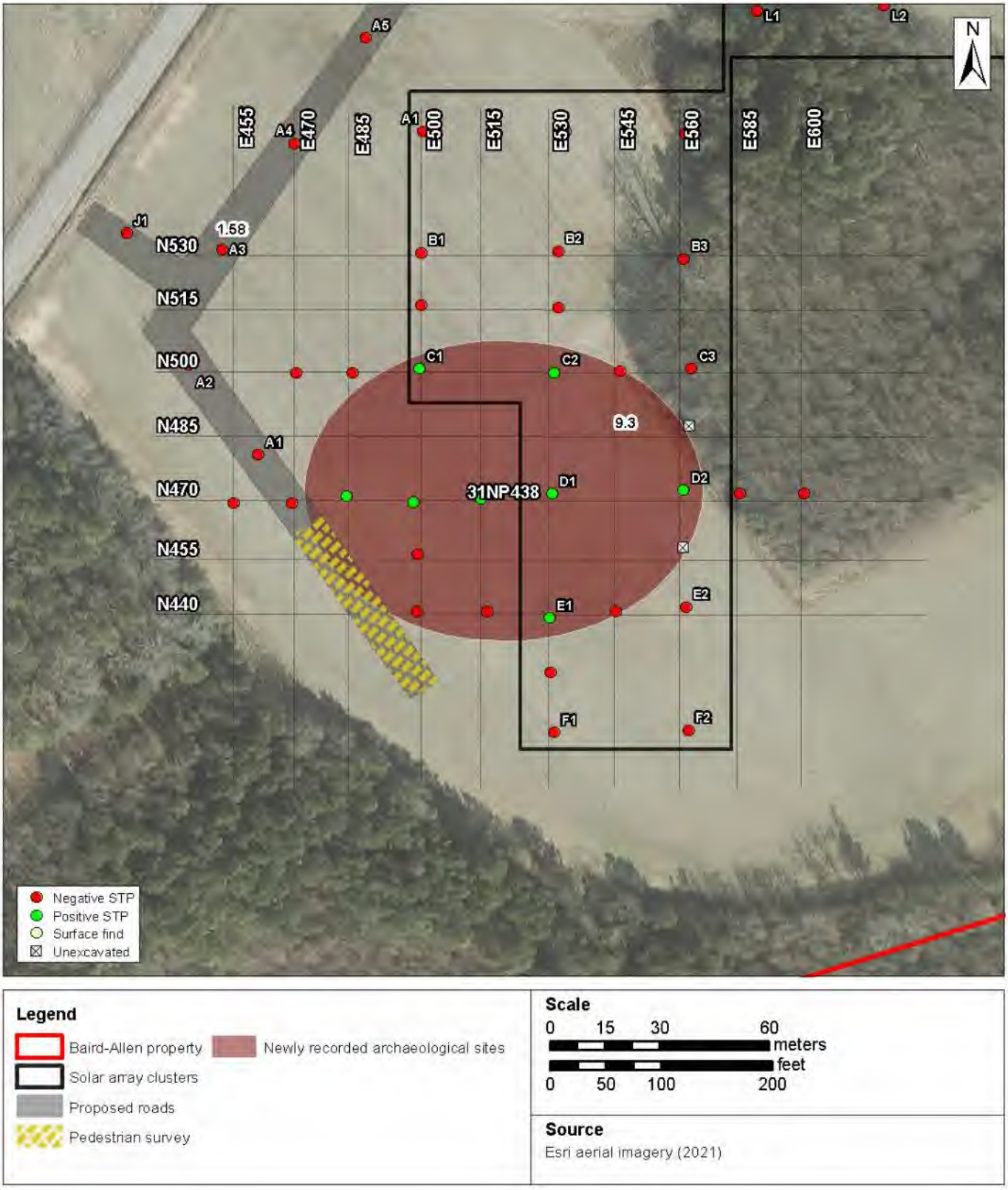

Figure 17. Aerial location map of Site 31NP438

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Photograph 26. View of Site 31NP438, looking southeast.

A total 29 shovel tests were investigated, of which eight were positive and 21 were negative. Two shovel tests in the eastern portion were not delineated due to push piles and standing water. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 27):

Stratum I (0-30cm): 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (30-50cm): 2.5Y 7/4 pale sandy loam
Stratum III (50-60cm): 2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow sandy clay loam mottled with 20% 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow sandy clay

A total of 66 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP438 (Table 3). Artifacts recovered include one quartz flake fragment, bottle and vessel glass of various colors (a sample was collected), milk glass lid and lid liner fragments, stoneware, ironstone, brick (a sample was collected), one wire nail, and one square cut nail. Similar artifacts were also observed on the surface but not collected.

Diagnostic artifacts include milk glass (1743 – present), square cut nails (1805 – present), wire nails (1860 – present), ironstone (1870 – present), and the “Hoyt Co Inc Perfumers Memphis” perfume bottle (post 1918) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Hoyt and Hoyt 2009; Majewski and O’Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968). Based on the artifacts recovered, the historic component dates from the nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s). Only one nondiagnostic lithic was recovered, therefore the prehistoric component cannot be dated beyond unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

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Photograph 27. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP438.

Table 3. Artifacts identified from Site 31NP438.

Provenience and Description	Count
Transect C Shovel Test 1	**15**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	2
bottle glass, colorless, fragment, molded	2
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	2
flat glass, aqua, fragment	1
iron possible nail, unidentifiable, fragment	3
mason jar lid liner, milk glass, ".SON JARS"	1
red brick, fragment	4
Transect C Shovel Test 2	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment, base	1
Transect D Shovel Test 1	**15**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	2
bottle glass, colorless, "PEPS" (probable PEPSI), fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, "HOYT CO INC PERFUMERS MEMPHIS"; likely 10 cent perfume bottle	2
bottle glass, colorless, possible base with embossed writing, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, unidentified molding, fragment	1
bottle glass, dark blue, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
iron nail, machine cut, complete	1
iron nail, type unidentifiable, shank, corroded	1

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Provenience and Description	Count
red brick, fragment	2
vessel glass, colorless, possible dish rim, incised linear decoration, fragment	1
vessel glass, colorless, very thin, fragment	1
Transect D Shovel Test 2	**13**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	2
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	3
ceramic, ironstone, teacup handle	1
mason jar lid liner, milk glass, "BALL MA."	1
metal alloy, mason jar lid fragment	1
red brick, fragment	3
Shovel Test 470 N 485E	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
stoneware, salt glazed, unglazed interior, worn brown glaze exterior, fragment	1
Shovel Test 470N 500E	**9**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	4
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
milk glass, mason jar lid liner, decayed	1
red brick, fragment	1
quartz, flake fragment	1
Shovel Test 470N 515E	**11**
bottle glass, colorless, base fragment, ".ENTS 10 FLU OZ"	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	3
bottle glass, colorless, molded, fragment	2
flat glass, colorless, fragment	1
flat glass, light aqua, fragment	1
iron nail, wire, complete, corroded	1
vessel glass, colorless, very thin, fragment	2
Grand Total	**66**

The boundary for Site 31NP438 is complete on all sides and extends west of the array area and into the proposed road area. All subsurface testing did not contain intact subsurface cultural features or deposits. The artifact scatter is likely associated with a house identified in a 1955 aerial imagery (NETR Online 2021). The house does not appear on earlier topographic maps of the Vultare community (see Appendix C). The property was no longer present on a 1979 aerial (NETR Online 2021).

Site 31NP438 contains an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter and a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter. The historic artifact scatter is likely associated with a house identified on a 1955 historic aerial, which was no longer extant by 1979. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP438 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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31NP439

Field Site Number:	FS-2 and FS-3
UTM East	252705
UTM North	4045179
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville loamy sand, 2-6% slopes; Bonneau loamy sand, 0-6% slopes
Site Size:	144 meters E/W by 49 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP439 is a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter located in the northeastern segment of Array Area 9.3 (Figure 18). The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 144 meters E/W by 49 meters N/S in size. It is located on a broad, flat terrace (Photograph 28). The area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans.

A total of 33 STPs were investigated, of which eight were positive, two were not excavated due to visible disturbance, and the remaining 22 were negative. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 29):

Stratum I (0-30cm): 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty sandy loam
Stratum II (35-50cm): 2.5Y 7/4 pale brown sand
Stratum III (50-58cm): 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay

A total of 14 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP439 (Table 4). Artifacts included bottle glass of various colors, ironstone, an iron implement, an iron fragment, and square cut nails. Similar artifacts were also observed at the surface of the site, but not collected.

Diagnostic artifacts include square cut nails (1805 – present), ironstone (1870 – present), and amethyst glass (1880 – 1917) (Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968). All artifacts recovered date from the nineteenth century to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s).

The boundary for Site 31NP439 extends north, east, and west of the array area and north and south of the proposed road area. Shovel tests were excavated along these boundaries outside of the array area and proposed road area APE. The western boundary of the site is complete, but double negative shovel testing beyond the north and eastern extents of array was not conducted for all positive shovel tests within the array boundaries. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features. The artifact scatter is likely associated with a house identified on a 1955 historic aerial map, which last appears on a historic aerial in 1964 and is no longer extant by the 1979 historic aerial (NETR Online 2021).

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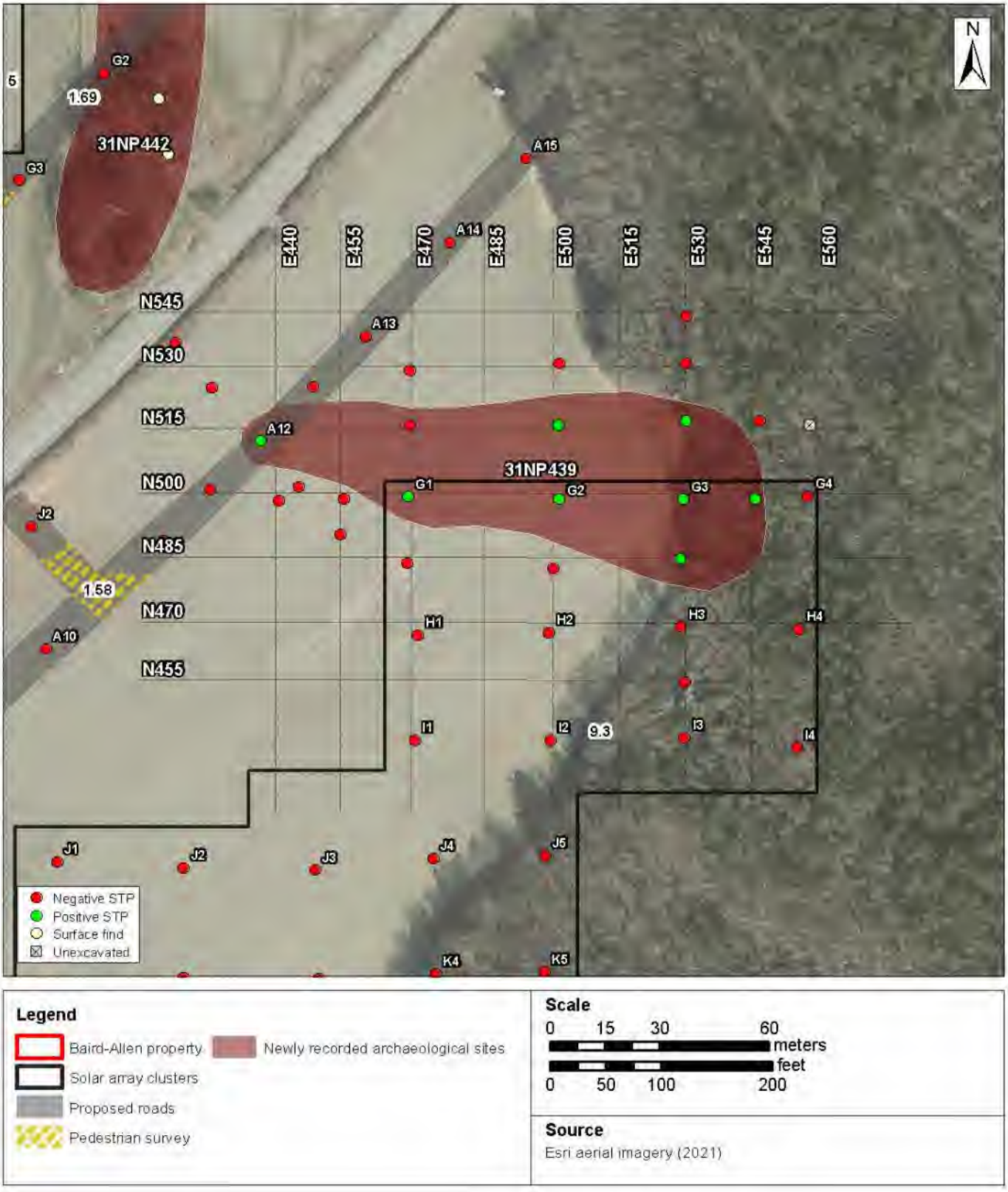

Figure 18. Aerial location map of Site 31NP439.

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Photograph 28. View of Site 31NP439, looking northeast.

Photograph 29. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP439.

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Table 4. Artifacts Identified from Site 31NP439.

Provenience and Description	Count
Transect A Shovel Test 12	**1**
ceramic, ironstone, fragment, partial makers mark (floral motif)	1
Transect G Shovel Test 1	**1**
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	1
Transect G Shovel Test 2	**4**
bottle glass, colorless, undecorated, fragment	4
Transect G Shovel Test 3	**6**
bottle glass, dark aqua, fragment	1
bottle glass, purple, fragment	1
iron fragment, flat, unidentifiable	1
iron implement, possible furniture decoration, corroded	1
iron nail, likely machine cut, partial shank, corroded	1
iron nail, machine cut, head and partial shank, corroded	1
Shovel Test 515N 530E	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	1
Grand Total	**14**

Site 31NP439 contains a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter. The artifact scatter is likely associated with a house identified on a 1955 historic topographic map, which is no longer extant by 1979. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP438 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site

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31NP440

Field Site Number:	FS-4
UTM East	253177
UTM North	4045441
Elevation:	315 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Early Archaic and Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	90 meters E/W by 194 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP440 is an Early Archaic (10,000 – 8800 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter located in the central portion of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 19). The area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans located on the highest point of a broad, flat terrace (Photograph 30). The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 90 meters E/W by 194 meters N/S in size. A pedestrian survey initially identified the prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, and it was further delineated using shovel tests.

A total of 70 shovel tests were investigated, of which 24 were positive and two were not excavated due to existing disturbance from the farm access road and berm. The area exhibited moderate erosion and shovel tests at this location were generally shallow and consisted of only two strata. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 31):

Stratum I (0-20cm): 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (20-30cm): 10R 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay

A total of 66 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP440 (Table 5). The majority of diagnostic artifacts were recovered from surface collections. Artifacts include a single LeCroy projectile point, bottle and vessel glass of assorted colors (a sample was collected), square cut and wire nails, ironstone, stoneware, whiteware, and rubber.

Historic diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include ironstone (1870 – present), whiteware (1830 – present), milk glass (1743 – present), square cut nails (1805 – present), yellowware (1830 - 1940), wire nails (1860 – present), amethyst glass (1880 – 1917), and a 1910 penny (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the historic component dates from the nineteenth to twentieth century (1800– 1900s). The single prehistoric artifact recovered was a LeCroy projectile point which dates the prehistoric component to the Early Archaic (10,000 – 8800 B.P.).

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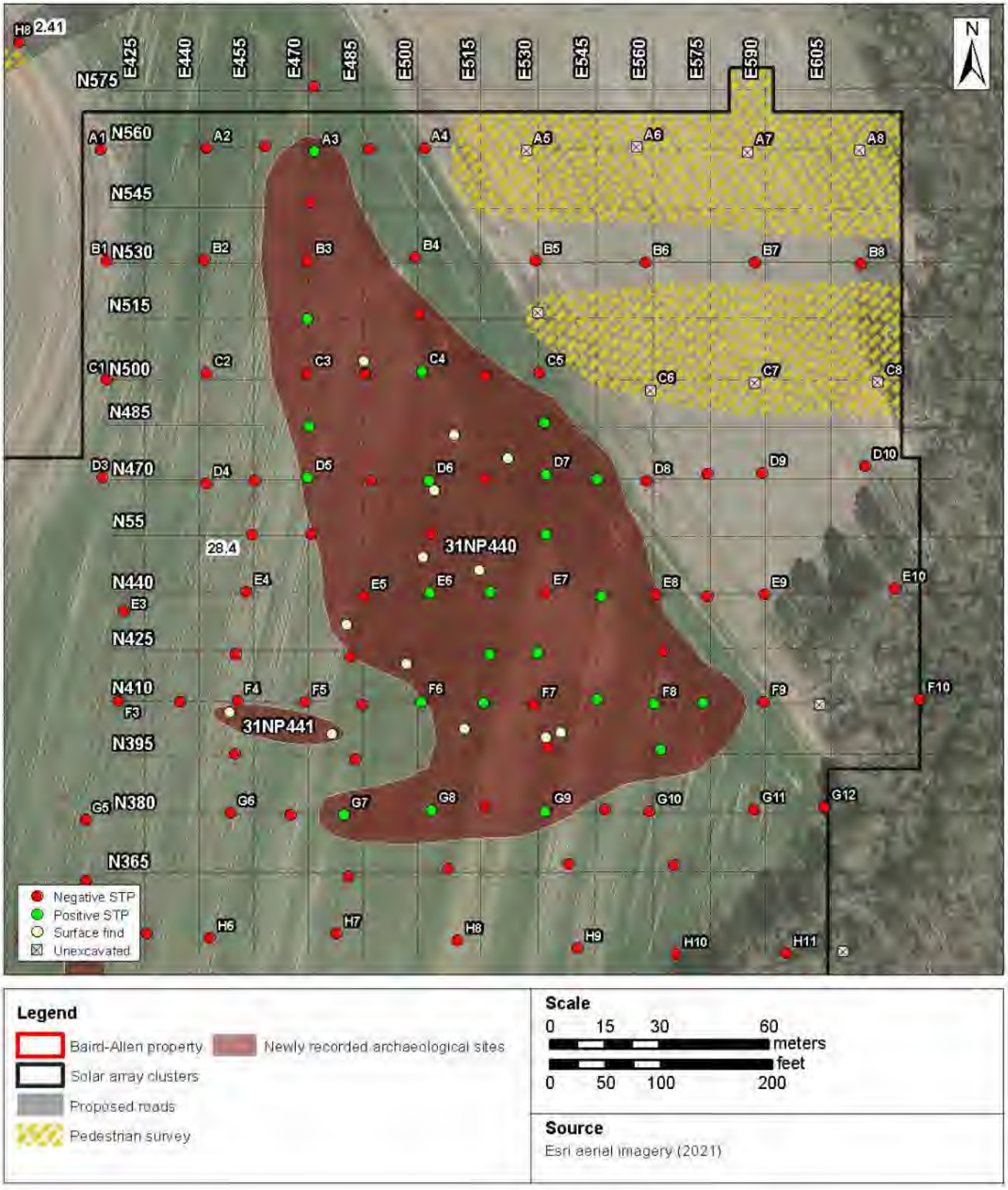

Figure 19. Aerial location map of Site 31NP440.

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Photograph 30. View of Site 31NP440, looking southeast.

Photograph *31*. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP440.

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Table 5. Artifacts identified from Site 31NP440.

Provenience and Description	Count
Transect D Shovel Test 6	**7**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	3
flat glass, colorless, fragment	1
vessel glass, light purple, molded geometric (square/rectangle/triangle) motif	2
Transect G Shovel Test 9	**2**
bottle glass, purple, fragment	1
flat glass, colorless, fragment	1
Surface Collection 1	**5**
bottle glass, dark blue, fragment	1
bottle glass, light purple, fragment, possible base	1
ceramic, ironstone, fragment, blue underglaze decoration, poss. hand painted	1
flat glass, light aqua, fragment	1
red brick, fragment	1
Surface Collection 2	**1**
stoneware, light gray glazed body with dark cobalt underglaze floral motif, possible flow blue variant, rim and body fragment	1
Surface Collection 3	**5**
ceramic, whiteware, fragment, light blue linear decoration, overglaze floral motif	1
iron nail, likely wire, corroded	1
iron nail, machine cut, complete shank, missing head, corroded	1
synthetic, plastic, vessel rim and body	1
vessel glass, opaque white, milk glass, undecorated, fragment	1
Surface Collection 4	**5**
bottle glass, dark aqua, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware fragment, white glaze and dark blue transfer print (landscape motif)	1
ceramic, yellowware, undecorated, fragment	1
rubber fragment, incised lines, footwear sole	1
stoneware, salt glazed, grey exterior, dark brown/black interior, fragment	1
Surface Collection 5	**4**
ceramic, medium green glaze, likely rim and base of plate?	1
copper alloy, 1910 penny, corroded	1
flat glass, opaque blue-green, fragment, partial makers mark, "WAR." "MAD.", possible cooking vessel glass?	1
vessel glass, opaque white with shiny film, incised floral motif, carnival glass, fragment	1
Surface Collection 6	**1**
chert, projectile point/knife, Lecroy (Early to Middle Archaic)	1
Shovel Test 395N 560E	**1**
vessel glass, opaque white, fragment	1
Shovel Test 410N 515E	**1**
ceramic, ironstone, undecorated, fragment	1

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Provenience and Description	Count
Shovel Test 410N 545E	**1**
ceramic, ironstone, undecorated, fragment	1
Shovel Test 410N 575E	**1**
ceramic, ironstone, undecorated, burned, fragment	1
Shovel Test 425N 430E	**1**
vessel glass, milk glass, fragment	1
Shovel Test 440N 455E	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel Test 440N 485E	**20**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	8
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
ceramic, aqua green glaze on both faces, fragment	1
ceramic, ironstone, blue transfer print, brick/architectural design, fragment	1
flat glass, colorless, fragment	2
iron nails, fragments, likely wire, corroded	5
vessel glass, opaque light green to white, fragment	1
Shovel Test 440N 515E	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	2
Shovel Test 440N 545E	**3**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	2
rubber, fragment	1
Shovel Test 455N 530E	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel Test 470N 545E	**2**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel Test 485N 470E	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel Test 515N 470E	**2**
bottle glass, dark aqua, fragment	1
ceramic, stoneware, brown glaze on interior, grey glaze on exterior, fragment	1
Grand Total	**66**

The boundary for Site 31NP440 is complete on nearly all sides. Only one delineation shovel test was excavated north of the APE boundary, and it was negative. All other sides of the site are bounded. The site is located within the vicinity of the Vultare School noted on the 1919 USGS White Plains Map (see Appendix C). The structure appears on 1955 aerial imagery but was no longer extant by later 1976 imagery (NETR Online 2021). Artifacts recovered during site delineations were primarily recovered from the first stratum (n=46) while the rest were recovered from the surface. Subsurface testing indicates a lack of intact cultural deposits or associated features. Based on the deposition of artifacts and lack of features, there is no integrity associated with the site/Vultare School.

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Site 31NP440 contains an Early Archaic (10,000 – 8800 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter. The prehistoric component is comprised of a single artifact recovered on the surface. The historic artifact scatter is likely associated with the Vultare School, which was no longer extant by 1976. All historic artifacts were recovered in a secondary context. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP440 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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31NP441

Field Site Number:	FS-5
UTM East	253116
UTM North	4045390
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Middle Archaic Period (8800 – 5500 B.P.) artifact scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	35 meters E/W by 9 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP441 is a Middle Archaic (8800 – 5500 B.P.) artifact scatter found on the surface in the central portion of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 20). Its preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 35 meters E/W by 8 meters N/S in size. It is located on the highest point of a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 32).

A total of nine shovel tests were investigated, all of which were negative. A typical shovel test profile near the site consisted of the following (Photograph 33):

Stratum I (0-33cm):7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay
Stratum II (33-45cm): 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay

This site yielded two projectile points made of quartz and quartzite material recovered on the surface. Only one was identifiable, a Guilford type, which dates the site to the Middle Archaic (8800 – 5500 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP441 is complete on all sides based on pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Subsurface testing indicates that Site 31NP441 contains no intact cultural deposits or features. Artifacts were recovered from a secondary context. Site 31NP441 retains poor integrity.

Site 31NP441 contains a Middle Archaic (8800 – 5500 B.P.) artifact scatter. Artifacts were recovered from a secondary context, and no additional features or intact cultural deposits were identified. The site retains poor integrity. Site 31NP441 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this site within the array area as designed.

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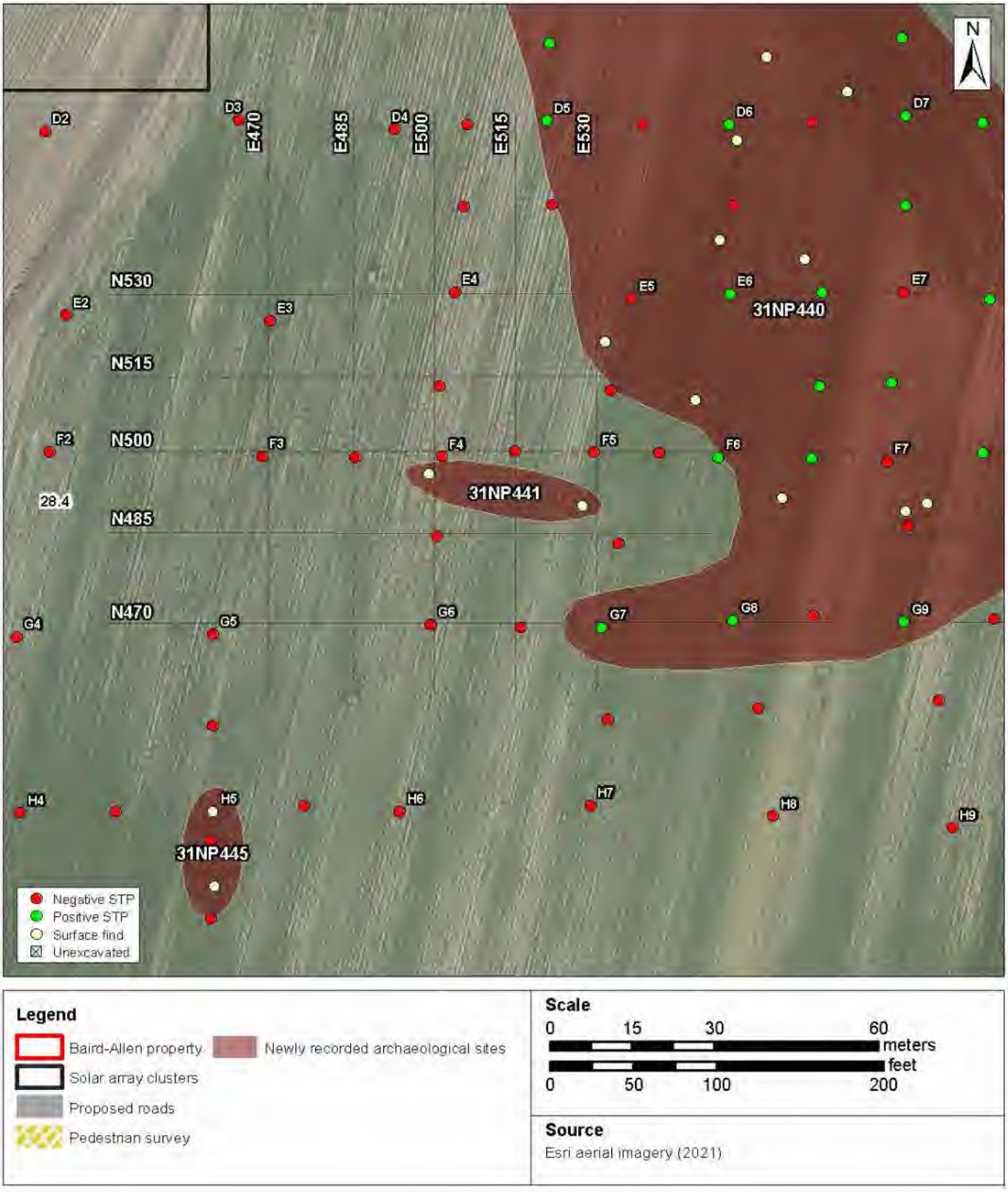

Figure 20. Aerial location map of Site 31NP441.

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Photograph 32. View of Site 31NP441, looking west.

Photograph 33. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP441.

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31NP442

Field Site Number:	FS-6
UTM East	252618
UTM North	4045341
Elevation:	330 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Late Nineteenth to Twentieth Century House Site and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Caroline sandy loam, 2-6% slopes; Turbeville loamy sand, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	30 meters E/W by 188 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP442 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century (1870 – 1900s) house site and associated artifact scatter located within and adjacent to Array Area 5.0 and Proposed Road Area 1.69 (Figure 21). Its preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 30 meters E/W by 188 meters N/S in size. The site is located on a small terrace northwest of Oak Grove Church Road. The area is primarily a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (see Photograph 3). The house site containing a collapsed wood frame structure and intact cinderblock foundation is wooded (Photograph 34 and Photograph 35). The artifact scatter intersects with the APE, but the house site is located outside of it.

A total of 12 shovel tests were investigated in the array area and in the road area, of which one was positive and 11 were negative. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 36):

Stratum I (0-44cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (44-50cm): 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay

One artifact was recovered from Site 31NP442, which was a single sherd of ironstone with an overglaze polychrome rose decoration. This is the only diagnostic artifact recovered from the site, which dates from 1870 – present (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991). A light surface scatter of historic artifacts (primarily colorless window and bottle glass) was also observed on the proposed access road 1.69 located south of the array area and north of the collapsed structure, but none of these artifacts were collected. Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates to the late nineteenth century to twentieth century (1870 – 1900s).

The boundary for 31NP442 is complete to the north via shovel testing and to the southeast where it is bounded by Oak Grove Church Road. Pedestrian survey and some STPs were excavated on the northeastern and southwestern extents of the site within the proposed road area APE. Shovel tests were not excavated outside of the APE. It is possible the site continues to the northeast and southwest, however, it is unlikely to yield further important information beyond that which has already been documented within the APE.

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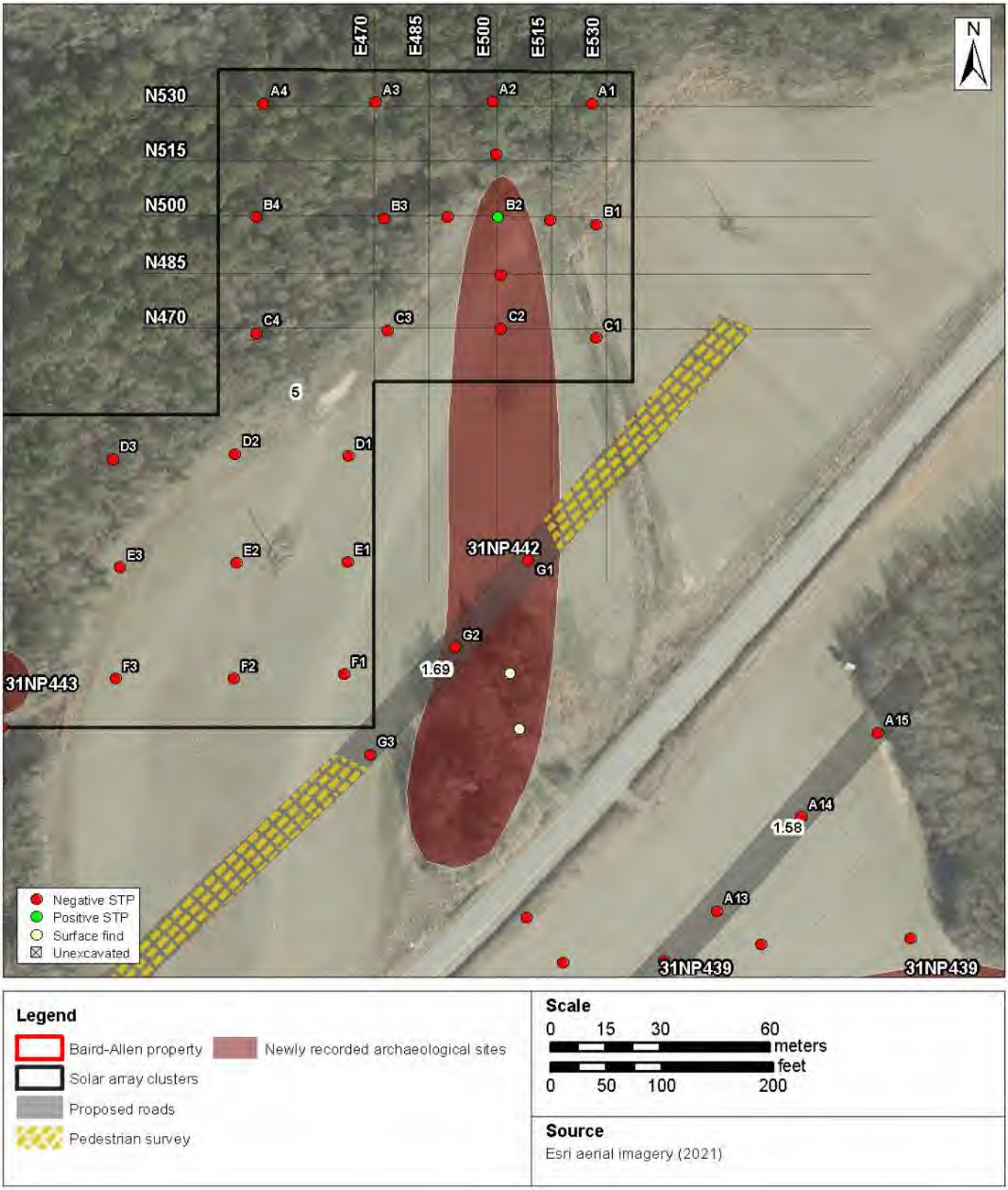

Figure 21. Aerial location map of Site 31NP442.

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Photograph 34. Collapsed structure in Site 31NP442, looking northeast.

Photograph 35. View of rectangular cinderblock foundation in Site 31NP442, north of collapsed structure, looking east.

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Photograph 36. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP442.

The house site is located in the vicinity of a structure that is shown on a 1919 map of the area (see Appendix C). A second structure (likely what is now the cinderblock foundation) is present northeast of the structure beginning with the 1963 map (NETR Online 2021).

Site 31NP442 contains a nineteenth to twentieth century (1870 – 1900s) collapsed structure, cinderblock foundation, and artifact scatter. The site is likely associated with a house identified on a 1919 historic topographic map. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP442 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site

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31NP443

Field Site Number:	FS-7
UTM East	252483
UTM North	4045299
Elevation:	330 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Woodland Period (3200 – 350 BP) Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Caroline sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	17 meters E/W by 17 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP443 consists of a Woodland Period (3200 – 350 B.P.) period artifact scatter. All artifacts were found in Shovel Test F-4, which is located along a utility line corridor in the southwestern corner of Array Area 5.0 (Figure 22). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing. It measures approximately 17 meters E/W by 17 meters N/S in size and is located near the edge of a broad, flat terrace. The area contains dense scrub vegetation with hardwood saplings and some vines (Photograph 37).

Nine shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 38):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sand
Stratum II (10-90cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum III (90-100cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay

A total of four artifacts were identified at Site 31NP443. All artifacts were comprised of four sand-tempered cord marked pottery sherds. Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates to the Woodland period (3200 – 350 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP443 is nearly complete on all sides. Only one delineation shovel test was excavated south of the APE boundary, and it was negative. The site contains a small number of Woodland period artifacts, with no evidence of associated cultural features or deposits. Site 31NP443 retains poor integrity.

Site 31NP443 consists of a Woodland period (3200 – 350 B.P.) artifact scatter. The site represents a light artifact scatter contained within one shovel test. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP443 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site within the array area as designed.

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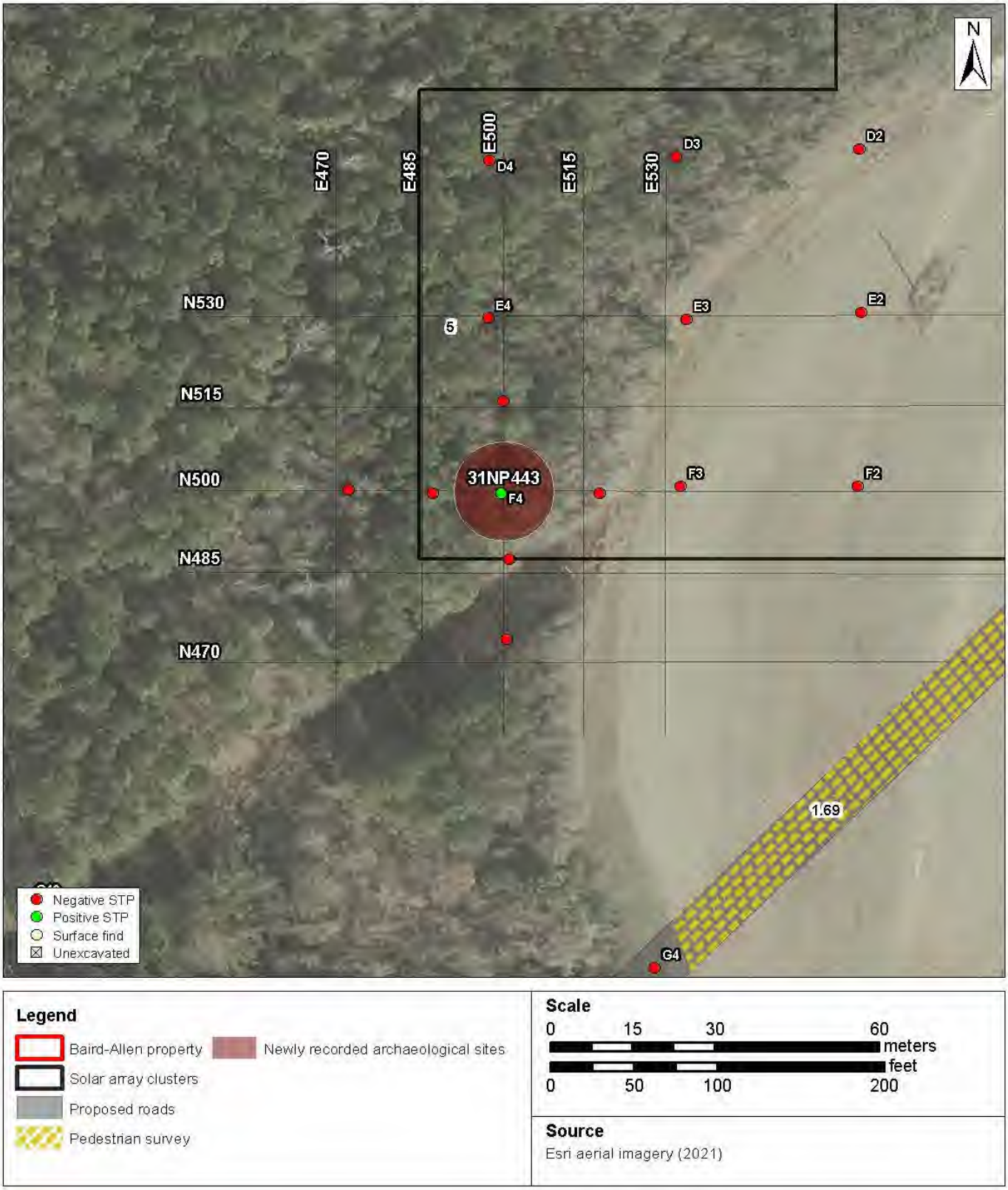

Figure 22. Aerial location map of Site 31NP443.

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Photograph 37. View of Site 31NP443, looking southwest.

Photograph 38. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP443.

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31NP444

Field Site Number:	FS-8
UTM East	253053
UTM North	4045263
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric and Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	23 meters E/W by 23 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP444 consists of an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter found in shovel test J-5 in the southwestern portion of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 23). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 23 meters E/W by 23 meters N/S in size. It is located on a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 39).

Nine shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 40):

Stratum I (0-45cm): 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand
Stratum II (45-60cm): 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay

Three artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP444, including one piece of colorless bottle glass and two flakes. The flakes were each comprised of rhyolite and argillite. Based on the artifacts recovered the site cannot be dated beyond unknown prehistoric (13,000 – 350 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s).

The boundary for Site 31NP444 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains no cultural deposits or other features associated with prehistoric or historic activities. The site has been heavily plowed and retains poor site integrity. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP444 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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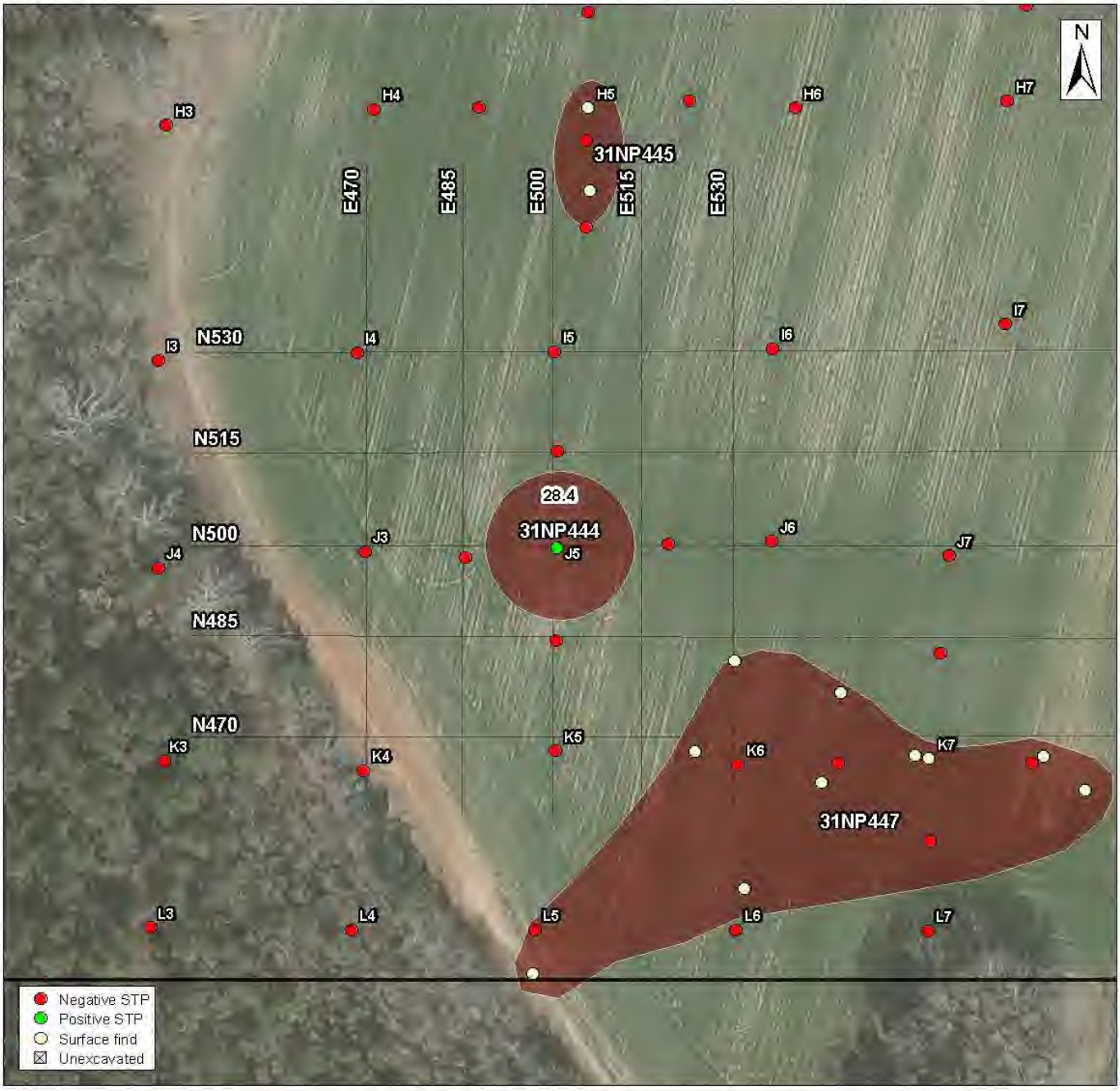

Figure 23. Aerial location map of Site 31NP444.

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Photograph 39. View of Site 31NP444, looking southwest.

Photograph 40. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP444.

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31NP445

Field Site Number:	FS-9
UTM East	253059
UTM North	4045327
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Middle to Late Archaic (8800 – 3200 B.P.).
Site Type:	Middle to Late Archaic Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	9 meters E/W by 24 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP445 is a Middle to Late Archaic (8800 – 3200 B.P.) artifact scatter found on the surface in the central western portion of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 24). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 9 meters E/W by 24 meters N/S in size. It is located on a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 41).

Two artifacts were identified and recovered on the surface. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated to identify potential additional artifacts and subsurface features. All nine shovel tests were negative. A typical shovel test profile for the area consisted of the following (Photograph 42):

Stratum I (0-30cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (30-40cm): 10R 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 2.5YR 4/8 red clay
Stratum III (40-50cm): 2.5YR 4/8 red clay

Only two artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP445. These were two projectile points made of rhyolite material. One broken at the distal end, along one side, and part of the basal end and was not identifiable. The other was identified as Savannah River. Based on this tool, the site dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (8800 – 3200 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP445 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site does not contain intact cultural deposits or associated features. Artifacts were collected in a secondary context along the surface. Site 31NP445 retains poor integrity.

Site 31NP445 is a Middle Archaic (8800 – 3200 B.P.) scarce lithic scatter. All artifacts were recovered from a secondary context. The site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP445 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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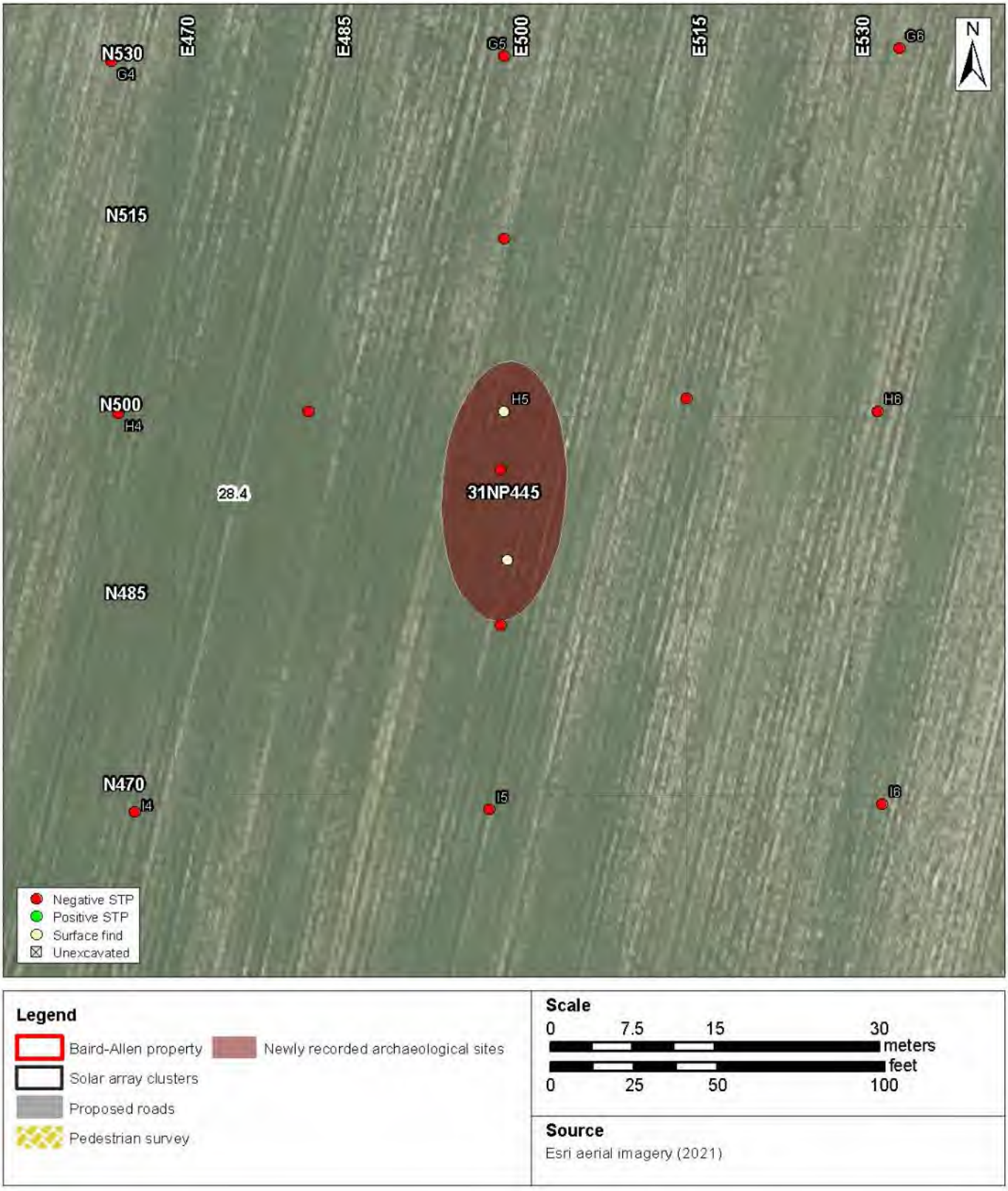

Figure 24. Aerial location map of Site 31NP445.

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Photograph 41. View of Site 31NP445, looking southwest.

Photograph 42. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP445.

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31NP446

Field Site Number:	FS-10
UTM East	253206
UTM North	4045192
Elevation:	320 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period and Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	95 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP446 is an unknown prehistoric period (12000 – 350 B.P.) and mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 -1900s) artifact scatter located along the southern boundary of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 25). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 95 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S in size. It is located on the top of a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 43).

A total of 11 shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive. All artifacts but one were collected during the pedestrian survey. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 44):

Stratum I (0-20cm): 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand
Stratum II (20-30cm): 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP446 (Table 6). Historic artifacts were comprised of whiteware (n=1) and aqua bottle glass (n=1). Prehistoric artifacts (n=10) included flakes, various staged bifaces, angular debris, and a core. Materials include rhyolite, quartz, and quartzite.

The only diagnostic artifact recovered was the one piece of whiteware (1830 – present) (Miller 1991). Based on this artifact, the historic component dates from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered; therefore, this component cannot be dated beyond unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP446 is complete on all sides. Nearly all artifacts were collected from the surface. Only one shovel test contained cultural material within the first stratum. The variety of lithics collected (flakes, multi-stage bifaces) indicate a tool manufacturing site. However, subsurface testing indicates that the site does not contain any intact cultural deposits or features with all artifacts collected in a secondary context.

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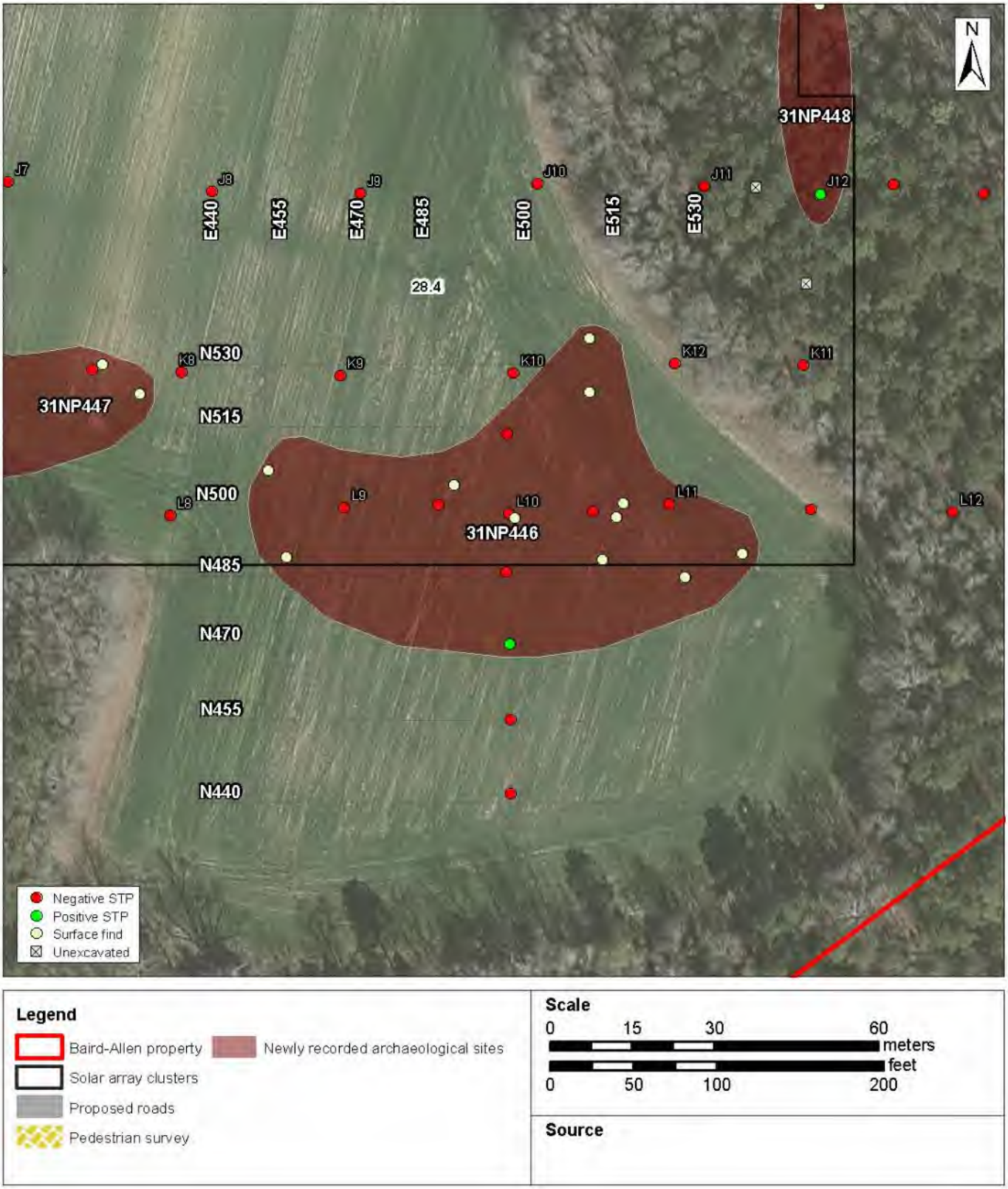

Figure 25. Aerial location map of Site 31NP446.

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Photograph 43. View of Site 31NP446, facing south.

Photograph 44. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP446.

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Table 6. Artifacts identified from Site 31NP446.

Provenience and Description	Count
Surface Collection 1	**5**
rhyolite, flake fragment, worn	2
quartzite, reddened, flake- thinning/possible expedient tool	1
quartz, flake fragment	1
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	1
Surface Collection 2	**1**
quartz, biface, stage 1/2	1
Surface Collection 3	**2**
quartzite, biface, stage 3/4, very large, possible knife/scraper utilization	1
flake fragment-thinning	1
Surface Collection 4	**2**
quartz, flake fragment- thinning	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment, missing overglaze (floral motif)	1
Surface Collection 5	**3**
quartz, biface, stage 2/3, distal	1
quartz, core, reddened, one flaked/worked edge	1
quartz, flake fragment	1
Surface Collection 6	**1**
rhyolite, biface, stage 4, stemmed	1
Shovel Test 470N 500E	**1**
quartz, angular debris	1
Grand Total	**12**

Site 31NP446 contains an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) and mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) artifact scatter. All artifacts were recovered from a secondary context. The site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP446 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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31NP447

Field Site Number:	FS-11
UTM East	253090
UTM North	4045218
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period and Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Site Size:	102 meters E/W by 43 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP447 is an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter located near the southern boundary of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 26). The site's preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 102 meters E/W by 43 meters N/S size. The site is located on the top of a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybeans (Photograph 45).

Nine shovel tests were excavated; however, none were positive. All artifacts were collected during the pedestrian survey. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 46):

Stratum I (0-30cm): 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand
Stratum II (30-40cm): 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay mottled with 2.5YR 4/6 red clay, very compact

A total of six artifact were recovered. The one historic artifact was a salt glazed stoneware fragment. Prehistoric artifacts were comprised of flakes (n=2), bifaces (n=2), and a core. Based on the artifacts recovered the historic component dates from the nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) and an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP447 is complete on all sides. Subsurface testing and a pedestrian survey indicate that Site 31NP447 primarily contains a lithic scatter on the surface in a secondary context. All subsurface testing indicates that the site does not contain intact cultural deposits or associated features.

Site 31NP447 contains an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.) and nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains artifacts in a secondary context. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits. This site has no integrity and no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP447 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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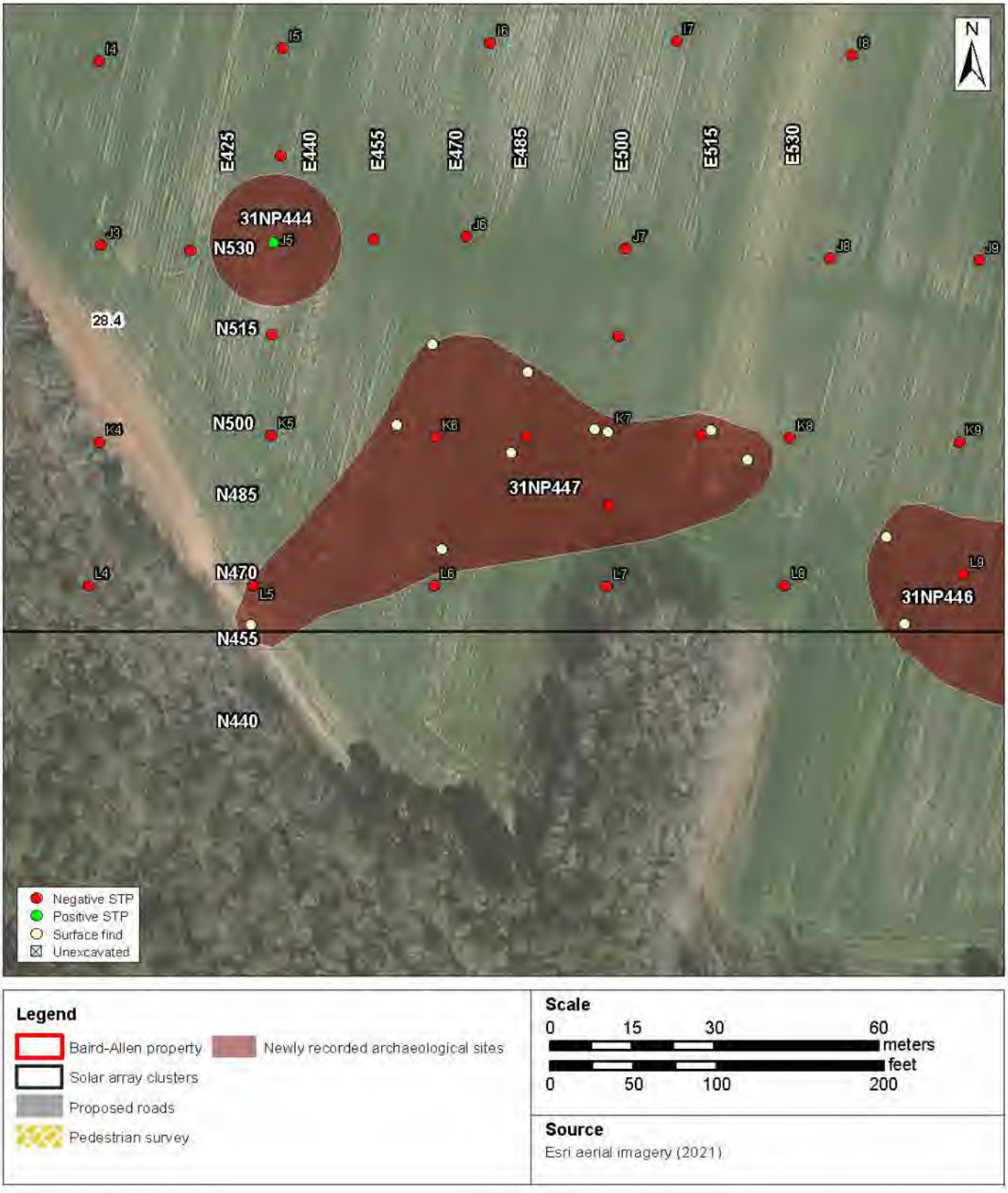

Figure 26. Aerial location map of Site 31NP447.

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Photograph 45. View of Site 31NP447, facing west.

Photograph 46. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP447.

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31NP448

Field Site Number:	FS-12
UTM East	253264
UTM North	4045272
Elevation:	295 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Late Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 6-12% slopes
Site Size:	12 meters E/W by 50 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP448 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century (1870 – 1900s) artifact scatter located along the southeastern corner of Array Area 28.4 (Figure 27). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 12 meters E/W by 50 meters N/S in size. It is located at the downslope of the landform's eastern ridge (Photograph 47). The area is a mature hardwood forest with minimal understory growth.

Fifteen shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive, eight were negative, and six were not excavated due to either slope or falling outside the APE boundary. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 48):

Stratum I (0-4cm): 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (4-10cm): 10YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay loam
Stratum III (10-20cm): 5YR 5/6 yellowish red clay

A total of five artifacts were collected. One piece of colorless bottle glass and four fragments of ironstone (1870 – present) (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates from the late nineteenth to twentieth century (1870 – 1900s).

The boundary for Site 31NP448 is complete on all sides. Subsurface testing indicates that Site 31NP448 contains a sparse artifact scatter in a secondary context. All subsurface testing indicates that the site does not contain intact cultural deposits.

Site 31NP448 contains a sparse historic scatter dating to the late nineteenth to twentieth century (1870 – present). All artifacts were recovered within the first stratum. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP448 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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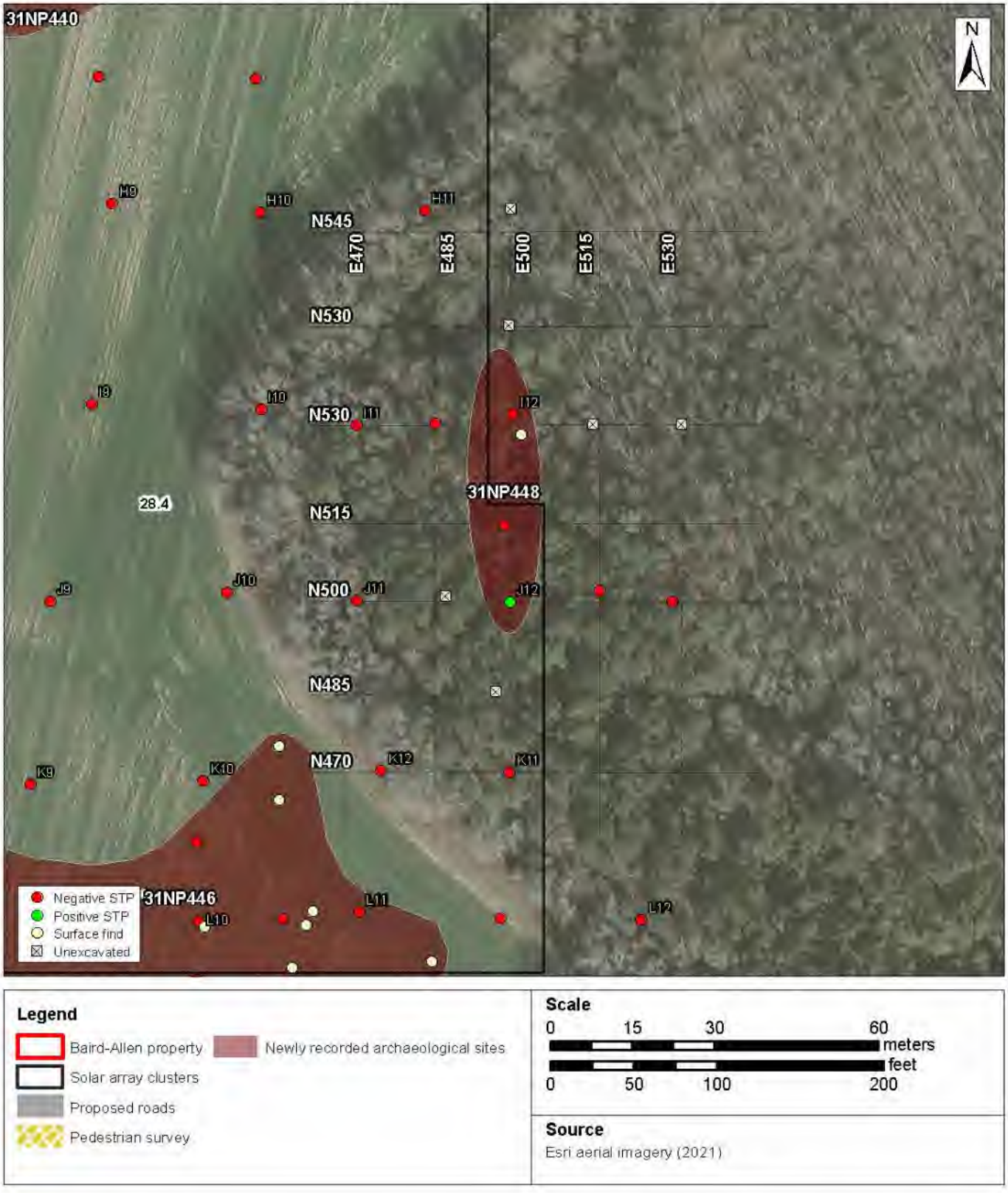

Figure 27. Aerial location map of Site 31NP448.

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Photograph 47. View of Site 31NP448, looking south.

Photograph 48. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP448.

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31NP449

Field Site Number:	FS-13
UTM East	253578
UTM North	4045547
Elevation:	315 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century House Site and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville sandy loam, 0-6% slopes; Bonneau loamy sand, 0-6% slopes; Ocilla loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes
Site Size:	213 meters E/W by 175 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP449 is a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) house site and artifact scatter located in the central portion of Array Area 18.1 (Figure 28). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions, and it measures approximately 213 meters E/W by 175 meters N/S size. It is located on a broad, flat terrace and the area is a plowed agricultural field planted with soybean to the north, east, and west, and mature pine forest to the south (Photograph 49). The house site containing a partially collapsed chimney, wood frame, and metal roof (Photograph 50). A farm access road bisects the array as well as the site.

A total of 82 shovel test locations were inspected, of which 21 were positive, six were not excavated due to visible disturbance or trash dumping, and the remaining 55 were negative. A typical shovel test profile from the plowed agricultural field consisted of the following (Photograph 51):

Stratum I (0-25cm): 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (25-40cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum III (40-50cm) 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay

A typical shovel test profile from the mature pine forest consisted of the following (Photograph 52):

Stratum I (0-25cm): 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (25-40cm): 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum III (40-50cm) 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay

Eighty-nine artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP449. Artifacts included bottle, vessel, and flat glass of various colors (a sample was collected), sheet metal fragments, strap iron, ironstone, whiteware, wire nails, one square cut nail, and brick (a sample was collected).

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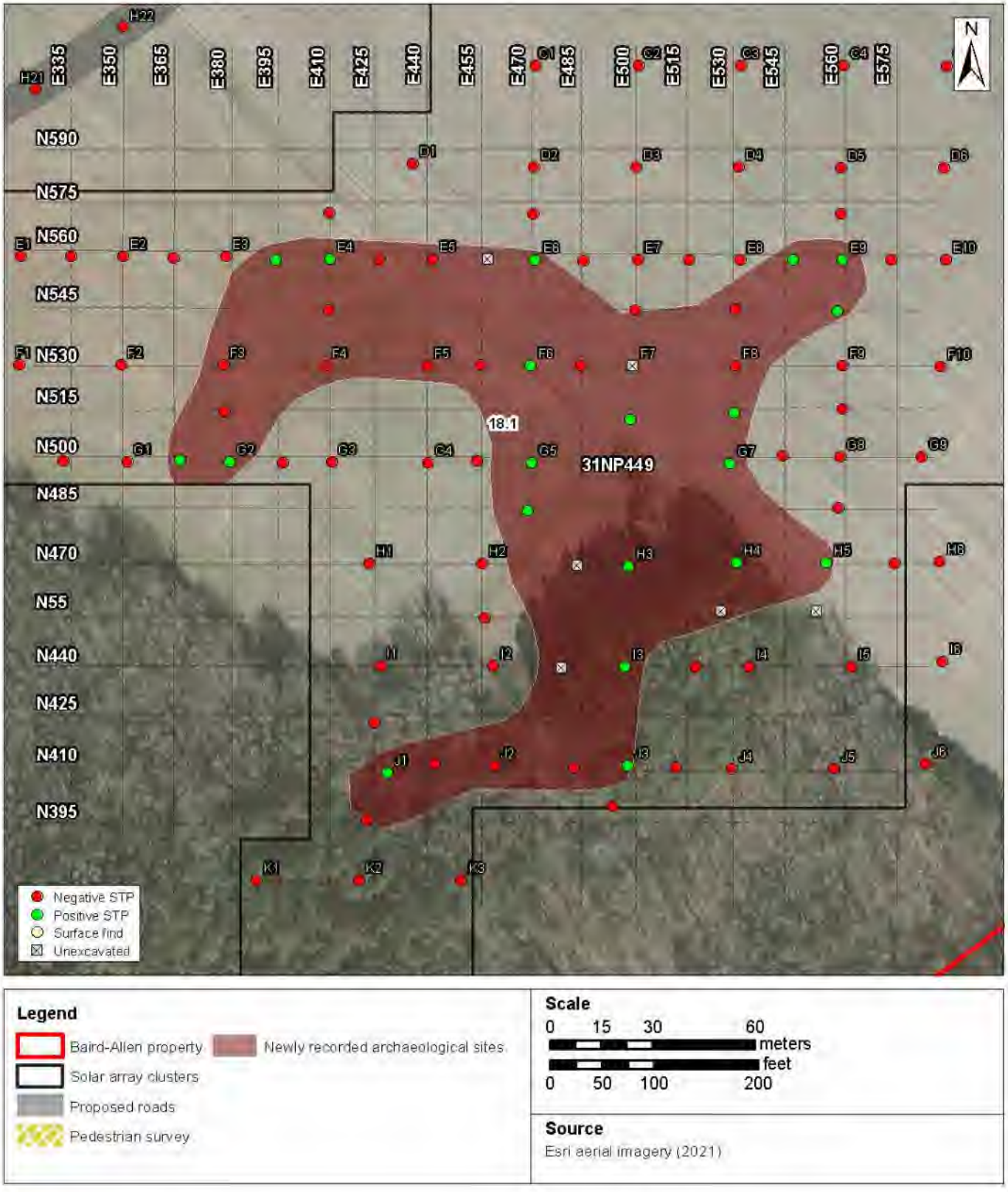

Figure 28. Aerial location map of Site 31NP449.

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Photograph 49. Overview of Site 31NP449 from field containing the artifact scatter, facing south.

Photograph 50. View of collapsed structure with standing chimney and debris dump in Site 31NP449, facing east.

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Photograph 51. Representative profile of stratigraphy in plowed agricultural field at Site 31NP449.

Photograph 52. Representative profile of stratigraphy in mature pine forest at Site 31NP449.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include: milk glass (1743 – present), square cut nails (1805 – present), whiteware (1830 – 1900s), wire nails (1860 – present), and ironstone (1870 – present). (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the historic component dates from the nineteenth to twentieth century (1800– 1900s).

The boundary for Site 31NP449 extends north and south of the array area. Shovel tests were excavated along this boundary but not outside of the array area APE. The eastern and western boundaries of the site are complete. An area of refuse disposal was also observed along the woodline between the farm road and mature pine forest, which is likely associated with the house site occupation(s) (Photograph 53). This refuse disposal area extends south of the array boundary. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits.

The site is likely associated with a house identified on a 1955 historic aerial map (NETR Online 2021), but it does not appear on earlier topographic maps of the Vultare community. The house is still extant on a 2002 aerial and appears demolished in the 2003 aerial (NETR Online 2021).

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Table 7. Artifacts identified from Site 31NP449.

Provenience and Description	Count
Transect E Shovel Test 4	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Transect E Shovel Test 6	**3**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
Transect E Shovel Test 9	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Transect F Shovel Test 6	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Transect G Shovel Test 2	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	2
Transect G Shovel Test 5	**4**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
ceramic, ironstone, undecorated, fragment	1
red brick, fragment	1
Transect G Shovel Test 6	**2**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
Transect G Shovel Test 7	**13**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	4
ceramic, whiteware, undecorated, fragment	1
iron nail, corroded, variety unidentifiable	1
iron nail, fragments, corroded, likely wire	5
rectangular sheet metal, crosshatching impressions on one face	2
Transect H Shovel Test 3	**13**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	13
bottle glass, amber, fragment	2
bottle glass, colorless, embossed lettering, fragment	1
bottle glass, dark blue, fragment	1
bottle glass, light aqua, fragment	1
flat glass, light green to aqua, fragment	1
iron nail or spike, corroded, likely wire	1
vessel glass, colorless, very thin, fragment	1
Transect H Shovel Test 4	**22**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, aqua, frosted, fragment	2
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	14
bottle glass, light green, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, undecorated, fragment	1
flat glass, colorless, fragment	1
iron nail, machine cut, complete, bent in half	1
vessel glass, milk glass, fragment	1
Transect I Shovel Test 3	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, base fragment	1
Transect J Shovel Test 1	**1**
strap iron, fragment	1
Transect J Shovel Test 3	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, solarized, fragment	1
Shovel Test 485N 470 E	**3**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1

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Provenience and Description	Count
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	2
Shovel Test 500N 365E	**1**
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	1
Shovel Test 510N 500E	**5**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	3
bottle glass, light green to aqua, fragment	2
Shovel Test 515N 530E	**3**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment, rim	1
bottle glass, colorless, remains of label, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment, rim	1
Shovel Test 545N 560E	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel test 560N 395E	**2**
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Shovel Test 560N 545E	**1**
bottle glass, colorless, fragment	1
Grand Total	**89**

Photograph 53. Refuse dump in woods adjacent to collapsed structure in Site 31NP449, facing east.

Site 31NP449 contains a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) artifact scatter. The artifact scatter is likely associated with a house identified on a 1955 historic topographic map, which is demolished by 2003. The site does not contain intact cultural deposits or any other associated features. Artifacts were recovered from a secondary context. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP449 is recommended as not eligible to the

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NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Between June and July 2021, JMT conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the proposed Gaston Solar Farm, located west of Gaston in Northampton County. SunEnergy has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of three properties—VL Director, Belmont, and Baird-Allen—within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). The area surveyed in this undertaking within this portion of the Baird-Allen property is 86.6 acres.

Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and the systematic use of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at intervals of 30 meters (100 feet) throughout the project area.

Overall, the addendum survey indicated landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey included planted agricultural fields, mature planted pine forests, and some forested areas with young, planted pine and thick understory. During the addendum survey, 12 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility.

Twelve archaeological sites (31NP438 – 31NP449) were identified. Of these, three were prehistoric, four were historic, and the remaining five were multicomponent. Overall, all the sites demonstrate poor integrity and are thought not to provide any additional information beyond that which was recorded during this Phase I survey. All these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources.

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APPENDIX A. RESUME OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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LAUREN SOUTHER MINFORD, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mrs. Minford has 14 years of experience in cultural resource management, with a research focus on the bioarchaeology of prehistoric coastal populations in the eastern United States. She has extensive experience in all phases of archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, and III), as well as public archaeology, remote sensing, artifact analysis, archaeological site and historic structure assessment and mitigation and site management. Through her background in cultural resource management archaeology, she has experience with and has received formal training in Native American consultation, Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979). She is thoroughly familiar with the history and prehistory of the eastern United States. She currently works as an archaeologist and principal investigator based in Richmond, Virginia. See below for selected project experience.

Education

M.A. Anthropology
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC (2011)

B.A. Archaeology
University of North Carolina (UNC-G)
Greensboro, NC (2008)

Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist, 28819(9)

Professional Memberships

Member, Society of American Archaeology

Detailed Professional Experience

Archaeological Survey for Proposed Henricus Park Access Project in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for Chesterfield County for the proposed Henricus Park Access from Henricus Park to Corporate Village Parkway. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Helms Road Grade Separation and Siding Project in Union County, North Carolina-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the NCDOT Rail Division. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project in Seminole County, Florida-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for St. Johns River Water Management District as part of the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance survey for Proposed Pierson Drive Industrial Road Access, Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed two-lane public road extending off of Pierson Drive. Conducted the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for Seven Proposed Bridge Replacements in Caswell and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 86 from US 158 to the Virginia State Line in Caswell County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

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Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 111 (Wilson Street) from US 64 Alternate (Western Boulevard) to NC 122 (McNair Road) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to US 13 (Berkeley Boulevard) from SR 1003 (New Hope Road) to SR 1572 (Saulston Road) in Wayne County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Nash Road Extension (Route 636) from Beach Road (Route 655) to Route 10 in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed Nash Road Extension. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Phase II Testing of Site 18CH0797 in Charles County, Maryland-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, and GPR. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Veteran Housing in Richland and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted on behalf of the Department of Veteran Affairs for proposed veteran housing. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Village at Lake Wheeler in Wake County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing conducted prior to the development of the proposed Village at Lake Wheeler. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations of Twelve Tracts in Currituck County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological reconnaissance, survey, and site testing conducted at the request the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Development of the Four Hilltech Parcel in Beaufort County, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the Town of Hilton Head Island. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase II Testing of Site 44KG0171, Barnesfield Plantation in King George County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, GPR, magnetometry, and metal detection. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Construct 65 MW Hawtree Creek Farm Solar Farm in Warren County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed

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installation of a solar farm. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase IB Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Virginia Railway Express Crossroads Maintenance and Storage Facility Expansion Area in Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator* Archaeological survey conducted for the Virginia Railway Express. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2016

Crawley Farms, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016

White Pines Conversion Stands, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Henderson, Polk, and Transylvania Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for eight proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

I-85 Business Park, Davidson County EDC, Lexington, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological and Pedestrian Survey in Davidson County for Proposed Business Park. Served as field director overseeing a crew during the archaeological and pedestrian survey around an NRHP listed house and surrounding property. Work included shovel testing, site delineation, and evaluation of the integrity of the archaeological site. Date Completed 2016.

Phase II Salvage Excavations, U.S. Army, Redstone Arsenal in Montgomery County, AL-*Archaeologist*. Work included salvage excavation of several prehistoric features that were eroding into the Tennessee River. Mrs. Minford oversaw three field technicians, while coordinating with the Redstone Arsenal base archaeologist about sites and feature excavation. Date Completed 2016.

Mountain Valley Pipeline, Tetra Tech and EQT, Franklin, Giles, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties, VA-*Logistics Manager*. Archaeological Survey conducted for Tetra Tech and EQT. As overall Logistics Manager of this large scale survey, duties included coordination with land and security agents, mobilizing and managing multiple crews, and post-processing data and submitting daily reports of fieldwork activity. Date Completed 2015.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Anson and Stanly Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological survey conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for two proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

NC 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Forsyth and Guilford Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological Surveys and Testing in Forsyth and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. Responsibilities included managing two crews, overseeing and performing shovel testing over nearly 20 miles, site delineation, and unit excavation. Date Completed 2015.

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Reservation Bluff Cemetery, Tennessee Valley Authority, Guntersville, AL-*Boarcheaologist/Archaeologist* Archaeological Survey and Delineation of the Reservation Bluff Cemetery (1MS449) in Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama. Responsibilities included verifying the boundaries of the cemetery, and identifying unrecognized graves using the least destructive means possible by visual examination of surface features and systematic testing with a steel probe. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Coffee County, TN- *Archaeologist* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Fentress County, TN- *Archaeologist* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Cumberland County, TN- *Archaeologist* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Sullivan and Washington Counties, TN- *Archaeologist* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Fort Polk Base Expansion, U.S. Army and National Park Service, Leesville, LA- *Archeologist* Archaeological Surveys at Fort Polk, Louisiana conducted for the National Park Service and United State Army. Mrs. Minford was a co-field director, overseeing several field technicians, while surveying approximately 5,000 acres between 2013 and 2014 for unidentified sites that would be impacted by proposed base expansion at Fort Polk. Date Completed 2014

U.S. 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Currituck, NC- *Archaeologist* Archaeological Survey and Site Testing in Currituck County, North Carolina for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Mrs. Minford directed fieldwork conducted by several field technicians, which included survey of both high and low probability areas, as well as site testing for proposed the proposed road widening. Date completed 2013

New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Dublin, VA- *Archaeologist* Cultural Resource Survey of the Army Reserve Center (ARC) Operations Maintenance Shop Site at the New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center in Dublin, Virginia. Directed fieldwork for Phase I survey for the proposed construction of another facility. Mrs. Minford oversaw field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2013

Everglades Restoration Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville, FL-
Boarcheaologist/Archaeologist Archaeological survey and Testing of Tree Islands in the Everglades in south Florida. Mrs. Minford served as boarcheeologist and archaeologist on project for USACE Jacksonville. Responsibilities included assisting in fieldwork of the archaeological survey of 30 tree islands for NRHP eligibility. She also served as the project osteologist to identify human remains in the field, if encountered. Date Completed 2012

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APPENDIX B. ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Project #	State Site #	Field Site #	Bag #	Transect	Shovel Test	Northing	Easting	Depth (cmbs)	Contents	Date	Initials
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	66	C	1			0-30	2 clear colorless bottle glass, 1 window glass, 1 milk glass mason jar lid liner, 2 amber bottle glass, 2 light aqua bottle glass, 4 red brick fragment, 3 corroded unidentified iron possible nail	6/22/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	67	C	2			0-30	2 clear colorless bottle glass (1 base, 1 fragment)	6/22/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	68	D	1			0-35	1 machine cut nail, 1 unidentified nail, 2 red brick fragment, 2 amber bottle glass fragment, 1 dark blue bottle glass fragment, 1 white glazed earthenware, 1 perfume bottle, 3 colorless bottle glass, 2 colorless vessel glass	6/22/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	69	D	2			0-30	1 milk glass lid liner, 3 ironstone undecorated, 1 ironstone teacup? Handle, 1 metal alloy lid fragment, 3 red brick fragment, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 aqua bottle glass, 1 clear colorless bottle glass	6/22/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	70			470N	515E	0-20	4 clear colorless bottle glass, 2 clear colorless vessel glass, 2 window glass fragment, 1 wire nail	6/22/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	71			470N	500E	0-25	1 red brick fragment, 1 light aqua bottle glass, 4 clear colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 milk glass lid liner	6/22/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP438	FS-1	72			470N	485E	0-30	1 stoneware fragment, 1 clear colorless bottle glass	6/22/2021	MD
20-03925-003	31NP439	FS-2	73	G	1			25-35	1 ironstone fragment	6/23/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP439	FS-2	74	G	2			0-20	4 clear colorless bottle glass	6/23/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP439	FS-2	75	G	3			0-30	1 purple bottle glass, 1 dark aqua bottle glass, 1 flat iron fragment unidentified, 2 machine cut nails, 1 iron implement unidentified	6/23/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP439	FS-2	76			515N	530E	0-14	1 ironstone fragment, 1 clear colorless bottle glass	6/23/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP439	FS-2	77	A	12			0-20	1 ironstone fragment	6/23/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	78	D	6			0-20	2 light purple textured/molded vessel glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 3 clear colorless bottle glass, 1 window glass	6/26/2021	MD
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	79	G	9			0-30	1 clear colorless window glass, 1 purple bottle glass	6/24/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	80	surface	surface collection 1			surface	1 red brick fragment, 1 ironstone, 1 aqua window glass, 1 purple bottle glass, 1 dark blue bottle glass	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	81	surface	surface collection 2			surface	1 stoneware fragment with blue underglaze decoration	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	82	surface	surface collection 3			surface	2 iron nails, 1 synthetic, 1 refined earthenware fragment with worn overglaze decoration, 1 milk glass	6/29/2021	KRL

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Project #	State Site #	Field Site #	Bag #	Transect	Shovel Test	Northing	Easting	Depth (cmbs)	Contents	Date	Initials
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	83	surface	surface collection 4			surface	1 dark aqua bottle glass, 1 brown/grey glazed stoneware, 1 blue transferprint earthenware, 1 yellowware, 1 rubber	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	84	surface	surface collection 5			surface	1 1910 penny, 1 opaque white carnival glass, 1 opaque blue-green glass, 1 green glazed earthenware	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	85	surface	surface collection 6			surface	1 chert ppk	6/29/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP441	FS-5	86	surface	surface collection 2			surface	1 quartzite ppk	6/24/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP441	FS-5	87	surface	surface collection 1			surface	1 quartz ppk	6/24/2021	MJG
20-03925-003	31NP442	FS-6	88	B	2			0-44	1 ironstone	6/26/2021	MD
20-03925-003	31NP443	FS-7	89	F	4			30-40	1 Native ceramic	6/26/2021	NWS
20-03925-003	31NP444	FS-8	90	J	5			0-45	1 rhyolite flake fragment, 1 argilite flake fragment, 1 clear colorless bottle glass	6/27/2021	NWS
20-03925-003	31NP445	FS-9	91	surface	surface collection 1			surface	1 rhyolite ppk (bifurcated stem)	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP445	FS-9	92	surface	surface collection 2			surface	1 rhyolite ppk	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	93	surface	surface collection 1			surface	1 aqua bottle glass, 1 rhyolite flake fragment, 1 quartzite flake	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	94	surface	surface collection 2			surface	1 quartz biface	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	95	surface	surface collection 3			surface	1 quartz flake fragment-thinning	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	96	surface	surface collection 4			surface	1 white earthenware	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	97	surface	surface collection 5			surface	1 quartz biface, 1 quartz flake fragment	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP446	FS-10	98			470N	500E	0-20	1 quartzite shatter/angular debris	6/29/2021	MJG
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	99	surface	surface collection 1			surface	1 quartz flake fragment	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	100	surface	surface collection 2			surface	1 stoneware sherd	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	101	surface	surface collection 3			surface	1 quartzite biface	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	102	surface	surface collection 4			surface	1 quartzite flake fragment	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	103	surface	surface collection 5			surface	1 quartz core	6/29/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP447	FS-11	104	surface	surface collection 6			surface	1 rhyolite biface	6/29/2021	MD
20-03925-003	31NP448	FS-12	105	J	12			0-10	4 whiteware (all mend), 1 colorless bottle glass	6/27/2021	NWS

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Project #	State Site #	Field Site #	Bag #	Transect	Shovel Test	Northing	Easting	Depth (cmbs)	Contents	Date	Initials
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	117			395N	560E	0-24	1 opaque white vessel glass	7/17/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	118			410N	545E	0-28	1 ironstone fragment	7/17/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	119			410N	575E	0-30	1 ironstone fragment	7/17/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	120			410N	515E	0-21	1 ironstone fragment	7/17/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	121			440N	515E	0-20	2 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	122			440N	485E	0-26	5 iron nail fragments, 1 opaque light green vessel glass, 2 colorless flat glass, 8 colorless bottle glass, 1 light aqua bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 ironstone with blue transferprint, 1 ceramic with green glaze	7/17/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	123			425N	430E	0-10	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 opaque white vessel glass	7/17/2021	DCO
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	124			440N	545E	0-20	2 colorless bottle glass, 1 rubber fragment	7/17/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	125			455N	530N	0-8	1 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	126			470N	545E	0-20	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass	7/17/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	127			485N	470E	0-30	1 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP440	FS-4	128			515N	470E	0-29	1 dark aqua bottle glass, 1 brown/grey glazed stoneware	7/17/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	129	E	4			0-38	1 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	130	E	6			0-36	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 light aqua bottle glas	7/16/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	131	E	9			0-39	1 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	132	F	6			0-18	1 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	DCO
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	133	G	2			0-30	2 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	134	G	5			0-30	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 light aqua bottle glass, 1 brick, 1 ironstone	7/16/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	135	G	6			0-24	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 light aqua bottle glass	7/16/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	136	G	7			0-25	4 colorless bottle glass, 5 nail fragments, 1 whiteware	7/16/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	137	G	7			25-40	1 nail, 2 rectangular sheet metal fragments	7/16/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	138	H	3			0-22	14 colorless bottle glass, 1 colorless vessel glass, 2 amber bottle glass, 1 nail or spike, 1 dark blue bottle glass, 1 green to aqua flat glass, 1 light aqua bottle glass	7/16/2021	CAM

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Project #	State Site #	Field Site #	Bag #	Transect	Shovel Test	Northing	Easting	Depth (cmbs)	Contents	Date	Initials
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	139	H	4			0-32	1 iron nail, 1 amber bottle glass, 2 aqua bottle glass, 1 light green bottle glass, 1 milk glass, 1 whiteware, 1 colorless flat glass, 14 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	140	I	3			0-30	1 colorless bottle glass	7/16/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	141	J	1			0-12	1 strap iron	7/16/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	142	J	3			0-12	1 colorless solarized bottle glass	7/16/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	143			485N	470E	8-18	2 colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass	7/17/2021	TH
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	144			515N	500E	0-30	2 light green to aqua bottle glass, 3 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	145			515N	530E	0-30	2 colorless bottle glass, 1 whiteware fragment	7/17/2021	CAM
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	146			500N	365E	0-40	1 aqua bottle glass	7/17/2021	KRL
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	147			545N	560E	0-36	1 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	DCO
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	148			560N	395E	0-36	1 colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass	7/17/2021	MRR
20-03925-003	31NP449	FS-13	149			560N	545E	0-38	1 colorless bottle glass	7/17/2021	MRR

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APPENDIX C. 1919 USGS WHITE PLAINS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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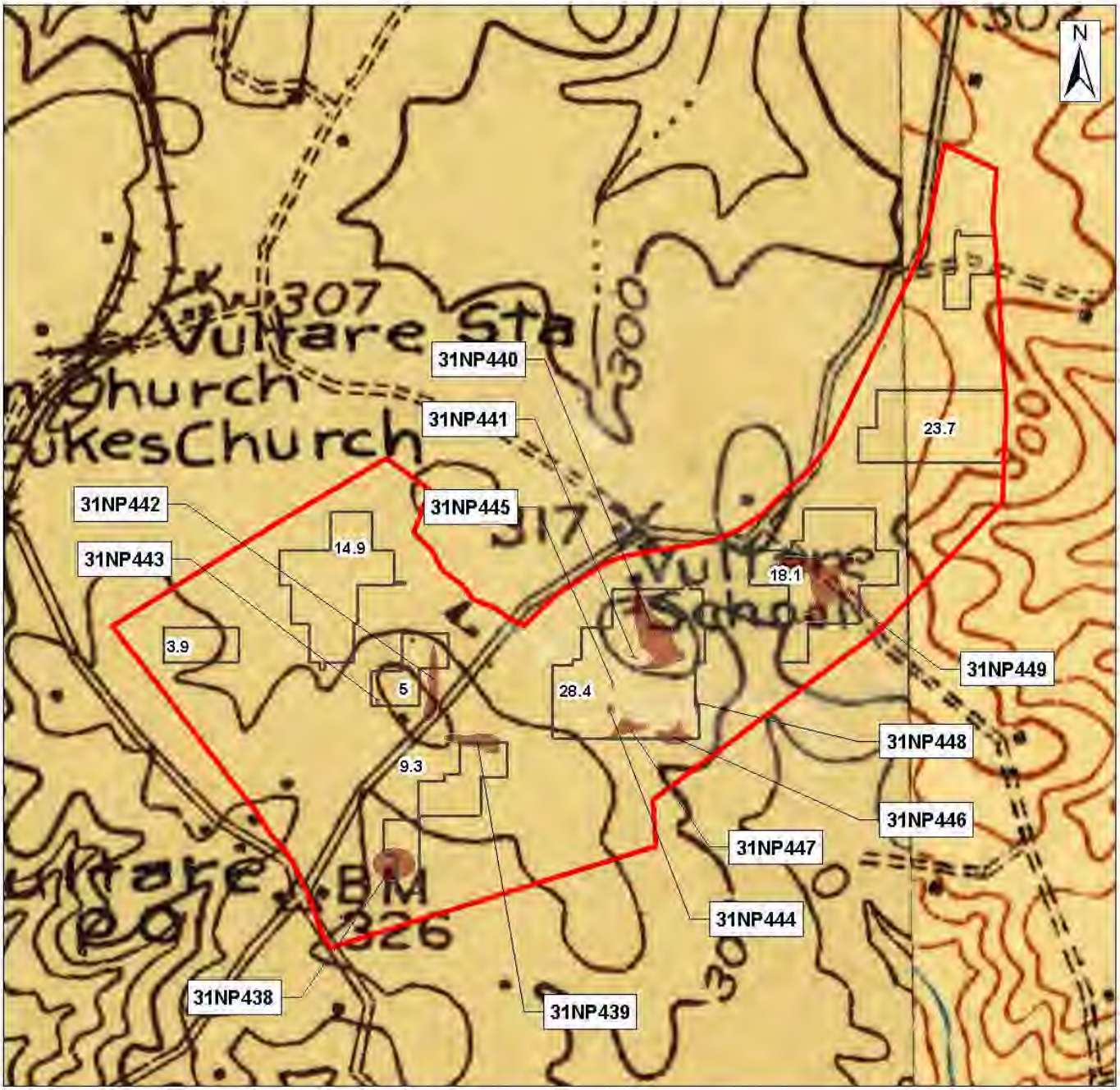

Legend

- Baird-Allen property
- Solar array clusters
- Newly recorded archaeological sites

Scale

0 0.25 0.5 1 kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 miles

Source

White Plains, VA; Emporia, VA (USGS 1919)

July 2021
Revised August 2021

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ADDENDUM REPORT
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GASTON SOLAR FARM

Portion of Baird-Allen Property, Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility
Northampton County, North Carolina

JMT Project # 20-03925
NC SHPO # ER 20-2521

Submitted to: SunEnergy1, LLC

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ADDENDUM REPORT
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaston Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina
Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility

July 2021
Revised August 2021

By: Lauren Minford, RPA, Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator,
Katherine Thorwart, RPA; Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian;
Alison Hill, Architectural Historian, Abigail Heller, RPA, and Garrett Silliman, RPA

Lauren Minford

Lauren Minford, RPA
Principal Investigator

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between May and July 2021, Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the proposed Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility in Northampton County. In October 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC ("SunEnergy") has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties, VL Director and Lewis Belmont (hereinafter Belmont), within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT completed the Phase I survey of the VL Director property in June 2021.

The initial report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property and includes a comprehensive review of the environmental context, historic and prehistoric context, and methods utilized for the archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm in its entirety. Additional research was conducted to establish specific contexts for the Belmont property. This report presents the results of the additional research and addendum fieldwork conducted between Mary and July 2021. JMT conducted the field survey and submits this addendum report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

All work was conducted in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) and in accordance with the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. The project complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800. The purpose of the survey and assessment was to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4. A Historic Structure Evaluation for this resource is included in Appendix D of this report.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina. The Belmont property is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres) and is a total of 1155 acres in area. SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays and proposed road locations within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access. The total LOD within the Belmont property is 279 acres.

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was led by Garrett Silliman, RPA and Senior Archaeologist of JMT with over 24 years of experience and Katherine Thorwart, RPA and Archaeologist of JMT. Alison Hill, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian of JMT, evaluated one previously unidentified standing structure.

In January 2021, JMT conducted a reconnaissance survey of the current conditions of the project and to assess the potential for archaeological sites. Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and field technicians conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the Belmont property between May and July

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2021, with 61 discontinuous person days spent in the field. Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and the systematic use of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at intervals of approximately 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) throughout the project area.

In the initial survey, archaeological sites were sparse and largely identified along the margins of landforms where erosion was less prevalent. In total, one standing structure, three Isolated Finds (IFs), six archaeological sites, and one cemetery were identified within the VL Director APE and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility. The standing structure, three IFs, and four of the archaeological sites identified were recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no additional work was recommended (Minford et al. 2021). The eligibility of two archaeological sites and the cemetery is unknown. Further details on these sites and recommendations can be found in the initial survey report.

Overall, the addendum survey indicated landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey was forested planted pine and some areas exhibited thick understory. During the addendum survey, one standing structure and 14 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility. The standing structure, NP0671, a ca. 1945 dwelling is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Nine archaeological sites (31NP424, 31NP427, 31NP429, 31NP430, 31NP431, 31NP433, 31NP434, 31NP435, and 31NP436) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources. Five sites were identified (31NP425, 31NP426, 31NP428, 31NP432, and 31NP437) containing features and artifacts that may date to and be associated with the Belmont Plantation's early history. Their eligibility for listing on the NRHP is unknown. Therefore, JMT recommends avoidance of these sites. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of these sites is recommended in order to determine their eligibility for the NRHP.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of the Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility (Figure 1). In October 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC (SunEnergy) has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties, VL Director and Lewis Belmont (hereinafter Belmont), within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT completed the Phase I survey of the VL Director property in June 2021 (Minford et al. 2021).

The initial report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property within the Gaston Solar Farm and includes a comprehensive review of the environmental context, historic and prehistoric context, and methods utilized for all portions of the Gaston Solar Farm. Additional research was conducted to establish specific contexts for the Belmont property. This report presents the results of the additional research and addendum fieldwork conducted between May and July 2021. JMT conducted the field survey and submits this addendum report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

The Phase I survey was conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Per 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The term “historic properties” refers to all potential cultural resources, including archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric in association.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina in Northampton County. The APE surveyed in this undertaking is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres), and part of ER 20-2521. The Belmont property is a total of 1155 acres. SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays and proposed road locations within this property, which constitute the project’s limits of disturbance (LOD). The total LOD within this property is 279 acres. The APE for direct effects, for the purposes of this archaeological survey, is 279 acres, or the LOD within the Belmont property (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was led by Garrett Silliman, RPA and Senior Archaeologist of JMT with over 24 years of experience and Katherine Thorwart, RPA and Archaeologist of JMT. Alison Hill, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian of JMT, evaluated one previously unidentified standing structure. Minford et al. (2021) provides a review of the pertinent regulations and project compliance history.

Overall, the landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey was forested

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planted pine and some areas exhibited thick understory. When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access.

Approximately 83 percent of the Belmont property consists of upland pine cultivation, with approximately 9 percent mixed hardwoods, and the remaining 8 percent consists of existing roads clearing staging areas for logging activity. In total, one standing structure and 14 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated. All resources encountered during the survey were recorded and delineated. If present, additional resources outside of, but visible from the LOD, were considered part of the APE and recorded.

This report is divided into five chapters: Chapter One: Introduction; Chapter Two: Environmental Setting; Chapter Three: Cultural Context; Chapter Four: Results; and Chapter Five: Summary and Management Recommendations.

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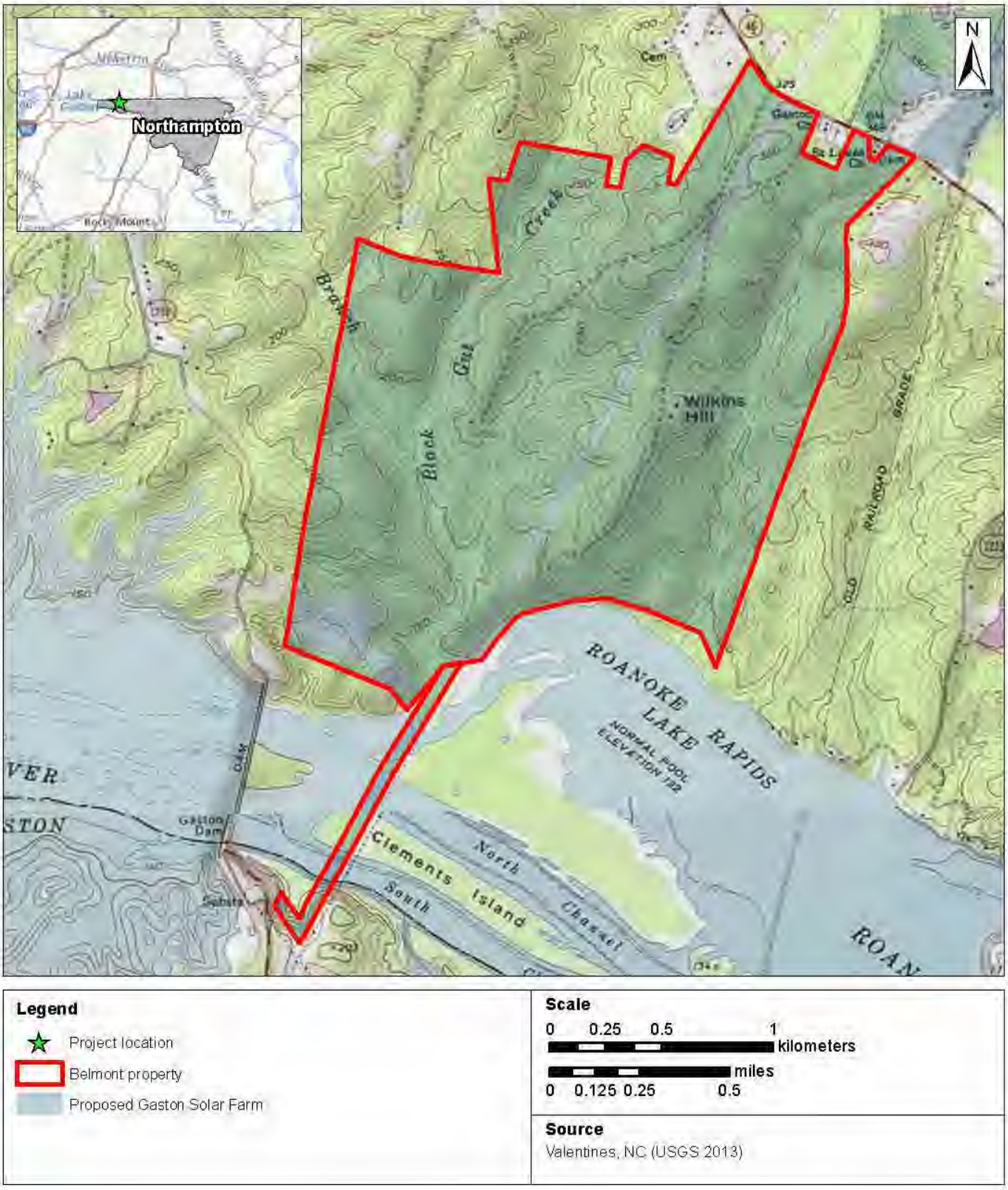

Figure 1. USGS topographic project location map.

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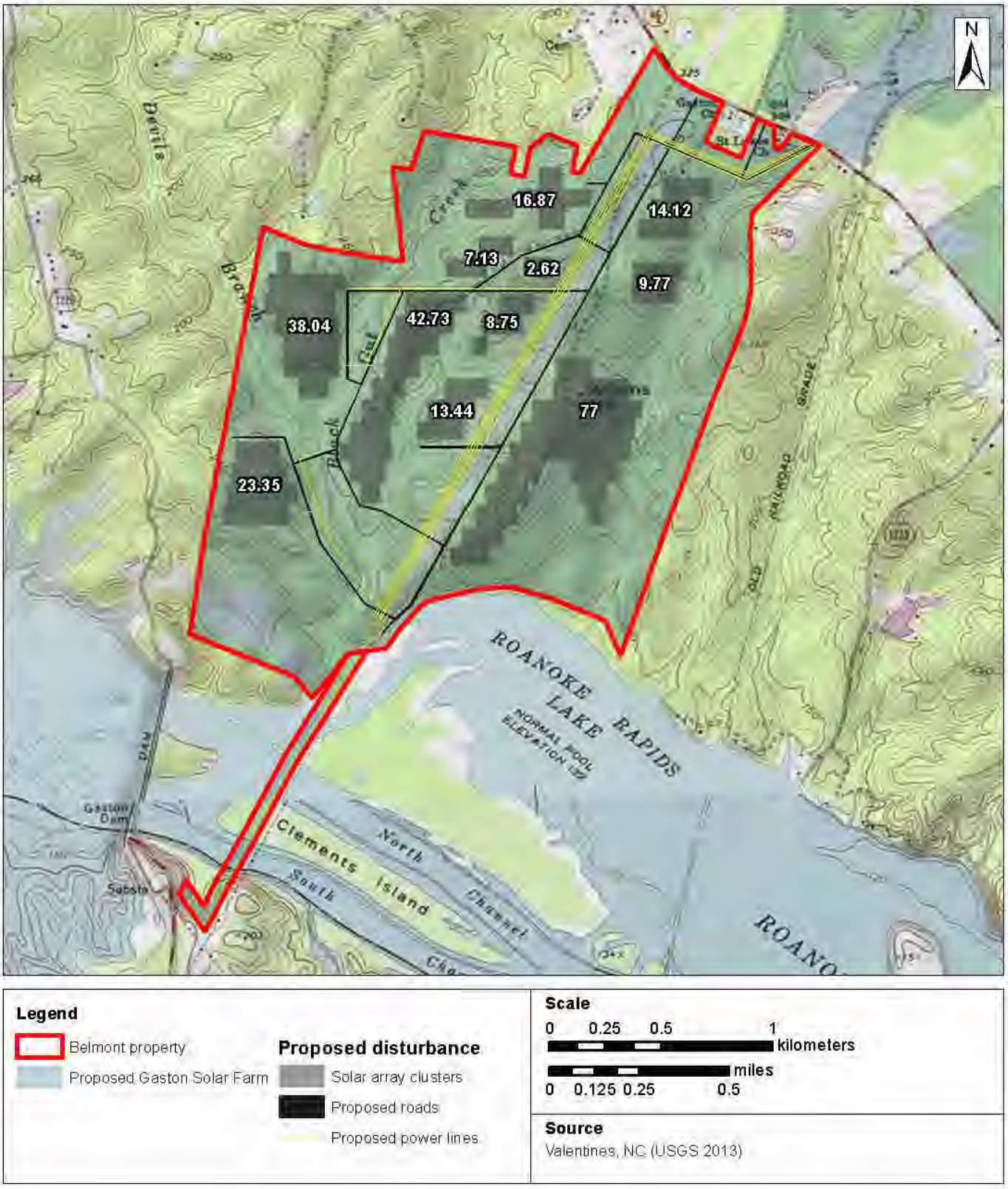

Figure 2. USGS topographic project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the Belmont property.

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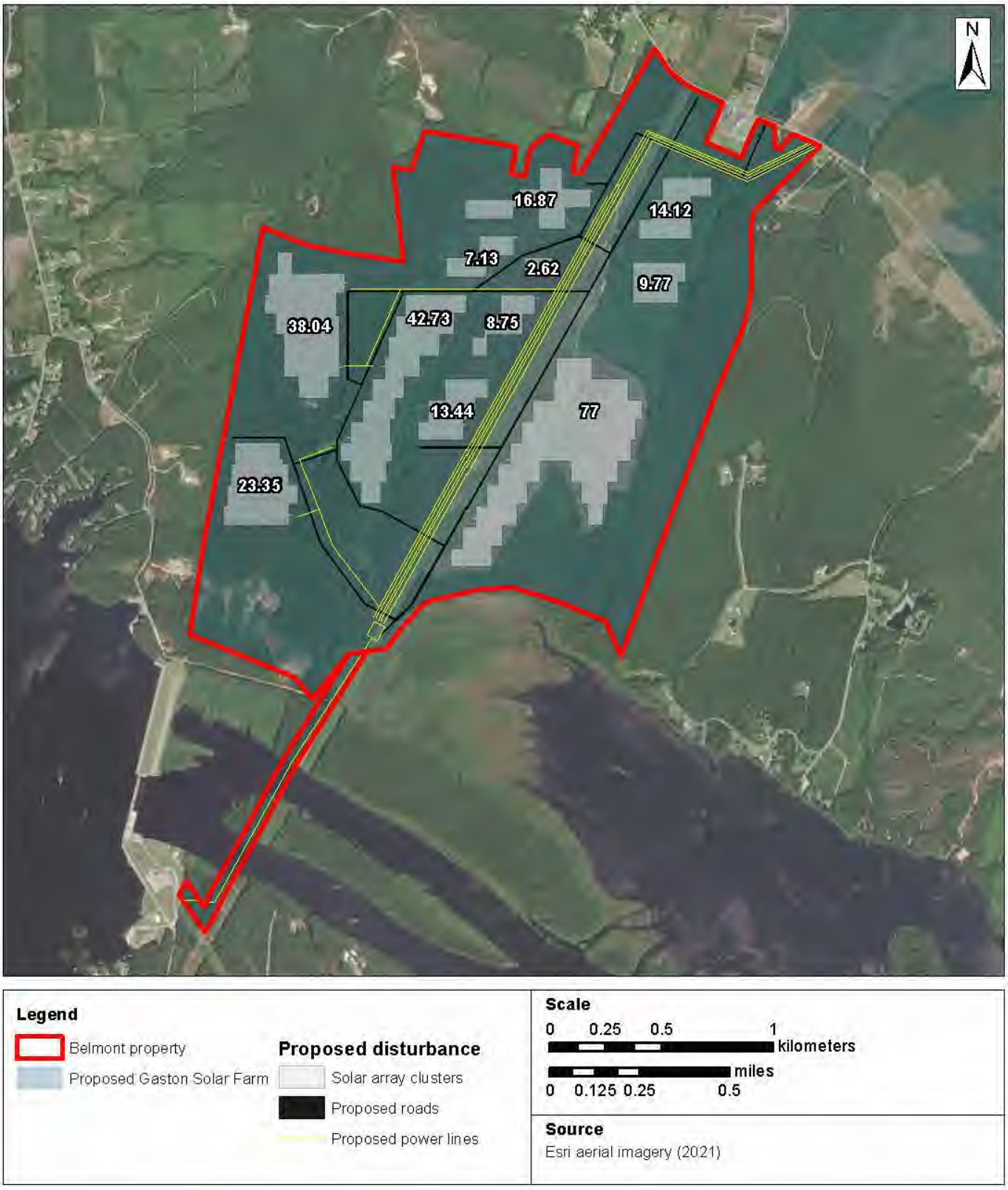

Figure 3. Aerial project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the Belmont property.

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CHAPTER TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated west of Gaston, NC, and south of Emporia, VA. Northampton County measures approximately 551 square miles (1,150 square km). A comprehensive discussion of the physiography and geology, flora and fauna, and climate of the overall Gaston Solar Farm can be found in the initial report (Minford et al. 2021). The environmental context specific to the Belmont property is presented below. A discussion of the historic land use of the Belmont property can be found in the Belmont Property History portion of the following Cultural Context Chapter.

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The area surrounding the subject property is largely rural with recreation areas to the south associated with Lake Gaston. Approximately 83 percent of the Belmont property consists of upland pine cultivation, with approximately 9 percent mixed hardwoods, and the remaining 8 percent consists of existing roads clearing staging areas for logging activity (Google Earth 2021; NETR Online 2021). Most of the areas previously utilized for pine cultivation are currently largely dominated by planted pine with thick understory.

Planted pine, mixed hardwoods, and clear-cut eroded areas comprise the majority of the 279-acre APE, with approximately 24 acres consisting of mixed hardwoods, approximately 74 acres consisting of clear-cut eroded areas previously utilized for pine cultivation, and approximately 157 acres consisting of extant planted pine. The remaining 24 acres of the APE consists of existing roads or staging areas for logging activity. Overall, the upland areas of the project APE have undergone substantial erosion.

2.2 HYDROLOGY

Northampton County's hydrologic system is comprised of creeks and streams and is largely dominated by the Roanoke River Basin in the west and the Meherrin River Basin in the east. The major surface waters include Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids Lake.

Devils Branch is located on the western side of the project area. Black Gut Creek and an intermittent tributary of Devils Branch both through the western portion of the Belmont property, eventually joining Devils Branch and flowing out of Lake Gaston to the south. An intermittent tributary of the Roanoke River is located along the eastern side of the Belmont property. This creek system and the original, pre-Lake Gaston Roanoke River would have been principal water sources for the prehistoric populations of the project area vicinity.

2.3 SOILS

Major soil types in the approximate 279-acre APE are described below in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 4.

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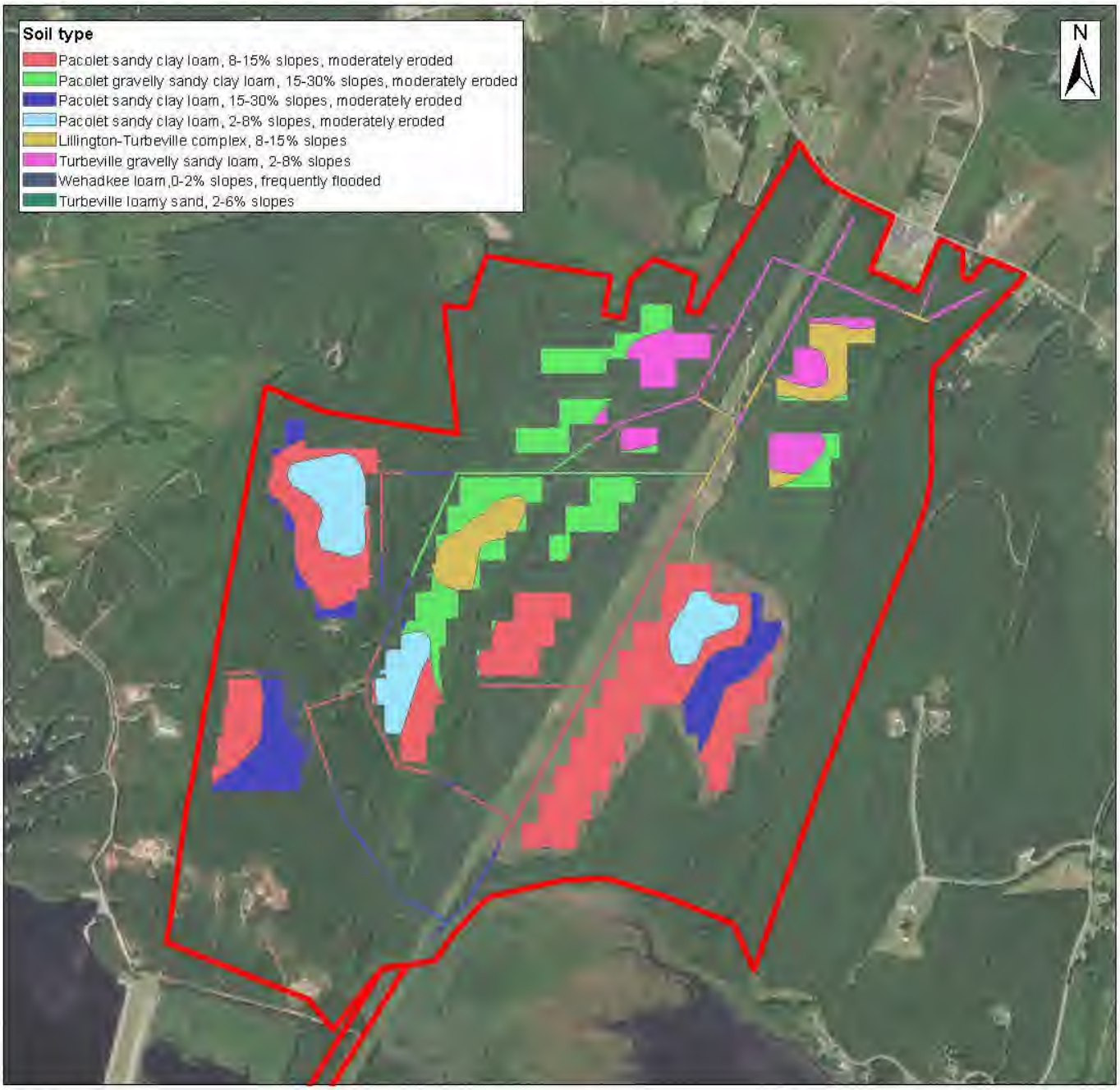

Figure 4. Soils within the APE.

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The most prevalent types are moderately eroded Pacolet sandy clay loam, 8-15% slopes (PcD2); moderately eroded Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam, 15-30% slopes (PgE2); moderately eroded Pacolet sandy clay loam, 15-30% slopes (PcE2); and moderately eroded Pacolet sandy clay loam, 2-8% slopes (PcB2; Soil Survey Staff 2021). Other soil types occur to a lesser extent.

Table 1. Soil types within APE, listed in order of most to least prevalent.

Map Unit	Soil Type and Description	Percentage of APE
PcD2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	40.5
PgE2	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	17.3
PcE2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	12.2
PcB2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	11.1
TuB	Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	9.6
LtD	Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.0
Wh	Wehadkee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.1
TrB	Turbeville loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.2
Total		100

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CHAPTER THREE: CULTURAL CONTEXT

Background research was conducted prior to the initial fieldwork in order to provide a complete historical and prehistoric context for evaluating cultural resources in and around the project area and APE. Relevant project information was gleaned from local and regional histories, historical and archaeological resource files, and historic maps and aerial photographs.

The complete historic and prehistoric era context for the Gaston Solar Farm can be found in the initial report for the VL Director property (Minford et al. 2021). Additional research was conducted to establish a specific context for the Belmont property. This information is presented below.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: BELMONT PLANTATION

The earliest name associated with the subject tract of land, currently owned by the Lewis family, is on an 1808 survey map of North Carolina which shows the name Eaton (Figure 5). Although no additional information was found about Eaton, research indicates that William W. Wilkins established a home and plantation on the same property, following the death of his wife, Elizabeth in 1811, but prior to the Northampton County 1820 census. According to a book published by the Northampton County Bicentennial Committee, the Wilkins family, “had owned Roanoke River lands since 1803 and had lived at Belmont Plantation in the upper part of the county since 1814.”

Figure 5: 1808 map showing the name Eaton associated with the Lewis tract (Source: North Carolina Maps Price/Strother)

Wilkins was a lawyer who owned and operated multiple plantations in the Roanoke River area of Virginia and North Carolina. Wilkins died in 1840 while visiting his daughter, Elizabeth Douglas, in Virginia and was buried at Tarover Plantation, owned by Elizabeth’s husband James Coles Bruce. The Belmont property transferred to Wilkins’ eldest son, William Webb Wilkins (b. 1803), who was a graduate of Yale University

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and had practiced medicine in both New Orleans and Richmond prior to returning to Belmont. Dr. Wilkins operated the Belmont Plantation until his death in 1858, at which time the property passed to his son Edmond. The Belmont property remained in the Wilkins family and was eventually transferred to Dr. Henry Wilkins Lewis, son of Ellen Wilkins Lewis, who was the daughter of Dr. William Webb Wilkins. The property has remained in the Lewis family since that time (Find a Grave 2021).

In addition to the Wilkins family, numerous enslaved persons would have lived on the Belmont Plantation prior to 1865. According to the 1820 slave schedule, William W. Wilkins owned 172 slaves, and in 1830 he is listed as owning 240. As Wilkins owned multiple plantations, it is not clear whether all slaves resided at Belmont; however, given the high number of slaves, it can be assumed that some would have resided on the property. By 1840, the number of slaves owned by Dr. William Wilkins, owner of Belmont following his father's death, dropped to 36. The decrease in slave population at Belmont is likely the result of slaves being divided amongst other heirs and plantations following the death of William W. Wilkins. Following emancipation, it is not known how many former slaves resided in the area; however, based on census data from 1880 and 1890, the majority of the population in the vicinity of the Wilkins family are listed as "colored" with the occupation "farmer." It is likely that some individuals were employed as tenant farmers on the Belmont property during this time.

Edmond Wilkins is credited with being instrumental in the establishment of the St. Luke's Mission in Gaston, which was consecrated by Bishop Thomas Atkinson in 1859. In 1867, the mission building was moved to the present site of the St. Luke's Episcopal Church at the edge of the Wilkins property. The extant St. Luke's Episcopal Church (NP0285) building, replacing the small mission building, was erected and consecrated in 1889, and the property is now listed in the NRHP. Today, many members of the Wilkins family are buried in the St. Luke's graveyard (Northampton County Bicentennial Committee 1976).

Aerial photography from 1955 shows the location of foundation ruins, believed to be the Belmont Plantation house on Wilkins Hill, as a building with a hipped roof surrounded by various outbuildings (Figure 6). As summarized in the Northampton County Survey, larger plantation houses of this period could sometimes portray more grand expressions of the Georgian and Federal styles than the more common smaller-sized dwellings in the area. Mowfield (NP0001), an intact plantation house of the period located in Northampton County, provides an example of this higher style interpretation through its hipped roof and full-width front porch (Figure 7; Spanbauer 2010:43).

According to the next available historic aerial, by 1982, most of the mansion is gone along with all but one outbuilding and the area is overgrown with trees. It appears that the last outbuilding was extant until the 1990s when the property was fully engulfed by forest.

The property has generally remained undeveloped during the twentieth century, though has consistently been utilized for pine cultivation since at least 1955. The area surrounding the Plantation was dense forest by 2014 and by 2016 the area had been clear cut.

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Figure 6. 1955 aerial showing Belmont Plantation and outbuildings.

Figure 7. Mowfield Plantation house (NP0001) (Source: HPOWEB 2.0).

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Figure 8. 1982 aerial showing area in which Belmont Plantation and outbuildings were located.

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CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

The following section provides the results of the background research and archaeological field survey for the Belmont property.

4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background data from the OSA indicated that 31 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the Lewis Belmont property (Table 2; Figure 9). Of these, ten are located in neighboring Halifax County and the remaining 21 are in Northampton County.

Four sites, 31HX192, 31HX193, 31HX195, and 31HX196, were identified by New South Associates in 1997 and were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Three sites, 31NP248-250, have no available data from the OSA at this time other than they are prehistoric in association.

The remaining 24 sites are all prehistoric and were identified in association with the construction of Lakes Gaston and Roanoke Rapids from 1955 through 1961 by notable southeastern archaeologists, Stanley South and Joffrey E. Coe among others. Collectively, these sites represent occupations from the Middle Archaic Period (8000-5000 Before Present [B.P.]) through later, but indeterminate prehistoric periods. A wide variety of artifact types and features are noted, including human burials, which likely indicate continuous occupation of the area along the Roanoke River for several thousand years. While these sites are provisionally listed as unassessed in the OSA files, given the modification of the Roanoke River in this area, it is not known how many of these sites are extant.

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the APE.

Site Number	Component	Site Description	NRHP Status	Notes
31HX10	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Pottery sherds, projectile points, and chipped and grooved axe. Recorded by S. South 1955.
31HX21	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Miscellaneous sherds of pottery found during surface collection. Recorded by J.L. Coe 1961 and B.C. Keel 12/13/1972.
31HX22	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Miscellaneous sherds of pottery found during surface collection. Recorded by J.L. Coe 1961.
31HX23	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Miscellaneous sherds of pottery and chipped stone flakes found during surface collection. Recorded by J.L. Coe 1961.
31HX42	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Miscellaneous sherds of pottery, bone, and chipped stone flakes found during surface collection. Recorded by J.L. Coe and G.L. Hicks 3/28/1962.
31HX43	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Miscellaneous sherds of pottery, bone, and chipped stone flakes found during surface

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Site Number	Component	Site Description	NRHP Status	Notes
				collection. Recorded by J.L. Coe and G.L. Hicks Jr. 3/28/1962.
31HX192	Prehistoric	Indeterminate lithic scatter	Not eligible	Recorded by New South Associates 10/22/1997.
31HX193	Prehistoric	Indeterminate lithic scatter	Not eligible	Recorded by New South Associates 10/27/1997.
31HX195	Prehistoric	Indeterminate lithic scatter	Not eligible	Recorded by New South Associates 10/22/1997.
31HX196	Prehistoric	Indeterminate lithic scatter	Not eligible	Recorded by New South Associates 10/22/1997.
31NP1	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP2	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric grave site and midden.	Unassessed	Human remains. Midden: bone, shell, sherds of pottery, antler celt, awl, and projectile points. Exposed by river erosion. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP3	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric grave	Unassessed	Human remains. Sherds of pottery exposed by erosion. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP4	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery and a large mortar recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP5	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric midden	Unassessed	Midden: sherds of pottery, stone pipe bowl fragment, and bone recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP6	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds or pottery. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP7	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds or pottery and projectile points recovered from bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP8	Prehistoric and historic	Indeterminate prehistoric site; historic glass scatter	Unassessed	Triangular projectile point, sherds of pottery, trade pipe bowls and stems, a scraper, and shards of glass recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP9	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Projectile point, sherds of pottery, trade pipe bowls and stems, and a soapstone pot fragment recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP10	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Scattered sherds of pottery, projectile points, celts, and worked bone. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP11	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery, projectile points, scrapers, and large worked stones recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP12	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery, projectile points, and a worked chip recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.

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Site Number	Component	Site Description	NRHP Status	Notes
31NP13	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery, projectile points, steatite sherd, and groundstone recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP14	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Scattered sherds of pottery, projectile points, and a scraper. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP15	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery and a triangular projectile point. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP16	Prehistoric and historic	Indeterminate prehistoric site and indeterminate historic foundation	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery and projectile points. Brick building foundation and clay pipe bowl (historic). Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP18	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric site	Unassessed	Sherds of pottery and projectile points recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Stanley South 1955.
31NP79	Prehistoric	Middle Archaic lithic scatter	Unassessed	“Gaston Dam” site. Guilford and Halifax projectile points and chipped stone blades and scrapers recovered from a bulldozed area. Recorded by Phelps, Brock, and Eshleman 8/23/1961.
31NP248	Prehistoric	N/A	N/A	No additional data with OSA
31NP249	Prehistoric	N/A	N/A	No additional data with OSA
31NP250	Prehistoric	N/A	N/A	No additional data with OSA

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Figure 9. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the APE.

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4.2 ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY RESULTS

A reconnaissance survey was conducted in January 2021 to evaluate current conditions and to assess the potential for archaeological sites (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and archaeological field technicians conducted the Phase I survey fieldwork of the Lewis Belmont property in May and July 2021. A total of 61 discontinuous person-days were spent in the field to complete the Phase I fieldwork.

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals, and pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the entire APE. The APE for the project was defined as a 279-acre survey area that encompasses all proposed disturbance within the subject property. Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted at intervals no greater than 10 meters apart in areas with surface visibility of 50 percent or higher, such as areas with exposed subsoil across the surface or within existing road for which improvements are proposed. Metal detection was not conducted as part of this survey. However, five sites were identified (31NP425, 31NP426, 31NP428, 31NP432, and 31NP437) containing features and associated artifacts that may date to and be associated with the Belmont Plantation's early history. Metal detection at these sites would be more productive in association with the additional testing recommended when vegetation can be cleared to allow for unhindered metal detection survey. Detailed methodology can be found in the initial survey report by Minford et al. (2021).

All areas of the APE were investigated. Approximately 1.8 percent of the APE was pedestrian surveyed. Approximately 64.9 percent of the APE was shovel tested at 30-meter intervals. The remaining 33.3 percent was not excavated due to visible disturbance, water at surface, or slope. Regardless, all areas were visually inspected and documented.

A total of eleven sub areas were investigated within the project APE (Figure 10). These sub areas represent proposed solar array clusters (see Figure 10). As the acreage of each array cluster was unique, each of the arrays was assigned a sub-area number based on the number of acres contained (e.g., 2.62, 14.12, 42.73; see Figure 10). A total of 887 shovel test locations were investigated within the APE. Of these, a subtotal of 741 STPs were negative, and 33 STPs were positive for cultural material. Portions of the LOD and the remaining 113 STPs were not excavated due to visible prior disturbance, exposed subsoil, steep slope, or standing water (Figure 10); these areas were visually inspected. Representative photographs of STP profiles can be found at the end of this report in Appendix C. The discussion below provides an overview of each area, followed by descriptions of archaeological sites encountered.

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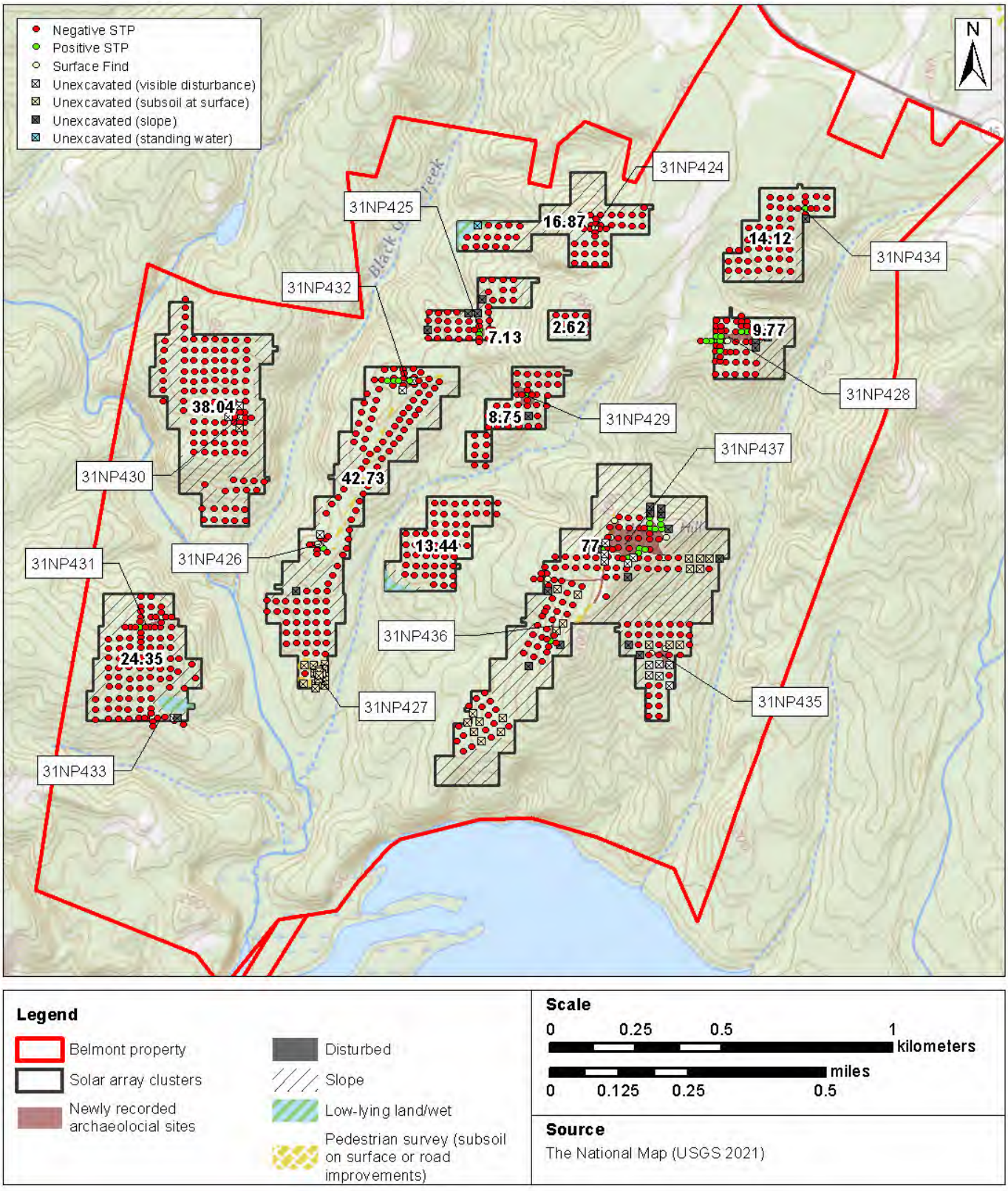

Figure 10. Overall Project area map showing STP locations.

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Survey Areas

Array Area 16.87

Array Area 16.87 is located along the northwestern extent of the Belmont property (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). The landform supporting the array is a hillside that slopes downward to the west (Photograph 1). The area is moderately eroded woodland, and the center of the array area is steeply sloped. Vegetation in the area is mixed hardwoods and pine with minimal undergrowth. Black Gut Creek is located at the base of the ridge's western sideslope. A total of 53 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD. Two STPs were not excavated due to slope or standing water. The remaining 51 STPs were negative (Figure 11).

The ridgetop generally exhibited a profile consistent with moderate erosion: 0-15 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (I) brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; 15-30 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) gravelly clay loam (see Figure 24 in Site 31NP424 section). Soils were less modified down-slope in the western portion of the array area. The downslope portions of the array exhibited a less deflated profile: 0-10 cmbs (I) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly sandy loam; 10-25 cmbs (II) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly sandy clay loam; 25-35 cmbs (III) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) extremely gravelly clay loam (see Appendix C; Figure A- 1). The remaining areas were visually inspected but not shovel tested due to slope or low-lying wetlands (see Figure 11).

The survey identified one historic archaeological site, 31NP424, which consists of a collapsed chimney and foundation on the ridgetop. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, "Identified Cultural Resources".

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Photograph 1. View of Array Area 16.87, showing sloped portion of the array area and the general vegetation within the area, looking south.

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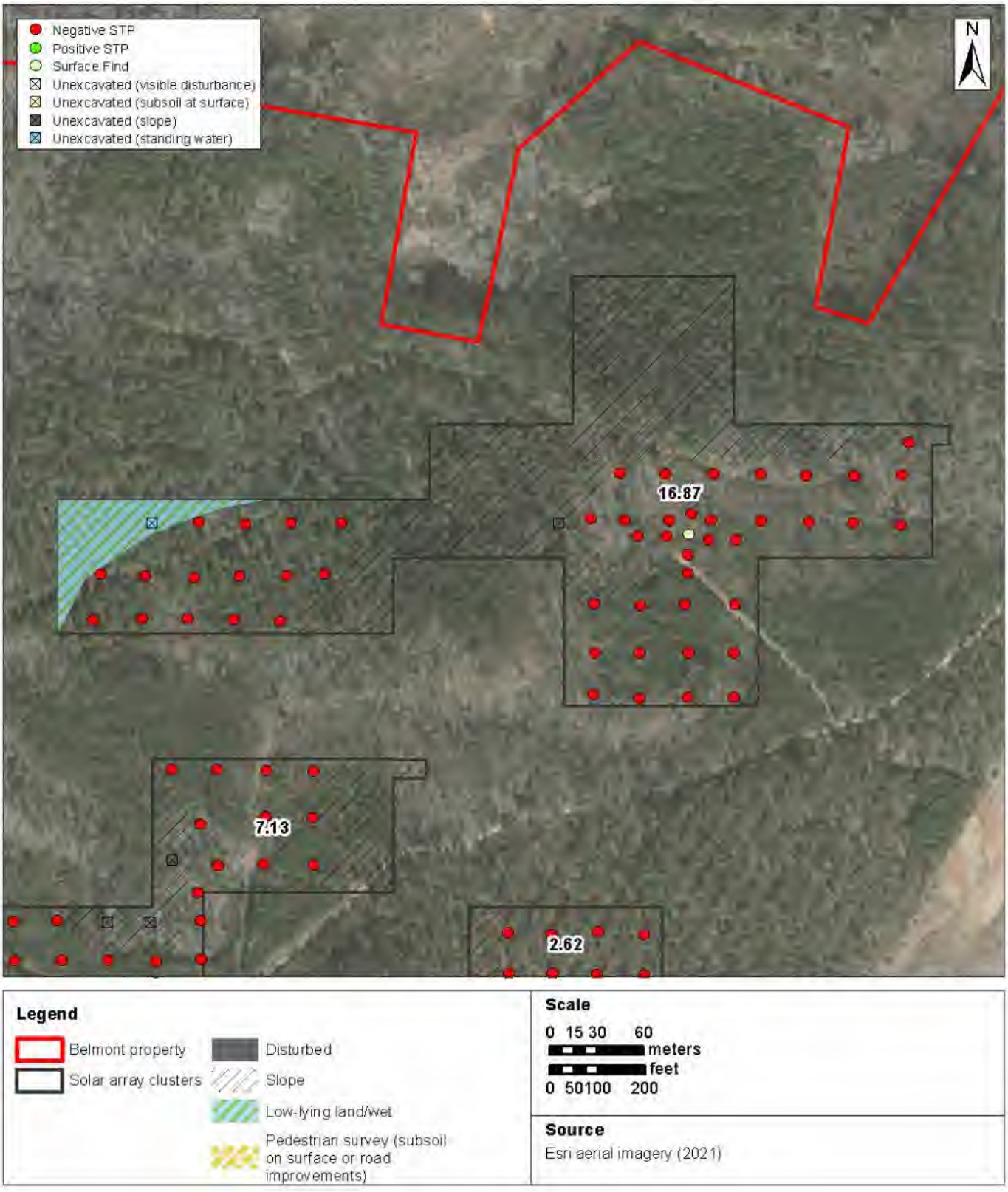

Figure 11. STP location overview map, Array Area 16.87.

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Array Area 14.12

Array Area 14.12 is located in the northeast portion of the Belmont property (see Figure 10 and Figure 12). It is accessible via an unimproved access road and cleared hunting corridor that runs through the southern portion of the array area. The landform supporting the array is a ridgetop that slopes down towards an unnamed ephemeral drainage to the east and south. This area is somewhat eroded and currently used for pine cultivation (Photograph 2). A total of 51 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD, one of which was not excavated due to slope, one was positive and the remaining ones were negative (Figure 12). Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) gray (10YR 5/1) gravelly sandy loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) yellowish brown (10YR 6/6) gravelly sandy clay loam (see Appendix C; Figure A- 2). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced in Section 2.3, which reflects gravelly soils and moderate erosion.

One positive STP, 31NP434, yielded several shards of clear bottle glass. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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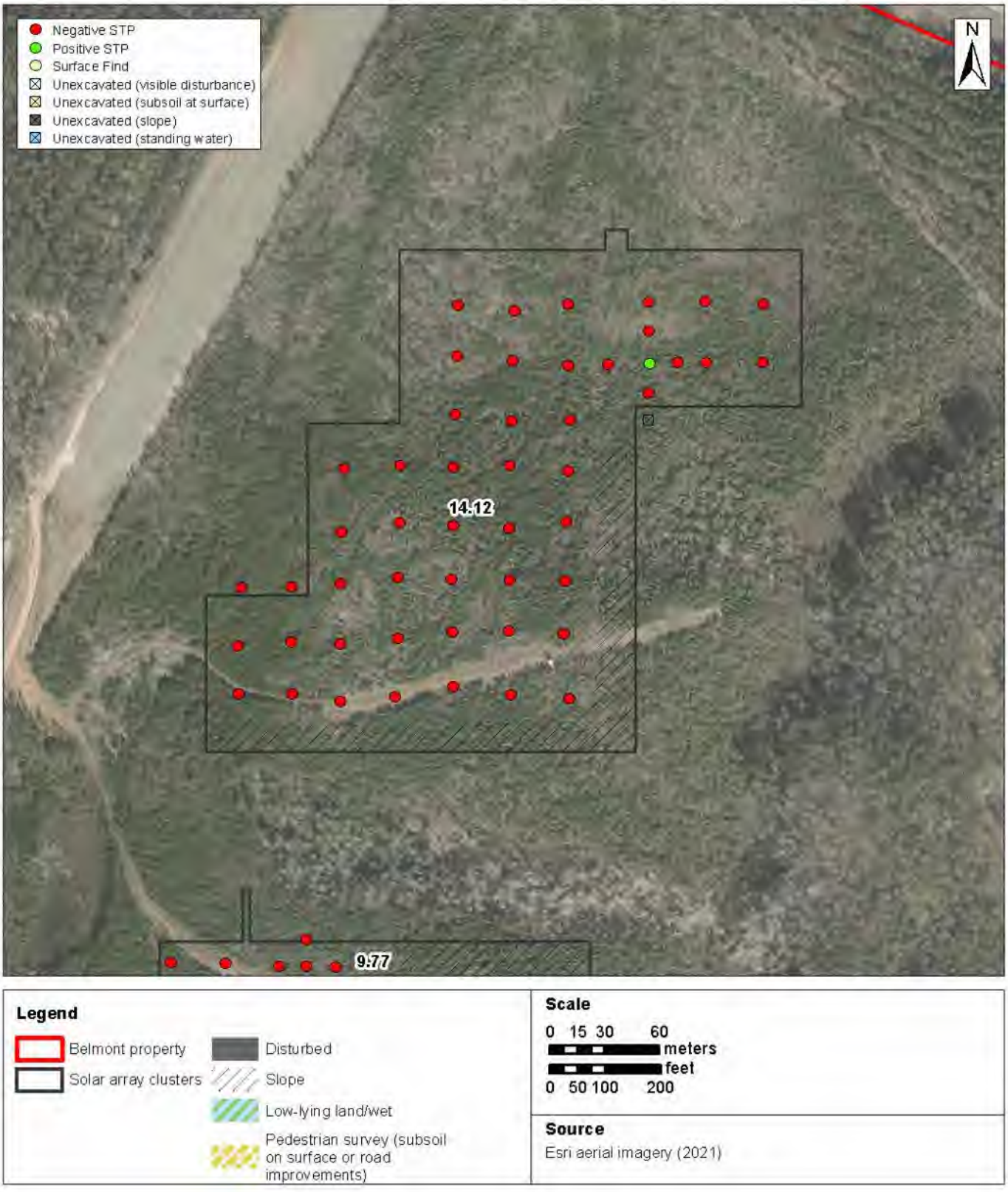

Figure 12. STP location overview map, Array Area 14.12.

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Photograph 2. View of Array Area 14.12 and Site 31NP434, looking north.

Array Area 9.77

Array Area 9.77 is located in the northeastern extent of the Belmont property to the south of Array Area 14.12 (see Figure 10 and Figure 13). The landform supporting the array is a ridgetop that slopes down towards an unnamed ephemeral drainage to the east. The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an extremely dense undergrowth of briars and vines. A total of 60 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD, four of which were not excavated due to slope (Figure 13).

Of the remaining 57 shovel tests excavated within the array area, 47 shovel tests were negative and 10 were positive.

Two distinct soil profiles were observed within this array area. Much of the area displayed a profile consistent with erosion (see Photograph 24 in Site 31NP428 section): 0-10 cmbs (I) dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) silty loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) red (2.5YR 4/6) clay loam. Some pockets within the array area exhibited less deflation (see Photograph 25 in Site 31NP428 section): 0-15 cmbs (I) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; 15-20 cmbs (II) brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam; 20-30 cmbs (III) dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay loam.

One archaeological site, 31NP428, was identified on the ridgetop of this array area. The site contains both a prehistoric component, which is generally associated with less eroded soils, and a historic foundation and artifact scatter. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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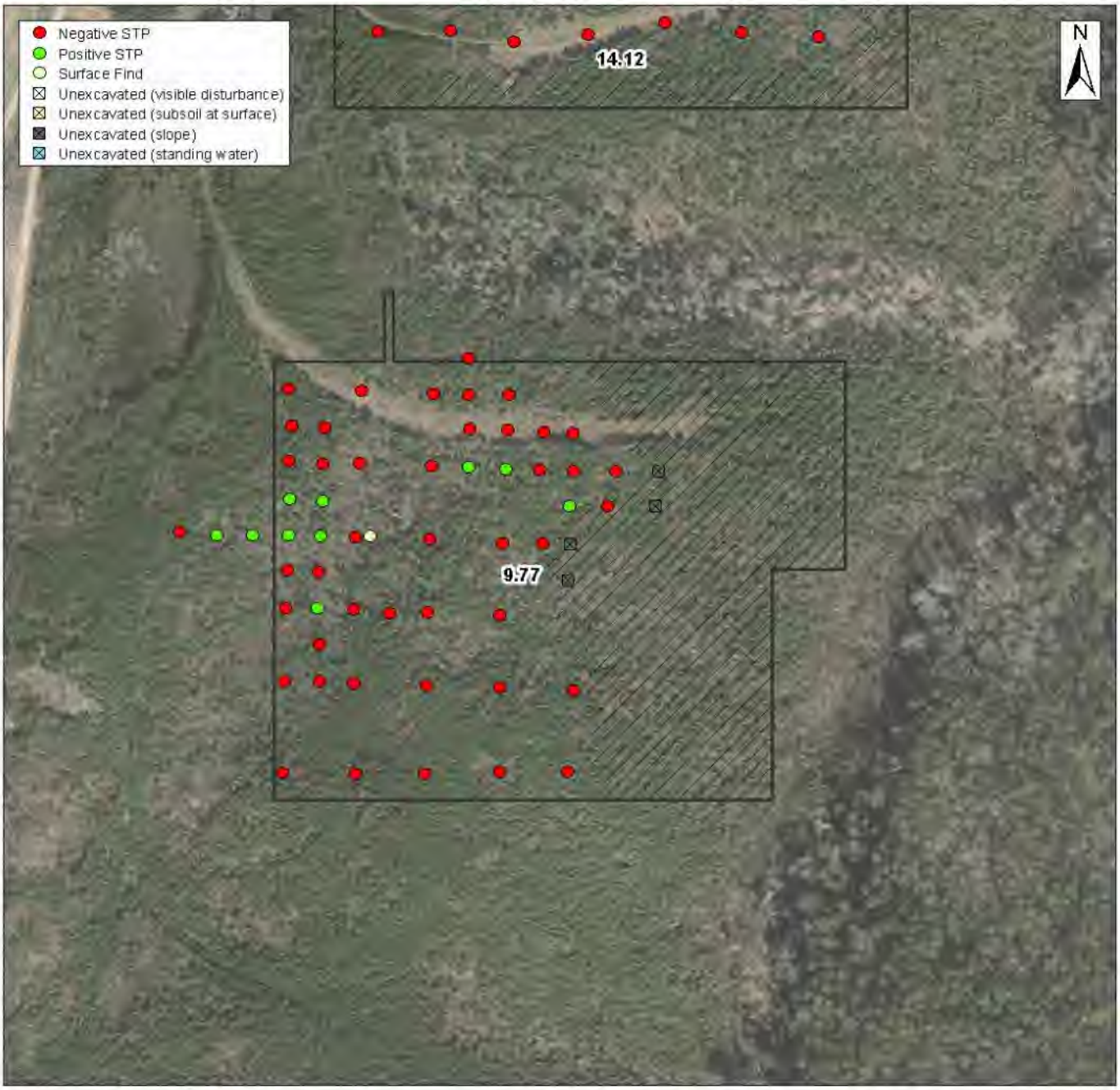

Figure 13. STP location overview map, Array Area 9.77.

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Photograph 3. View of Array Area 9.77, showing extremely dense undergrowth, looking northeast.

Array Area 2.62

Array Area 2.62 is located in the central portion of the Belmont property (see Figure 10). The landform supporting the array is primarily a ridgetop, though the westernmost portion of the array is located on the downslope of the ridge. The area was recently clear cut and fallen trees and vines remain on the surface (Photograph 4). The area is accessed by an existing logging road, which extends through the central portion of the property. Twelve shovel tests were excavated within the LOD, and all were negative (Figure 14). The area is highly eroded, and red clay subsoil is visible on the surface in some portions of this area.

Areas within Array Area 2.62 that did not exhibit subsoil at surface had a typical soil profile as follows: 0-15 cmbs (I) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; 15-35 cmbs (II) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (see Appendix C; Figure A- 3). No artifacts, features, or archaeological sites were identified in this array area.

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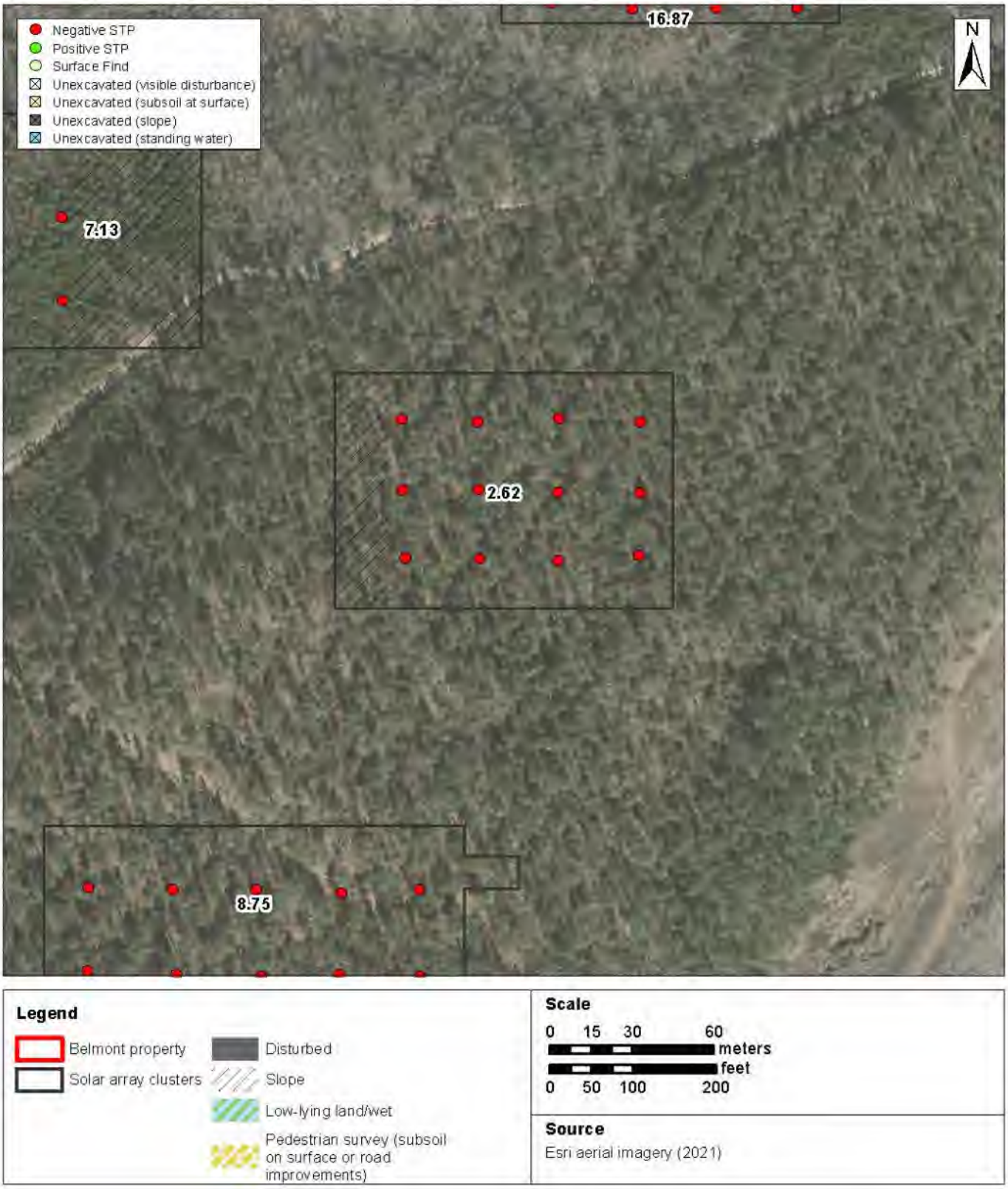

Figure 14. STP location overview map, Array Area 2.62.

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Photograph 4. View of Array Area 2.62, showing clear cut ridgetop, looking south.

Array Area 7.13

Array Area 7.13 is located west of 2.62 and south of 16.87 and is located on the sideslope of a ridge (see Figure 10 and Figure 15). The eastern portion of the array area is steeply sloped while the western portion sits relatively level. The landform slopes downward towards Black Gut Creek, which is located west of the array area. The area is accessed by an existing logging road, which runs through the central portion of the property.

The vegetation is a combination of mixed hardwoods and pine with minimal undergrowth (Photograph 5). A total of 45 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD; 39 were negative and two were positive (Figure 15). Four were not excavated due to slope. The positive tests were located near two standing chimneys and a foundation of a historic structure. Typical shovel tests in this area exhibited a profile consistent with moderate erosion: 0-15 cmbs (I) brown (7.5YR 5/3) sandy loam; 15-25 cmbs (II) strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam (see Photograph 14 in Site 31NP425 section).

Archaeological Site 31NP425, which contains a historic foundation and artifact scatter, was identified in this array area. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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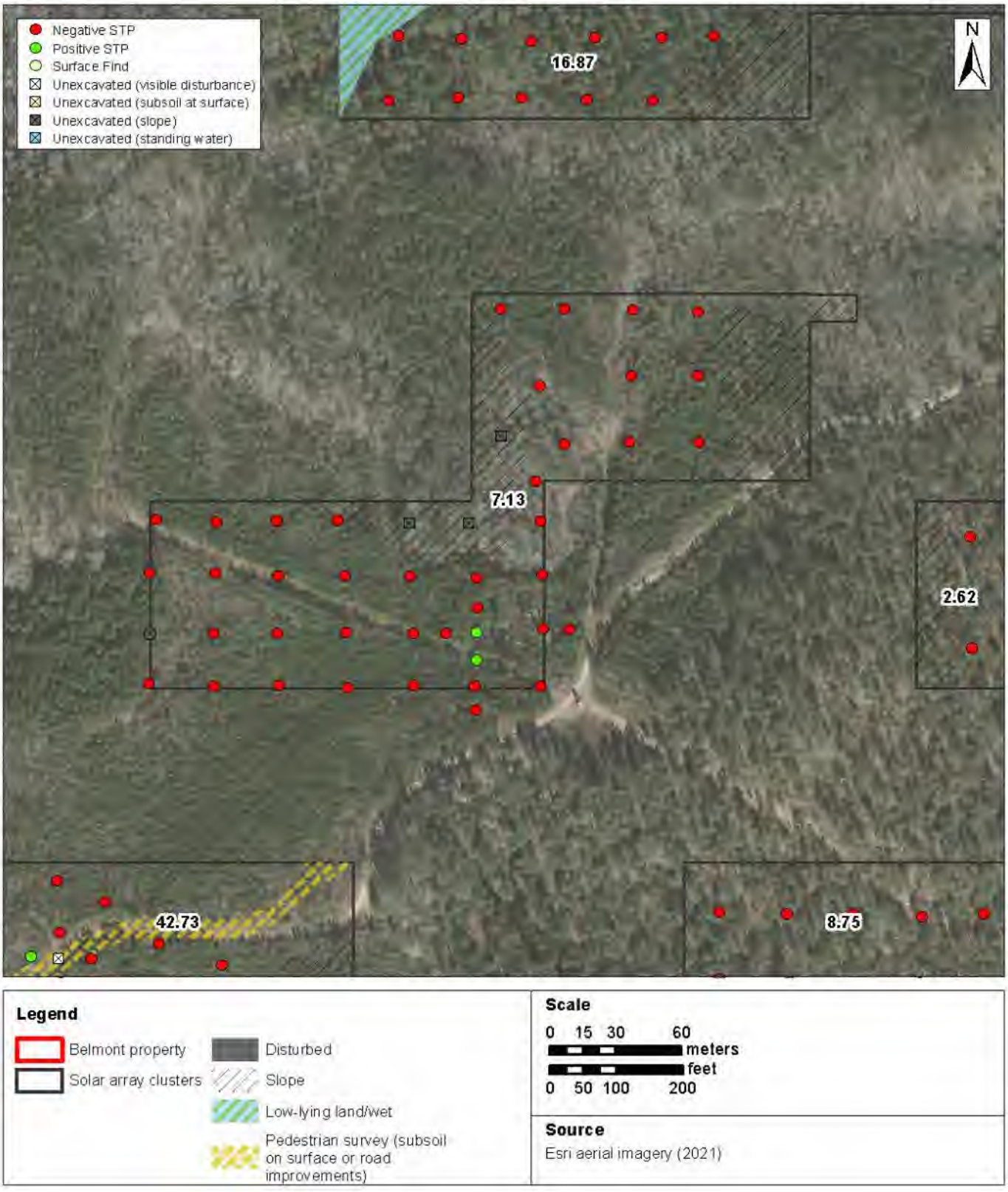

Figure 15. STP location overview map, Array Area 7.13.

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Photograph 5. View of Array Area 7.13, looking north towards sloped drainage.

Array Area 8.75

Array Area 8.75 is located in the central portion of the Belmont property (see Figure 10 and Figure 16Figure 16) and is accessed by an existing logging road. The landform supporting the array is a ridgeline, which extends from an upland area to the north and slopes towards an unnamed ephemeral drainage located south of the array. The area was recently cleared leaving fallen trees and vines on the surface (Photograph 6).

A total of 44 shovel tests were investigated within the LOD; 42 of which were negative, one of which was positive, and one of which was not excavated due to slope (Figure 16Figure 16). The area has been heavily disturbed by recent logging and erosion, and pockets of exposed subsoil were observed at the surface throughout the array area. Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) red (2.5YR 4/8) clay loam (see Figure 32 in Site 31NP429 section).

One archaeological site, 31NP429, consisting of one positive shovel test and a surface scatter with both historic and prehistoric materials was identified in this array area. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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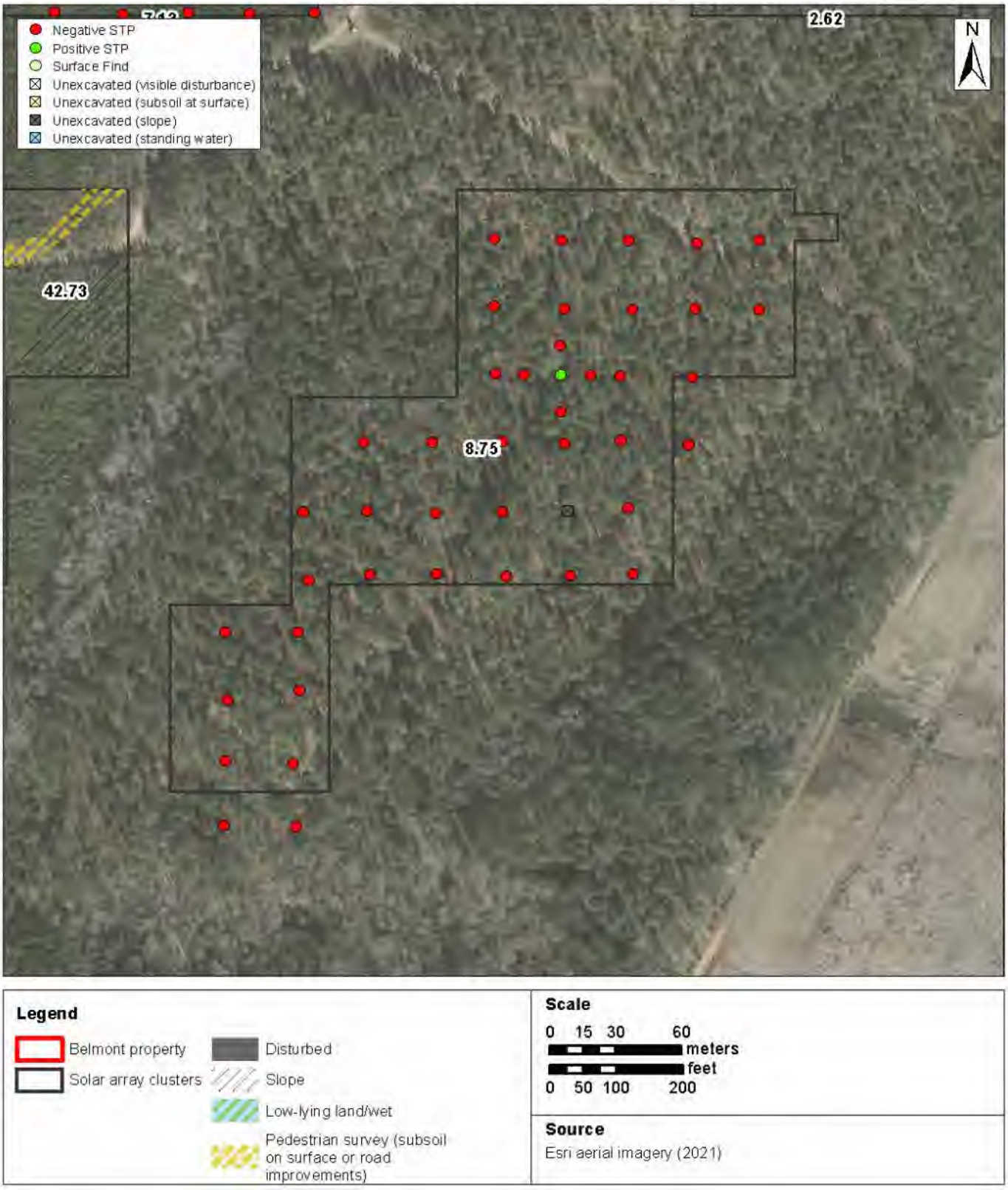

Figure 16. STP location overview map, Array Area 8.75.

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Photograph 6. View of Array Area 8.75, facing north.

Array Area 42.73

Array Area 42.73 is located in the central portion of the Belmont property to the west of Array Areas 8.75 and 13.44 (see Figure 10 and Figure 17). The landform supporting the area is best described as a linear ridge that slopes sharply to the east and west and gradually to the south. The landform is paralleled by Black Gut Creek to the west and by an unnamed ephemeral drainage to the east. The vegetation in the area is generally dense planted pine interspersed with scant, scattered hardwoods (Photograph 7); however, the central portion of the array area has been partially cleared and largely disturbed during recent logging activities. A logging road runs along most of the landform and becomes a cleared hunting corridor towards the southern extent of the array. A total of 146 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD, 118 of which were negative, five of which were positive, three were not excavated due to visual disturbance, one was not excavated due to slope, and 19 were not excavated due to subsoil at the surface (Figure 17).

This array area appears to have been heavily disturbed by historic logging and erosion. Much of the array area was found to have a red sandy clay subsoil exposed on the surface, with the heaviest erosion being identified at the toe of the ridge. Typical shovel tests in this area contained: 0-15 cmbs (I) reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy clay loam; 15-25 cmbs (II) red (10R 4/8) sandy clay (see Figure 26 in Site 31NP426 section).

Three archaeological sites (31NP426, 31NP427, and 31NP432) were identified within the array area. Site 31NP426 includes the remains of a collapsed historic structure, a surface scatter of historic material, and one positive STP. Site 31NP427 is comprised of a possible prehistoric earthwork and one sherd of prehistoric pottery which was found on the surface. Site 31NP432 is comprised of the remains of a historic

structure. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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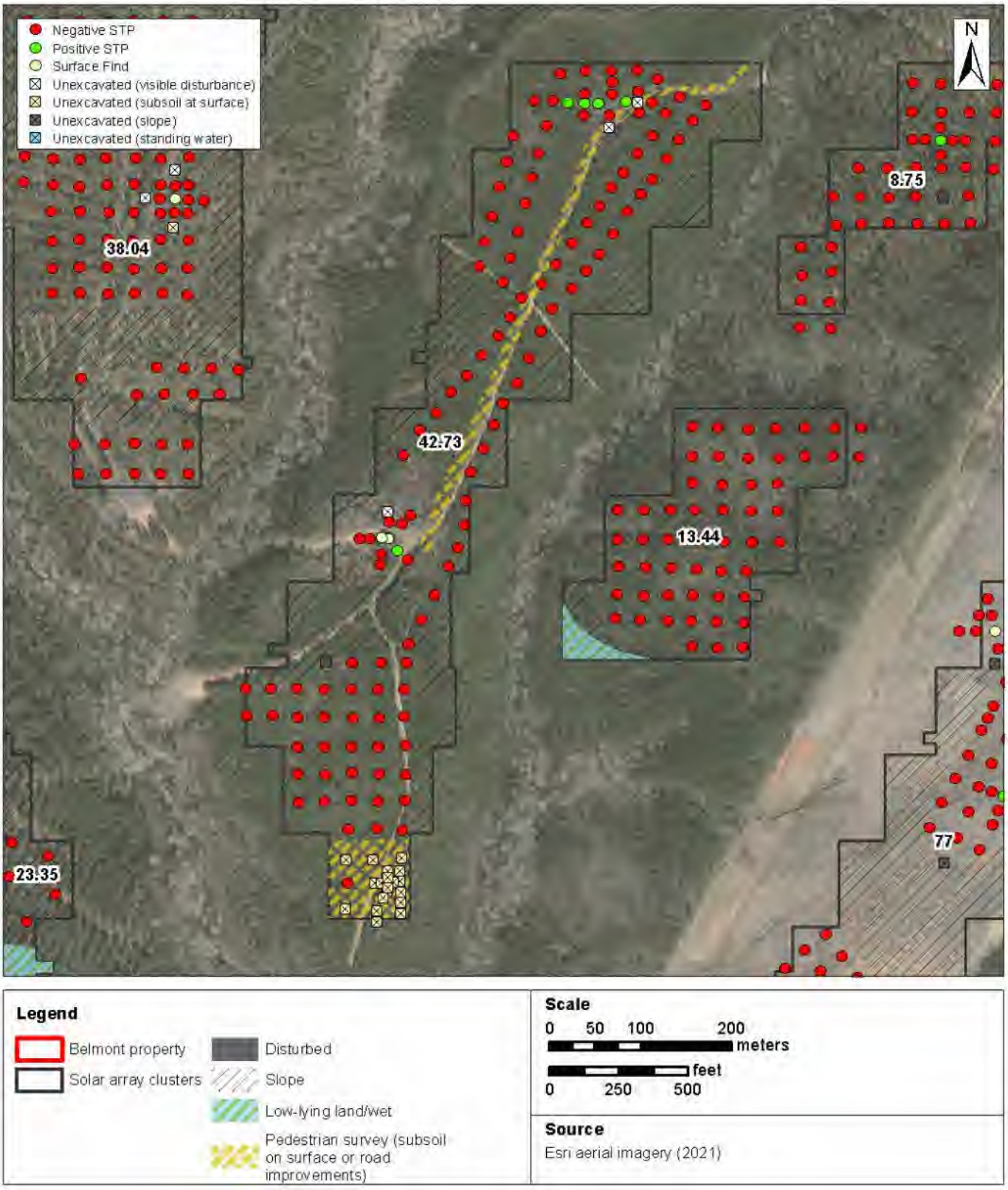

Figure 17. STP location overview map, Array Area 42.73

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Photograph 7. View of Array Area 42.73, at southern extent, showing general vegetation for the area, looking northeast.

Array Area 38.04

Array Area 38.04 is located in the westernmost section of the Belmont property (see Figure 10 and Figure 18). The array is predominately located on a broad ridgeline that slopes sharply to the east and west and gradually to the south. The array extends south of the ridge past low-lying drainage and over a relatively flat and narrow field. The area was recently cleared leaving minimal vegetation behind along with fallen trees and vines on the surface (Photograph 8). An unimproved logging road runs through the array area, extending from the south to north. The landform is flanked by Black Gut Creek to the east and Devils Branch Creek to the west. A total of 118 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD. Two of which were not excavated due to visible disturbance, and one of which was not excavated due to subsoil at the surface. The remaining were negative (Figure 18). The area has been heavily disturbed by recent logging and erosion, and pockets of exposed subsoil were observed at the surface throughout the array area. Shovel tests exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) light brown (7.5YR 6/4) sandy clay loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) red (10R 4/8) sandy clay (see Figure 33 in Site 31NP430 section).

One archaeological site, 31NP430, was identified in the array area. The site consists of a partially collapsed chimney. Additional information regarding this site is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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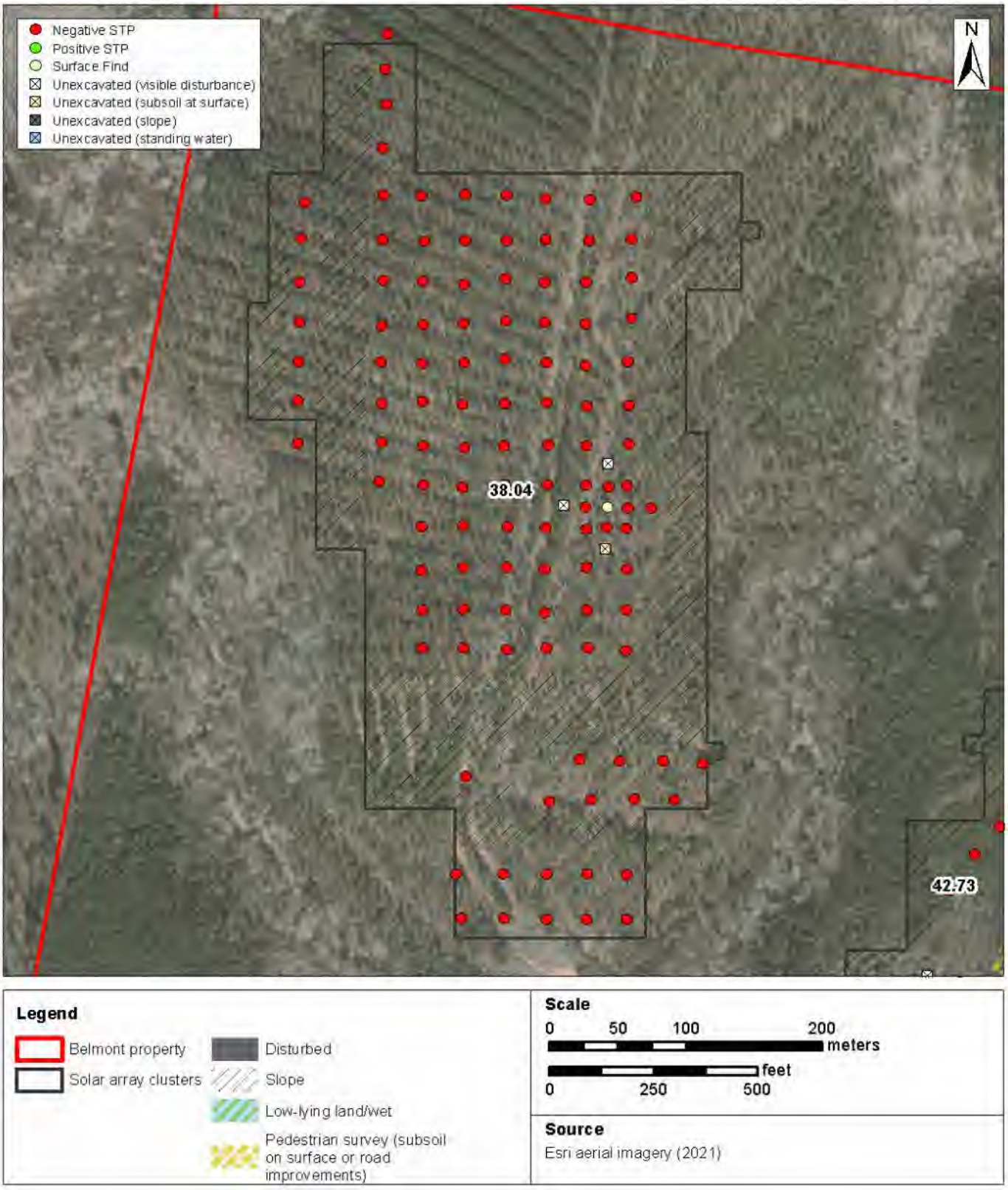

Figure 18. STP location overview map, Array Area 38.04.

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Photograph 8. View of Array Area 38.04, looking south, showing recently logged ridgeline.

Array Area 24.35

Area 24.35 is located in the southwestern portion of the Belmont property and is located south of Array Area 38.04 (see Figure 10 and Figure 19). The landform supporting the array is a broad ridgetop, which slopes steeply to the north, east, and south. The ridge is framed to the north by drainage to Devils Branch Creek; to the east by Black Gut Creek; and to the south by an unnamed ephemeral stream that drains into Black Gut Creek. The vegetation in the area was recently cleared and the surface was littered with fallen trees and vines (Photograph 9).

A total of 101 shovel tests were completed within the LOD; 97 of one of which was positive, one of which was not excavated due to slope and one of which was not excavated due to subsoil at the surface. The remaining tests were negative (Figure 19). Soils within the array area generally display heavy erosion and disturbance from recent logging activity. Subsoil was exposed on the surface in pockets throughout the array area. Shovel tests exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) red (10R 4/8) sandy clay (see Figure 36 in Site 31NP431 section).

Two archaeological sites (31NP431 and 31NP433) were identified within 24.35. Site 31NP431 is a historic artifact scatter associated with the remains of a foundation and 31NP433 is a lithic scatter located at the surface of a heavily eroded spur of the ridge. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section, “Identified Cultural Resources”.

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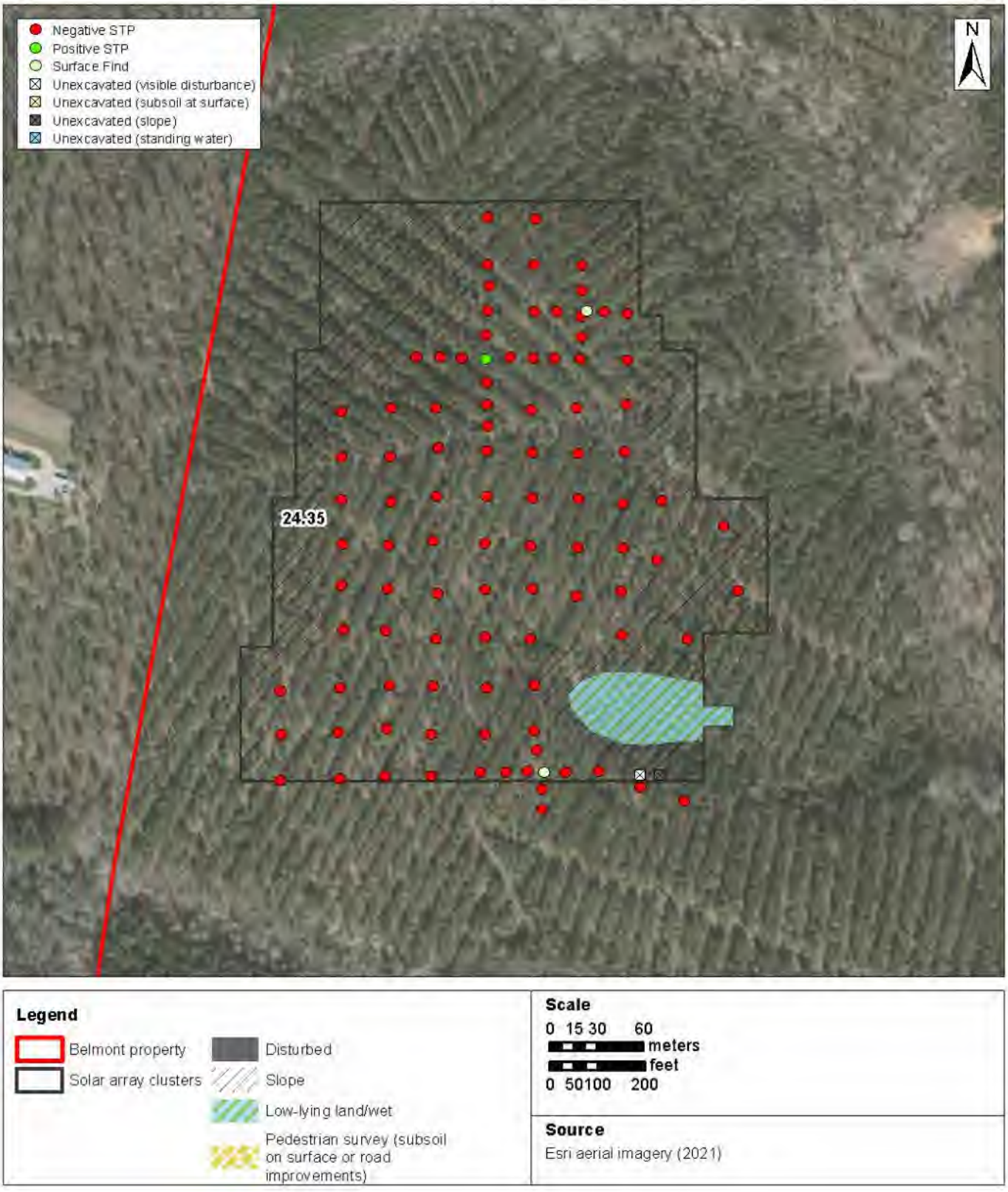

Figure 19. STP location overview map, Array Area 24.35

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Photograph 9. View of Array Area 24.35, showing clearcut ridgetop, looking southwest.

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Array Area 13.44

Area 13.44 is located in the south-central portion of the Belmont property adjacent to the existing powerline corridor (see Figure 10 and Figure 20). The landform supporting the array is a broad ridgetop, which slopes steeply to the north and gradually to the south and west. The southern extent of the array area as well as the northern and western margins along the base of the sideslope are characterized by slope and low, wets areas. The vegetation in the northern and central parts of the array area was recently clear cut and the surface is littered with fallen trees and vines. Hardwoods and pine forest comprise the southern portion of the area (Photograph 10).

A total of 53 shovel tests were completed within the LOD, all of which were negative (Figure 20). Soil profiles vary between the wooded portion of the array area and the clear-cut portion. Shovel tests in the cleared portion of the area generally exhibited red subsoil at the surface, however pockets of this area exhibited a slightly less eroded profile: 0-15 cmbs (I) brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy loam; 15-25 cmbs (II) red (10R 4/8) sandy clay. Many parts of the wooded portion of the array exhibited subsoil at surface as well, however some shovel tests demonstrated a less deflated profile and are as follows: 0-15 cmbs (I) brown (10YR 4/3) loam; 15-25 cmbs (II) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam (see Appendix C; Figure A- 4). No artifacts, features, or archaeological sites were identified in this array area.

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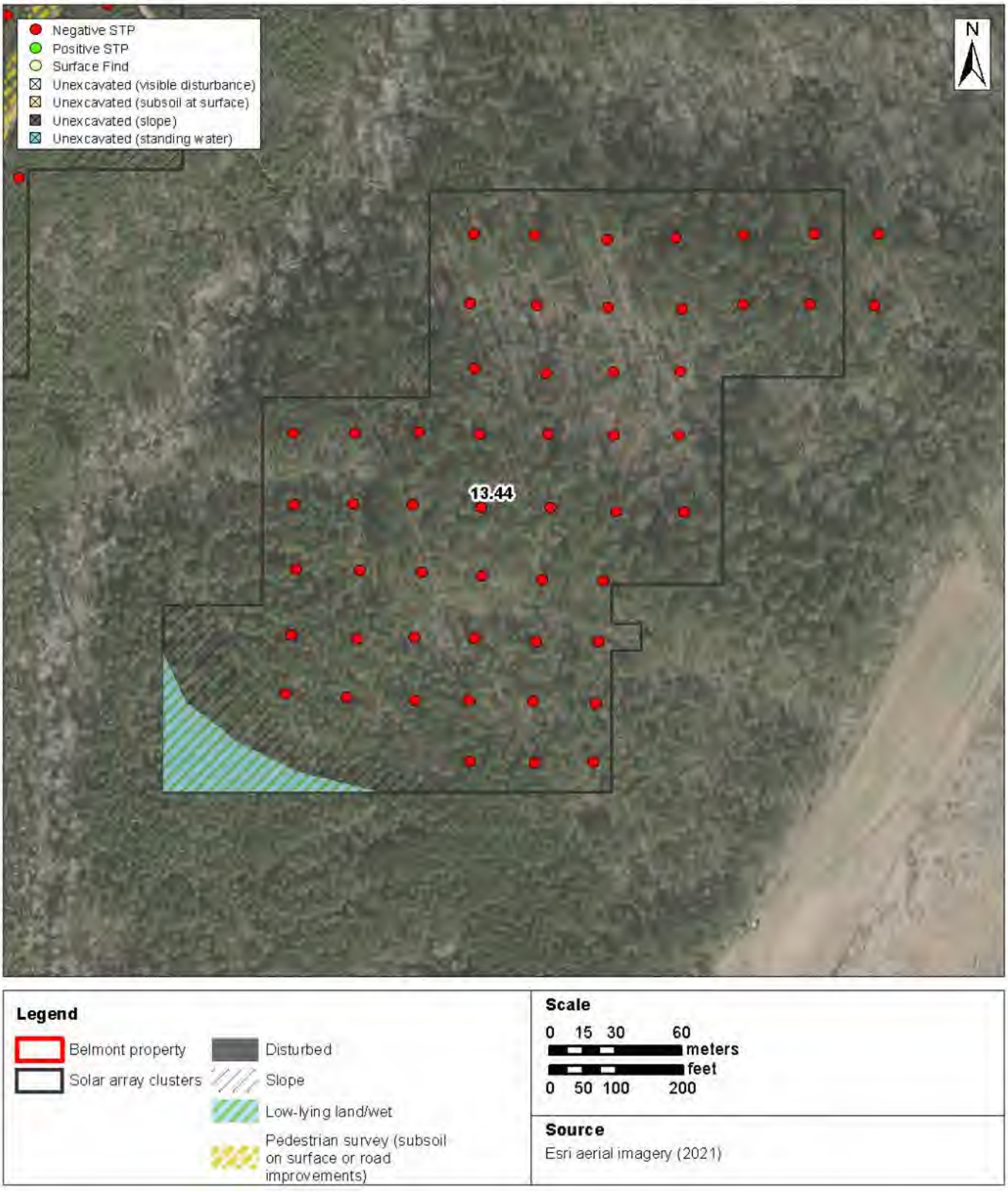

Figure 20. STP location overview map, Array Area 13.44.

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Photograph 10. View of Array Area 13.44, showing wooded area, looking southwest.

Array Area 77

Array Area 77 is located in the southeastern portion of the Belmont property and consists almost entirely of a landform known as Wilkins Hill (see Figure 10 and Figure 21). This array area is roughly bisected by a dirt/unimproved road that runs through the eastern portion of the property. The landform supporting the array is a broad ridgeline. The array extends along the sides of the ridge and covers most of the ridgetop, western sideslope, and northeastern sideslope (Photograph 11 and Photograph 12). Large portions of the array area are steeply sloped. The vegetation on the ridgetop is generally dense and grows increasingly thick on the sideslopes. The area exhibits moderate to heavy erosion and subsoil is exposed on the surface in many areas. The ridgetop is highly disturbed, likely from mechanical clearing and the soils in the area are generally very compact. An unnamed tributary of Roanoke Rapids Lake is located to the east of the array area and an existing power corridor parallels the array area to the west.

A total of 172 shovel tests were investigated within the LOD, 121 of which were negative and 13 of which were positive (Figure 21). Fourteen were not excavated due to slope, 19 were not excavated due to subsoil at the surface, and five were not excavated due to visual disturbance. Soils within this area vary across the large landform but are typically shallow and subsoil was exposed on the surface at multiple locations within the array area. A typical shovel test along the ridgetop is as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam, compact; 10-20cmbs (II) strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay, very compact (see Photograph 40 in Site 31NP437 section). A typical shovel test along the western sideslope is as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, extremely

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rocky (see Photograph 36 in Site 31NP436 section). A typical shovel test along the northeastern sideslope consisted of 0-10 cmbs (I) brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) compact sandy clay (see Figure 41 in Site 31NP435 section).

Three archaeological sites (31NP435, 31NP436, and 31NP437) were identified within the array area. Site 31NP435 consists of a prehistoric period lithic scatter found at the surface of a highly eroded portion of the landform. Site 31NP436 consists of a small, historic period structural foundation and a light historic artifact scatter, including one fragment of whiteware which was found in a positive shovel test. 31NP437 consists of a large historic foundation and a historic scatter that was identified at the surface and in seven positive shovel tests. Additional information regarding these sites is found in the following section.

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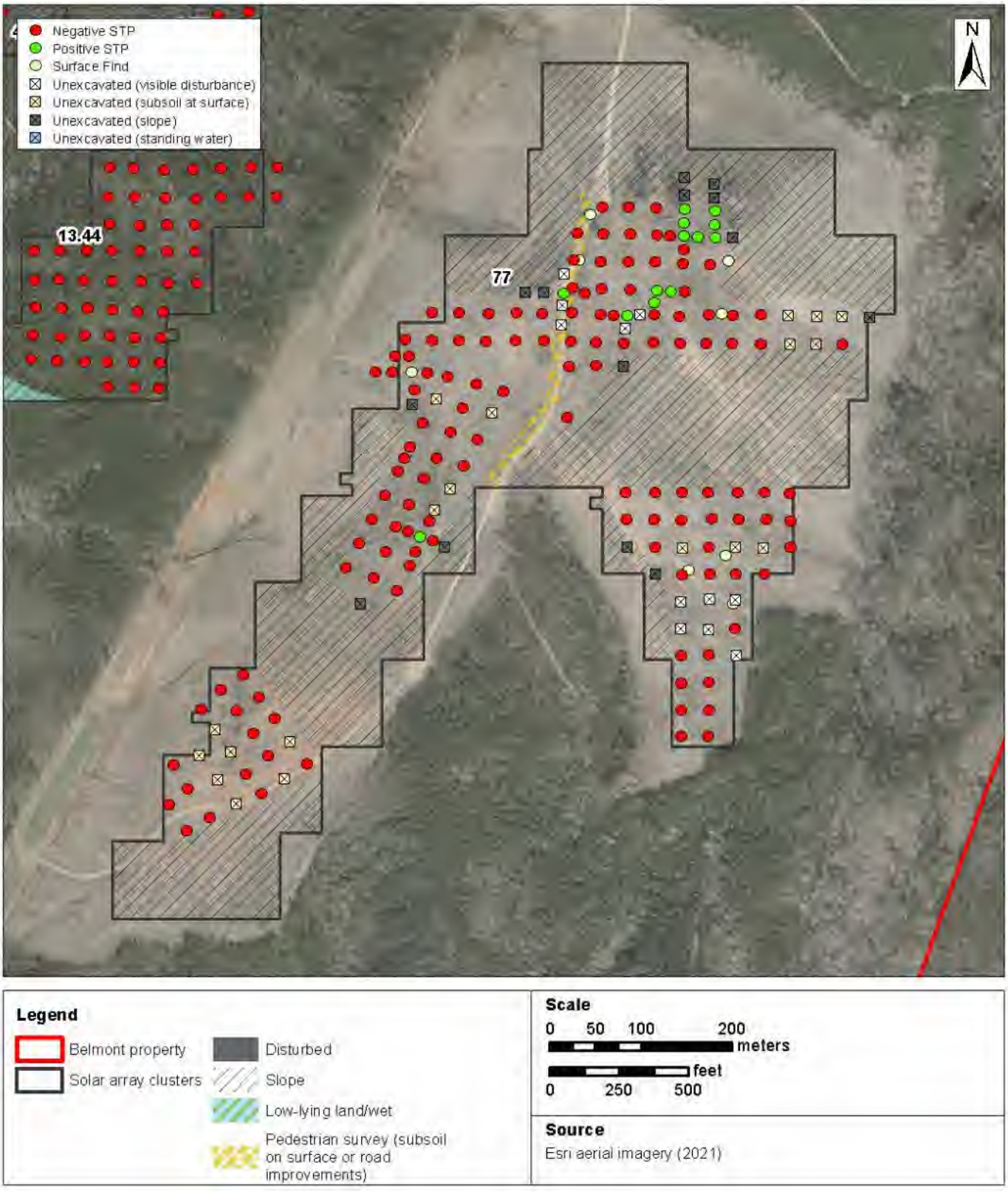

Figure 21. STP location overview map, Array Area 77.

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Photograph 11. View of Array Area 77, looking south-southwest along ridgetop.

Photograph 12. View of Array Area 77, looking east towards ridgetop.

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Identified Cultural Resources

The Phase I archaeological fieldwork identified 14 archaeological resources within the LOD of the Belmont property (Figure 22; Table 3). Additionally, one standing structure (NP0671) was also identified. Nine archaeological sites (31NP424, 31NP427, 31NP429, 31NP430, 31NP431, 31NP433, 31NP434, 31NP435, and 31NP436) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these sites. Five sites were identified (31NP425, 31NP426, 31NP428, 31NP432, and 31NP437) containing features and associated artifacts that may date to and be associated with the Belmont Plantation's early history. Their eligibility for listing on the NRHP is unknown. Details regarding these sites and recommendations are presented in this section.

The previously unidentified historic structure, NP0671, is located north of the proposed LOD for Array Area 77. The dwelling is adjacent to a dirt logging road and surrounded by vegetation. There are no anticipated direct effects to the resource, however the resource is located near one of the proposed access roads. Additional information can be found in Appendix D.

Table 3. Resources identified during Phase I archaeological survey.

NC Site No.	Field Site No.	Site Type/Component	Array Area	NRHP Recommendation
31NP424	FS 10	Historic	16.87	Not Eligible
31NP425	FS 11	Historic	7.13	Unknown
31NP426	FS 12	Historic	42.73	Unknown
31NP427	FS 13	Prehistoric	42.73	Not Eligible
31NP428	FS 14	Prehistoric/Historic	9.77	Unknown
31NP429	FS 15	Prehistoric/Historic	8.75	Not Eligible
31NP430	FS 16	Historic	38.04	Not Eligible
31NP431	FS 17	Historic	24.35	Not Eligible
31NP432	FS 18	Historic	42.73	Unknown
31NP433	FS 19	Prehistoric	24.35	Not Eligible
31NP434	FS 20	Historic	14.12	Not Eligible
31NP435	FS 21	Prehistoric	77	Not Eligible
31NP436	FS 22	Historic	77	Not Eligible
31NP437	FS 23	Historic	77	Unknown

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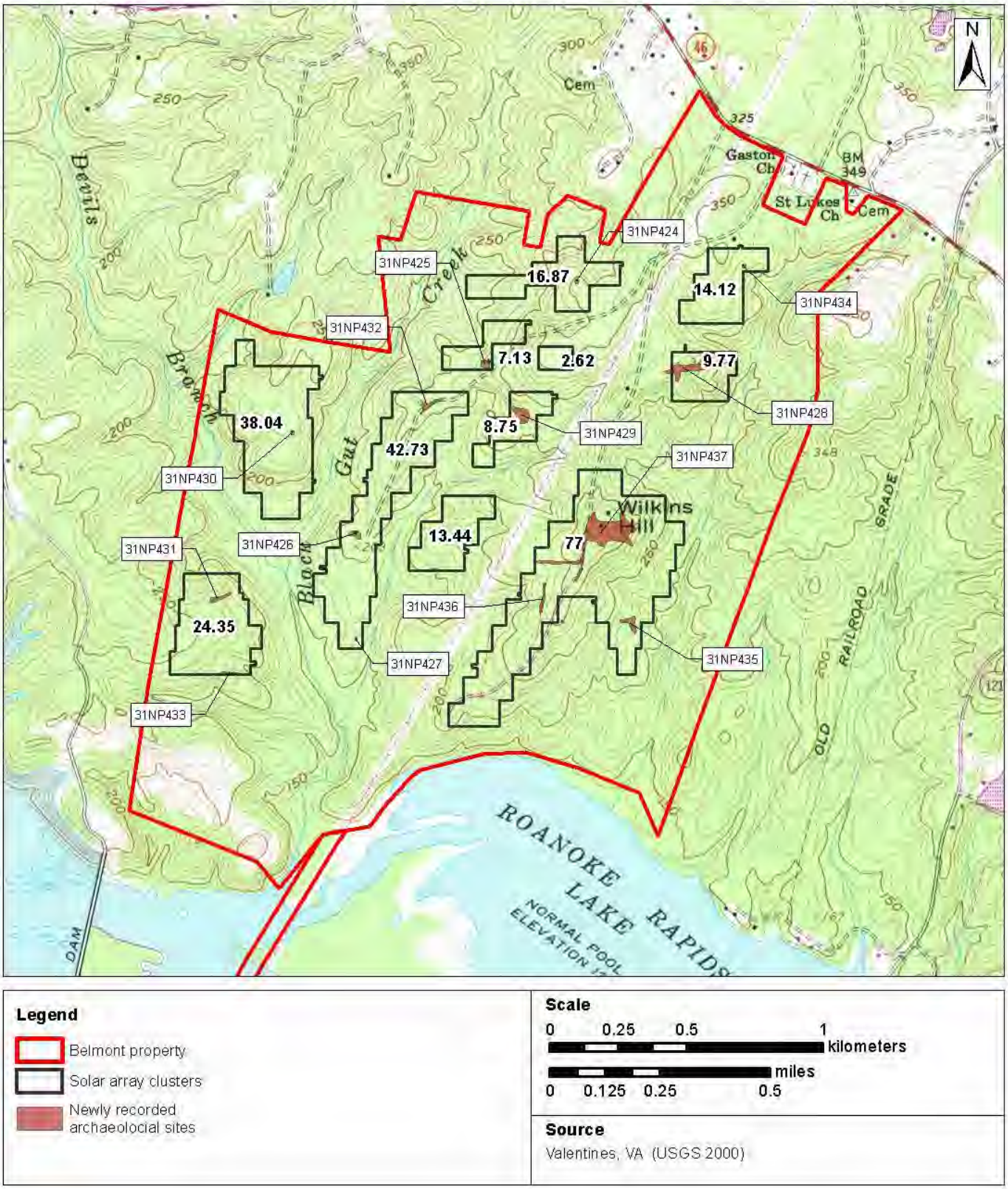

Figure 22. Cultural resources identified by the Phase I archaeological survey.

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Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites consisted largely of remnants of historic structures with associated artifact scatters; six sites with prehistoric components were identified however these appear to have been affected by historic land use and severe erosion. In total, 14 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated. The sites identified reflect a range of occupation extending potentially from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century (Figure 22). Several of the historic maps are within the vicinity of structures noted on the historic 1919 USGS White Plains topographic map, which can be found in Appendix E. Historically, upland cotton agriculture, followed by pine cultivation, has had a significant impact on the integrity of the landscape. In general, all the sites encountered, and the landscape supporting them, reflect this process or c-transform as referred to by Schiffer (1988). A more detailed discussion of each site follows. The catalog of recovered artifacts is provided in Appendix B.

31NP424

Field Site Number:	FS-10
UTM East	250179
UTM North	4045708
Elevation:	300 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Structural Remains
Soil(s):	Turbeville gravelly sandy loam
Site Size:	5 meters N/S by 10 meters E/W
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP424 is a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) structural collapse, found in Array Area 16.87 (Figure 23). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 5 meters N/S by 10 meters E/W in size and is located on a ridgetop. The area is moderately eroded. Eight shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative, and all artifacts were identified on the surface. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 24):

Stratum I (0-15cm): 10YR 5/3 brown gravelly sandy loam
Stratum II (15-30cm): 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow gravelly clay loam

All cultural remains were identified on the surface and included terracotta and brick remains (noted, but not collected) of a collapsed chimney associated with a field stone foundation (Photograph 13). The boundary for Site 31NP424 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site consists of a surface scatter associated with the collapsed building. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features.

Site 31NP424 contains a nineteenth to twentieth century collapsed structure with associated terracotta and brick scatter on the surface. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that

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which has already been documented. Site 31NP424 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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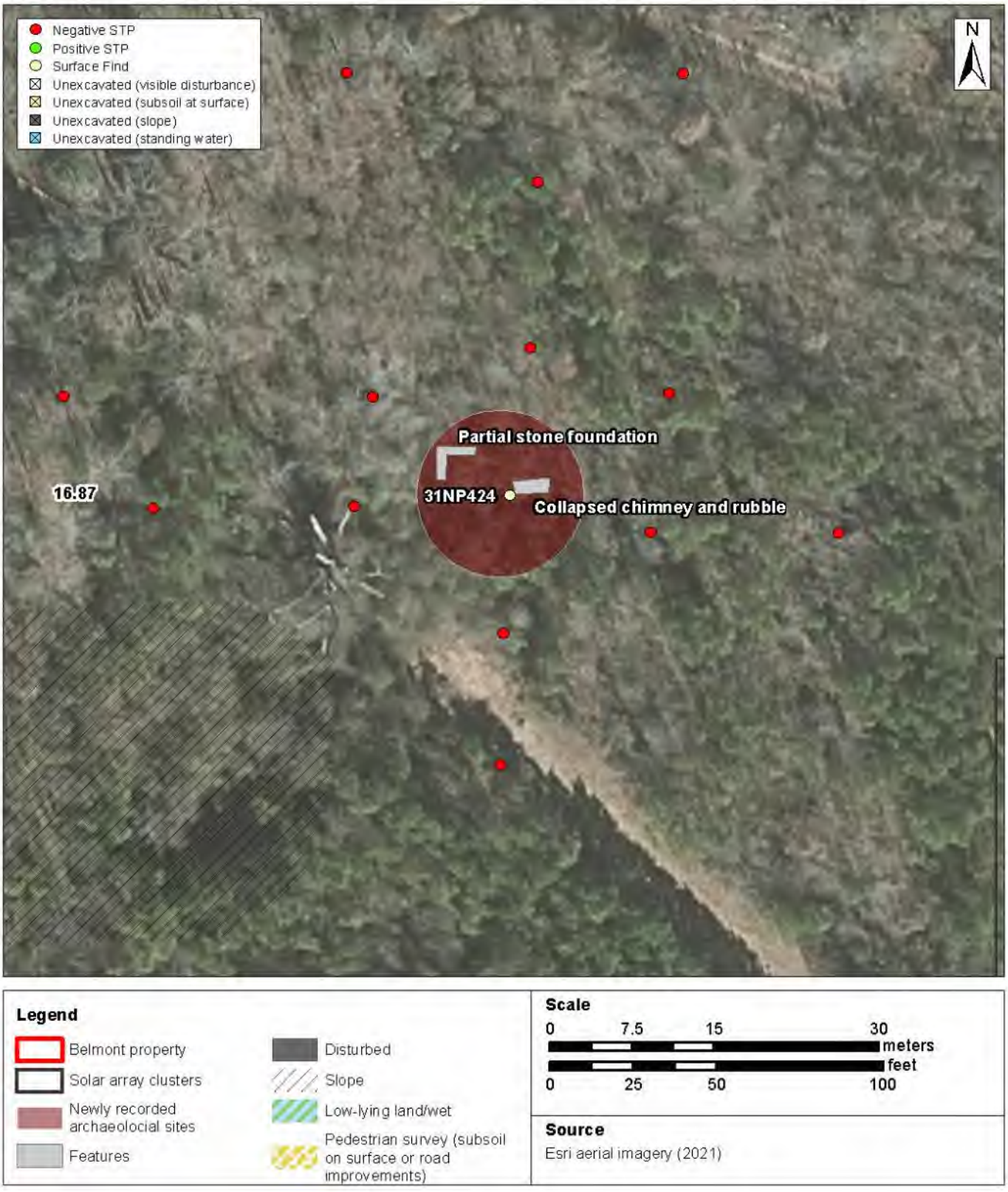

Figure 23. Aerial location map of 31NP424.

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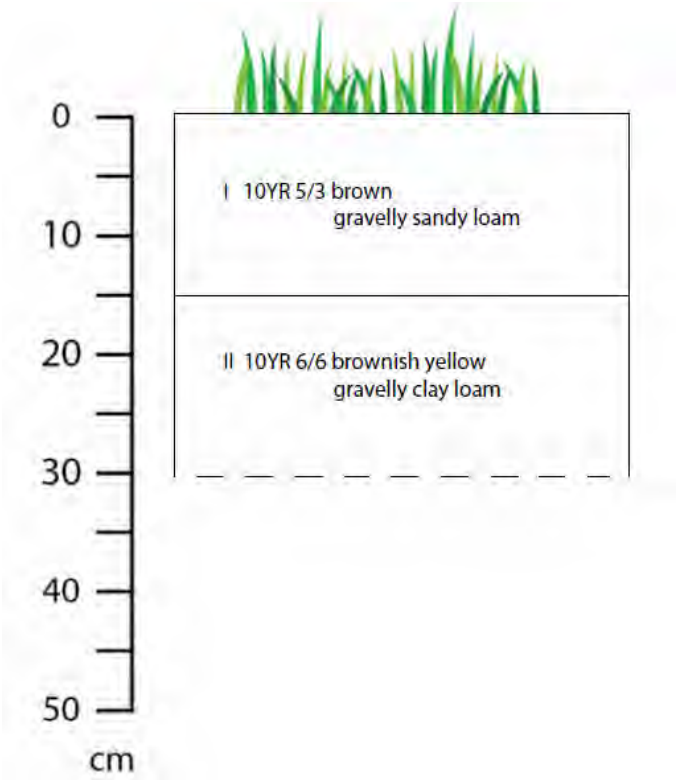

Figure 24. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP424.

Photograph 13. View of Site 31NP424, foundation and chimney collapse, facing east.

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31NP425

Field Site Number:	FS-11
UTM East	249852
UTM North	4045415
Elevation:	285 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century House Site with Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam
Site Size:	25 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown; avoidance or additional testing recommended

Site 31NP425 is a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) house site with associated artifact scatter, located in Array Area 7.13 near the access road that extends through the Belmont property (Figure 25). The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 25 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S in size. A total of 10 STPs were excavated, of which, two were positive. The area exhibited moderate erosion and shovel tests at this location were generally shallow and consisted of only two strata. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 14):

Stratum I (0-15cm): 7.5YR 5/3 brown sandy loam
Stratum II (15-25cm): 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam, compact

Photograph 14. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP425.

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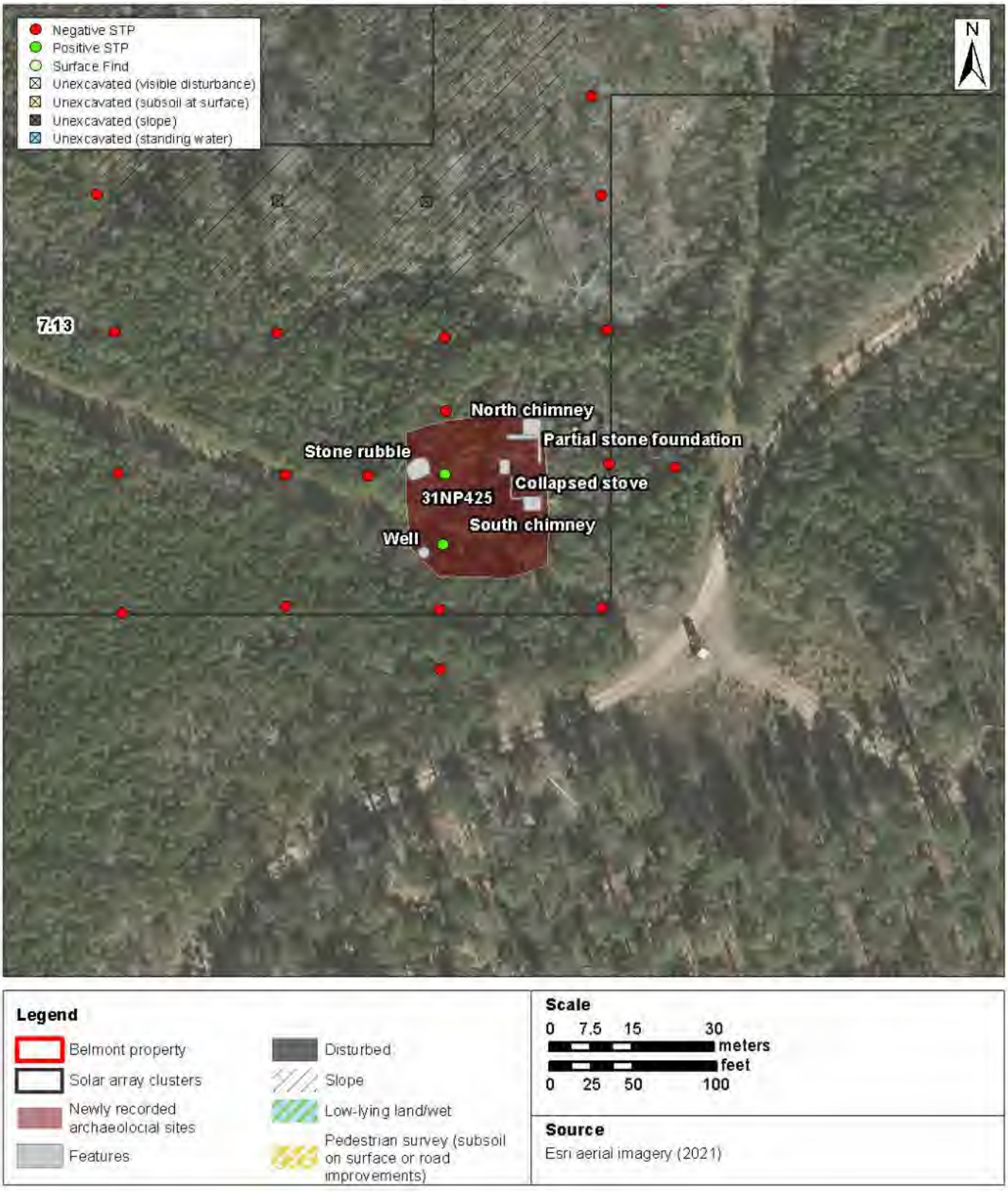

Figure 25. Aerial location map of Site 31NP425.

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A total of six artifacts were recovered. These consisted of clear bottle glass (n=4), ironstone (n=1), and whiteware (n=1). Diagnostic artifacts include whiteware (1830 – present) and ironstone (1870 – present) (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991). All artifacts recovered date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present (1830 – present).

Two stone chimneys, a stone foundation, and a well were identified within the site (see Figure 25; Photograph 15 to Photograph 19). The two chimneys are located along the eastern edge of the site, approximately 14m from each other (N-S) with a partial stone foundation running N-S between them. A cement lined well was identified in the southwestern corner of the site, approximately 22m southwest of the southernmost chimney.

The boundary for Site 31NP425 is complete on all sides and is located in the southeasternmost portion of the array area. STPs were excavated on the eastern extent of the site and outside of the array area LOD. These excavations indicated that the site does not extend past the LOD on the eastern side. Additional testing was not conducted outside of the southern extent of the array due to the presence of an access road and nearby slope. The nearby access road has extended through the property since at least 1919, and it is likely that the foundation and well at the site represent one of the structures that appear in the area on the 1919 map (see Appendix E; Figure A- 6). The historic artifact scatter is likely associated with this structure's occupation(s).

Site 31NP425 contains a nineteenth to twentieth century house site with associated artifact scatter that is located near the surface of the site area. While subsurface shovel testing indicates a paucity of artifacts, the site contains numerous features associated with a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic site. This site may contain additional features or cultural deposits associated with both the Belmont property's early and later history. The eligibility of Site 31NP425 is unknown. JMT recommends avoidance of the site. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of the structural remains is recommended in order to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

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Photograph 15. View of northern chimney within Site 31NP425, looking north.

Photograph 16. View of southern chimney within Site 31NP425, looking south.

Photograph 17. Remnants of foundation and possible brick porch support at Site 31NP425, looking west.

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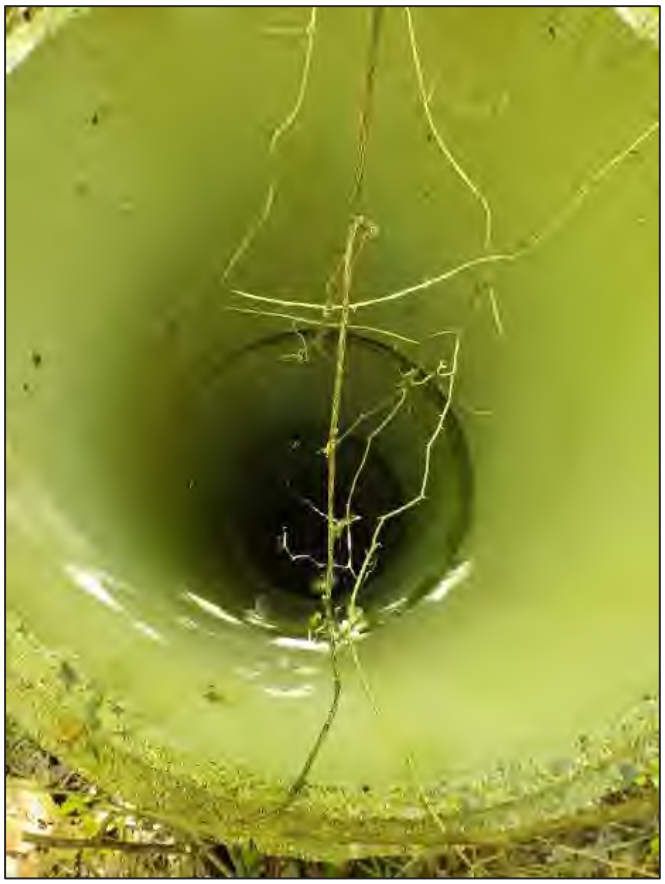
Photograph 18. View of well at Site 31NP425, looking west.



Photograph 19. View of interior of well at Site 31NP425

31NP426

Field Site Number:	FS-12
UTM East	249351
UTM North	4044810
Elevation:	205 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Isolated Find and Nineteenth Century Collapsed Structure and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam
Site Size:	45 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown; avoidance or additional testing recommended

Site 31NP426 is a nineteenth century (1800 – 1900) structure collapse and associated artifact scatter with an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) isolated find. The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. The site measures approximately 45 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S in size and is located in Array Area 42.73 near the access road that extends through the Belmont property. The

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area surrounding the collapsed structure has recently been used as a staging area for logging activity and has largely been cleared and the soil stripped and compacted (Photograph 20 and Photograph 21). A pedestrian survey identified a historic artifact scatter to the west of the collapsed structure within the logging road (Figure 27).

Photograph 20. View of collapsed structure at Site 31NP426, facing southwest.

Photograph 21. View of cleared area surrounding Site 31NP426, facing east towards site.

A total of ten shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive, and one was not excavated due to existing disturbance. The area exhibited heavy erosion and shovel tests at this location were generally shallow and consisted of only two strata. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 26):

Stratum I (0-15cm): 5YR 4/3 reddish brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (15-25cm): 10R 4/8 red sandy clay

A total of 39 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP426 (Table 5). Most artifacts recovered were from surface collection (n=37). Artifacts included a single biface, bottle and vessel glass of assorted colors, hand wrought and square cut nails, porcelain, ironstone, redware, whiteware, and pewter.

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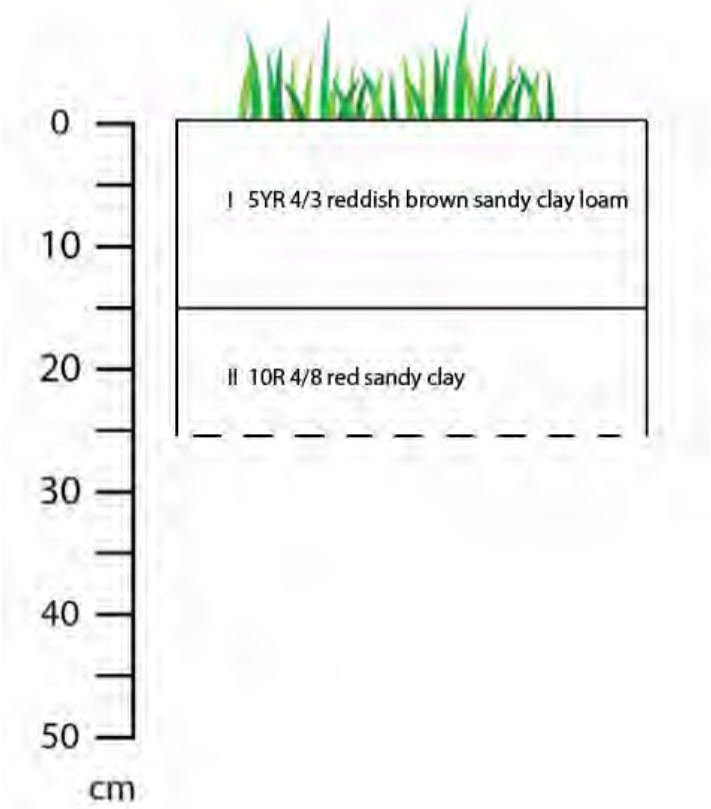

Figure 26. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP426.

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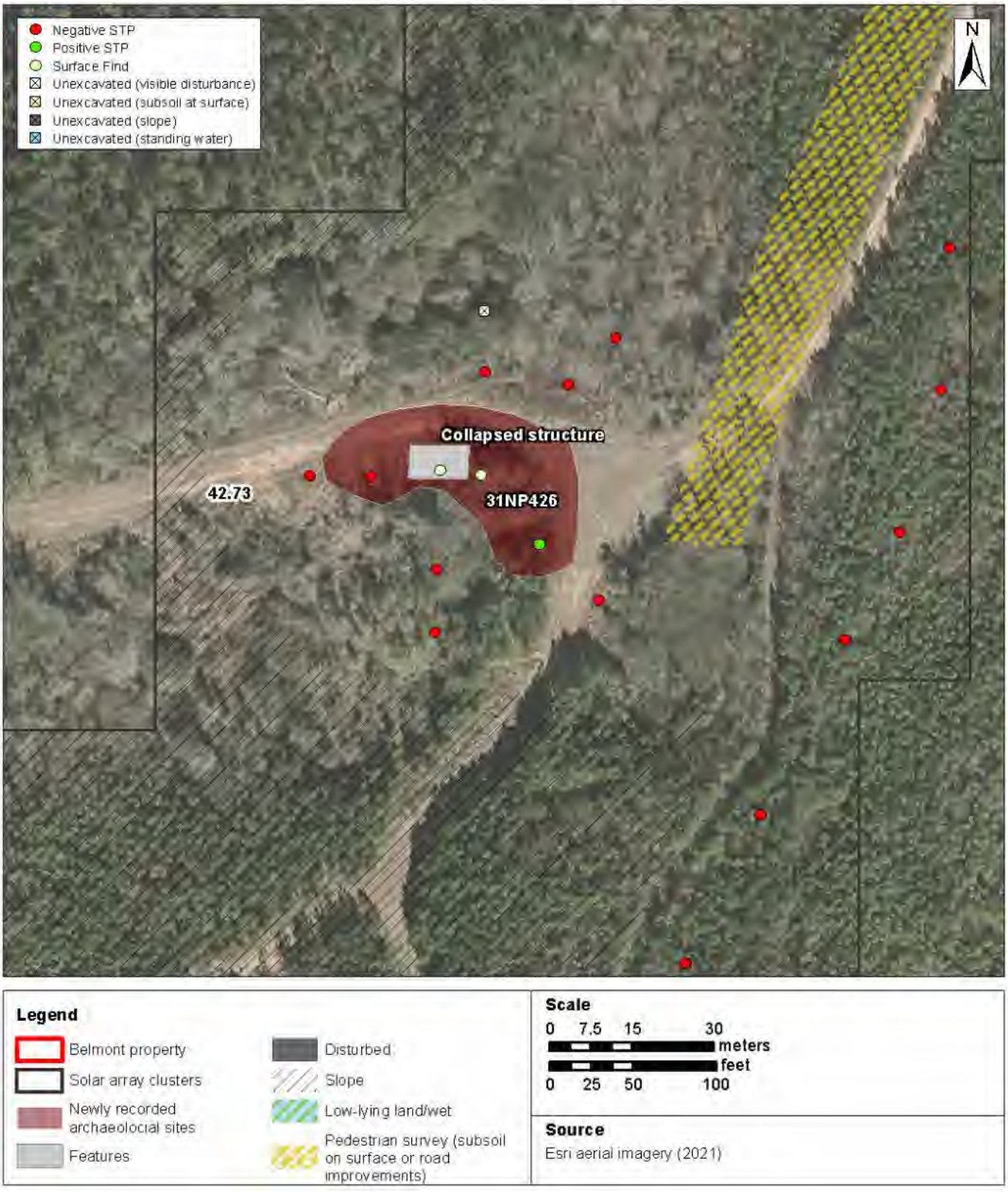

Figure 27. Aerial location map of Site 31NP426.

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Table 4. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP426.

Provenience and Description	Total
Surface	36
bead, glass, aqua (WIIq. Standard Square bicone)	1
bottle glass, clear, fragment	10
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	1
ceramic, redware (lead glaze exterior), fragment	2
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	4
container, pewter, fragment	1
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	2
milk glass, fragment	3
nail, hand wrought	1
nail, square cut (type 6)	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	2
nail, wire	3
porcelain, fragment	1
vessel glass, black, fragment	1
vessel glass, cobalt, fragment	3
Biface, quartz	1
SE radial	2
ceramic, redware (unglazed), fragment	1
vessel glass, colorless, fragment (melted)	1
Grand Total	**39**

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include ironstone (1870 – present), whiteware (1830 – present), milk glass (1743 – present), a hand wrought nail (c.1600s – 1800), square cut nails (1805 – present), and black vessel glass (c.1800s) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates to the nineteenth century (1800 – 1900).

The boundary for Site 31NP426 is complete on all sides, though logging activity has heavily disturbed the area immediately surrounding the site. The site is located in the vicinity of an access road that has extended through the property since at least 1919, and it is likely that the foundation at the site represents the nearby structure that appears on the 1919 and 1920 White Plains topographic maps (Figure 28; see also Appendix E). The historic artifact scatter is likely associated with this structure's occupation(s).

Site 31NP426 contains a nineteenth century collapsed structure and associated artifact scatter that is located near the surface of the site area. The scatter is concentrated around the historic structure and appears to have been heavily disturbed by recent logging activity and erosion. While the site lacks clearly stratified deposits, the site may contain additional features associated with the Belmont property's early history. The eligibility of Site 31NP426 is unknown. JMT recommends avoidance of the site. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of the structural remains is recommended in order to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

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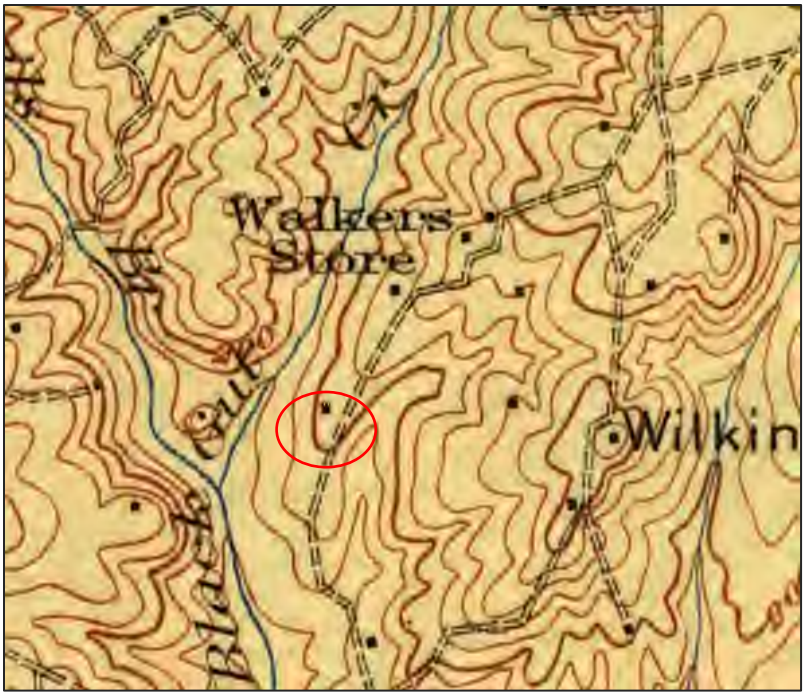

Figure 28. 1920 White Plains topographic map with structure at Site 31NP426 highlighted in red circle.

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31NP427

Field Site Number:	FS-13
UTM East	249335
UTM North	4044425
Elevation:	170 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Early Woodland Period (3200 – 2300 B.P.)
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	7 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP427 is a Woodland Period (3200 – 350 B.P.) isolated find that contains a single sherd of Cord-marked sand tempered pottery found on the surface, found in Array Area 42.73 (Figure 29). A possible earthwork was also documented. Its preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures minimally 7 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S in size and is located on a ridgetop (Photograph 22). A total of eight shovel tests were investigated, all of which were subsoil on the surface. All shovel tests indicated the area contains highly eroded soils with a 2.5YR 4/6 red clay at the surface (Photograph 23).

This site yielded a single sherd of sand tempered pottery with possible cordmarking. The sherd was recovered on the surface at the base of a tree growing out of the possible earthwork which measured approximately 1.5m E/W and 6m N/S.

Subsurface testing indicates that Site 31NP427 contains a single sherd of sand tempered pottery with possible cordmarking and a possible earthwork feature. Additional shovel tests within the area were required to obtain information concerning the integrity and extent of the site and whether it ties in with the other prehistoric resources in the surrounding area. All shovel tests excavated contained eroded subsoils.

Site 31NP427 contains an Early Woodland period Isolated Find and possible earthwork feature. While this site contains a single sherd of sand tempered pottery found at the surface, additional pedestrian survey and radial testing in the vicinity did not yield additional artifacts, and the site appears to be localized to the initial positive. This site contains heavily eroded soils and appears to hold no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP427 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this site within the array area as designed.

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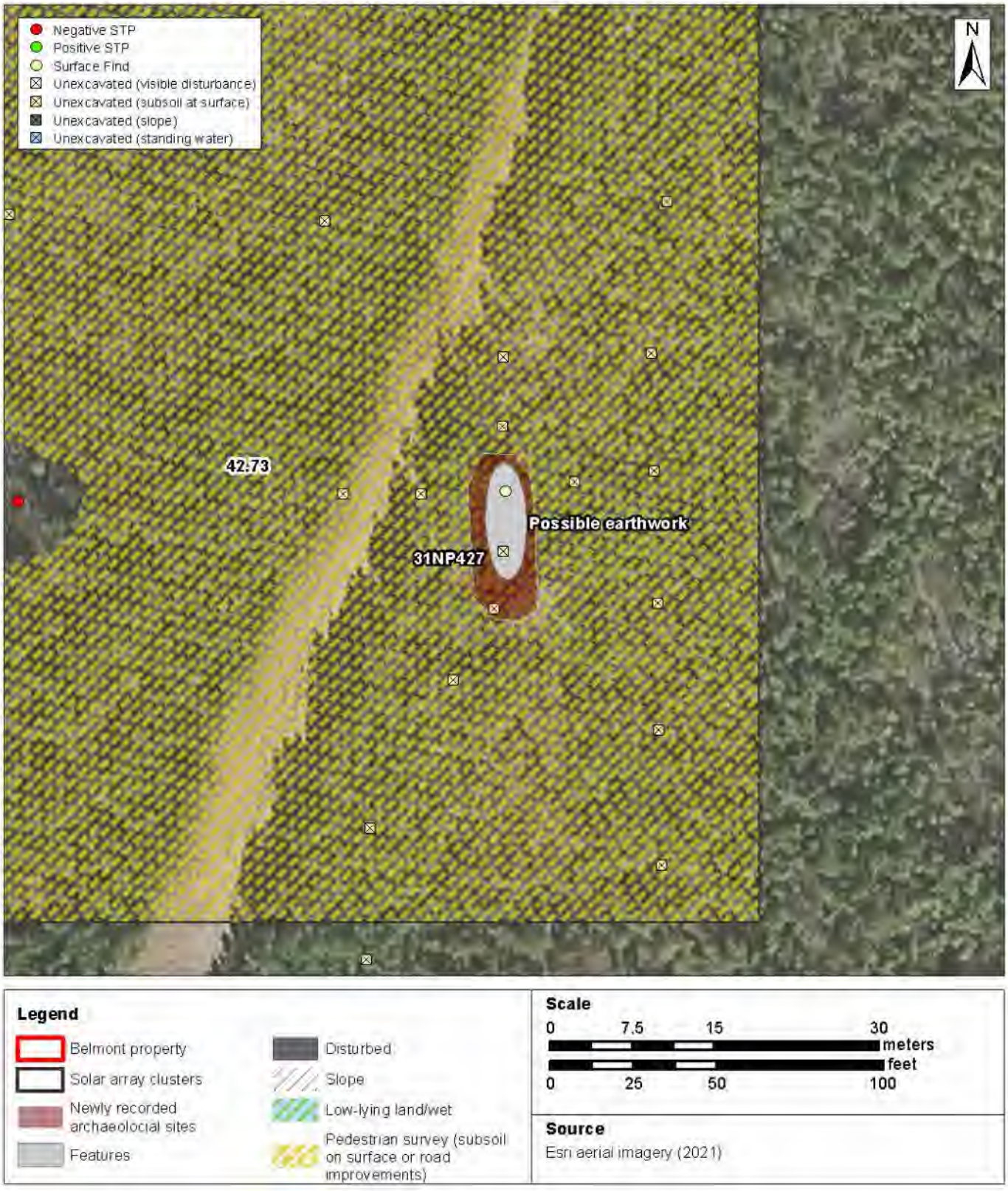

Figure 29. Aerial location map of Site 31NP427.

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Photograph 22. View of Site 31NP427, facing southeast.

Photograph 23. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP427.

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31NP428

Field Site Number:	FS-14
UTM East	250556
UTM North	4045362
Elevation:	340 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period and Nineteenth Century Foundation and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Turbeville gravelly sandy loam
Site Size:	150 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown; avoidance or additional testing recommended

Site 31NP428 is an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter and a nineteenth century (1800 – 1900) foundation with a large, standing chimney and associated artifact scatter, located in the western portion of Array Area 9.77 (Figure 30). The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an extremely dense understory of briars and vines. The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 150 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S in size. A total of 30 shovel tests were inspected, of which, 10 were positive and three were not excavated. The area exhibited moderate erosion and shovel tests at this location were generally shallow and consisted of only two strata. However, a few areas had deeper soils and some of the lithic material was associated with these deeper shovel tests. A typical, moderately eroded shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 24):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray silty loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 2.5YR 4/6 red clay loam

Shovel tests with less eroded soils had profiles that typically consisted of the following (Photograph 25):

Stratum I (0-15cm): 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (15-20cm): 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam
Stratum III (20-30cm): 2.5YR 3/6 dark red clay loam

A total of 54 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP428 (Table 5), of which six were prehistoric and the remaining 48 were historic. Prehistoric artifacts were comprised of quartz flakes and one biface. Historic artifacts included bottle and vessel glass of multiple colors, nails (square cut and wire), pearlware, stoneware, railroad spike (not collected), and whiteware. Additionally, STP 145-1 yielded a small piece of brick with mortar that was not collected, however radial testing was conducted around this shovel test.

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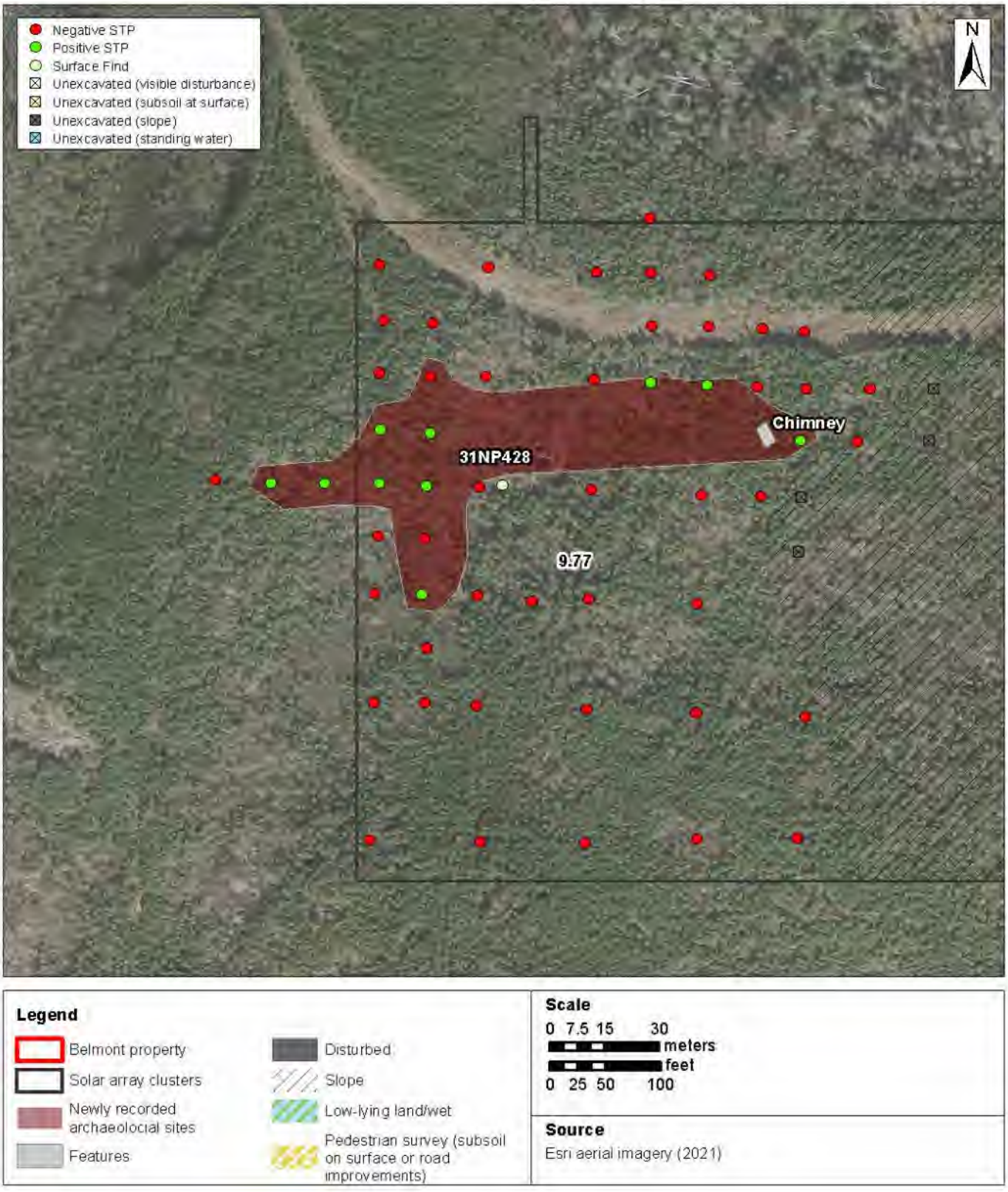

Figure 30. Aerial location map of Site 31NP428.

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Photograph 24. Representative profile of deflated stratigraphy at Site 31NP428.

Photograph 25. Representative profile of less eroded soil stratigraphy at Site 31NP428.

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Table 5. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP428

Provenience and Description	Total
Shovel Test 1-e+15	6
quartz biface	1
quartz flake-core reduction	1
quartz flake-thinning	2
bottle glass, clear, fragment	1
vessel glass, black, fragment	1
Shovel Test 1-n+15/e+15	3
bottle glass, brown, fragment	2
milk glass canning jar lid liner, fragment	1
Shovel Test 1-w+15	8
bottle glass, clear, fragment	6
brick, fragment	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	1
Shovel Test 1-w+30	2
vessel glass, aqua, fragment	1
vessel glass, black, fragment	1
Shovel Test 1-n+15	11
bottle glass, brown, fragment	9
bottle glass, clear, fragment	2
Shovel Test 1-e+15/s+30	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
Shovel Test E radial	12
quartz flake-fragment	1
bottle glass, clear, fragment	6
ceramic, shell-edge pearlware, fragment	1
ceramic, stoneware (blue band on beige), fragment	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	1
nail, wire	1
vessel glass, black, fragment	1
Shovel Test W radial	10
quartz flake-thinning	1
bottle glass, clear, fragment	3
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	2
nail, wire	2
railroad spike (discard)	1
Shovel Test 515N/485E	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
Grand Total	**54**

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include whiteware (1830 – present), milk glass (1743 – present), square cut nails (1805 – present), wire nails (1860 – present), and pearlware (1779 – 1830), and black vessel glass (c.1800s) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates to the nineteenth century (1800 – 1900). The prehistoric artifacts were comprised of nondiagnostic

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lithics and therefore date to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

The boundary for 31NP428 is complete on three sides; STPs were excavated on the western extent of the site and outside of the array area LOD. It is possible the site continues further, however, it is unlikely to yield further important information beyond that which has already been documented within the LOD. The site is located in the vicinity of a structure that is shown on a 1919 map of the area. It is likely that the foundation with large, standing chimney is associated with the historic artifact scatter, which indicates a that the site was a domestic location.

31NP428 contains a historic period foundation and artifact scatter that is located near the surface of the site area (Photograph 26). The scatter is concentrated around the historic foundation. The site also contains a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age that is generally associated with the portions of the site that demonstrates less erosion. However, prehistoric artifacts were few and nondiagnostic. Most artifacts were recovered from a secondary context; however, this site may contain additional features or cultural deposits associated with both the Belmont property's early and later history. The eligibility of Site 31NP428 is unknown. JMT recommends avoidance of the site. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of the structural remains is recommended in order to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

Photograph 26. View of large chimney and structural debris at Site 31NP428, facing southwest.

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31NP429

Field Site Number:	FS-15
UTM East	249966
UTM North	4045218
Elevation:	275 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period Lithic Scatter and Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam
Site Size:	60 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP429 consists of an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter and a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) artifact scatter, found along the top of a ridgeline near the surface of Array Area 8.75 (Figure 31). The area was recently clearcut and a modern logging road cuts through the center of the site (Photograph 27). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 60 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S in size and is located within a slight saddle between two peaks of the ridge.

Photograph 27. View of Site 31NP429, facing north.

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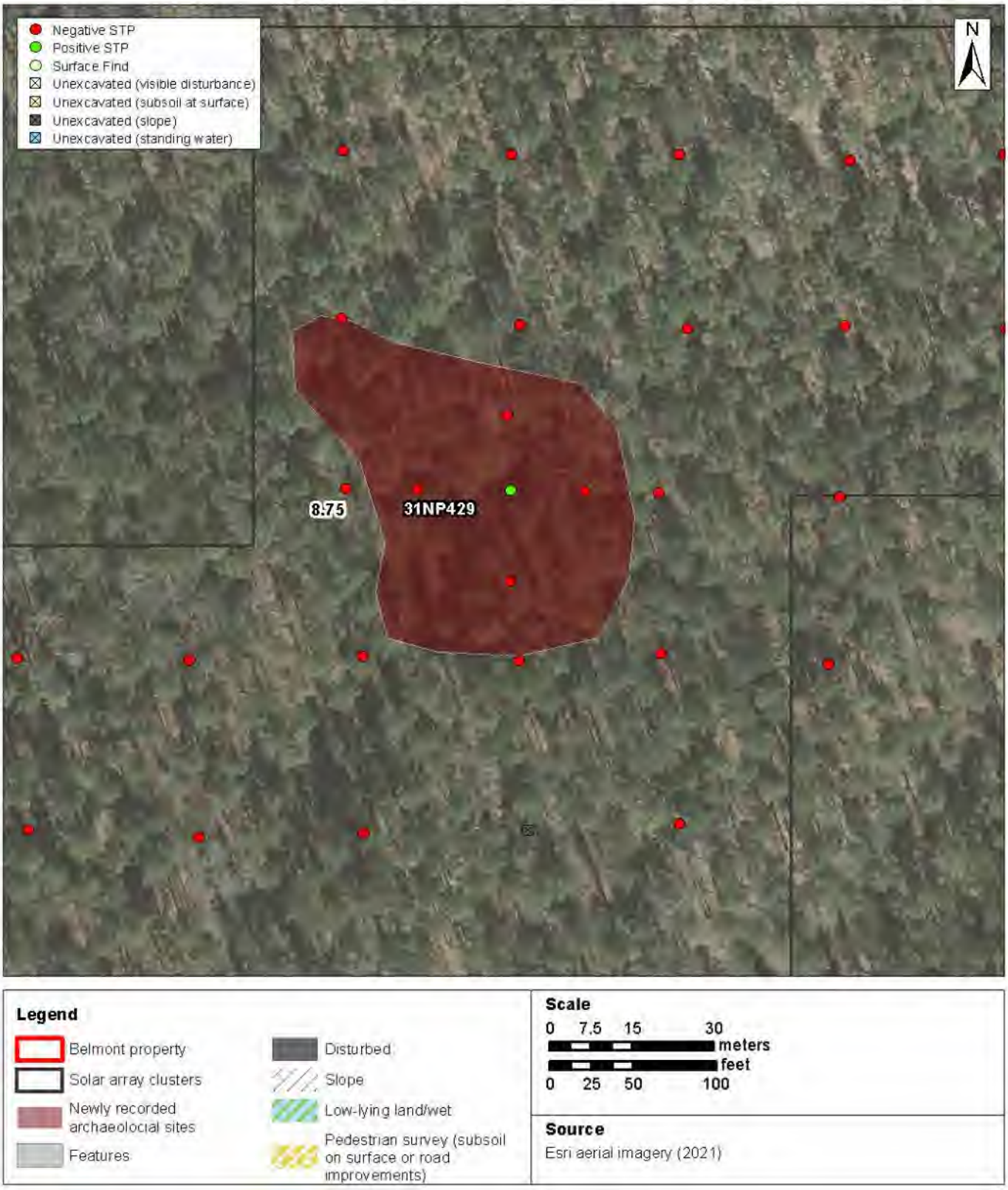

Figure 31. Aerial location map of Site 31NP429.

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The artifact scatter was identified on the surface, ten shovel tests were investigated, of which, one was positive. Portions of the site and surrounding area had subsoil exposed on the surface. The rest of the site and surrounding area also exhibited heavy erosion, and a typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 32):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 2.5YR 5/6 red sandy clay loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 2.5YR 4/8 red clay loam

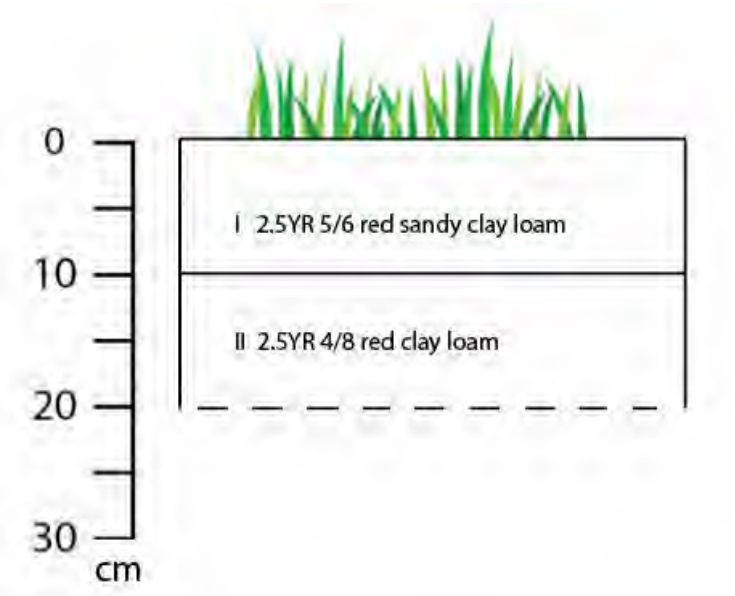

Figure 32. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP429.

A total of 55 artifacts were identified at Site 31NP429 (Table 6), of which only two were prehistoric and the remainder were historic (n=53). Artifacts recovered include quartz flakes, stoneware, porcelain, vessel and bottle glass (multiple colors), ironstone, flat glass, a pipebowl fragment, and brick (not collected).

Table 6. Artifacts identified at Site 41NP429

Provenience and Description	Total
Transect 150 Shovel Test 3	3
ceramic, Bristol-glazed stoneware, handle	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	1
surface	52
quartz flake-core reduction	1
quartz flake-thinning	1
bottle glass, amethyst, neck and finisher	1
bottle glass, brown, fragment	5
bottle glass, clear, fragment	15
brick (not collected)	1
ceramic, Bristol-glazed stoneware, fragment	1
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	6
ceramic, salt-glazed stoneware, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	3

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Provenience and Description	Total
milk glass canning jar lid liner, fragment	8
pipebowl, white-clay, fragment	1
porcelain, fragment	1
vessel glass, amethyst, fragment	5
vessel glass, brown, threaded finisher jar neck	1
vessel glass, cobalt, fragment	1
Grand Total	**55**

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include whiteware (1830 – present), amethyst glass (1880 – 1917), ironstone (1870 – present), milk glass canning jar lid liner (1743 – present) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Miller 1991; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, the historic component of the site dates from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present). No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered; therefore, this smaller component can only be dated to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

The boundary for Site 31NP429 is complete on all sides. Subsurface testing indicates that this site contains disturbed sediments and heavily eroded soils. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits and retains poor integrity.

Site 31NP429 consists of an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter and a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) artifact scatter. All artifacts were recovered from the first stratum and on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP429 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site within the array area as designed.

31NP430

Field Site Number:	FS-16
UTM East	249132
UTM North	4045194
Elevation:	240 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Chimney
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

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Site 31NP430 consists of a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – present) stone chimney, found next to a logging road in Array Area 38.04 (Figure 34). The chimney is the only portion of the former structure that was detected during both subsurface excavations and the pedestrian survey (Photograph 28). Eight shovel tests were inspected, of which two were not excavated due to disturbance. All shovel tests were negative, and no artifacts were recovered. The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S in size and is located on a ridgetop. The area is heavily eroded and some areas near the site had subsoil at the surface.

A typical shovel test profile near the site consisted of the following (Figure 33):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 7.5YR 6/4 light brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 10R 4/8 red sandy clay

Photograph 28. View of chimney at Site 31NP430, facing northeast.

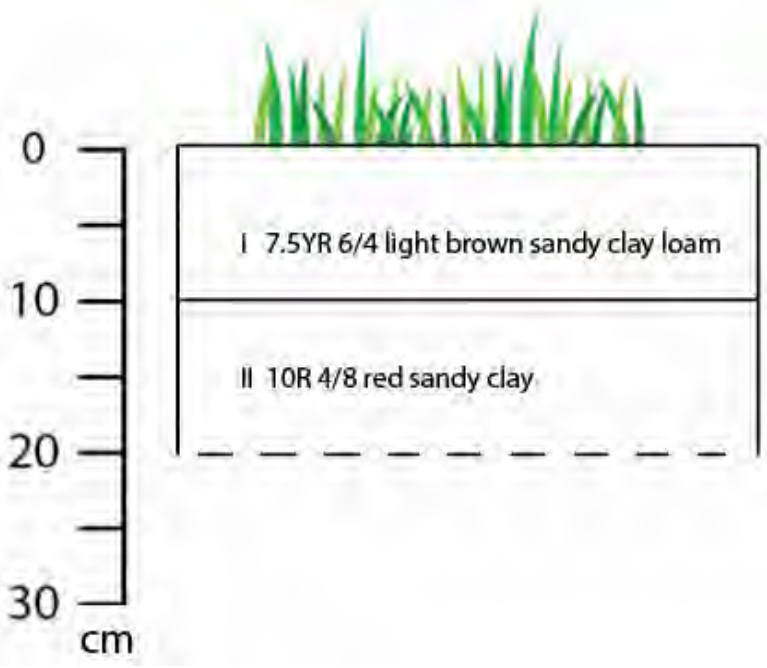

Figure 33. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP430.

The boundary for Site 31NP430 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains disturbed and eroded sediments and contains no cultural deposits or other features associated with the identified chimney. The site has been heavily logged and retains poor site integrity. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP430 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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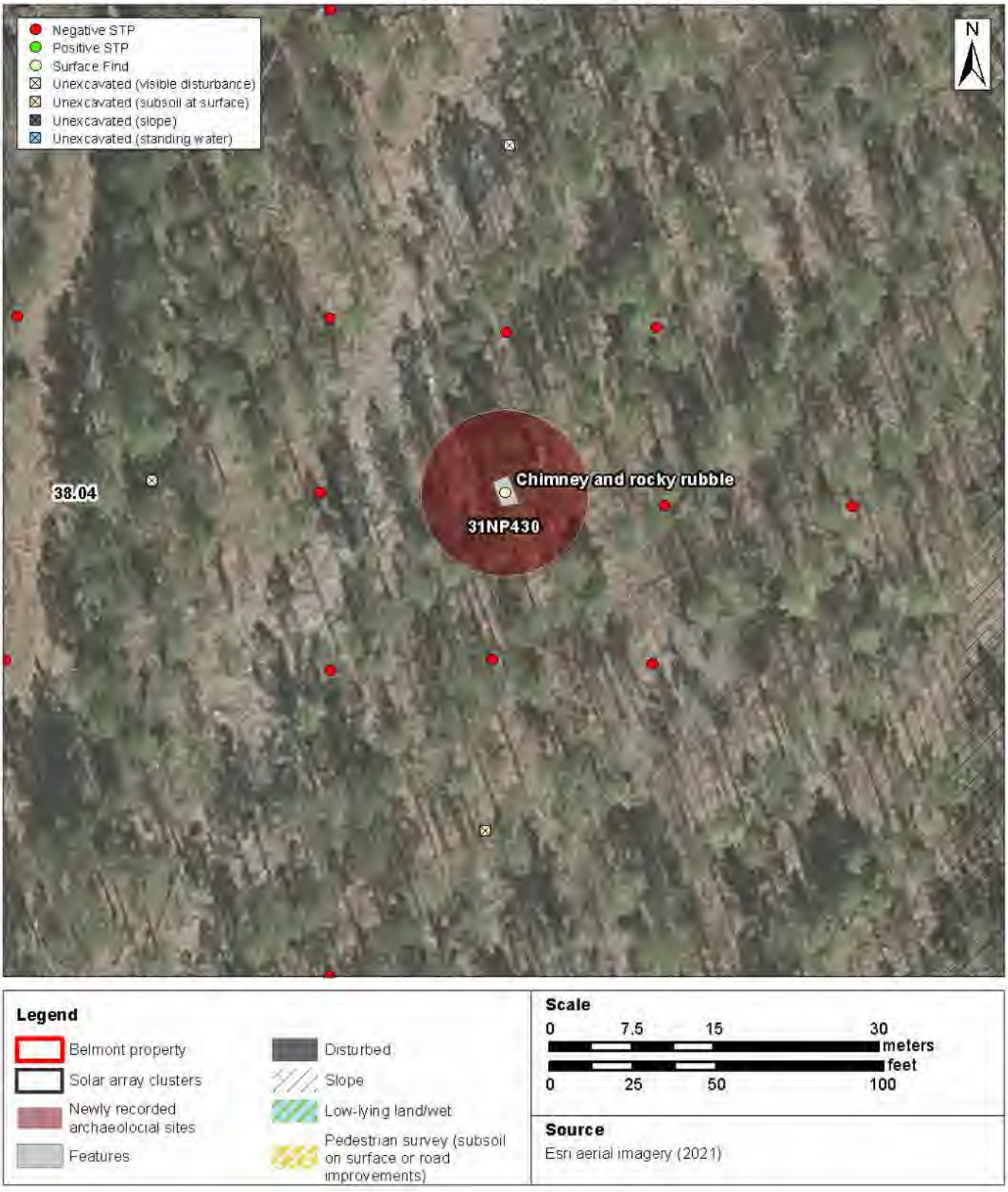

Figure 34. Aerial location map of Site 31NP430.

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31NP431

Field Site Number:	FS-17
UTM East	248845
UTM North	4044600
Elevation:	240 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Foundation and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	80 meters E/W by 40 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP431 is a min-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) foundation and artifact scatter, found in Array Area 24.35 (Figure 35). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 80 meters E/W by 40 meters N/S in size and is located on the top of the landform's ridge. The 1919 map of the area (see Appendix E; Figure A- 6) shows a structure on the ridgetop at approximately Site 31NP431's location. The area was recently clear cut and shovel tests indicated that the area was heavily eroded (Photograph 29).

Photograph 29. View of Site 31NP431, facing south.

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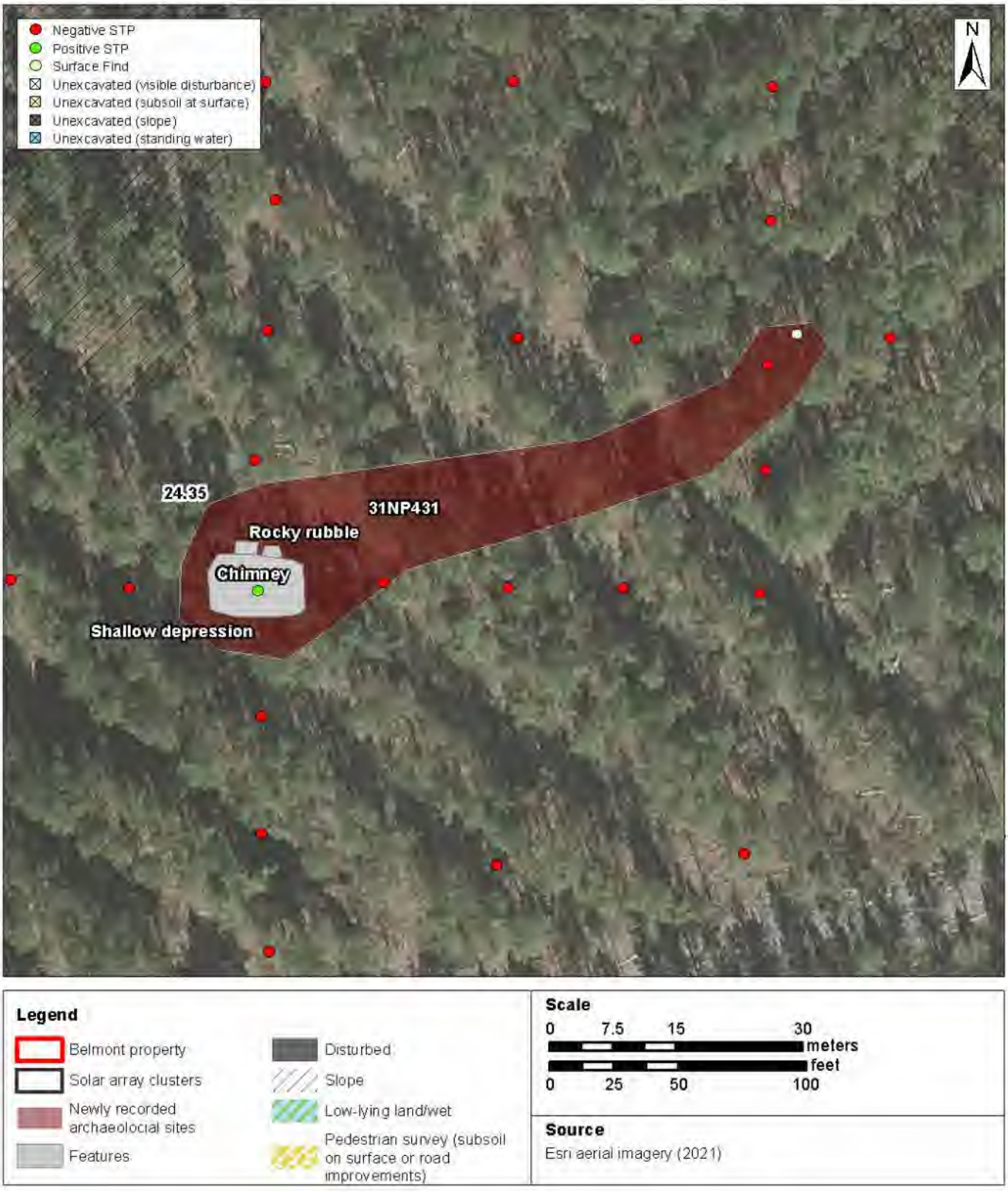

Figure 35. Aerial location map of Site 31NP431.

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A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated, of which only one was positive. The majority of artifacts were identified on the surface. The one positive shovel test was located within the surface scatter near the historic foundation. A typical shovel test profile for the area consisted of the following (Figure 36):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 5YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 10R 4/8 red sandy clay

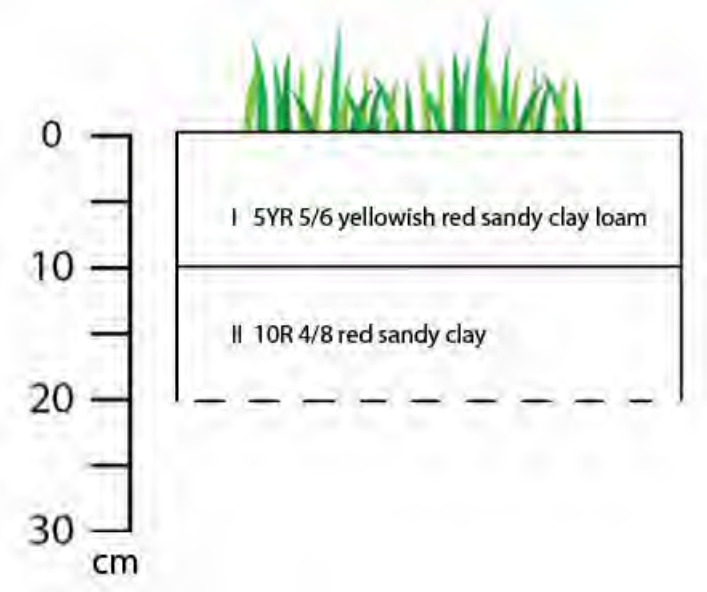

Figure 36. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP431.

A total of 51 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP431 (Table 7). Artifacts recovered include bottle and vessel glass of multiple colors, stoneware, flat glass, ironstone, and porcelain items.

Table 7. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP431

Provenience and Description	Total
Transect 174 Shovel Test 4	3
bottle glass, clear, fragment	1
ceramic, salt-glazed stoneware, fragment	1
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	1
Surface	48
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	7
bottle glass, clear, fragment	4
ceramic, Albany slip int/Bristol exterior stoneware, fragment	6
ceramic, Albany slip stoneware, fragment	1
ceramic, alkaline-glaze, fragment	1
ceramic, Bristol-glazed stoneware, crock base with cobalt open sponge decoration	1
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	10
ceramic, pale blue glaze with buff int. stoneware, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	5
porcelain, doll arm, fragment	1
porcelain, fragment	2
vessel glass, amethyst, fragment	7

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Provenience and Description	Total
vessel glass, cobalt, fragment	1
vessel glass, milk, fragment	1
Grand Total	**51**

Diagnostic artifacts recovered include ironstone (1870 – present), whiteware (1830 – present), amethyst glass (1880 – 1917), and milk glass (1743 – present) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Miller 1991). Based on the artifacts recovered, the site dates from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present).

The boundary for Site 31NP431 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains eroded soils and artifacts in a secondary context. Site 31NP431 contains a foundation and associated historic artifact scatter. The material was largely identified on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging.

Site 31NP431 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century foundation with an associated artifact scatter. All artifacts were recovered from a secondary context. The site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP431 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

31NP432

Field Site Number:	**FS-18**
UTM East	249617
UTM North	4045274
Elevation:	255 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth Century Site and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam
Site Size:	120 meters E/W by 50 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown; avoidance or additional testing recommended

Site 31NP432 is a nineteenth century site (1800 – 1900) containing the remains of a foundation, a possible capped well, and an associated artifact scatter, found in the northern portion of Array Area 42.73 (Figure 37). The historic foundation and possible well are located near an access road. The artifact scatter was identified along the surface of the road near the structural remains (Photograph 30). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 120 meters E/W by 50 meters N/S in size and is located on the top of the landform's ridge.

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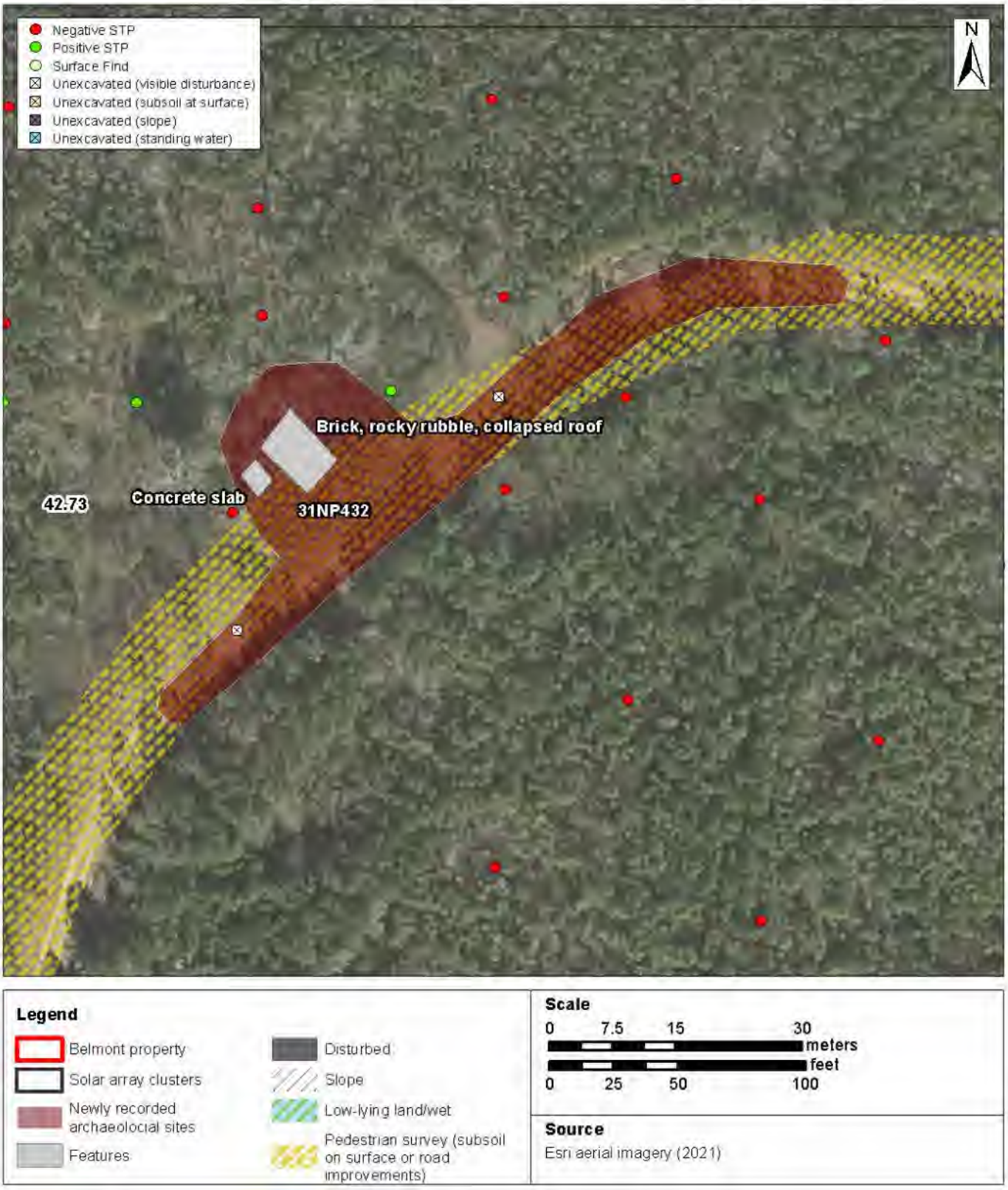

Figure 37. Aerial location map of Site 31NP432.

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Photograph 30. View of Site 31NP432, facing northwest

The 1919 map of the property (see Appendix E; Figure A- 6) shows a structure on the ridgetop near the location of Site 31NP432 which is located near a label reading “Walker’s Store”. However, it is difficult to determine to which of the nearby structures the label is referring to. The area is currently wooded, and shovel tests indicated that the area was heavily eroded, possibly from prior logging activity. A total of 14 shovel tests were inspected, of which, four were positive, and two were not excavated. Artifacts were identified on the surface along the access road and much of the site and the immediate surrounding area demonstrated subsoil at the surface. A typical shovel test profile for the areas that did not have exposed subsoil consisted of the following (Photograph 31):

Stratum I (0-15cm): 5YR 4/3 reddish brown sandy clay loam
Stratum II (15-25cm): 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay

A total of 80 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP432 (Table 8). Artifacts recovered include bottle and vessel glass of multiple colors, flat glass, cut and wire nails, ironstone, stoneware, whiteware, metal, yellowware, pearlware, and a horseshoe.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include milk glass (1743 – present), the “HOLLAND” perfume bottle (ca 1840 – 1870), ironstone (1870 – present), pearlware (1779 – 1830), yellowware (1830 – 1940), wire nails (1860 – present), and square cut nails (1805 – present) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Ketchum 1983; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987; Whitten 2021). Based on the artifacts recovered, this site dates to the nineteenth century (1800 – 1900).

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Photograph 31. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP432

Table 8. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP432.

Provenience and Description	Total
Shovel Test 500N/455E	1
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	1
Shovel Test 500N/470E	13
brick, fragment	2
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	3
milk glass, fragment	5
bottle glass, perfume, "HOLLAND"	1
bottle glass, dark blue, fragment	2
Shovel Test 500N/485E	42
bottle glass, clear, fragment	36
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	2
nail, wire	2
bottle glass, amber, fragment	1
glass, flat, aqua, fragment	1
Shovel Test 500N/515E	2
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	1
bottle glass, clear, fragment	1
Surface	22
bottle glass, clear, fragment	4
ceramic, ironstone molded, fragment	3

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Provenience and Description	Total
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	4
ceramic, pearlware, blue shell edge, fragment	1
ceramic, salt-glazed stoneware, fragment	1
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	2
ceramic, whiteware-blue transfer print, fragment	1
ceramic, yellowware-annular, fragment	1
horseshoe	1
metal, gromet	1
milk glass, fragment	1
nail, square cut (type 6)	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	1
Grand Total	**80**

All subsurface testing within and around the site indicates deflated and disturbed soils. However, artifacts recovered as well as the identified structural remains and associated features point to an association with the Belmont Plantation's earlier history.

Site 31NP432 contains a historic period foundation and artifact scatter. The material was identified on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. While the site lacks clearly stratified deposits, the site may contain additional features associated with the Belmont property's early history. The eligibility of Site 31NP432 is unknown. JMT recommends avoidance of the site. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of the structural remains is recommended in order to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

31NP433

Field Site Number:	**FS-19**
UTM East	248858
UTM North	4044326
Elevation:	220 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period Lithic Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	60 meters E/W by 10 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP433 is an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.) site that contains a lithic scatter that was identified at the surface in Array Area 24.35 (Figure 38). Its preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures minimally 60 meters E/W by 10 meters N/S size and is located along a ridgetop. Nine shovel tests were excavated; however, none were positive. All artifacts were collected during the pedestrian survey.

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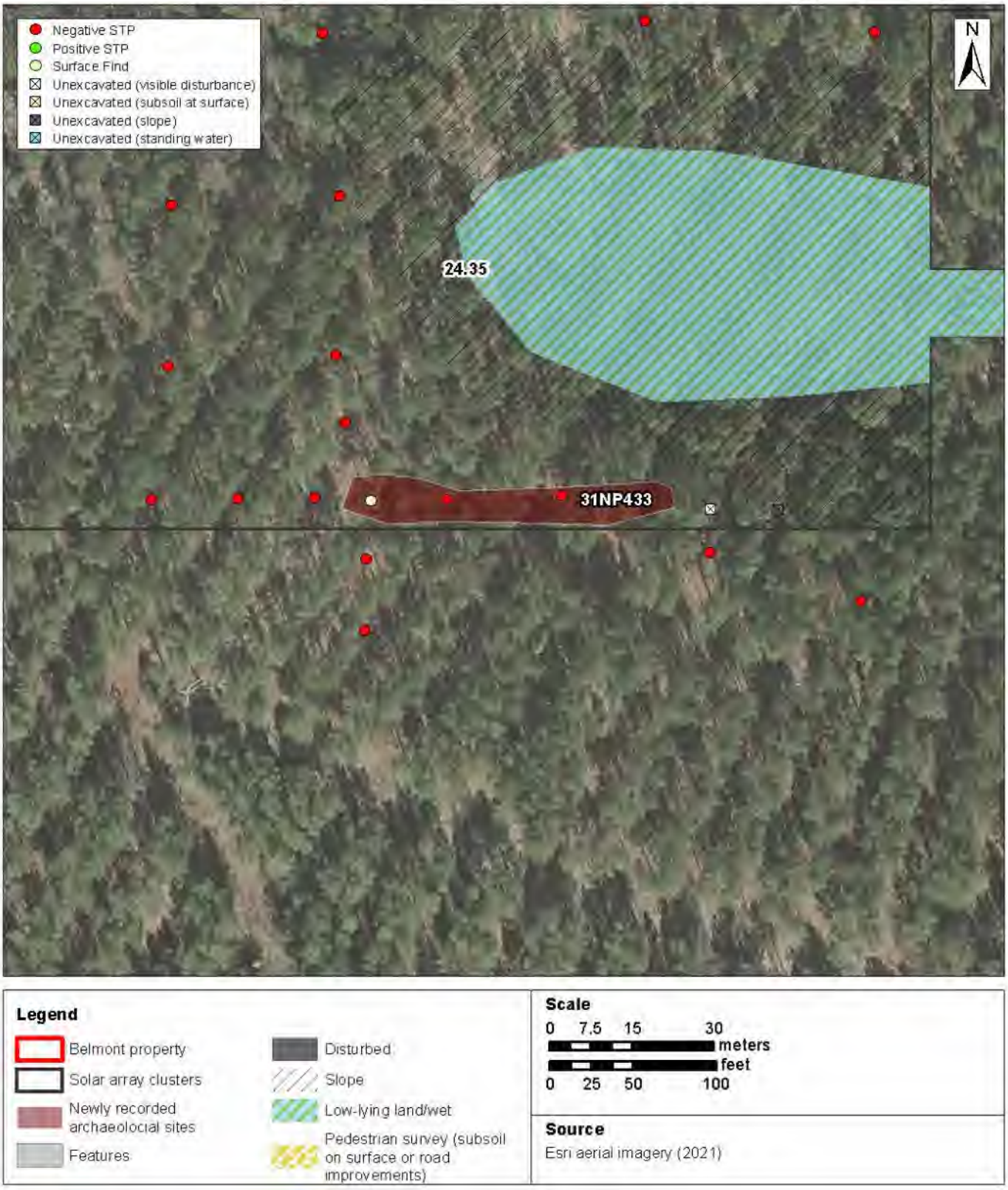

Figure 38. Aerial location map of Site 31NP433.

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All shovel tests indicated the area contains highly eroded soils with a 2.5YR 4/6 red clay at the surface throughout (Photograph 32).

Photograph 32. View of Site 31NP433, facing east-southeast.

A total of 50 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP433 (Table 9). Artifacts consisted of angular debris, a biface, core, and flakes of argillite and quartz material. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered; therefore the site is dated to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.).

Table 9. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP433

Provenience and Description	Argillite	Quartz	Total
Surface			
Angular Debris		9	9
biface		1	1
Core		1	1
Flake-core reduction		5	5
Flake-fragment		23	23
Flake-thinning	7	4	11
Grand Total	**7**	**43**	**50**

Subsurface testing and a pedestrian survey indicate that Site 31NP433 contains a lithic scatter on the surface of a highly eroded landform. Artifacts recovered from the site point to a lithic tool manufacturing area, however the site has been heavily disturbed from land clearing. All subsurface testing contained subsoil at the surface.

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Site 31NP433 contains an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains severely eroded sediments. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits and overall reflects poor integrity. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP433 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

31NP434

Field Site Number:	FS-20
UTM East	250801
UTM North	4045731
Elevation:	325 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Lillington-Turbeville complex
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP434 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) artifact scatter, found in Array Area 14.12 (Figure 39). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. The site measures approximately 15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S in size and is located near the top of the landform's ridge (see Photograph 2 in Array Area 14.12 section). A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 33):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
Stratum III (20-30cm): 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam, compact
Stratum IV (30-40cm): 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay, compact

Four clear bottle glass fragments were recovered within one shovel test (105-1) within the first stratum. Based on the minimal artifacts recovered, the site dates from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present).

Site 31NP434 contains a sparse historic scatter dating to from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century. All artifacts were recovered within the first stratum. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP434 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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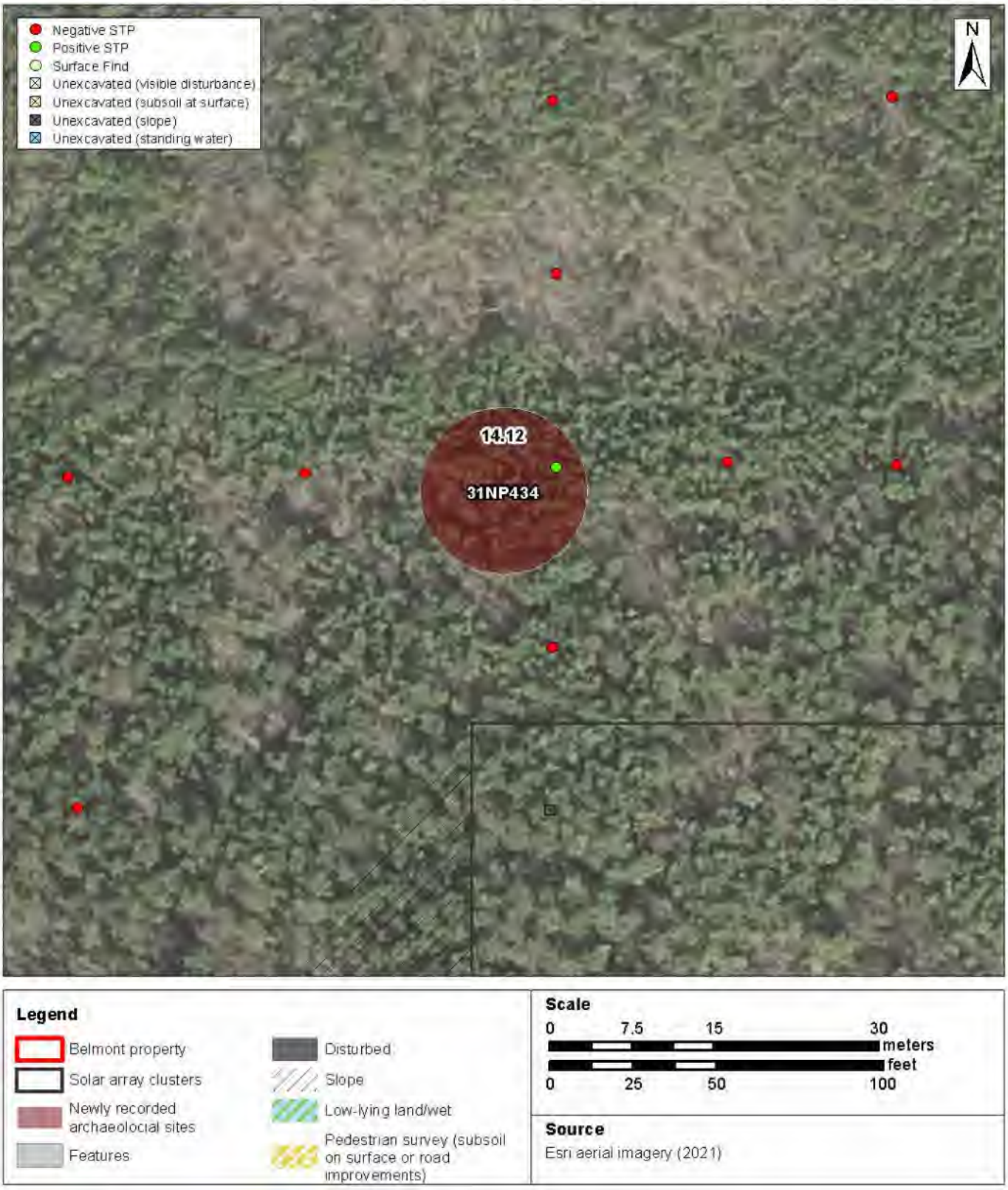

Figure 39. Aerial location map of 31NP434.

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Photograph 33. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP434.

31NP435

Field Site Number:	FS-21
UTM East	250338
UTM North	4044449
Elevation:	225 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric and Historic
Site Type:	Unknown Prehistoric Period Lithic Scatter and Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Isolate
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	60 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP435 is an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.) lithic scatter with a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) isolated find, located in the southeastern extent of Array Area 77 (Figure 40). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 60 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S size and is located on the sideslope of the landform's ridge.

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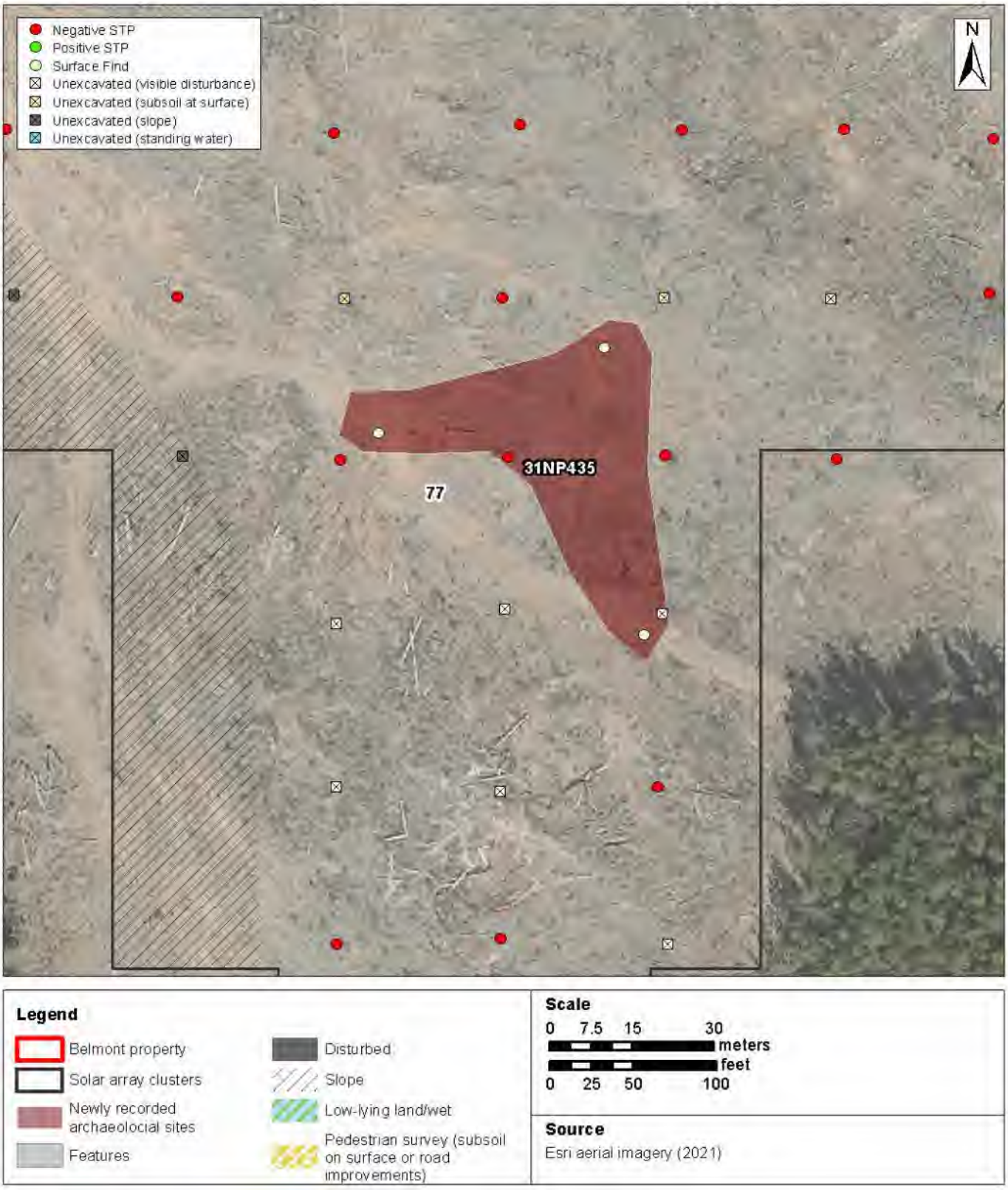

Figure 40. Aerial location map of Site 31NP435.

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Subsoil was exposed at the surface near the site (Photograph 34). All artifacts were recovered on the surface and shovel testing indicates that the area was highly eroded.

Photograph 34. View of ground surface in Site 31NP435, facing east.

A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 41):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay loam, compact
Stratum II (10-20cm): 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow sandy clay, compact

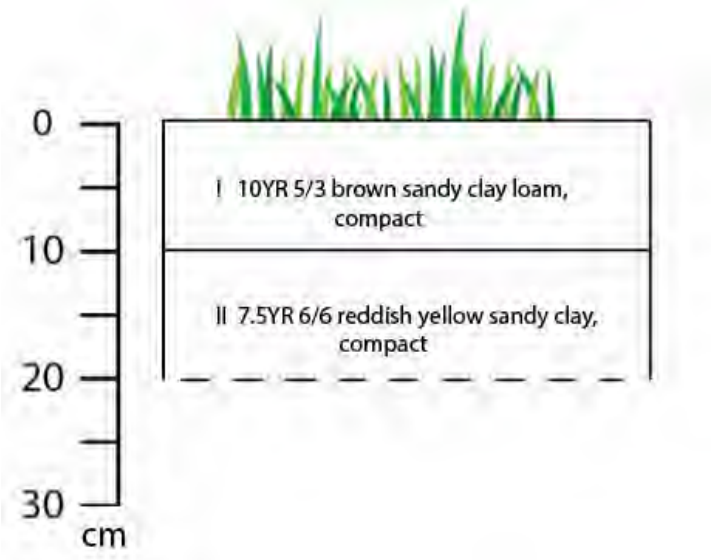

Figure 41. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP435.

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Six artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP435. Artifacts included whiteware (n=1), biface (n=1), flakes (n=3), and the distal end of a projectile point or knife (n=1). All lithics were made of quartz material. The only diagnostic artifact recovered from the site was the single piece of whiteware (1830 – present) (Miller 1991). The prehistoric artifacts cannot be dated beyond unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – present).

All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains highly eroded and disturbed sediments and artifacts in a secondary context. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits and overall reflects poor integrity.

Site 31NP435 contains a sparse lithic scatter of unknown age and a single mid-nineteenth to twentieth century isolated find. The artifacts were recovered on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP435 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

31NP436

Field Site Number:	FS-22
UTM East	250024
UTM North	4044608
Elevation:	275 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Foundation and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 115 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible

Site 31NP436 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present) structural foundation and associated artifact scatter, found in Array Area 77 (Figure 42). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 15 meters E/W by 115 meters N/S in size and is located on the sideslope of the landform (Photograph 35). A total of eight shovel tests were investigated, of which one was positive, and one was not excavated. The area is highly eroded and much of the surrounding area had subsoil exposed on the surface. A typical shovel test profile for the areas that did not consist of exposed subsoil at surface consisted of the following (Photograph 36):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 5/2 grayish brown gravelly sandy clay loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 5YR 4/6 yellowish red extremely gravelly sandy clay

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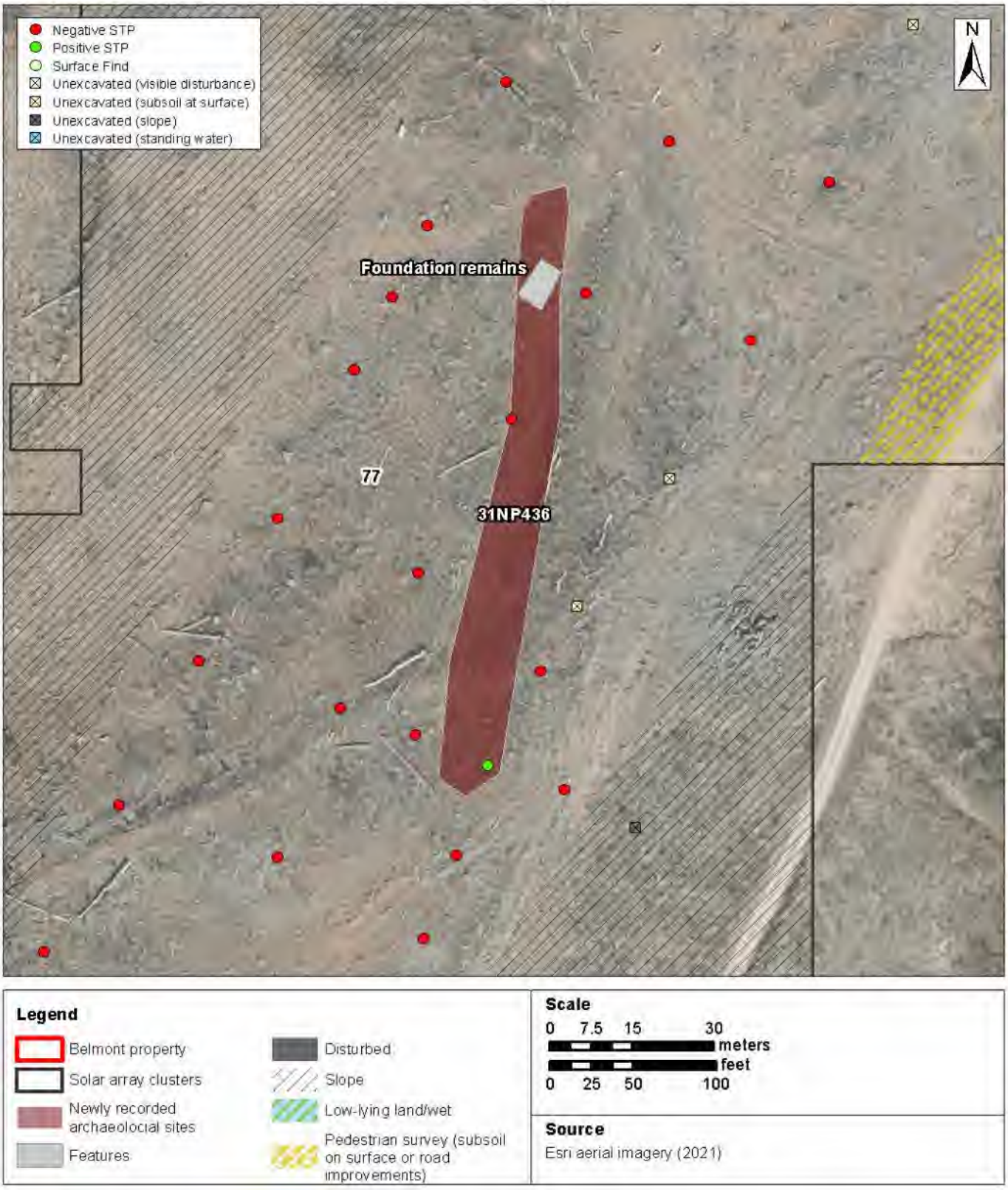

Figure 42. Aerial location map of Site 31NP436.

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Photograph 35. View of Site 31NP436 at the southern extent of artifact scatter, facing northeast.

Photograph 36. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP436 .

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A single artifact was recovered from Site 31NP436, a piece of whiteware (1830 – present) (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Based on the artifact recovered and the remains of the foundation within the site, Site 31NP436 dates to the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century (1830 – present).

Site 31NP436 contains a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century foundation and a sparse historic scatter containing one fragment of whiteware. Shovel testing indicates deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP436 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

31NP437

Field Site Number:	FS-23
UTM East	250244
UTM North	4044798
Elevation:	330 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century House Site and Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Size:	350 meters E/W by 270 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown; avoidance or additional testing recommended

Site 31NP437 is a nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s) site containing a structural foundation, remains of an entryway towards the remains, and an associated historic artifact scatter, located in Array Area 77 (Figure 43). The site's boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures minimally 350 meters E/W by 270 meters N/S in size and is located across the majority of the landform. It seems that the area was cleared with heavy machinery after the demolition of the former structure and that dense vegetation has regrown since then (Photograph 37 to Photograph 39). A total of 43 shovel tests were investigated, of which 12 were positive and nine were not excavated.

Much of the cultural material that was recovered from the site was identified on the surface. The surface material was largely recovered near the foundation or along the access road where visibility was high, however the scatter seems to extend across the entire site. The area was highly disturbed, likely from mechanical clearing associated with the structure's demolition, and the soils in the area were generally very compact. A typical shovel test profile for the area consisted of the following (Photograph 40):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay loam, compact
Stratum II (10-20cm): 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay, extremely compact

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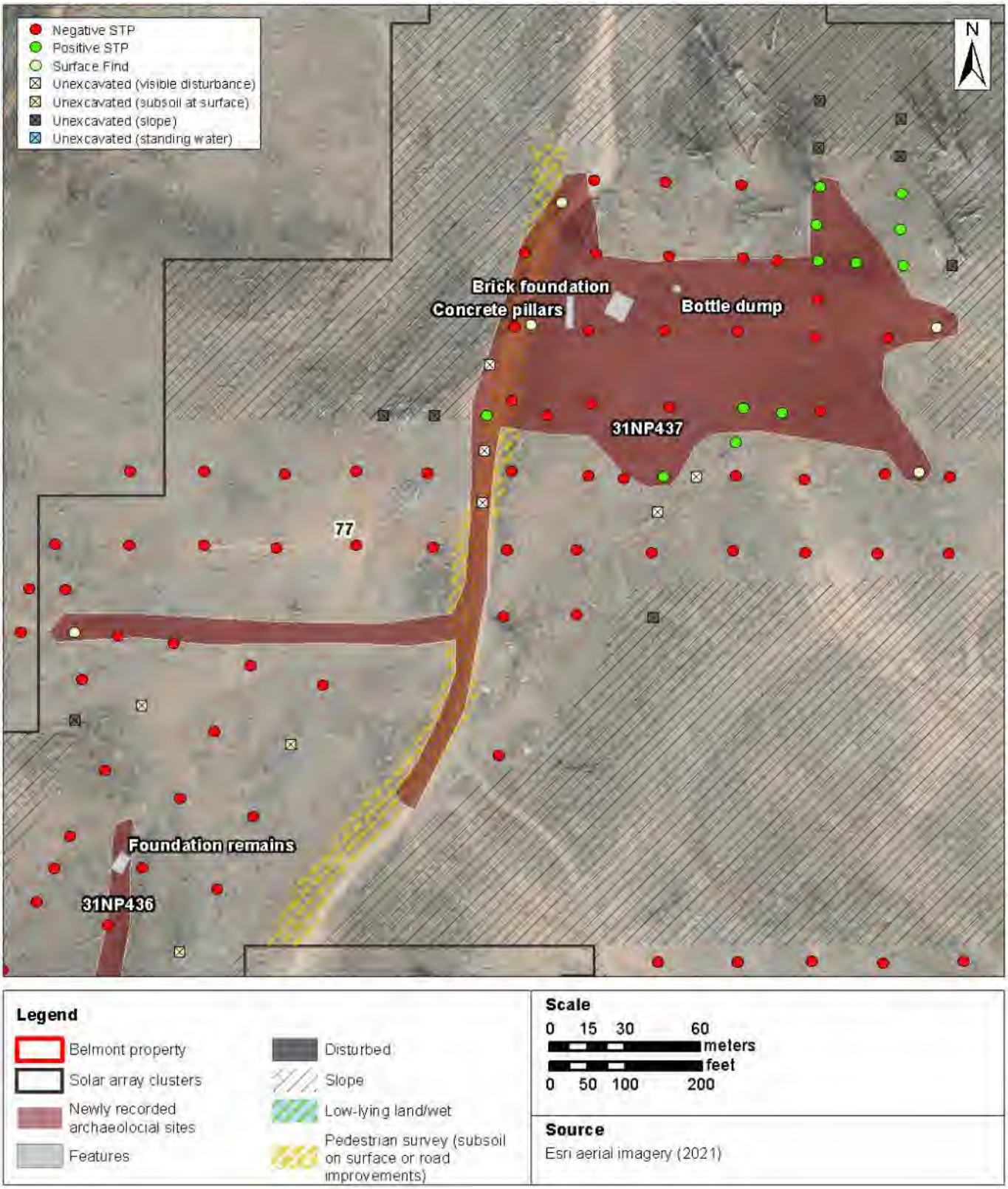

Figure 43. Aerial location map of Site 31NP47.

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Photograph 37. View of staircase at Site 31NP437, facing southeast.

Photograph 38. View of foundation at Site 31NP437, facing southeast.

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Photograph 39. View of foundation and structural debris at Site 31NP437, facing east.

Photograph 40. Representative profile of stratigraphy at Site 31NP437.

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A total of 105 artifacts were recovered from Site 31NP437 (Table 10). Seven artifacts were recorded, but were either not collected or discarded (noted within Table 10). Artifacts recovered bottle and vessel glass (multiple colors), whiteware, redware, stoneware, pearlware, becflat glass, ironstone, brick, metal, wire and cut nails, a horseshoe, and cigarette case/lighter.

Table 10. Artifacts identified at Site 31NP437

Provenience and Description	Total
Transect 191 Shovel Test 2	1
ceramic, redware, burnished/no glaze, fragment	1
Transect 191 Shovel Test 5	12
bottle glass, clear, fragment	3
brick, fragment	3
ceramic, Bristol-glazed stoneware, fragment	1
nail, wire	5
Shovel Test 5-east radial	8
bottle glass, clear, fragment	3
bottle glass, green, fragment	2
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	1
glass, syringe/medical device, fragment	1
Shovel Test 5-north 2 radial	4
bottle glass, brown, fragment	2
bottle glass, clear, fragment	2
Shovel Test 5-north radial	6
bottle glass, brown, fragment	1
bottle glass, clear, fragment	5
Transect 191 Shovel Test 6	9
bottle glass, clear, fragment	3
bottle glass, dark blue, fragment	1
iron, strap, fragment	1
iron, unidentifiable, fragment	2
ceramic, ironstone, fragment	1
ceramic, ironstone, green shell, fragment	1
Transect 193 Shovel Test 4	8
bottle glass, clear, fragment	2
ceramic, pearlware, blue shell edge, fragment	1
glass, melted, fragment	1
mortar, fragment (not collected)	2
porcelain, fragment	1
vessel glass, black, base, fragment	1
Transect 194 Shovel Test 8	2
bottle glass, green, fragment	1
vessel glass, amethyst, base, fragment	1
Shovel Test KJ10	3
brick, fragment	1
coal, fragment (discard)	1
metal, plow, fragment (not collected)	1
Shovel Test 515N/530E	4
bottle glass, aqua, fragment	2

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Provenience and Description	Total
ceramic, whiteware, fragment	1
ceramic, stoneware, blue-gray with floral decoration, fragment	1
Shovel Test 515N/500E	11
bottle glass, clear, fragment	10
bottle glass, olive-brown, fragment	1
Shovel Test 530N/545E	4
glass, flat, colorless, fragment	2
bottle glass, olive-brown, fragment	1
nail, cut	1
Shovel Test 530N/500E	1
ceramic, salt-glazed stoneware (blue painted decoration), fragment	1
Surface	32
bottle glass, brown, fragment	2
bottle glass, green, fragment	3
ceramic, Albany slip stoneware, fragment	2
cigarette case/lighter, brass	1
horseshoe, fragment	2
metal, brass cap	1
metal, iron (unidentifiable), fragment (discard)	3
metal, iron tool (unidentifiable), fragment	2
nail, square cut (type 8)	1
nail, square cut (unknown)	3
vessel glass, black, base, fragment	4
vessel glass, black, fragment	8
Grand Total	105

Several diagnostic artifacts were recovered including whiteware (1830 – present), wire nails (1860 – present), cut nails (1805 – present), pearlware (1779 – 1830), amethyst glass (1880 – 1917), and black glass (c. 1800s) (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology 2020; Miller 1991; Nelson 1968; Orser et al. 1987). Based on the artifacts recovered, this site dates from the nineteenth to twentieth century (1800 – 1900s).

Site 31NP437 contained the remains of concrete pillars just east of the road that may be the entryway to the historic property. The site also contains a brick foundation with two attached staircases on the east and west.

Site 31NP437 is a nineteenth to twentieth century site containing structural remains, a possible entryway to the property, and an associated artifact scatter. The 1919 map of the area shows a structure on the hilltop (Wilkins Hill) at approximately the location of Site 31NP437 (see Appendix E; Figure A- 6). The artifacts range in date which may be indicative of earlier occupation and activity associated with the Belmont Plantation. The artifacts recovered from the site are a mix of domestic and agricultural materials, indicating that the site consists of a large domestic structure that was likely associated with the historic plantation. Based on the historic maps, features identified, and associated artifacts recovered, this site may be the remains of the primary Wilkins residence. The NRHP eligibility of Site 31NP437 is unknown. JMT

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recommends avoidance of the site. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of the structural remains is recommended in order to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

Other Historic Resources

Previously Unevaluated Historic Structure

One previously unidentified historic structure, the Lewis House (NP0671), was identified during the survey of the Belmont parcel. This structure is located north of the proposed LOD for Array Area 77, approximately 0.87 miles southwest of the intersection of NC 46 HWY and Vincent Wood Lane at coordinates 36.518961, -77.789188. The dwelling is adjacent to a dirt logging road and surrounded by vegetation.

The c. 1940 two-story wood frame dwelling derives its name from the Lewis family, the current owners of the property and off-shoot of the Wilkins family, the property's historic owners. The building is not identified on the 1919 or 1944 topographic maps, however, does appear on the earliest aerial of the area in 1955.

The dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and has a standing seam metal roof. Most of the weatherboard exterior is intact however, some of the standing seam metal roof on the east pitch has collapsed. No window glazing or doors are extant. Much of the interior wood cladding has fallen down however, the interior wood staircase and brick chimney remain intact. The building is in ruinous condition and retains little to no integrity of workmanship, design, association, feeling or setting.

There are no anticipated direct effects to the resource, however the resource is located near one of the proposed access roads. Additional information can be found in Appendix D.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Between May and July 2021, JMT conducted addendum archaeological fieldwork for the proposed Gaston Solar Farm, located west of Gaston in Northampton County. SunEnergy has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties, VL Director and Belmont, within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). The area surveyed in this undertaking is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres).

JMT completed the initial archaeological survey of the VL Director property in June 2021 (Minford et al. 2021). The initial report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property and includes a comprehensive overview of the environmental context, historic and prehistoric context, and methods utilized for the Gaston Solar Farm in its entirety. Additional research was conducted to establish specific contexts for the Belmont property. This report contains the results of the additional research and addendum fieldwork which was completed on behalf of SunEnergy.

The Belmont property is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres) and is a total of 1155 acres in area. SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays and proposed road locations within this property, which constitute the project's LOD. When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access. The total LOD within the Belmont property is 279 acres. The addendum Phase I survey fieldwork was performed during May and July 2021 with a total of 61 discontinuous person days spent in the field.

Overall, the addendum survey indicated landforms supporting the arrays reflected varied use and topography with a mixture of level ridgetops, steep slopes, and clear-cut eroded areas. Land use up to the time of survey was largely pine plantation and most areas exhibited thick understory. JMT completed the Phase I survey of the entire LOD through shovel testing and visual inspection.

During the addendum survey, one standing structure and 14 archaeological sites were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility. The standing structure, NP0671, a ca. 1945 dwelling is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Nine archaeological sites (31NP424, 31NP427, 31NP429, 31NP430, 31NP431, 31NP433, 31NP434, 31NP435, and 31NP436) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources. Five sites were identified (31NP425, 31NP426, 31NP428, 31NP432, and 31NP437) containing features and associated artifacts that may date to and be associated with the Belmont Plantation's early history. Their eligibility for listing on the NRHP is unknown. Therefore, JMT recommends avoidance of these sites. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing and further evaluation of these sites is recommended in order to determine their eligibility for the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A. RESUME OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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LAUREN SOUTHER MINFORD, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mrs. Minford has 14 years of experience in cultural resource management, with a research focus on the bioarchaeology of prehistoric coastal populations in the eastern United States. She has extensive experience in all phases of archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, and III), as well as public archaeology, remote sensing, artifact analysis, archaeological site and historic structure assessment and mitigation and site management. Through her background in cultural resource management archaeology, she has experience with and has received formal training in Native American consultation, Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979). She is thoroughly familiar with the history and prehistory of the eastern United States. She currently works as an archaeologist and principal investigator based in Richmond, Virginia. See below for selected project experience.

Education

M.A. Anthropology
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC (2011)

B.A. Archaeology
University of North Carolina (UNC-G)
Greensboro, NC (2008)

Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist, 28819(R)

Professional Memberships

Member, Society of American Archaeology

Detailed Professional Experience

Archaeological Survey for Proposed Henricus Park Access Project in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for Chesterfield County for the proposed Henricus Park Access from Henricus Park to Corporate Village Parkway. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Helms Road Grade Separation and Siding Project in Union County, North Carolina-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the NCDOT Rail Division. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project in Seminole County, Florida-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for St. Johns River Water Management District as part of the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance survey for Proposed Pierson Drive Industrial Road Access, Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed two-lane public road extending off of Pierson Drive. Conducted the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for Seven Proposed Bridge Replacements in Caswell and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 86 from US 158 to the Virginia State Line in Caswell County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

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Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 111 (Wilson Street) from US 64 Alternate (Western Boulevard) to NC 122 (McNair Road) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to US 13 (Berkeley Boulevard) from SR 1003 (New Hope Road) to SR 1572 (Saulston Road) in Wayne County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Nash Road Extension (Route 636) from Beach Road (Route 655) to Route 10 in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed Nash Road Extension. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Phase II Testing of Site 18CH0797 in Charles County, Maryland-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, and GPR. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Veteran Housing in Richland and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted on behalf of the Department of Veteran Affairs for proposed veteran housing. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Village at Lake Wheeler in Wake County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing conducted prior to the development of the proposed Village at Lake Wheeler. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations of Twelve Tracts in Currituck County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological reconnaissance, survey, and site testing conducted at the request the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Development of the Four Hilltech Parcel in Beaufort County, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the Town of Hilton Head Island. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase II Testing of Site 44KG0171, Barnesfield Plantation in King George County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, GPR, magnetometry, and metal detection. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Construct 65 MW Hawtree Creek Farm Solar Farm in Warren County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed

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installation of a solar farm. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase IB Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Virginia Railway Express Crossroads Maintenance and Storage Facility Expansion Area in Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator* Archaeological survey conducted for the Virginia Railway Express. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2016

Crawley Farms, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016

White Pines Conversion Stands, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Henderson, Polk, and Transylvania Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for eight proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

I-85 Business Park, Davidson County EDC, Lexington, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological and Pedestrian Survey in Davidson County for Proposed Business Park. Served as field director overseeing a crew during the archaeological and pedestrian survey around an NRHP listed house and surrounding property. Work included shovel testing, site delineation, and evaluation of the integrity of the archaeological site. Date Completed 2016.

Phase II Salvage Excavations, U.S. Army, Redstone Arsenal in Montgomery County, AL-*Archaeologist*. Work included salvage excavation of several prehistoric features that were eroding into the Tennessee River. Mrs. Minford oversaw three field technicians, while coordinating with the Redstone Arsenal base archaeologist about sites and feature excavation. Date Completed 2016.

Mountain Valley Pipeline, Tetra Tech and EQT, Franklin, Giles, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties, VA-*Logistics Manager*. Archaeological Survey conducted for Tetra Tech and EQT. As overall Logistics Manager of this large scale survey, duties included coordination with land and security agents, mobilizing and managing multiple crews, and post-processing data and submitting daily reports of fieldwork activity. Date Completed 2015.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Anson and Stanly Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological survey conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for two proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

NC 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Forsyth and Guilford Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological Surveys and Testing in Forsyth and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. Responsibilities included managing two crews, overseeing and performing shovel testing over nearly 20 miles, site delineation, and unit excavation. Date Completed 2015.

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Reservation Bluff Cemetery, Tennessee Valley Authority, Guntersville, AL-*Boarchaeologist/Archaeologist* Archaeological Survey and Delineation of the Reservation Bluff Cemetery (1MS449) in Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama. Responsibilities included verifying the boundaries of the cemetery, and identifying unrecognized graves using the least destructive means possible by visual examination of surface features and systematic testing with a steel probe. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Coffee County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Fentress County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Cumberland County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Sullivan and Washington Counties, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Fort Polk Base Expansion, U.S. Army and National Park Service, Leesville, LA- *Archeologist.* Archaeological Surveys at Fort Polk, Louisiana conducted for the National Park Service and United State Army. Mrs. Minford was a co-field director, overseeing several field technicians, while surveying approximately 5,000 acres between 2013 and 2014 for unidentified sites that would be impacted by proposed base expansion at Fort Polk. Date Completed 2014

U.S. 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Currituck, NC- *Archaeologist.* Archaeological Survey and Site Testing in Currituck County, North Carolina for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Mrs. Minford directed fieldwork conducted by several field technicians, which included survey of both high and low probability areas, as well as site testing for proposed the proposed road widening. Date completed 2013

New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Dublin, VA- *Archaeologist.* Cultural Resource Survey of the Army Reserve Center (ARC) Operations Maintenance Shop Site at the New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center in Dublin, Virginia. Directed fieldwork for Phase I survey for the proposed construction of another facility. Mrs. Minford oversaw field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2013

Everglades Restoration Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville, FL-
Boarchaeologist/Archaeologist. Archaeological survey and Testing of Tree Islands in the Everglades in south Florida. Mrs. Minford served as boarcheeologist and archaeologist on project for USACE Jacksonville. Responsibilities included assisting in fieldwork of the archaeological survey of 30 tree islands for NRHP eligibility. She also served as the project osteologist to identify human remains in the field, if encountered. Date Completed 2012

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APPENDIX B. ARTIFACT CATALOG

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State Site #	Field Site #	Bag #	Transect	Shovel Test	Northing	Easting	Depth	Contents
31NP425	FS-11	33	123	2			0-20	2 colorless container glass (neck/finish, likely milk bottle), 1 ironstone rim
31NP425	FS-11	34		S radial 123-2			0-20	2 colorless container glass (panel bottle, no marking), 1 whiteware
31NP426	FS-12	35					surface	10 colorless container glass, 3 cobalt container glass, 2 colorless flat glass, 1 black container glass, 3 milkglass, 3 wire nails, 4 whiteware, 2 redware (lead glaze ext.), 1 ironstone,1 porcelain, 1 aqua glass bead (WIIq. Standard Square bicone, per Karklins), 1 wrought nail, 1 square nail (type 6), 2 square nail (un-typable), 1 pewter fragment, 1 quartz biface (distal)
31NP426	FS-12	36		SE radial			0-15	1 unglazed redware, 1 colorless container glass (melted)
31NP427	FS-13	37					surface	1 sand-tempered residual sherd
31NP428	FS-14	38		E radial			0-20	6 colorless container glass, 1 black glass, 1 square nail, 1 wire nail, 1 whiteware (plain), 1 blue shell-edge pearlware, 1 stoneware (blue band on beige), 1 quartz flake fragment
31NP428	FS-14	39		W radial			0-20	3 colorless container glass, 2 wire nails, 2 square nails, rail road spike (discard)
31NP428	FS-14	40		W radial			20-30	1 whiteware, 1 quartz bifacial thinning flake
31NP428	FS-14	41	145	1-n+15			0-15	9 brown container glass, 2 colorless container glass,
31NP428	FS-14	42	145	1-w+15			0-15	6 colorless container glass, 1 square nail, 1 brick frag.
31NP428	FS-14	43	145	1-w+30			0-15	1 black glass, 1 aqua glass
31NP428	FS-14	44	145	1-e+15			0-15	1 quartz biface (distal, stage II), 1 quartz core reduction flake, 2 quartz bifacial thinning flake, 1 colorless container glass, 1 black glass
31NP428	FS-14	45	145	1-n+15/e+15			0-15	2 brown glass, 1 milkglass canning jar lid liner fragment
31NP428	FS-14	46	145	1-e+15/s+30			0-15	1 whiteware
31NP428	FS-14	106			515	485	0-10	1 whiteware
31NP429	FS-15	47					surface	15 colorless container glass, 1 brick (not collected), 8 milkglass canning jar lid liner fragments, 5 amethyst container glass, 1 amethyst neck and finish (improved tool), 5 brown container glass, 1 brown container glass threaded finish jar neck, 1 cobalt glass, 1 bristol-glazed stoneware, 1 salt-glazed stoneware, 6 ironstone, 3 whiteware, 1 porcelain, 1 white-clay pipebowl fragment, 1 quartz bifacial thinning flake, 1 quartz core reduction flake
31NP429	FS-15	48	150	3			0-10	1 colorless flat glass, 1 bristol-glaze strap handle, 1 whiteware
31NP431	FS-17	49					surface	7 aqua container glass, 7 amethyst container glass, 4 container glass, 1 cobalt container glass, 1 bristol crock base with cobalt open sponge decoration, 1 alkaline glaze stoneware, 1 albany slip stoneware, 6 albany slip interior/Bristol exterior stoneware, 1 pale blue glaze w/buff interior stoneware, 10 ironstone, 5 whiteware, 2 porcelain, 1 milkglass, 1 porcelain doll arm.
31NP431	FS-17	50	174	4			0-20	1 colorless container glass, 1 colorless flat glass, 1 salt-glazed stoneware

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31NP432	FS-18	51					surface	1 horseshoe (non-draft), 4 colorless container glass, 4, ironstone (plain), 3 ironstone (molded), 1 salt-glazed stoneware, 2 whiteware plain, 1 whiteware (blue transfer print), 1 pearlware (blue shell edge), 1 annular yelloware, metal gromet, 1 milkglass, 1 square nail, 1 type 6 square nail
31NP432	FS-18	107			500	515	0-10	1 aqua bottle glass, 1 clear bottle glass
31NP432	FS-18	108			500	455	0-10	1 aqua bottle glass
31NP432	FS-18	109			500	485	0-20	1 wire nail, 30 clear bottle glass
31NP432	FS-18	110			500	485	20-40	2 whiteware, 1 wire nail, 6 colorless bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 aqua flat glass
31NP432	FS-18	111			500	470	0-15	1 colorless perfume glass bottle "HOLLAND", 3 colorless flat glass, 2 dark blue bottle glass, 2 brick, 5 milk glass
31NP433	FS-19	52					surface	7 argillite bifacial thinning flakes, 1 exhausted quartz core, 1 biface (stage I/II, proximal), 23 quartz flake fragments, 4 quartz bifacial thinning flakes, 5 core reduction flakes, 9 quartz angular debris
31NP434	FS-20	53	105	1			0-10	4 colorless container glass
31NP435	FS-21	54	200				surface	3 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 biface (stage III/proximal), 1 PP/K (fragment not typable), 1 whiteware
31NP436	FS-22	55	202	7			0-15	1 whiteware
31NP437	FS-23	56					surface	8 black glass container fragments, 4 black glass container bases (minimum 3 vessels), 2 brown container glass, 3 green container glass, 2 albany slip stoneware, 1 type 8 square nail, 3 square nails, 2 horseshoe fragments, 2 iron “tool” fragments (no id, iron is not cast), 1 brass square “cap”, 3 UID iron (no discernable shape, discard), 1 brass cigarette case/lighter
31NP437	FS-23	57		KJ10			0-15	1 brick fragment, 1 coal fragment (discarded), 1 broken plow part (not collected).
31NP437	FS-23	58	193	4			0-20	1 black glass container base fragment, 1 melted glass, 2 clear container glass fragments, 1 porcelain, 1 blue shell edge pearlware, 2 mortar fragments (not collected
31NP437	FS-23	59	191	5 surface			surface	1 bristol glaze stoneware
31NP437	FS-23	60	191	5-east radial			0-20	2 green container glass base fragments, 3 colorless container glass, 1 colorless flat glass, 1 whiteware, 1 glass syringe (?) or medical device fragment
31NP437	FS-23	61	191	2 surface			surface	1 redware, burnished/no glaze
31NP437	FS-23	62	191	5-north 2 radial			0-10	2 colorless glass, 2 brown glass
31NP437	FS-23	63	191	5-north radial			0-10	5 colorless glass, 1 brown glass
31NP437	FS-23	64	191	5			0-15	5 wire nails, 3 colorless glass, 3 brick fragments
31NP437	FS-23	65	194	8			0-15	1 amethyst container glass base fragment, 1 green container glass
31NP437	FS-23	112			530	545	0-25	2 colorless flat glass, 1 olive-brown bottle glass, 1 cut nail
31NP437	FS-23	113			515	530	0-10	2 aqua bottle glass, 1 whiteware, 1 blue-gray stoneware with floral decoration

31NP437	FS-23	114			530	500	0-10	1 gray salt glazed stoneware with blue hand painted decoration
31NP437	FS-23	115			515	500	0-20	10 colorless bottle glass, 1 olive-brown bottle glass
31NP437	FS-23	116	191	6			0-25	1 large strap iron, 1 bark blue bottle glass, 2 unid iron, 3 colorless bottle glass, 1 ironstone, 1 greenshell ironstone

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APPENDIX C. REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES OF SURVEYED AREAS

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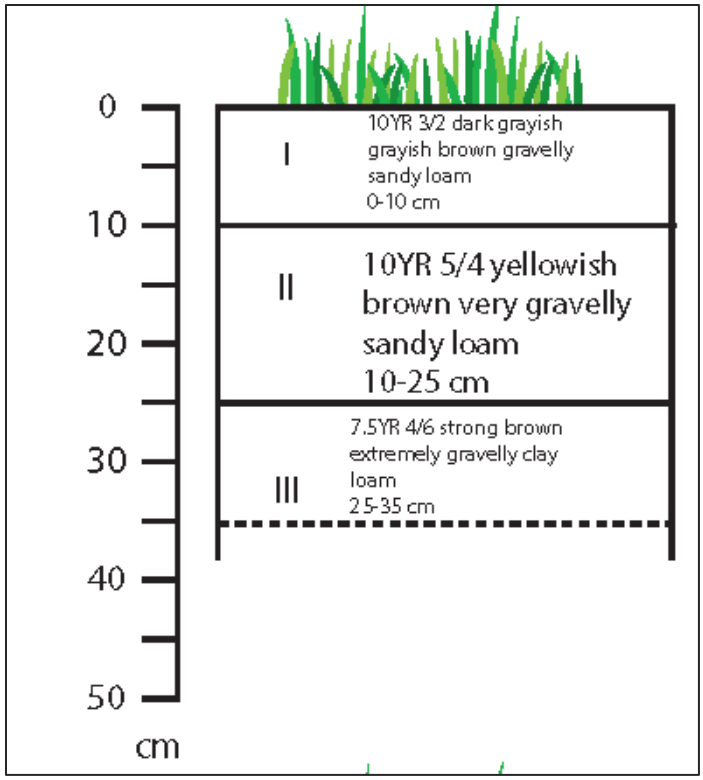

Figure A- 1. Array Area 16.87, Transect 120, Shovel Test 1 representative profile.

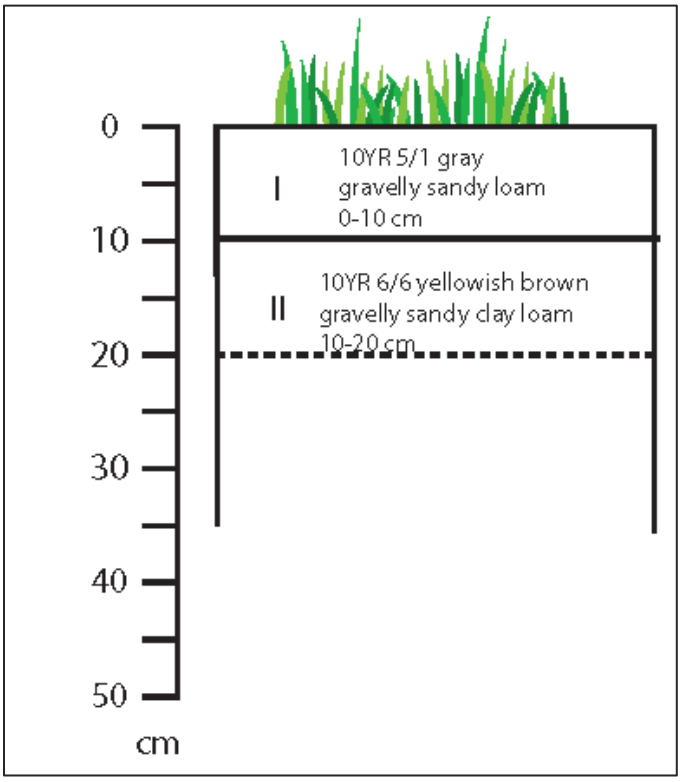

Figure A- 2. Array Area 14.12, Transect 101, Shovel Test 2 representative profile.

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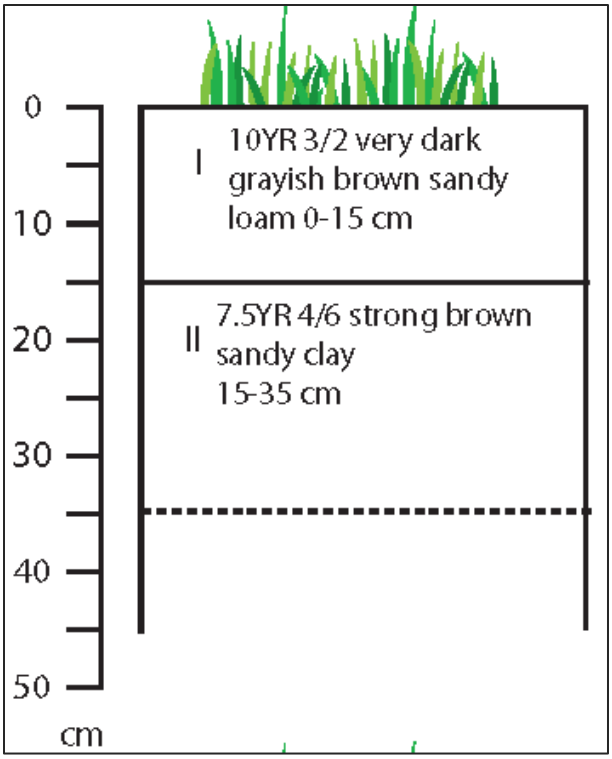

Figure A- 3. Array Area 2.62, Transect 112, Shovel Test 1 representative profile.

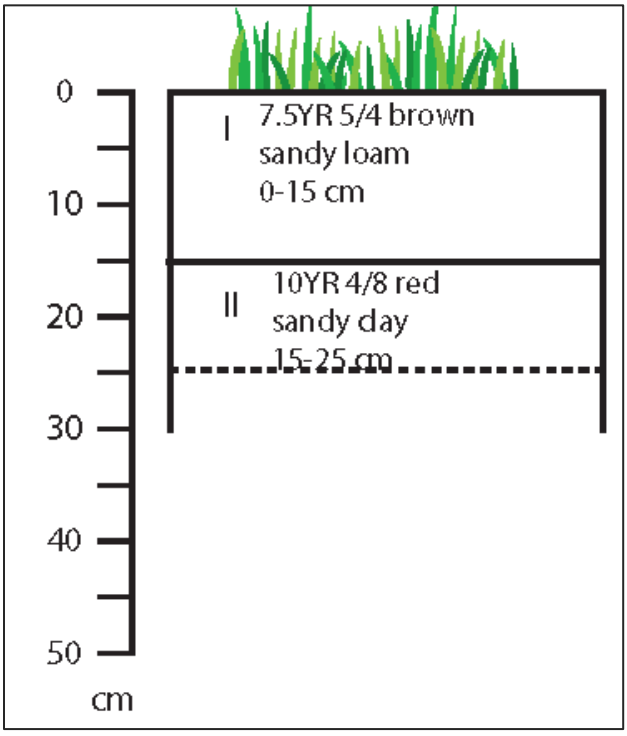

Figure A- 4. Array Area 13.44, Transect 162, Shovel Test 5 representative profile.

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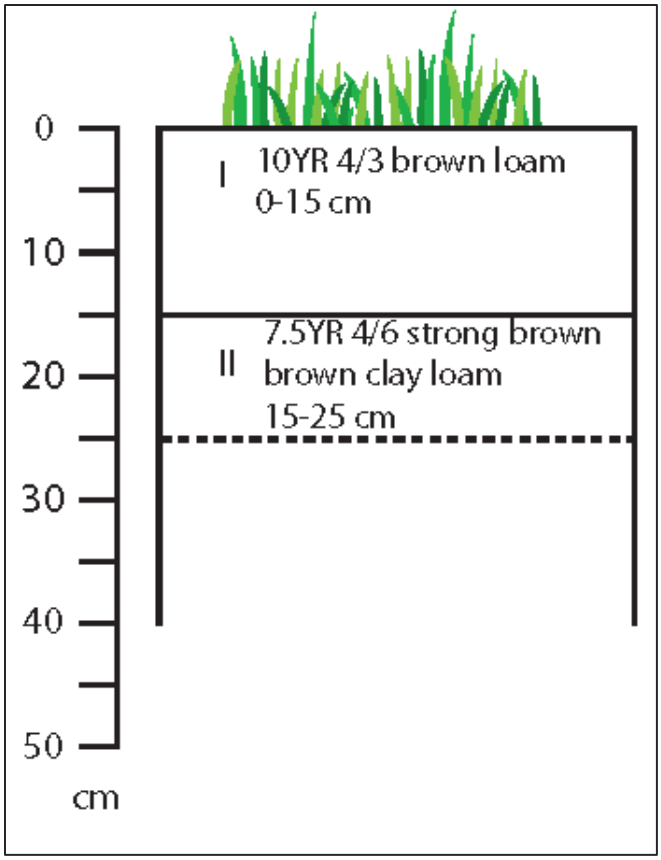

Figure A- 5. Array Area 1.44, Transect 161, Shovel Test 5 representative profile.

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APPENDIX D. HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY SUMMARY FORM

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North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Northampton**

SSN: **NP0671** Blockface#:

Quad:
PIN: 0109977
X: **Y:**
DOT Project #:
OSA#:

Update Mo: Yr:
☐No Alt ☐Alt ☐Del ☐Imprv
☐**Removed** ☐Outbldg Loss
☐No Acc. ☐Not Fnd ☐FileMsg
☐ Newly ID'd ☑ Needs Resch.

Property Name: **Lewis House**

Street or 911 Address: **NC 46 HWY South side**

Location Description: **Approx. 0.87 miles SW of jct. of NC 46 HWY and Vincent Wood Ln**

Town/vicinity: **Gaston vicinity**

District: **None ()**

District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate:

Local District:

☐ Recommended for SL ☐ StudyList SLDate: ☐ NR NRDate: NR #: **None**
☐ DOE DOEDate:
DOE Type: Local Status: **None** Ownership: **Private**

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Low** Condition: **Ruinous** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): **ca. 1945**
Major Style Group(s): **Not Applicable**
Construction: **Timber Frame**
Ext. Material: **Weatherboard plain** Later Covering:
Height: **2-story** Roof: **Side gable** Plan: **Side passage** Type/Form (Domestic): **Double pile**
Arch., Builder, or Des. Source: **Not specified**

Major Theme: **Agriculture** Sec Theme:
Group Association: Religious Affiliation:
Historic Function: **Domestic - other**

Narrative Summary:

The Lewis House is a ca. 1945 two-story frame dwelling located off of a dirt road southwest of SR 46 at coordinates 36.518961, -77.789188. The Lewis House derives its name from the Lewis family, an off-shoot of the Wilkins family, who have owned the property since ca. 1814. A structure is identified in the same location in a 1964 topographic map and can be seen in a 1955 aerial photograph. The Lewis house features weatherboard siding and a side-gable roof covered in standing-seam metal with slightly extended eaves.

The Lewis House is abandoned and in poor, partially ruinous condition. The standing seam metal roof is deteriorated and partially collapsed. some siding is missing, and all window and door glazing is no longer extant, The roof and walls of the rear elevation are partially collapsed as well as a portion of the front elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation, and a brick chimney still stands off-center between the two rooms. The interior of the house is in poor condition due to being open to the elements. Much of the interior wood cladding has fallen down, and the central interior wall has partially collapsed. The first- and second-story floors have partially collapsed. Due its poor condition, the Lewis House lacks material integrity and architectural distinction. No specific information about the Lewis House was uncovered during the research process other than references on the 1955 aerial and 1964 topographic map.

Resource NP0671 is part of the tax parcel associated with parcel #0109977 in Northampton County.

Outbuildings/Features

Friday, July 9, 2021

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Actions

Year	Month	Surveyor	Action/Report
2021			

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North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Property Survey – Photos

County: **Northampton**

SSN: **NP0671**

Photograph 1: View of the front of the Lewis House, facing south.

Photograph 2: View of the side of the Lewis House, facing southeast.

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Photograph 3: View of the back of the Lewis House, facing northeast.

Photograph 4: View of the side of the Lewis House, facing north.

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Photograph 5: View of the interior of the Lewis House.

Photograph 6: View of the interior staircase of the Lewis House.

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Photograph 7: View of the interior chimney of the Lewis House.

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APPENDIX E. HISTORIC USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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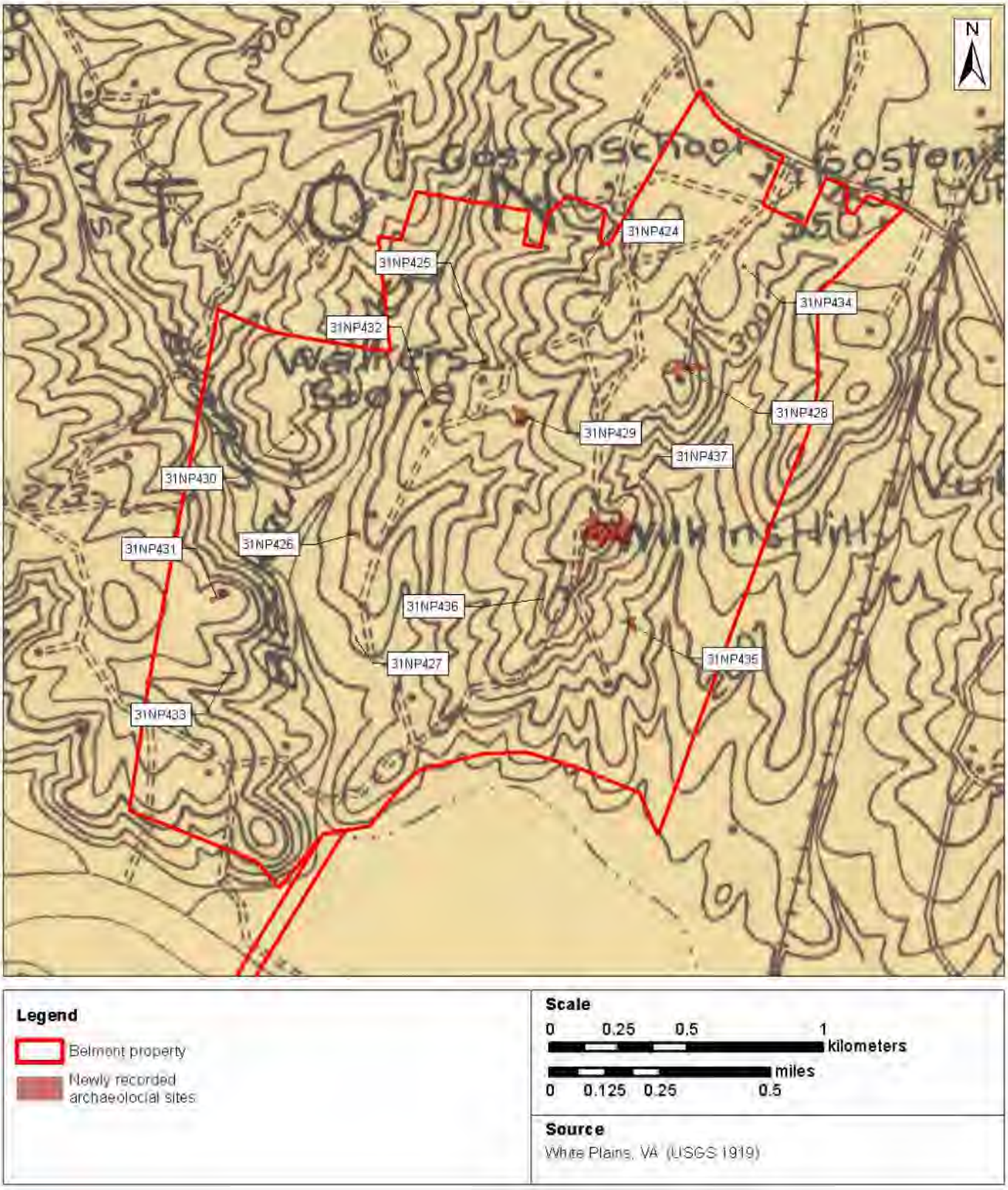

Figure A- 6. Identified sites overlay on 1919 USGS White Plains, VA topographic map.

May 2021
Revised June and August 2021

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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY GASTON SOLAR FARM

Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility, Northampton County, North Carolina

JMT Project # 20-03925
NC SHPO # ER 20-2521

Submitted to:
SunEnergy1, LLC

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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaston Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina
Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW Facility

May 2021
Revised June and August 2021

By: Lauren Minford, RPA, Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator,
Katherine Thorwart, RPA; Abigail Heller, RPA; Garrett Silliman, RPA;
Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian; and
Caitlin Herrnstadt, Senior Architectural Historian

Lauren Minford

Lauren Minford, RPA
Principal Investigator

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property within the Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility. In a letter dated October 28, 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC ("SunEnergy") has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT conducted the field survey and submits this report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

All work was conducted in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) and in accordance with the North Carolina OSA *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. The project complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800. The purpose of the survey and assessment was to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina in Northampton County. The VL Director property is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres) and is a total of 778 acres in area. SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays, proposed road locations, and temporary workspaces within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access. The total LOD within this property is 294.35 acres.

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was led by Garrett Silliman, RPA and Senior Archaeologist of JMT with over 24 years of experience and Katherine Thorwart, RPA Archaeologist of JMT. Caitlin Herrnstadt, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian of JMT, evaluated one previously unidentified standing structure.

In January 2021, JMT conducted a reconnaissance survey of the current conditions of the project and to assess the potential for archaeological sites. Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and field technicians conducted Phase I survey fieldwork between February and June 2021, with 43 discontinuous person days spent in the field. Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and the systematic use of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at intervals of approximately 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) throughout the project area. Overall, the landforms supporting the arrays reflected extensive upland erosion. Land use up to the time of survey was largely pine plantation and most areas exhibited thick understory.

Metal detection reconnaissance was conducted in the western portion of the APE, south of Array Area 35.6. The location was selected for reconnaissance as it the presumed location of the c. 1840 Wesson

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House associated with an early twentieth century farm and cotton gin complex. This portion of the property is outside the LOD; however, the goal of the reconnaissance sampling was to identify the potential footprint of this former building to ensure its continued avoidance during construction. Metal detection transects revealed a wide broadcast of small iron, which provides a general location for a former structure. One location initially targeted and identified a cast-iron fragment but revealed a whiteware sherd as well as brick and mortar fragments and may be part of the original foundation of the house.

Archaeological resources were sparse and largely identified along the margins of landforms where erosion was less prevalent. In total, one standing structure, nine archaeological sites, and one cemetery were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility. The standing structure, NP1142, is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. A Historic Structure Evaluation for this resource is included in Appendix C of this report. Seven of the archaeological sites identified, 31NP414, 31NP416, 31NP417, 31NP418, 31NP419, 31NP420, and 31NP421, are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources. The eligibility of two archaeological sites (31NP415 and 31NP422) and the cemetery (31NP413) is unknown.

Site 31NP415 is a historic-period artifact scatter within Survey Area 35.6. Boundaries were delineated within a 50-foot buffer of the APE, though the southern and eastern boundaries of the site were not established outside the APE. The overall eligibility of 31NP415 is unknown, however, the portion of 31NP415 identified and tested during the current project does not satisfy Criterion D and does not contribute to the NRHP-eligibility of the site. No further work is recommended for this site. Site 31NP422, associated with the former c.1840 Wesson House, is unassessed for the NRHP. Based on the current LOD for the project, this site will be avoided by project disturbances, and it is recommended that the site boundary, including a 50-foot buffer, be excluded from any earth-disturbing activities. The cemetery (31NP413) is believed to be associated with enslaved or freepersons connected with the property during the nineteenth century. Per NC G.S 14-148 and G.S. 14-149, this cemetery, including a 50-foot buffer around known or visible graves, will be avoided and will be marked as environmentally sensitive areas ESAs on project plans to ensure avoidance during construction. In addition, as the land surrounding the cemetery has been heavily altered, some unmarked graves may be present but not visible on the surface. It is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during construction in the vicinity of the cemetery buffer to ensure no inadvertent disturbance takes place. Prior to construction, an unanticipated discoveries plan should be developed for approval by SunEnergy and the OSA.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey associated with the VL Director property within the Gaston Green Acres Solar Farm (Gaston Solar Farm), a proposed 300 MW facility (Figure 1). In a letter dated October 28, 2020, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm. SunEnergy1, LLC ("SunEnergy") has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). JMT conducted the field survey and submits this report for concurrence on behalf of SunEnergy.

The Phase I survey was conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) to identify and evaluate archaeological sites and to evaluate their integrity to determine if additional work is warranted to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Per 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The term "historic properties" refers to all potential cultural resources, including archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric in association.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina in Northampton County. The APE surveyed in this undertaking is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres), and part of ER 20-2521. The subject property, hereafter referred to as the VL Director property, is a total of 778 acres. SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays, proposed road locations, and temporary workspaces within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance (LOD). The total LOD within this property is 294.35 acres. The APE for direct effects, for the purposes of this archaeological survey, is 294.35 acres, or the LOD within the VL Director property (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Lauren Minford, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Senior Archaeologist of JMT serves as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Garrett Silliman, RPA and Senior Archaeologist of JMT with over 24 years of experience and Katherine Thorwart, RPA Archaeologist of JMT. Caitlin Herrnstadt, Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian of JMT, evaluated one previously unidentified standing structure (Appendix C). All work was conducted in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) and in accordance with the North Carolina OSA (2017) *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines*. The project complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800. The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4.

Garrett Silliman of JMT visited the project area in January 2021 to perform a reconnaissance survey of the current conditions and to assess the potential for archaeological sites (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and archaeological field technicians conducted Phase I survey fieldwork between February and June 2021, with 43 discontinuous person days spent in the field.

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Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and the systematic use of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at intervals of approximately 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) throughout the project area. Metal detection reconnaissance was conducted in the western portion of the APE, south of Array Area 35.6. The location was selected for reconnaissance as it the presumed location of the c. 1840 Wesson House associated with an early twentieth century farm and cotton gin complex. This portion of the property is not slated for disturbance associated with this project; however, the goal of the reconnaissance sampling was to ensure its continued avoidance during construction.

Overall, the landforms supporting the arrays reflected extensive upland erosion and disturbance associated with prior logging activity. Land use up to the time of survey was largely pine plantation and most areas exhibited thick understory or visible logging disturbance. When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated and/or modified for solar farm access.

Approximately 70 percent of the APE consists of upland pine cultivation, with approximately 20 percent open fields, and the remaining 10 percent being existing roads and buildings. A c.1920 farmhouse and associated buildings is located outside the LOD in the southern portion of the property. This complex was evaluated during a previous study (Chase et al. 2017).

Archaeological resources were sparse and largely identified along the margins of landforms where erosion was less prevalent. In total, one standing structure, nine archaeological sites, and one cemetery were identified and evaluated. All resources encountered during the survey were recorded and delineated. Additional resources outside of, but visible from the LOD, were considered part of the APE and recorded.

This report is divided into six chapters: Chapter One: Introduction; Chapter Two: Environmental Setting; Chapter Three: Cultural Context; Chapter Four: Methods; Chapter Five: Results; and Chapter Six: Summary and Management Recommendations.

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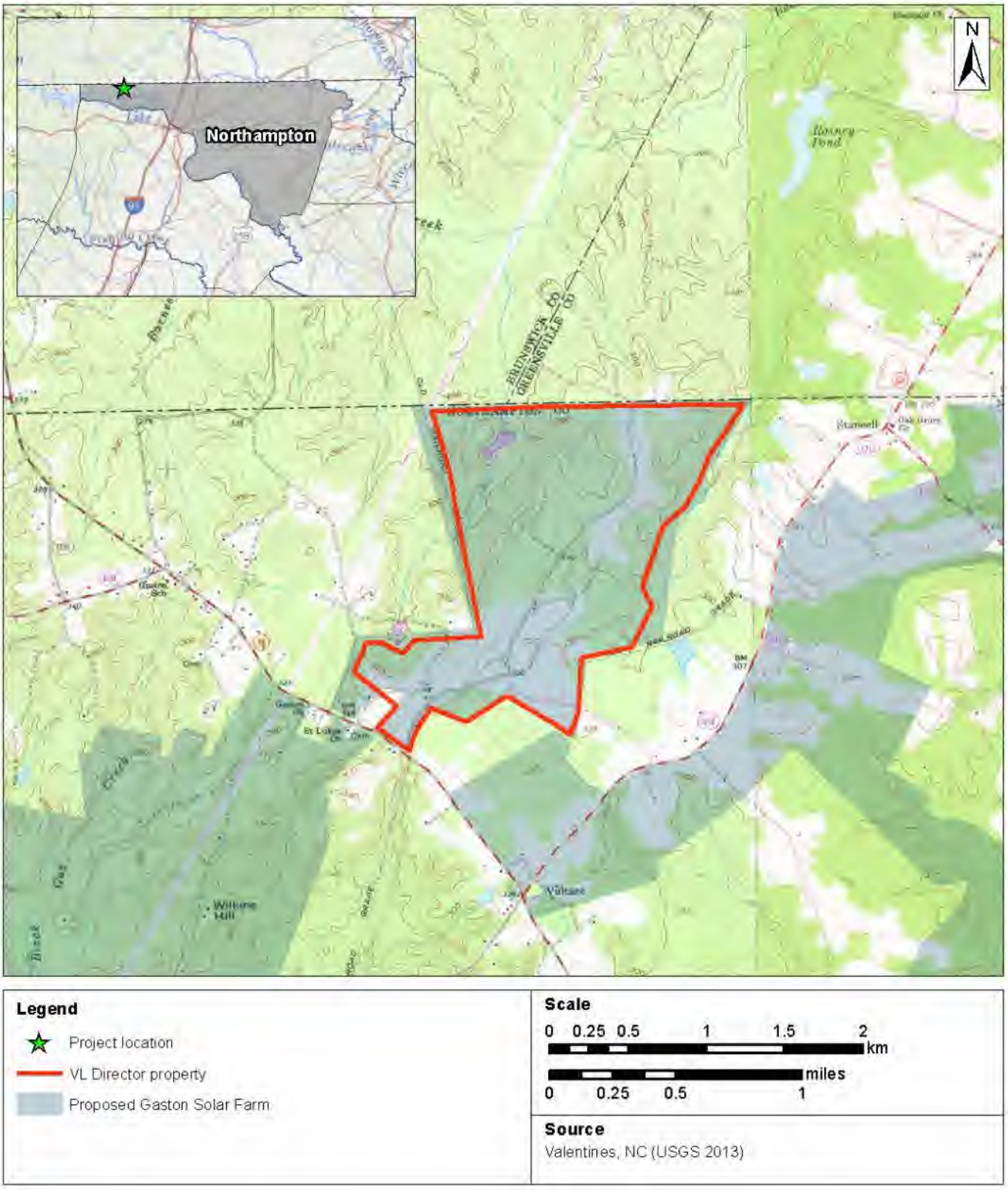

Figure 1. USGS topographic project location map.

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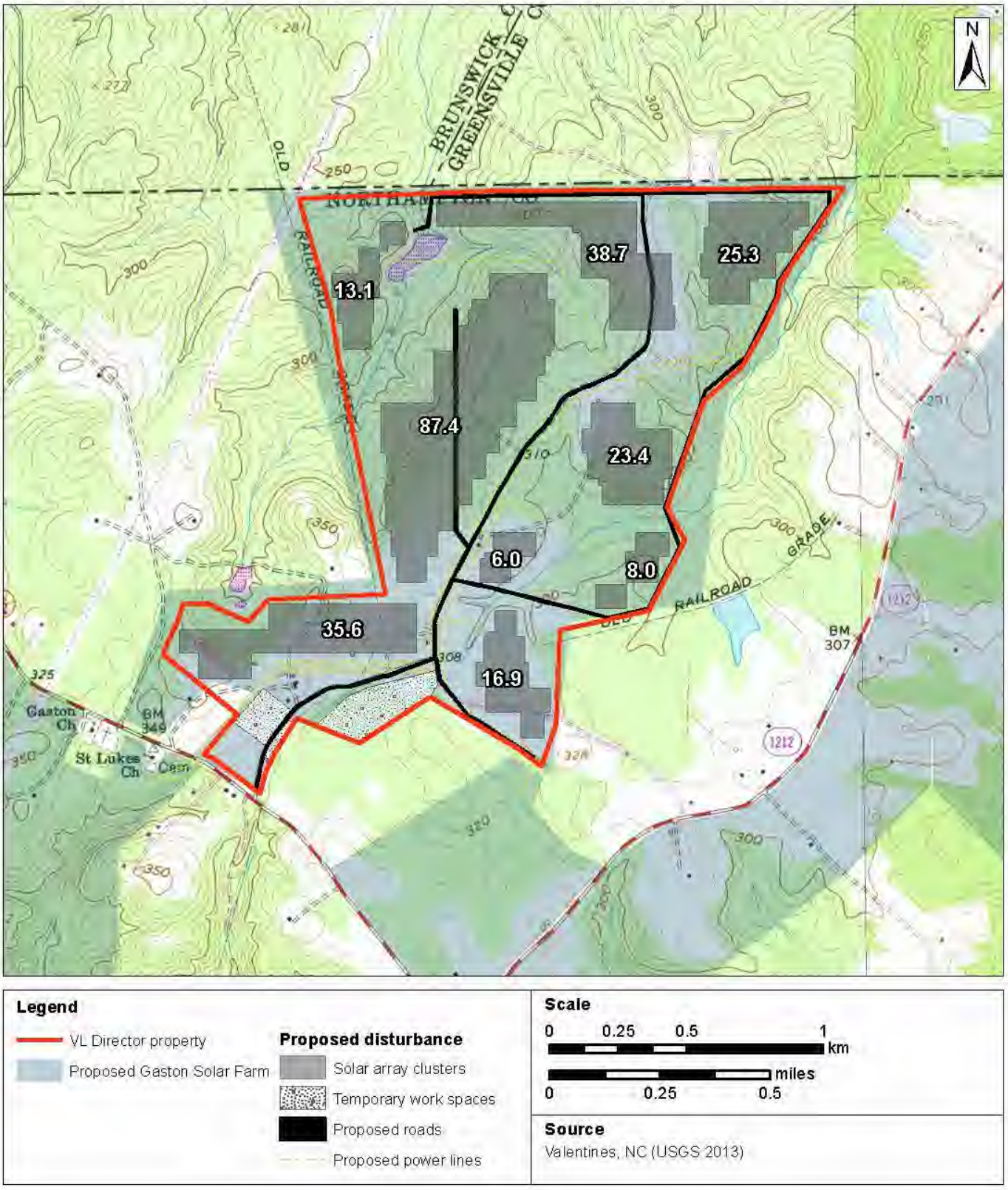

Figure 2. USGS topographic project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the VL Director property.

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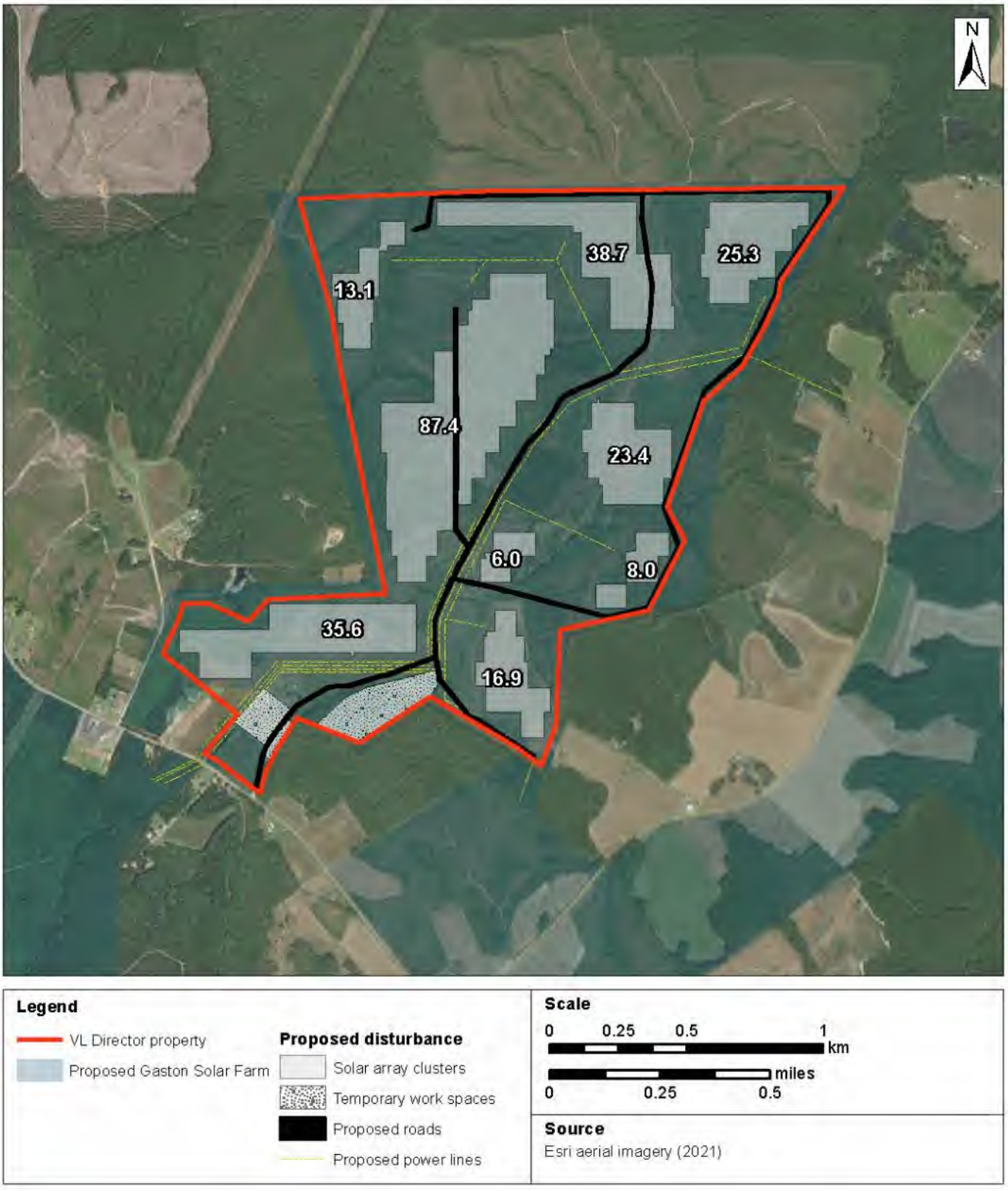

Figure 3. Aerial project location map, showing areas of proposed disturbance on the VL Director property.

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CHAPTER TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated west of Gaston, NC, and south of Emporia, VA. Northampton County measures approximately 551 square miles (1,150 square km). The area surrounding the subject property is largely rural with recreation areas to the south associated with Lake Gaston. Approximately 70 percent of the VL Directory property consists of upland pine cultivation, with approximately 20 percent open fields, and the remaining 10 percent being existing roads and buildings (Google Earth 2021; NETR Online 2021). Most of the areas previously utilized for pine cultivation are currently largely dominated by planted pine with thick understory or visible logging disturbance.

Planted pine and open fields comprise the majority of the APE, with approximately 80 acres consisting of open fields and approximately 214 acres consisting of planted pine. A c.1920 farmhouse and associated buildings is located outside the LOD in the southern portion of the property. Chase et al. (2017) evaluated this complex during a previous study.

A discussion of the historic land use of the VL Director Property can be found in the VL Director Property History portion of the following Cultural Context Chapter.

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The project is located in Northampton County, NC. The subject property is 778 acres with 294.35 acres of potential disturbance (see Figure 1 to Figure 3). The project area is bound by the state border with Virginia to the north, while the southern, eastern, and western boundaries are bound by property lines. North Carolina SR 46 is located to the south of the project area and provides the primary access to the property. The terrain includes small ridgetops, low lying areas, drainages, and side slopes. Overall, the landforms supporting the arrays reflected extensive upland erosion and disturbance associated with prior logging activity. Land use up to the time of survey was largely pine plantation and most areas exhibited thick understory or visible logging disturbance.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

According to physical geographers, the boundary between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont Physiographic Provinces extends through the western portion of Northampton County. This boundary, referred to as the Fall Line is a low eastward fronting escarpment that parallels the Atlantic coastline. It separates the hard Paleozoic metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont from the softer Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain, which gradually slope down to the east towards the Atlantic (Klein 2016).

The project area is located near this fall line boundary, on the extreme northeastern extent of the Piedmont physiographic province of North Carolina. The Piedmont upland physiographic province is an area of approximately 20,000 square miles between the Coastal Plain and Blue Ridge Escarpment. The Piedmont is essentially a highly dissected plateau dominated by well-rounded hills and ridges that trend northeast-southwest, with elevations ranging from 400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the east to 2000 feet

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AMSL in the west. The characteristic topography of rounded and rolling hills is a direct result of stream action on rocks of unequal hardness.

2.3 HYDROLOGY

Northampton County's hydrologic system is comprised of creeks and streams that is largely dominated by the Roanoke River Basin in the west and the Meherrin River Basin in the east. The major surface waters include Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids Lake. A tributary of Beddingfield Creek extends through the western portion of the project area, eventually joining Beddingfield Creek and flowing out of Lake Gaston to the south. This creek system and the original, pre-Lake Gaston Roanoke River would have been principal water sources for the prehistoric populations of the project area vicinity.

2.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

The location of the project area is strategically placed across several micro-environmental zones. These areas contain numerous species of plants and animals that would have been beneficial to prehistoric populations as resources of food, medicines, and raw materials. The discussion below does not list all of the species that would have been potentially available, although it does highlight some the basic resources that would have been available. The discussion draws heavily from the work of Cable (1991).

Researchers have detailed variations in Piedmont plant communities (Braun 1970; Shelford 1963). These studies draw sharp distinctions between upland and bottomland settings in terms of dominant vegetation species. Eleven distinct forest types have been identified in the Piedmont region, including alluvial, swamp, montmorillonite, mesic eutrophic (cove), mesic, and dry-mesic eutrophic, cool monadnock (bluff), warm monadnock, oligotrophic, dry eutrophic, mesic, and dry-mesic mesotrophic forests. These can be condensed into three groupings that are applicable to the project area (Cable 1991:16–18). These groupings are the bottomlands, coves, and uplands.

Cable's scheme stated that the Piedmont bottomland forests consist of alluvial, swamp, and montmorillonite woodlands that occur within the floodplain and along terraces of the river valleys and their primary tributaries. A variety of mesic hardwoods dominate these forests and include sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipfera*), and a variety of oak species (Quercus var.) (Cable 1991:16–17). Underwood species include dogwood (*Cornus florida*), sugar maple (*A. saccharum*), and redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Included with the mesic dominants are xeric species such as red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*), post oak (*Q. stellate*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), and shortleaf pine (*P. echinata*) (Cable 1991:17).

Cove forests are found within isolated, mesic slopes and hollows along rivers and major auxiliary streams of the Piedmont (Cable 1991:17). The majority of these areas contain some species also common to bottomland forests such as beech, ironwood, and tulip popular. Other species include white oak (*Q. alba*),

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red oak (*Q. rubra*), white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), sugar maple (*A. saccharum*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*), and hop hornbeam (*Ostyra virginiana*) (Cable 1991:17).

Upland forests are divided into five separate vegetation communities. These include oligotrophic, eutrophic, dry-mesic eutrophic, mesic mesotrophic, and dry mesic mesotrophic. Oligotrophic forests are the predominant type found within the study area. These forests are dispersed over most of the Piedmont within flat, gently sloping landscapes of watershed divides.

Table 1 offers a summary of major fauna found within the APE and surrounding area.

Table 1. Common Fauna in Northampton County and Lake Gaston

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
White-Tailed Dear	*Odocoileus virginianus*	Woodpeckers	*Picidae sp.*
Cotton-tailed Rabbit	*Syvilagus floridanus*	**Mourning Dove**	*Zenaida macroura*
Gray Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	**Meadowlark**	*Sturnella neglecta*
Beaver	*Castor canadensis*	**Quail**	*Coturnix*
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	**Sparrows**	*Passeridae sp.*
Black Bear	*Ursa niger*	**Diamondback Terrapin**	*Malaclemys terrapin*
Mink	*Neovison vison*	**Cottonmouth Snake**	*Agkistrodon piscivorus*
Muskrat	*Ondatra zibethicus*	**Rattlesnake**	*Crotalus sp.*
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	**Copperhead Snake**	*Agkistrodon contortrix*
Red and Gray Fox	*Urocyon sp.*	**Crayfish**	*Cambarus sp*
River Otter	*Lontra canadensis*	**Largemouth Bass**	*Micropterus salmoides*
Opossum	*Didelphidae sp.*	**Catfish**	*Ictalurus var.*
Cardinals	*Cardinalis*	**Chain Pickerel**	*Esox niger*
Woodcock	*Scolopax sp.*.	**Bluegill**	*Lepomis macrochirus*

2.5 SOILS

Major soil types in the approximate 294-acre APE are described below in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 4. The most prevalent types are Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (TuB); Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (CaB); Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes (LtD); and Caroline sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (CaA). Other soil types occur to a lesser extent.

- Turbeville gravelly sandy loam (2-8% slope) is well-drained soil occurring on ridges on stream terraces with clayey fluviomarine deposits as parent material and a typical profile of *Ap - 0 to 8 inches:* gravelly sandy loam over *BE - 8 to 11 inches:* clay loam over *Bt - 11 to 80 inches:* gravelly clay;
- Caroline sandy loam (0-2% slope and 2-6% slope) is a well-drained soil occurring on ridges or flats on marine terraces with clayey marine deposits as parent material and a typical profile of *Ap - 0 to 8 inches:* fine sandy loam over *Bt - 8 to 80 inches:* clay loam; and

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- Lillington-Turbeville complex (8 to 15% slope) is comprised of Lillington and Turbeville soils. Lillington soils are well-drained and occur on ridges on stream terraces with old sandy and gravelly alluvium as parent material and a typical profile of *Ap - 0 to 8 inches:* very gravelly sandy loam over *Bt - 8 to 48 inches:* very gravelly sandy clay loam over *C - 48 to 80 inches:* gravelly loamy coarse sand. Turbeville soils are similar to Lillington soils and have a typical profile of *Ap - 0 to 8 inches:* gravelly sandy loam over *BE - 8 to 11 inches:* clay loam over *Bt - 11 to 80 inches:* gravelly clay (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

Table 2. Soil types within APE, listed in order of most to least prevalent.

Symbol	Soil Type and Description	Percentage of APE
CaB	Caroline sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	25.2
TuB	Turbeville gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	24.2
LtD	Lillington-Turbeville complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	13.1
CaA	Caroline sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.2
PgE2	Pacolet gravelly sandy clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	5.8
TsB	Turbeville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.6
RaA	Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	3.3
NoB	Norfolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.1
GoA	Goldsboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.7
TtB2	Turbeville sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2.5
HeB	Helena sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	2.0
CrB	Craven fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	1.2
Ly	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0
WeD2	Wedowee sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	0.5
NoC	Norfolk sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	0.4
BoC	Bonneau loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	0.1
TrB	Turbeville loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.1

2.6 CLIMATE

The climate of Northampton County is classified as warm and temperate. The annual mean temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The summer temperature averages around 76°F. The temperature in the winter averages around 40°F. Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year, with the maximum rainfall in March and the minimum in June. The annual average precipitation is 43 inches (Shaffer 1994).

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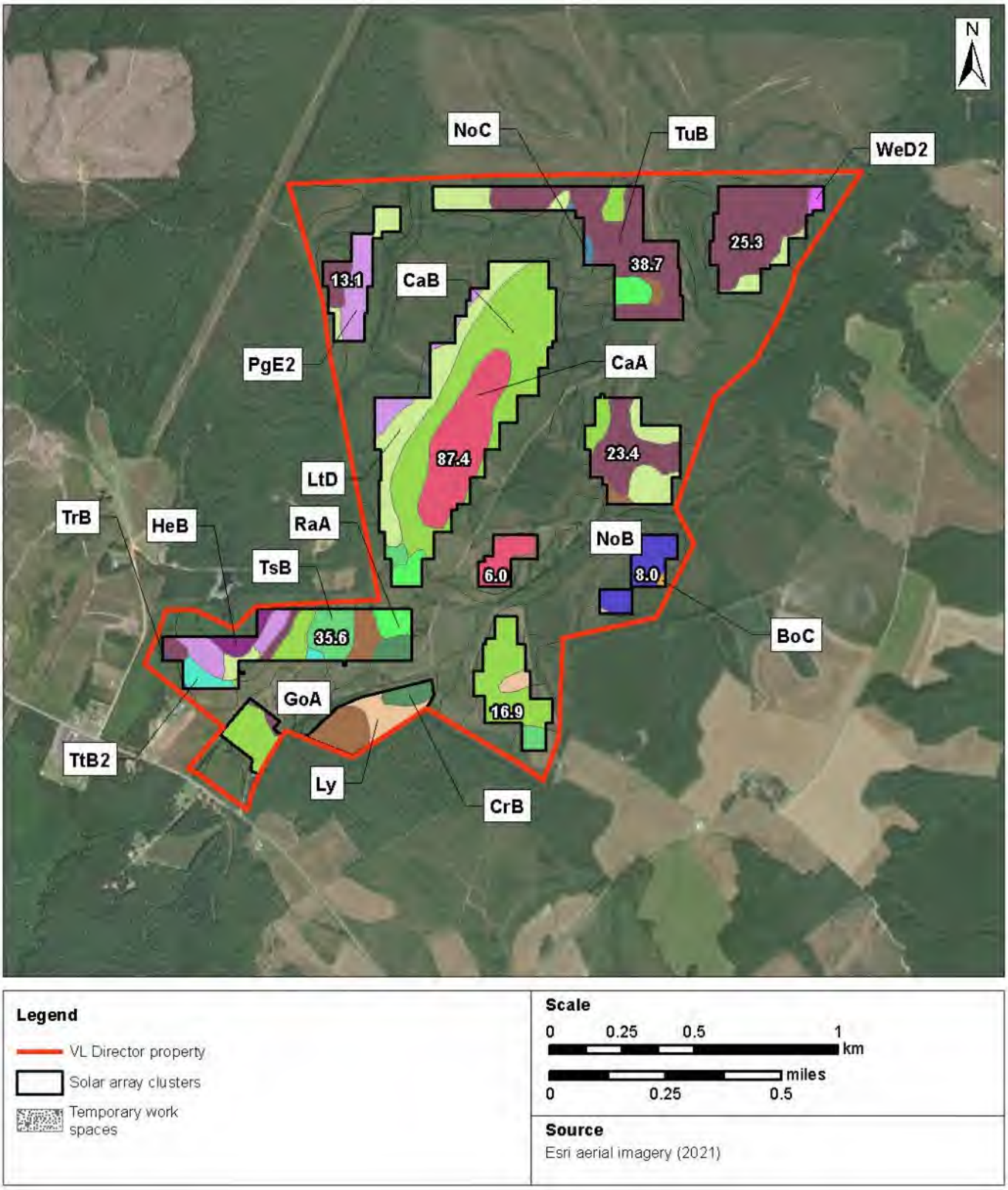

Figure 4. Soils within the APE.

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CHAPTER THREE: CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following discussion presents a brief overview of generally recognized cultural developments of the Piedmont region of North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. This background is intended to serve as a context for assessing the significance of archaeological resources encountered in the project area.

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Traditionally, North Carolina's prehistory is typically divided up into three main periods, Paleoindian (13,000 – 10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000 – 3000 B.P.), and Woodland (3200 – 350 B.P.), each of which are further sub-divided based on changes in artifact styles, technology, and subsistence- settlement systems. There is now growing evidence, however, that a human presence was in the region pre-dating the Paleoindian.

Coe's (1952; 1964) research of the precontact cultural sequence of the Piedmont laid the foundation for all subsequent studies. Less is known about the earliest periods, but knowledge has been growing over time. These earlier periods include the Paleoindian, and to a lesser extent, the Early Archaic. There are a few reasons for this, but the most obvious is the lack of archaeological visibility and poor preservation of older sites (Patch et al. 2012:17). These older sites are not only difficult to locate and identify, but the populations are generally assumed to have low population density and high mobility, and therefore left little evidence of their presence.

Pre-Clovis (Unknown – 13,000 B.P.)

Traditional hypotheses regarding human entrance into the New World have centered on Bering Land Bridge access and the corresponding ice-free corridor (Anderson et al. 1990:3). In recent years, however, there has been widespread agreement in the professional community that early models of "Clovis first" are in need of revision due to growing evidence for earlier occupations (e.g., Cactus Hill in Virginia and Topper in South Carolina; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, make up the majority of stone cutting and scraping tools (Klein 2016; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, also found in a significant quantity in the deepest artifact bearing strata, could indicate the production of wood and bone tools or ornaments. Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics that immediately identify them as dating to the Paleoindian period, archaeologists must consider the possibility of Pre-Clovis sites. At present, only a handful of potential such sites have been identified in North America (Klein 2016).

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Paleoindian Period (13,000 – 10,000 B.P.)

The widely accepted Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America begins approximately 13,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and gathering in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and megafauna (Goodyear 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986).

The most representative, as well as the most recognizable, artifacts of this period are a series of finely crafted projectile points. In North Carolina, these types are most frequently recognized as Clovis (Early Paleoindian) and Hardaway (Late Paleoindian; Glover 2005). Diagnostic artifacts, such as Clovis projectile points, are found throughout the New World. Clovis is distinctive due to the presence of channels or "flutes" on one or both faces. Both Clovis and Hardaway are typically well made, and prehistoric groups seem to have deliberately chosen high-quality stone for their tool production (Daniel 1998). Hardaway points, first identified at the North Carolina site of Hardaway (31ST4) in the Uwharrie Mountains on the west bank of the Yadkin River, are regionally limited to the Southeastern woodlands (Coe 1964; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). At the Hardaway site, three fluted points, discussed by Coe (1964) and reexamined by Daniel (2006), were recovered from surface contexts. These points have been classified as Clovis and Redstone types, which represent the early and middle Paleoindian subperiods in North Carolina, respectively (Daniel 2006). The Hardaway-Dalton points represent the late Paleoindian to Early Archaic occupation at Hardaway (Daniel 1998).

Unfluted trianguloid points such as Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched mark the transition to the Early Archaic (c. 10,000 B.P.; Daniel 1998; Justice 1987). These projectile points have been recovered from stratified Paleoindian to Archaic contexts in eastern North America, and possess characteristics that are similar to the side and corner-notched traditions of the Early Archaic period (Daniel 1998; Lowry et al. 2013; Ward and Davis 1999).

Archaic Period (10,000 – 3000 B.P.)

The Archaic period is dated from circa 10,000 – 3000 B.P. and is commonly divided into Early (10,000 – 8000 B.P.), Middle (8000 – 5000 B.P.), and Late (5000 – 3000 B.P.) subperiods based on specific projectile point types. The Archaic was a significant period of climate change with the onset of Holocene climatic conditions, a period that was warmer and wetter than the late Pleistocene. Accordingly, there was a significant rise in sea levels as continental glaciers began to melt. Prehistoric populations' response to these changes included increased population, expansion into new environmental zones, and regional variations in point styles.

Archaic groups are commonly assumed to have been highly mobile in response to the seasonality of available resources. Site types are often divided into base camps (residential) and resource extraction or task-specific sites (Phelps 1983). The increase in tool diversity and site locations are widely interpreted as a result of an expanded subsistence and settlement system. There have been several models proposed for the Archaic period settlement and subsistence. Anderson and Hanson (1988) have proposed a drainage-based system, with bands of 50-150 people that roamed an entire drainage system throughout the year

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exploiting multiple resources. Daniel's (1998) alternate model is based on the presence and availability of high-quality stone utilized in tool production.

Coe's (1964) work at several well-known and stratified sites in the North Carolina Piedmont largely defines this period sequence. Projectile point types of the Archaic include Palmer and Kirk (early), Stanly, Morrow Mountain (I and II), Guilford, and Halifax (middle), and Savannah River (late). During the Late Archaic, two important technological innovations were added such as the use of soapstone for cooking slabs and vessel manufacture, and fiber tempered pottery. In addition, at this time, more permanent settlements were established, and there is some evidence for intensive occupations.

Early Archaic (10,000 – 8000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic corresponds to the end of the Pleistocene climatic conditions and the extinctions of many megafauna species. However, the cultural transition during this time is not readily distinguished and many researchers disagree on the technological, subsistence, and settlement systems. As a result, there is ongoing debate as to whether or not point types such as Hardaway, Palmer, and Kirk are more closely related to the terminal Paleoindian or Early Archaic (Coe 1964:196; Daniel 1998).

Models for Early Archaic settlement have often emphasized geographic range/territory, population size, watersheds, and seasonal resource availability. The most widely accepted is the Band-Macroband model proposed by Anderson and Hanson (1988) with data from the Savannah River Valley. This model proposes a mixed forager/collector system focused on drainage-wide movements in response to seasonal food resources, mate exchange, and demographics. Daniel (1998; 2001), a critic of this model, argued that the presence of high-quality stone was a significant factor in Early Archaic settlement. Daniel asserts these groups were focused more on lithic procurement rather than subsistence needs. Thus, a resource with a fixed distribution (i.e., rhyolite) was a limiting factor in settlement patterns.

Sites from the Early Archaic are much more dispersed and are found in a wide variety of environments. There is also an increase in site types, with isolated finds, short term camps, larger base camps, and frequent revisits, all of which would be characteristic of highly mobile hunter-gatherers. These sites in the region are found in a wide range of settings and microenvironments. Early Archaic subsistence likely centered on white-tailed deer, hickory nuts, and acorns (Cable 1982; Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1979).

Middle Archaic (8000 – 5000 B.P.)

What is known about the Middle Archaic has grown significantly due to the work at a few well-known, stratified sites (e.g., Doershuk, Gaston, and Lowder's Ferry) and several compliance projects. Although Middle Archaic populations are still considered to have been highly mobile, ranges and territories are thought to be smaller and more defined than earlier periods (Mouer 1991:10). Global climatic changes likely influenced technological changes such as the appearance of stemmed projectile points and the increased emphasis on locally available materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Gardner 1974; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Overall, subsistence patterns are believed to have been more generalized than the preceding period (Steponaitis 1986).

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The common point types of this period are Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Halifax, and Guilford (Coe 1964). Stanly points typically have triangular-shaped blades with short, square stems and basal indentions. Coe (1964) and Oliver (1985) identified this type as the start of the Piedmont Tradition, which in turn shaped the basis for subsequent types. Due to the high degree of resharpening that is frequently present, these are assumed to be curated tools (Blanton and Sassaman 1989).

The Carolina Piedmont differed from the Coastal Plain in the pattern of settlement density at this time. Site densities increased during the Middle Archaic, the opposite of the trend occurring on the Coastal Plain. The increase in settlement density is concurrent with an apparent population increase and trend toward mobility. Fewer site types are found, in addition to simple lithic assemblages focused on mobile activities. Feature types indicate rock clusters that likely served as probable hearth locations (Patch et al. 2010).

Late Archaic (5000 – 3000 B.P.)

During the Late Archaic, there is substantial evidence indicating population expansion and exploitation of more environmental/ecological resources. Also during this period, major technological advances are seen, such as the widespread use of steatite for cooking vessels, and later, the invention of pottery (Bense 1994). Sites have been found in both upland and floodplain settings, some of which may have been larger, more permanent camps with intensive occupations. In North Carolina, these sites are found in practically all environmental settings. Diagnostic artifacts of the early Late Archaic include the Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Lamoka, and Holmes, all of which are of the narrow blade tradition (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991). However, the Savannah River projectile point is the characteristic point type for this period. The point was first defined by Claflin (1931) when it was discovered during excavations in the Savannah River Valley. Overall, artifact diversity points to a broad-spectrum adaptation. Steatite vessels, fiber-tempered pottery, net sinkers, atlatl weights, scrapers, drills, and grooved axes are commonly found from this period, indicative of a variety of activities.

Technological changes during the Late Archaic are not limited to projectile point types. This period also sees an increase in storage technology (steatite bowls and ceramic vessels; Sassaman 1993). Feature types include rock clusters/hearths and small pits (Patch et al. 2010). Small-scale ceramic production was first recognized on the Carolina Piedmont during the Late Archaic. These early ceramic types were tempered with an array of materials including fiber (Spanish moss), steatite, grog (crushed sherds), or stone. There is no formal ceramic chronology for the Late Archaic.

The period of time from approximately 4500 to 3000 B.P. is considered the Transitional Period by some (Mouer 1991), but others argue that due to the lack of pottery, it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995). Transitional Period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic periods, likely associated with an increase in population; however, there is still no evidence for year-round occupation. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer-term occupation and may simply point to the sites being revisited for short periods on multiple occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional includes steatite vessels, as well as the groundstone tools from earlier in the Late Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts associated with the Transitional Period include Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

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Woodland Period (3000 – 350 B.P.)

The Woodland Period is also divided into three subperiods, Early (3000 – 2300 B.P.), Middle (2300 – 1200 B.P.), and Late (1200 – 350 B.P.). With one major exception, the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of North Carolina did not encounter any major, classic Mississippian developments. The Pee Dee culture was characterized by Coe (1964, 1995) based on his work at the Town Creek site; however, this is widely seen as an intrusive element rather than *in situ* cultural development (Ward and Davis 1999). Highlights of the Woodland are generally considered to be the appearance of pottery production on a larger scale, more semi-sedentary settlements, and horticulture (Ward and Davis 1999:76). Although subsistence strategies were a continuation of earlier hunter-gatherer systems, they were augmented with increased reliance on cultivation of native and domesticated plants (Smith 1986). Despite significant attention given to Woodland sites, the period is paradoxically one of the least well understood.

Overall, the Woodland is a period of increased sedentism with adaptive strategies focused on limited agriculture, mixed hunting, and intensive collecting. Semi-permanent settlements are common in alluvial settings with structural remains, storage pits, and burials, all of which are indicative of an increase in social complexity and stratification (Steponaitis 1986). As agriculture grew in importance so too did village life and social complexity; however, hunting and gathering continued to be a supplemental dietary strategy.

During this period, the stemmed point tradition of the Archaic was replaced, overwhelmingly, by the production of triangular points. Many researchers have noted a probable correlation between point size and time and attributed this to the adoption of the bow and arrow at various times throughout the Southeast (Coe 1964). The diagnostic point types of the period include Caraway triangular, Pee Dee triangular and pentagonal, and Clarksville.

Early Woodland (3000 – 2300 B.P.)

Early Woodland ceramics in the North Carolina Piedmont are defined by the Badin series. This series is characterized by dense hard paste with sand temper (Coe 1964:28). The exterior surface treatment can be cord or fabric impressed, while the interior surface is floated. Small, stemmed points (Small Savannah River and Gypsy Stemmed) are thought to be contemporaneous with the Badin series (Oliver 1983, 1985). Economically, groups from this period did not rely heavily on horticulture (Ward 1983:73). It appears that hunting and gathering continued throughout the Early Woodland as the major subsistence strategy. This period appears to have followed the same subsistence pattern seen in the Late Archaic coupled with the introduction of ceramics and the bow and arrow (Bense 1994).

The majority of Early Woodland sites have been found in river valleys. Currently, very little is known about the specifics of the Early Woodland cultures in the Piedmont. However, there are six patterns in material culture that have emerged: 1) the broadspear is rapidly phased out; 2) there is an increase in more elaborate and well-made polished implements and ornaments added to ground stone tool technology; 3) development and dispersal of ceramic technology; 4) rock cluster and hearth platform features are continued; 5) pit forms characteristic of storage and cooking technology are present; and 6) there is evidence of architecture which is similar with later Woodland phases.

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Middle Woodland (2300 – 1200 B.P.)

The beginning of the Middle Woodland in North Carolina saw a change in the style of ceramics from Badin to the Yadkin and Uwharrie (Coe 1952, 1964). The Yadkin series characterized the ceramics from the beginning of the Middle Woodland in the North Carolina Piedmont. Regional variations of the Yadkin series included crushed concretional material in the Sandhills, grog in the Sandhills and Southern Piedmont, and grit in the Piedmont of North Carolina (Coe 1964). These ceramics have been found in context with both small-stemmed (Gypsy Stemmed; Oliver 1983, 1985) and eared triangular (Yadkin) projectile points at the Davis site in Forsyth County, North Carolina. The Badin projectile point, a relatively large and crude triangular type, is thought to be somewhat earlier than the Yadkin projectile point (Coe 1964).

Both the Yadkin and Uwharrie ceramics were part of a continuous ceramic tradition characterized by utilitarian pottery with a predominance of crushed quartz tempering. Temper size increased over time, and the technological change, as well as surface treatments, defines these types. The Uwharrie series typifies the later part of the Middle Woodland (Ward 1993:408). By the latter part of the Middle Woodland, surface treatments included net-impressing and scraping (brushed), as well as cord marking (Coe 1952:308). Fabric-impressed surface treatment was no longer used as part of the Uwharrie series.

The Middle Woodland in North Carolina is characterized by the use of floodplains for settlements and the use of the uplands for hunting and gathering activities (Abbott 1996; Oliver 1992). Smaller uplands sites with Uwharrie pottery have been documented on broad toeslopes that overlook the floodplains of major stream confluences in the area around Falls Lake in Wake County, North Carolina and nestled up small coves at the heads of small first order streams. This settlement pattern supports the inference that there was a continuation of hunting and gathering along with horticulture that was carried over from the Early Woodland (Ward 1983:198). The Middle Woodland period marks the beginning of Piedmont mound construction that continued into the Late Woodland. The construction of these mounds suggests an increasing social complexity in certain regions of the Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1200 – 350 B.P.)

An increased reliance on agriculture, associated population growth, larger villages, and increased sociocultural complexity characterize the Late Woodland (Gallivan 2003). Ceramic types of the period within the Rappahannock River Piedmont include the quartz-tempered Potomac Creek type (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the terminal Woodland. In the early portion of the Late Woodland, settlements are comprised of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization (Klein 2016). By 600 B.P., larger villages are evident. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular point is associated with this terminal Woodland period.

Late Woodland ceramics were characterized by the use of medium to fine crushed quartz or feldspar or fine sand as a temper medium in the North Carolina Piedmont, south of the Roanoke River, and medium to coarse sand tempering in the middle Roanoke River Basin in Virginia and North Carolina. Coe (1964) and Miller (1962) defined two ceramic series encompassed by this period for the Roanoke Basin: the Clarksville and Clements series. The Clements series is defined by medium fine to coarse sand temper treatments, often with large amounts of mica included in the paste, accompanied by fabric- impressed and cord-

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marked exteriors. The only radiocarbon date that is clearly associated with Clements yielded a date of A.D. 1399-1459.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Not much is known of the history of Northampton County prior to European settlement. Sharing its northern border with Virginia, Northampton County also shared many early inhabitants. Early Native-American inhabitants of the area included the Tuscarora and Meherrin (Figure 5 to Figure 7).

The Tuscarora occupied much of the inner coastal plain in the 1580s (Parramore 2006). After white settlers on the Albemarle Sound encroached on lands claimed by the tribe, there was sporadic fighting between 1664 and 1667. Subsequently, further encroachment into Tuscarora country (west of the Chowan River) was avoided until after 1700. The Tuscarora War (1711-1715) lead to the defeat of the Tuscarora and resulted in much of the Tuscarora tribe moving to New York to join the League of Iroquois. However, approximately 650 Tuscarora families stayed in parts of North Carolina and Virginia (Martin 2016). In 1717, the Tuscarora who aided the European settlers in the war were granted a 56,000 aces tract of land on the Roanoke River (Figure 8; Parramore 2006; Tuscarora Nation Tribal Government 2021)

Figure 5. Section of Albert Gallatin's (1836) "Map of the Indian Tribes of North America, about 1600 A.D. along the Atlantic, & about 1800 A.D. westwardly" the Tuscarora and Meherrin's (Manaeans) can be seen in the brown highlighted area. Image from Library of Congress.

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Figure 6. Section of Emanuel Bowen's 1752 map showing the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina and showing both the Meherrin and Tuscarora (Tuskeruro). Image from Library of Congress.

Figure 7. Section of John Cowley's 1737 map showing both the Meherrin and Tuscarora (Tuskeruro) both circles in red. Image from Library of Congress.

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Figure 8. Section of "Compleat Map of North-Carolina from an actual survey" from 1770. The Tuscarora reservation can be seen circled in red. Image from North Carolina Collection Gallery, University of North Carolina.

English colonists first encountered Meherrin Indians in 1650, in the village Cowochahawkon west of present-day Emporia, Virginia. The Meherrin territory included two other villages and land bordering the Meherrin River which begins in present-day Lunenburg County, Virginia, and runs southeast for more than eighty miles into Hertford County, North Carolina. Despite a 1677 treaty to prevent colonists from moving on their land, the colonists persisted, ultimately pushing the Meherrin further down river to Hertford County (Chavis and Morrow 2015). In 1717 the Meherrin were given a reservation in what is now Bertie County and 1726 they were assigned a new reservation (Figure 9; Webb 2011). By 1761, the Meherrins were incorporated into the Tuscarora Nation.

Figure 9. Meherrin territory and reservations. Image from Meherrin Indian Nation (Webb 2011).

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In 1663, King Charles II of England designated eight British nobles as Lords Proprietors of Carolina, having been in debt to them for their loyalty to the crown during England's civil war. Despite this, land in the Albemarle region (earliest permanently settled part of the colony) remained largely unsettled and in the first half of the eighteenth century, people were encouraged to settle there. As settlers moved south from Virginia they remained in rural areas making it difficult for the Proprietors to govern (Spanbauer 2010).

In 1729, King George II bought seven of the eight Proprietors' shares, leaving John Carteret, the 2nd Earl of Granville, the only proprietor to retain ownership of his shares. After years of negotiations, Carteret's holdings eventually encompassed a 60-mile-wide strip of land south of the North Carolina-Virginia border known as the Granville Tract, which included Northampton County (Figure 10; Spanbauer 2010).

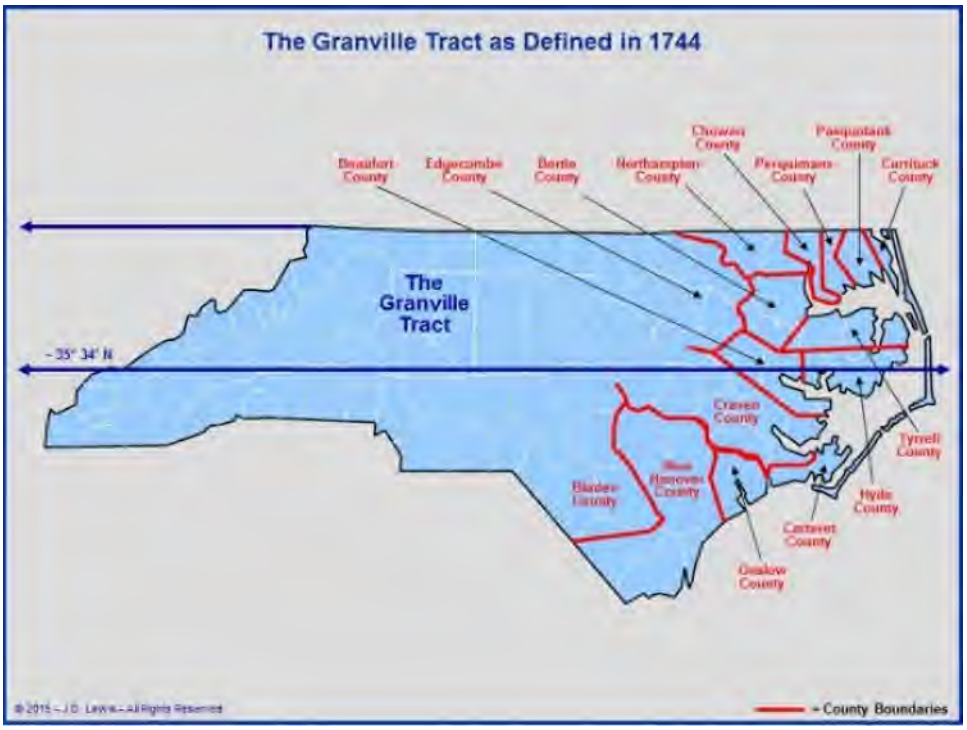

Figure 10. Map of the Granville Tract. Image from The Royal Colony of North Carolina (Lewis 2015).

Formation and History of Northampton County

Formed from areas of Bertie County (which was formed in 1729 from the Albemarle precinct), Northampton County was founded in 1741 by the Colonial Assembly and named for James Compton, the 5th Earl of Northampton. As was common at the time, the county was formed to allow residents easier access to a local courthouse. Once formed, a courthouse was constructed in the center of the county followed by dwellings. The area became the county seat, known as Northampton Courthouse. In 1759 Hertford County was formed from the eastern part of Northampton; its borders remain the same today. It was not until 1823, when the town was incorporated, and the residents changed the town's name from Northampton Courthouse to Jackson (Martin 2016).

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Prior to the Revolutionary War, Northampton County was exposed to the revolutionary ideas from the likes of Thomas Jefferson through *The Virginia Gazette*. The paper, which served Williamsburg, Virginia was also circulated throughout Northampton County. As such, county residents seemed to support the war and when the time came, 676 Northampton men enlisted in local militias (Spanbauer 2010).

The county continued to reflect the ideals of Thomas Jefferson throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. At the time, Yeoman farmers were prevalent throughout Northampton County's social and political landscape, aligning with Thomas Jefferson's vision of what the new United States should become (Ready 2005). According to Rebecca Spanbauer, "Jefferson believed that yeoman farmers, or those who tended their own lands, were the backbone of American society and that all government should be to the benefit of such people" (Spanbauer 2010).

In its early days, Northampton County maintained "a largely agrarian economy, with agricultural production and logging and timber comprising the major industries" (Spanbauer 2010). Naval stores were the primary driver of North Carolina's early economy from the early 1700s through the early 1800s and Northampton's pine forests produced lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. At the time, the county was populated by middling farmers, a smaller upper class of wealthy planters, working class of timber workers, subsistence farmers, indentured servants, and slaves (Spanbauer 2010).

Although Northampton had a small free black population, throughout the mid to late 1700s, the County also had one of the highest slave populations in the state (Crow et al. 1992; Spanbauer 2010). "In 1820 and 1860 respectively, forty and sixty percent of households in Northampton County owned slaves" (Spanbauer 2010).

According Spanbauer, "slaves and free blacks in Northampton County experienced slightly better political and religious treatment than in most other counties." It is believed that this is likely due to the fact that,

> African Americans, whether slave or free, made up a large portion of the population, and their efforts and building up the economy of the county could be seen directly. With such a large black population, it is conceivable that white yeoman and subsistence farmers did business with free blacks and slaves from other plantations. Many white farmers in the county had small land- and slaveholdings and shared much of the labor of the farm, working side-by-side with their slaves. [Spanbauer 2010]

The first half of the nineteenth century was a time for improving infrastructure in Northampton County. Roads were built, albeit on private land using private funds, "with their construction and maintenance coming at the expense of landowners" (Spanbauer 2010). But it was not until 1833 that the first interstate railroad in North Carolina opened. It ran 59 miles from Petersburg, VA to Blakely, NC along the Roanoke River. It took another 61 years for the county seat, Jackson, to get a railroad. Celebrated with a large banquet, the new rail line for Northampton and Hertford was opened on January 18, 1894 (Figure 11; Northampton County Bicentennial Committee 1976). The introduction of the railroad to Northampton was important to its development. According to Spanbauer, railroad transportation "is largely responsible for the locations of the county's towns and the overall economic trajectory of Northampton after the Civil War and into the mid-twentieth century" (Spanbauer 2010).

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Figure 11. A pass for the Northampton & Hertford RR Co. Image from Northampton County Bicentennial Committee (1976).

By the mid-1800s, agriculture outlasted lumber as the main economy. In 1840, Northampton was one of the lowest producers of pitch, tar and turpentine in the state, a reversal of the early economy just decades earlier. By 1860, seventy-five percent of the land in Northampton County was being used for agriculture with cotton and corn the predominant crops. According to federal census data,

> In 1840, Northampton was the highest producer of cotton in the state, with 5.2 million pounds. Cotton production fell off in 1850 and 1860, with the county producing only 2.7 to 2.9 million pounds, though it remained at the top of statewide production. Northampton was also one of the state's highest producers of hogs. [Spanbauer 2010]

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, many of Northampton's men enlisted in the Confederate Army. On July 28, 1863, the county was the site of the Battle of Boon's (Boone's) Mill within the Gumberry Swamp. Matt Whittaker Ransom, a confederate leader, was sent to defend a bridge carrying the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad over the Roanoke River (Figure 12). The Union forces hoped to "capture and burn the Weldon Bridge, thus disrupting the flow of supplies from Wilmington to Petersburg, Richmond, and the Army of Northern Virginia" (Kiger 2006). After a five-hour skirmish, the battle was won by Matt Whittaker Ransom and his Confederate brigade when Union troops retreated to Jackson (Powell 2006).

At the end of the Civil War socio-economic conditions remained largely stable, thanks to the self-subsisting practice of Yeoman farming. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, railroads were on the rise, farming was shifting to cash crops, and subsistence farming was losing favor as towns saw stores selling consumer goods pop up around railroad depots (Spanbauer 2010). After the end of slavery, tenant framing and sharecropping became the preferred methods of farm labor. By the turn of the twentieth century, a network of railroads ran across Northampton County, connecting towns within the county and the county itself, to larger markets beyond its boundaries (Spanbauer 2010).

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Figure 12. Matt Whitaker Ransom. Image from Library of Congress (1870).

Though still a segregated society after the Civil War, Northampton County had prominent white and black civic leaders, physicians, lawyers, businessmen, sheriffs, and justices-of-the peace. It was likely, this collaborative spirit that kept the Klu Klux Klan from becoming active in the county (Spanbauer 2010).

At the turn of the century, towns in Northampton County thrived. Public infrastructure improved, railroads continued to assist the economy by shipping goods and by the 1910s, the Northampton was introduced to the automobile. Automobiles lead to the development of rural crossroads throughout the county. Although not incorporated as towns and without the convenience of a post office, they served as important small retail centers to farmers (Spanbauer 2010).

According to Spanbauer,

> Northampton County had been transformed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by vast changes in transportation and technological advancements in agriculture, construction, household operations, and communication. The economy boomed with the construction of railroads, commercial districts, stylish residential neighborhoods and farmhouses, new mills and stores, schools, and public buildings. The great leaps the county had made would be interrupted by the Great Depression that followed the stock market crash in 1929 and extended to the beginning of World War II in 1941. [Spanbauer 2010]

In Northampton County, the tenant farming that began after the end of the Civil War continued into the twentieth century. In 1910, tenant farmers operated 57% of the farms, in 1930, that number had increased to 72% and by 1950, the number fell to 65% (Spanbauer 2010).

Northampton County, and its agrarian economy, very much felt the effects of the Great Depression. A volatile cotton market, decreased tobacco exports, and the introduction of synthetic fibers left many farmers destitute (Spanbauer 2010). The situation was so grave, the Raleigh *News and Observer* identified a "'trail

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of poverty' running through Northampton, Martin, Bertie, Gates and Halifax counties" (Bell 1982). Like elsewhere at the time, residents of Northampton also felt the effects of struggling banks and railroads throughout the Great Depression. It was not until FDR's New Deal that Northampton began to get some relief. Northampton County benefited from benefited from several programs, including the Work Progress Administration (WPA), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Farm Security Administration (FSA) among others (Badger 1981).

The population of Northampton County reached its peak in 1950 at 28,432 then began a 40-year decline until the next increase in 2000. This is due, in part, "to the completion of Interstate-95 in neighboring Halifax County, which diverted automobile traffic away from U.S. Highway 301" (Spanbauer 2010). Today, Northampton County remains a rural, agrarian community. Main crops include soybean, peanut, and cotton (Spanbauer 2010).

On the 1919 and 1920 USGS topographic maps of the project area (Figure 13), Vultare Station is identified at the northern end of modern-day Summit Trail, a small road off North Carolina 46 approximately 476 feet southeast of Vincent Wood Lane. While a small crossroad community called Vultare is known to the southeast of where Vultare Station is noted, through research, nothing was found on Vultare Station. Historic railroad maps were examined and although railroads were in the area, they were further east mainly through Gaston. No other documentation consulted identified Vultare Station.

VL Director Property History

The Wesson House (NP0284) which was recorded in 2017 as part of the 2017 Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation Widen and Improve NC 46 From Nc 48 In Gaston to The Virginia State Line, Northampton County, North Carolina sits within the VL Director Tract (Chase et al. 2017). It is believed that William Wesson and his wife moved to the property following their marriage in 1840 and built what became known as Wesson House (Chase et al. 2017:210). The original house which was a "Federal-Greek Revival tripartite house, likely dating from the 1820s–1840s" (Chase et al. 2017:205) was demolished c. 2014 but based on a 1980 photograph of the property and aerial imagery, the archaeological footprint of the building is near the ridge northwest of the current farmhouse. In addition to the original house site, based on the 1919 USGS map, additional buildings are visible adjacent to a central road extending across the property (see Figure 13). These were likely agricultural outbuildings that are no longer extant.

According to the 1850 federal slave schedule, Wesson owned 21 slaves (Chase et al. 2017:210). Based on layouts of similar-sized piedmont plantations, the slave dwellings were likely located near agricultural fields, on high ground (to provide visibility), and likely along some type of road or accessway (Vlach 1993). While it is not definitively known where the slave dwellings were located, if the central road shown on the 1919 map was present prior to 1865, it is possible these dwellings were located somewhere in this vicinity. In 1871, The Wesson family left the property for Powhatan, Virginia and sold their property to Henry House. Over the next 40 years the property changed hands several times and was presumed to be used as an investment property for timbering, until purchased by George T. Ingram in 1919, who is believed to be the first owner to reside on the property since the sale to House. The c. 1920 bungalow house that is located to the south of the Wesson House location, is believed to have been Ingram's residence.

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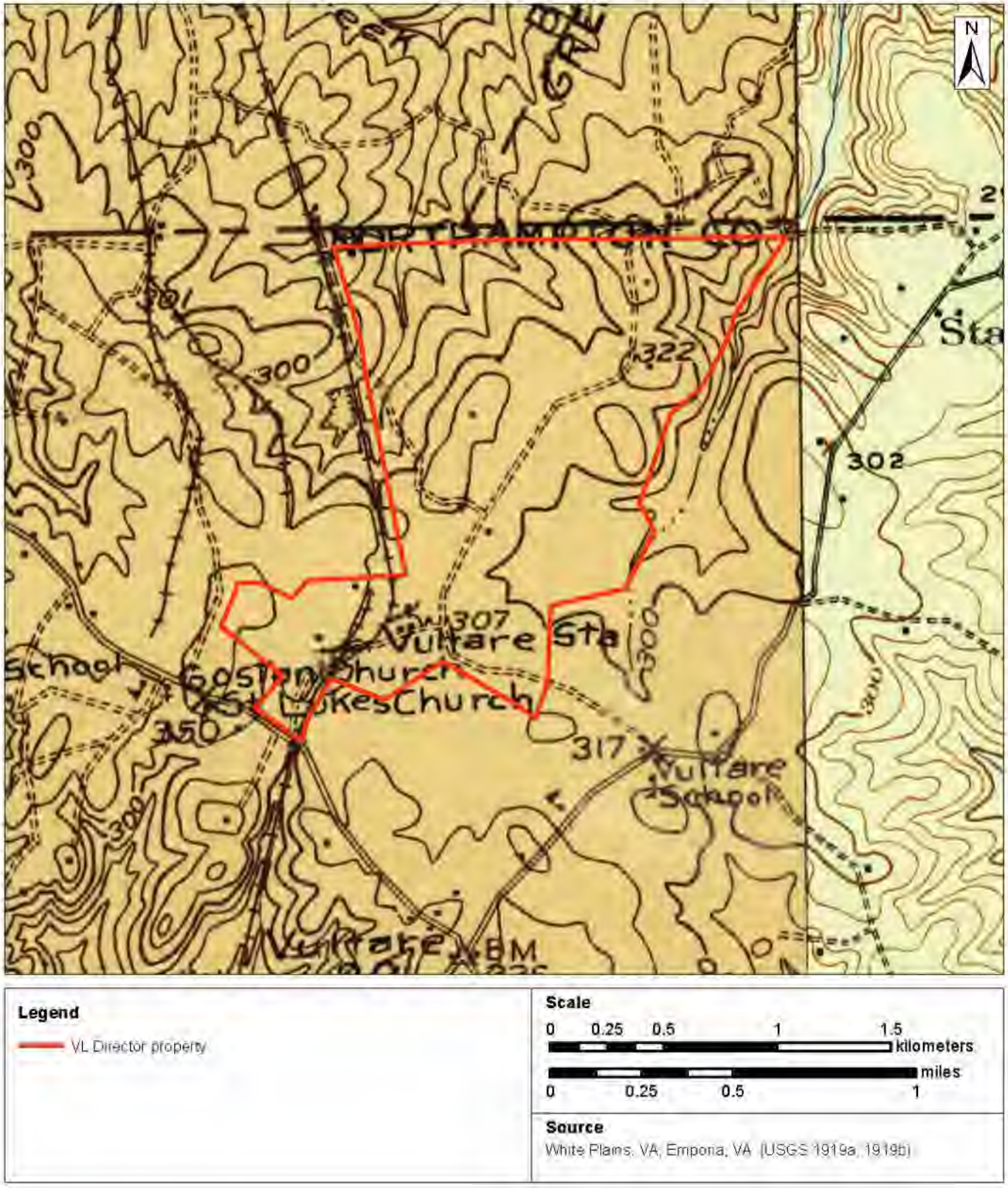

Figure 13. Subject property, showing structures, roads and railroads present in 1919 on White Plains, VA and Emporia, VA topographic maps (U.S. Geological Survey 1919a, 1919b)

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Additionally, Ingram constructed the cotton gin and other warehouse buildings adjacent to the railroad near NC46 (Chase et al. 2017:212). As the railroad appears on the 1919 map, it is presumed to have been constructed prior to Ingram's ownership and likely for use by timbering companies operating on the property.

Based on previous surveys, the Wesson House (NP0284 demolished) was a Federal-Greek Revival tripartite house, which was demolished around 2014 (Chase et al. 2017:205). One building, NP1142, was identified during the survey. The building is an abandoned dwelling that appears on both the 1919 *White Plains, VA* map (Figure 14) and 1963 and 1981 USGS topographic maps (Figure 15 and Figure 16). Additional information concerning NP1142 is found in Appendix C.

The property has generally remained undeveloped during the twentieth century, though has consistently been utilized for pine cultivation since at least 1955. Historic topographic maps indicate two residences on the upland areas in the northeast and west portions of the property in 1919, and several others appear scattered around the property by 1920. These additional properties appear on the 1939 topographic maps. At least one house and several scattered outbuildings appear on the 1964 topographic mapping (U.S. Geological Survey 1919a, 1919b, 1920, 1963a, 1963b). A large tract of the pine along the western half of the upper APE was logged prior to 1998. The portion to the north of this was logged in 2003 and the northwest corner in 2005. In 2015, all the pine except two small central locations was cleared from the VL Director property (Google Earth 2021). Neither of these areas that were left undisturbed are proposed for ground disturbing activity.

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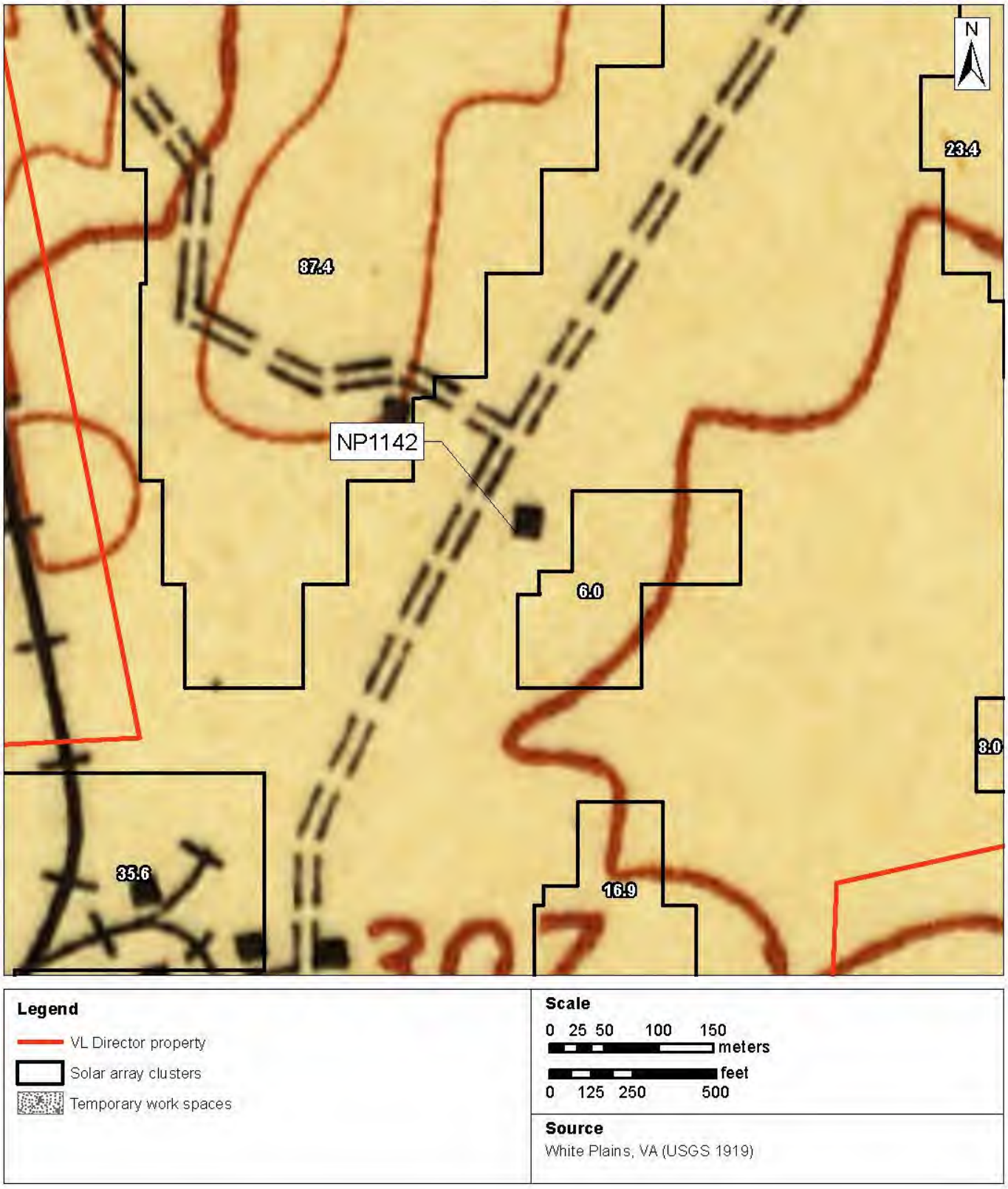

Figure 14. Location of NP1142 on 1919 White Plains, VA topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey 1919a).

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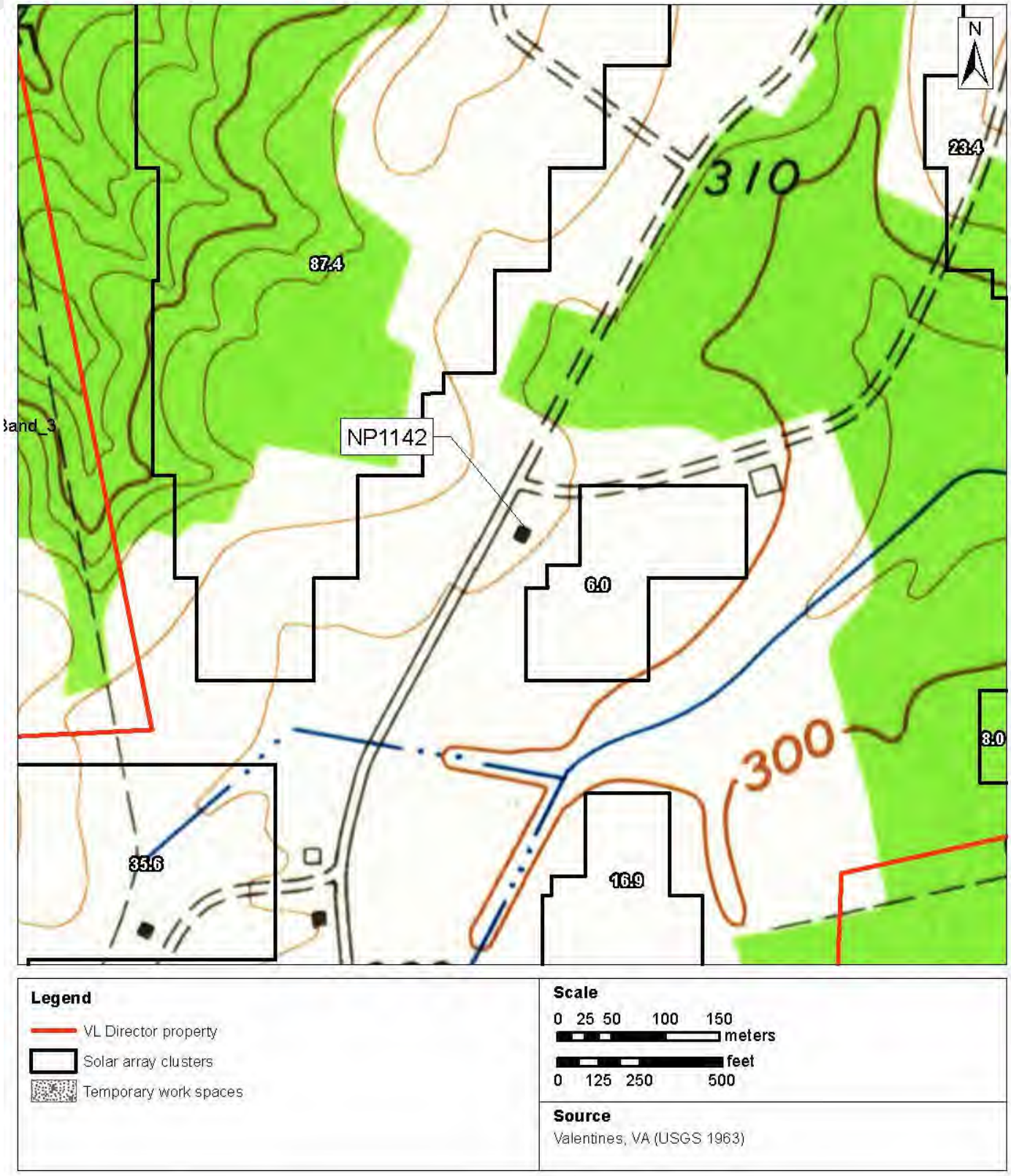

Figure 15. Location of NP1142 on 1963 Valentines, VA topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey 1963a).

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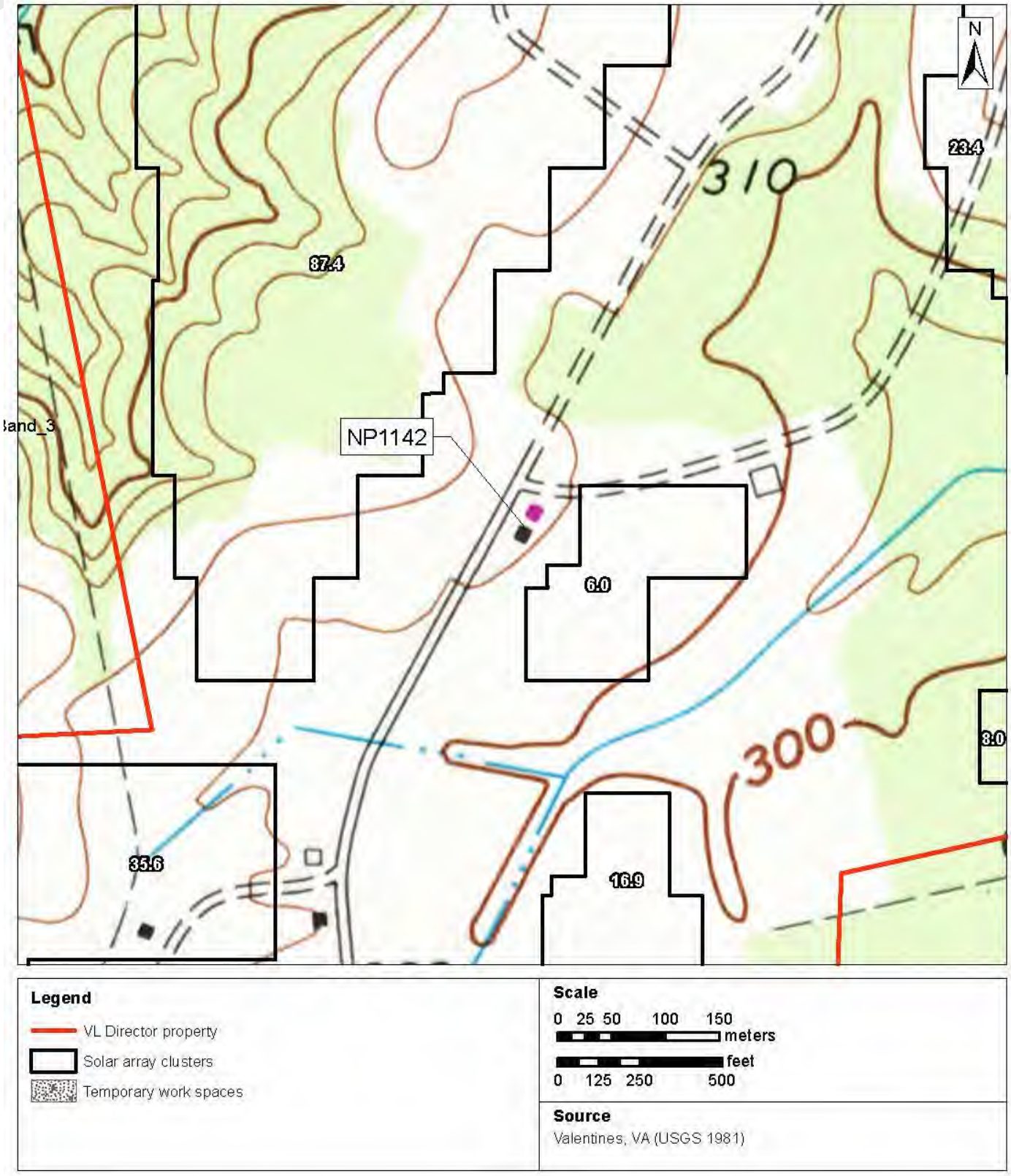

Figure 16. Location of NP1142 on 1981 Valentines, VA topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey 1981).

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CHAPTER FOUR: METHODS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Archaeological Research Questions

Archaeological surveys of large tracts can provide useful information for identifying and assessing broad patterns of human land use and settlement, particularly at the landscape level. With that in mind, this survey was designed to produce data on the distributions of sites and components in relation to other environmental variables. Michael B. Schiffer (1988) provides a framework for the understanding of agents acting upon the archaeological record and its formation process, which he labels Natural Transformation Process (n-transforms) and Cultural Transformation Process (c-transforms). N-transforms may be categorized as weather events, flooding, or soil accretion through natural processes, while c-transforms, perhaps more broadly, refer to any anthropogenic process. Most directly in archaeology, c-transforms are represented by artifact discard or settlement patterns; however, anthropogenic actions such as intensive agriculture can have a significant, albeit incidental, influence on the archaeological record. Although it can be a challenge to plan these types of projects in specific research frameworks, broad questions and themes are necessary to guide data analysis and interpretation. When gathering data to answer these questions, it is further necessary to understand the transformative processes operating on the archaeological record. The following questions served as a guide to the survey:

- What is the known distribution of archaeological sites?
- What is the range of known and expected site types and components? Is there any patterning to site locations in relation to other environmental variables such as landform, distance to water, slope, etc.?
- Are any unique resource types, events, or temporal periods represented?
- What is the distribution of sites with prehistoric ceramics? What types of ceramics are present?
- What is the range of historic site types and their distribution? What periods, themes, or contexts are represented? Are certain types more common than others? Is there evidence for rural industries and/or other economic pursuits? Is there evidence for different ethnicities and, if so, what type of activities were they engaged in?

Background research was conducted to identify and provide a context for evaluating cultural resources within and around the APE. All background research was conducted in accordance with OSA *Standards and Guidelines* (2017). Repositories and/or personnel consulted include those associated with the North Carolina OSA, as well as local libraries and historical society archives.

A variety of source materials were consulted, including regional and municipal histories, census records, genealogical records, and historical and archaeological resource files, as well as environmental, geological, archaeological, and other pertinent studies. Historic maps and aerial photographs were consulted to identify locations of historic structures formerly or currently standing within the APE. Additional resources

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consulted include the United States Census records and historical maps accessed through U.S. Historical Data Systems in order to provide a more complete cultural context for potential findings.

A records search was conducted by OSA in January 2021. Site files were reviewed along with GIS data to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area or within one mile of the APE. As the project area abuts the Virginia state line, a records search was conducted via the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS), a cultural resource records database managed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). Site files were reviewed along with GIS data to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area or within one mile of the APE.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD METHODS

Survey Goals and Methods

The goal of the proposed survey was to identify archaeological sites in the APE. All forms of archaeological survey rely on sampling; it is time and cost-prohibitive to conduct an archaeological survey by excavating all possible site-bearing soils within a project area. The standard for Section 106 compliance is that a reasonable and good faith effort be made to identify historic properties, including archaeological sites. A recommendation of potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP, as well as a determination of effects on these sites are also a goal of the initial archaeological survey.

Archaeological testing methods within the APE included visual inspection, pedestrian search, and the systematic use of STPs, as appropriate per field conditions. All areas within the 294.35-acre APE were visually inspected. Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted at intervals no greater than 10 meters apart in areas with surface visibility of 50 percent or higher, such as areas with exposed subsoil across the surface or within existing road for which improvements are proposed. Sites identified by pedestrian survey were shovel tested at a density of no less than 4 per acre. Approximately 11.9 percent of the APE was pedestrian surveyed. Approximately 48.7 percent of the APE was shovel tested at 30-meter intervals. The remaining 39.4 percent was not excavated due to excessive visible disturbance, presence of cemeteries, or slope. Regardless, all areas were visually inspected and documented (Photograph 1 to Photograph 7). The methods employed within each portion of the APE are identified on the mapping within the Results Chapter.

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Photograph 1. Example of visible disturbance within project area.

Photograph 2. Example of visible logging disturbance within project area, partially obscured by existing overgrowth.

Photograph 3. Example of subsoil on the surface in disturbed portion of the project area.

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Photograph 4. Example of sloped portion of APE within mixed hardwoods, obscured by existing vegetation.

Photograph 5. Example of slope, facing upslope toward ridge within planted pine portion of the project area.

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Photograph 6. Example of small area of subsoil on surface within the project area.

Photograph 7. Example of limited standing water within the project area.

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Wesson Plantation

In a communication dated February 22, 2021 (see Appendix D), OSA review archaeologists recommended that additional measures be taken to identified residences and cemeteries of enslaved individuals associated with the Wesson plantation.

In efforts to accomplish this, JMT conducted visual inspection of the entire APE, primarily within the LOD, though all areas within a 50-foot buffer of the LOD were also visually inspected to identify any resources and/or portions of resources located outside the LOD that have potential to be impacted by proposed ground disturbance. For example, due to the dense vegetation within the project area, unmarked graves associated with identified cemeteries may be present that are not visible due to successive years of plowing and disturbance. Due to the density of surrounding vegetation, conducting geophysical survey to identify potential shafts not visible on the surface would not be possible. Accordingly, all areas within the 50-foot buffer were inspected to identify any cemeteries or resources directly adjacent to the LOD. Visual inspection of the areas APE within and directly outside the APE assisted with the identification of 31NP413, a historic cemetery in the northwest project area. It is likely that those interred at this cemetery had an association with the property either as antebellum slave labor or potentially post-war tenant farmers. This site is discussed in greater depth later in this report.

Metal detection sampling was also employed in order to identify material potentially associated with early historic occupations on the property. Systematic metal detection has proven to be the most effective means of acquiring data at historic sites with ephemeral artifact scatters that may not be effectively identified through shovel testing. A sampling method was employed to acquire data, if present, from the area north of the extant cluster of buildings, presumed to be the former location of the c. 1840 Wesson House. Areas not subject to metal detection were those consisting of dense vegetation (limiting the sweep of the metal detector) and newly identified historic artifact scatter sites exhibiting lack of integrity or research potential (i.e., artifacts in a secondary context, nondiagnostic and/or limited diagnostic artifacts).

Systematic Shovel Testing

The APE for archaeological resources consists of a 294.35-acre area that encompasses all known potential project disturbances. The Phase I archaeological fieldwork was conducted by the JMT field technician team, under the direct supervision of Garrett Silliman and Katherine Thorwart. Conditions were described in field notes and photographed with a digital camera. Survey areas, identified archaeological sites, and representative stratigraphic profiles from sites and survey areas were photographed when possible. Field maps and a Trimble Geo7X handheld global positioning (GPS) device were utilized in the field to record the locations of all site boundaries, positive shovel tests, surface finds, visible archaeological features, and any other natural or cultural features within the identified sites. Negative shovel tests were recorded via field maps and GPS when possible.

Identification efforts consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing of the entire project area. In order to provide a comprehensive survey of the entire subject property, areas were shovel tested at 30-meter intervals along transects spaced 30 meter apart. When applicable, shovel test transects conformed to the natural topography, generally following the landform. Low probability areas, which include areas that

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exhibited excessive slope (i.e., greater than 15 percent), identified excessive disturbance, or apparent wetlands were surveyed via pedestrian walkover and visual inspection, but not shovel tested.

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals throughout portions of the APE that were considered high probability. Based on the initial reconnaissance of the project area and wetland survey data, high probability areas were defined as any areas that were not in low lying, wet areas. The testable areas comprised approximately 253 acres of the 294.35-acre APE. All shovel tests were at least 30 cm in diameter, screened through 0.64-cm (1/4”) mesh, and excavated to sterile subsoil, hardpan, or to the water table. Excavation of STPs followed soil horizons (identified by differences in soil color, texture, and/or other observed conditions). At each shovel test containing cultural material, a series of radial shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals. For the purposes of this project, radials were excavated in a cruciform pattern around a designated positive, in all four cardinal directions around the positive regular-interval shovel test. Site boundaries were defined by either two negative shovel tests, by the limit of the APE, or by topography. Landforms, natural or cultural features, and the limits of the APE were also considered when determining the boundary of a site. In circumstances where the site was located on the edge of the APE boundary, but within the subject property, STPs were excavated in all directions to provide adequate boundaries.

Artifacts over 50 years old were collected by testing location and stratigraphic provenience; artifacts less than 50 years old or modern debris (plastic, aluminum foil, etc.) were noted but may not have been collected. Soil horizons encountered in each STP were described using standard pedological terminology including USDA soil descriptions, Munsell color codes, depth, and the presence or absence of artifacts. All STPs were refilled following documentation and recordation.

Archaeological sites were defined as any location containing one or more artifacts, or visible archaeological features. When discovered, the locations of all sites were recorded using a Trimble Geo7X handheld GPS device. All sites were assigned a temporary number in the field. Draft North Carolina site forms were completed and requests for state site numbers were submitted to the NC OSA for all locations. Final site forms will be submitted following acceptance of this report.

Metal Detection Reconnaissance

Metal detection sampling was also employed in order to identify material potentially associated with early historic occupations on the property. Systematic metal detection has proven to be the most effective means of acquiring data at historic sites with ephemeral artifact scatters that may not be effectively identified through shovel testing. A sampling method was employed to acquire data, if present, from the area north of the extant cluster of buildings, presumed to be the former location of the c. 1840 Wesson House.

Five transects extending through this portion of the APE, 10 meters (+/-30 ft) apart, were explored. All metal detection was performed by Garrett Silliman, an Advanced Metal Detection for the Archaeologist (AMDA) instructor, and one day was spent in the field. Metal detection was performed with a Minelab CTX 30-30 detector along each transect using established methods of metal detection survey as per the North Carolina State Guidelines and standards/practices established by the AMDA. All targets were marked with

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a fiberglass pin flag. Areas, such as the central portion of the first metal detection transect, that exhibited a wide broadcast of iron material were not flagged as individual targets but identified where the scatter of near surface material initiated and terminated.

Within each investigated area, identified metal targets were selected for excavation. Targets were selected for excavation based on their conductivity signature, and a selection of presumed metal types were excavated to verify the signature readings provided by the machine. At this time, all flags were mapped by annotating a sketch map and targets were selected for excavation. Following selection, all targets were excavated at the pin flag to recover all potential artifacts providing the signal with the aid of a Minelab or Deteknix pinpointer tool. At this time, modern items such as aluminum cans, bottle caps, etc. were discarded and their pin flags removed.

As the signal of the initial find may have masked the signal of any additional material in the vicinity, it was necessary to return to select areas following the initial find's excavation. Following excavation, all verifiable historic artifacts were given a metal detection find (MDF) number and any modern materials were removed from the survey area. The location of all MDFs were recorded in field notes and on the site map.

4.3 LAB METHODS

The recovered artifacts were entered onto a bag list by distinct proveniences. The materials were accessioned, washed, and analyzed following standard procedures and prepared for curation according to NC OSA's Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines. The analysis identified prehistoric lithics by raw material and morphological class. Historic ceramics were categorized by ware and decoration (if applicable). Artifacts arrived from the field accompanied by the bag log, which contained the provenience information recorded in the field. Bag log information was added to the database and provenience numbers were assigned.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Analysis of prehistoric artifacts was conducted using standard terminology and the OSA laboratory guidelines. Prehistoric artifacts were generally cataloged by raw material, type, and morphology when applicable. Lithic tools were described and also typed when possible. Andrefsky (2005) served as the foundation for the prehistoric catalog. No ceramics, groundstone, or other non-lithic prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the current undertaking.

Flake

Flakes are the by-products of lithic reduction. Sometimes, they are the intended result and other times the residue of different activities. In its simplest form, a flake has a single interior surface, a partially or wholly intact platform remnant, and termination (e.g., feather, hinge, or overshot).

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Flake Fragment
Flakes that do not retain a striking platform or bulb of force can rarely be classified to a specific category. Flakes that fall within this category may or may not retain a cortical surface. These flakes are recognized as undifferentiated byproducts of the reduction process.

Angular Debris
Shatter or debris are pieces of stone that appear to have been broken as part of the flaked stone tool manufacturing process. It is probably formed during the earliest stages of core reduction and establishes workable surfaces for further reduction. Shatter tends towards blocky or angular stone with no obvious flake scars present. It is more ambiguous than other debitage categories because its form could easily have been produced naturally or could be the result of other non-tool manufacturing processes.

Platform Remnant Type
The presence of a platform remnant is often the best indicator of the reduction stage and overall lithic technology for debitage. For whole and proximal flakes, the platform remnant type was recorded as either cortical, flat, faceted, or unknown. In general, platform remnant type has bearing on establishing what stage of the reduction sequence the artifact may have been created during; cortical or flat platforms are associated with early stages of reduction (core reduction flake) while faceted platforms and/or those exhibiting platform remnant lipping are associated with later stages of reduction (bifacial thinning flake).

Biface
Specimens categorized simply as bifaces, rather than hafted bifaces, exhibit flake scars on two faces with no hafting element readily noticeable (Andrefsky 2005; Crabtree 1972). These items need not be ovoid in shape and in many instances are broken so that their original form can no longer be identified. Broken biface portions are often undifferentiated and termed biface fragments.

Biface manufacture has often been classified according to different production stages (Callahan 1979; Crabtree 1972; Whittaker 1994). For the current study, biface analysis was divided into three stages based on size, extent of flaking, morphology, and edge sinuosity.

Initial manufacture of finished tools could be blanks, abandoned attempts, or utilized tools. Early-stage specimens generally show percussion (primary) flaking of both faces with little to no evidence of pressure (secondary) flaking. This initial flaking is considered a part of the thinning process necessary for tool production. These crude, oval-shaped artifacts often exhibit some cortex. Middle stage implements generally have negative percussion evidence indicative of pressure (secondary) flaking.

This later stage in manufacture further thins the biface with initial formation and sharpening of the blade edges. It is possible for a middle stage biface to show evidence of use by a finished edge or partial edge. Shape ranges from oval to triangular and there is little, or no cortex retained. Late-stage specimens are uniformly shaped, with distinct mediolateral thinning tending toward equal spacing. Distal and proximal ends should be distinguishable but lack the definition of hafted biface specimens.

Hafted Biface
Hafted bifaces are commonly referred to as projectile points/knives. The term “hafted biface” infers no specific use yet allows items to be characterized based solely on macroscopic morphological attributes.

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They are distinguished by the presence of a clear haft element and likely served as multi-purpose tools (Andrefsky 2005; Kelly 1988). When possible, these were classified according to existing typologies (Coe 1964; Justice 1995; Oliver 1985). However, if the item could not be grouped within a predefined type, it was described morphologically.

Historic Artifacts

Analysis of historic artifacts was based on methods outlined by South (1977) for pattern analysis. Although South's system was intended for Colonial-era British sites, it has been widely adopted and modified for use on other historic sites. For purposes of this project, artifacts were classified only to organize the data into meaningful analytic units and to provide consistency with previous studies. Other analytical schemes were also used to supplement this information (Orser et al. 1987). Artifacts were also identified by material type, function, and presumed date range following well known sources such as Noël-Hume (1969), Miller et al. (2000), and Toulouse (1971). Specific attention was paid to establishing the chronological framework for historic sites by providing date ranges for all artifacts to the best extent possible. In general, the historic assemblages were too small to provide reliable data for mean ceramic dates (MCD) or *terminus post quem* (TPQ) dates; however, TPQ for any historic site will be based on the latest manufacture date of an artifact in a given context.

Historic ceramics were classified according to well established types (e.g., creamware, pearlware, whiteware, etc.). Most of these have well established date ranges that often provide good information about site occupation and use. It must be remembered that the dates for ceramics at a particular site may be highly variable depending on whether or not it was in an urban or rural setting and how much access individuals had to markets.

- Whiteware is a general term for a range of refined earthenware that emerged in Britain around 1820. Variations of this type were manufactured throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, making its usefulness as a dating tool problematic in the absence of other artifact types. Specific design elements have more temporal sensitivity, with decal and transfer printing popular at different times in the nineteenth century. Makers marks became common on whiteware and are important for dating sites.
- Ironstone is a term that generally applies to the paste of ceramics between earthenware and porcelain (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). This type became popular as tableware for both individual and institutional use, particularly restaurants and hotels. Decorated ironstone was more common in the late nineteenth century and plain types dominated into the twentieth century. Ironstone appeared as early as the mid-nineteenth century and continued into modern times.
- Stoneware generally refers to a dense, hard-bodied ceramic fired at very high temperatures. It was common throughout the United States in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for utilitarian purposes in the forms of crocks, jugs, and jars. Salt glazing was a common exterior finish. It was added to the kiln during the firing process and vaporized in response to the intense heat. Interiors were generally finished with slips. Other forms, such as Albany slip and alkaline glaze, were common in the South during the late nineteenth century.

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Ceramic vessels in archaeological assemblages may have been imported from foreign sources, particularly in the Colonial period, or from local sources beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Local potters in Cumberland (Fayetteville), Randolph, Moore, and Chatham Counties were present by at least 1820 and may have been important sources (Zug 1986). In Fayetteville, local potters emerged and relied on locally available clay sources for their materials (Scarborough 1986). Additional materials such as brick and tile were also manufactured locally.

Container glass was used for a variety of forms and windowpanes (Lorrain 1968). Early forms of glass were blown by hand and were relatively expensive to produce and transport (Miller and Sullivan 1984). By the mid-nineteenth century manufacturing improvements led to higher output and less expensive options. Container glass forms depend on the vessel type, manufacturing method, decorations and labeling, and color. Bottles were available in a range of styles and for different purposes (Munsey 1970). Amethyst glass (solarized) is common on many historic sites and is the product of manganese minerals in the glass reacting to sunlight. Container glass is amenable to dating based on changes in style, function, and technology (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Newman 1970).

Nails are important stylistic and chronological indicators (Edwards and Wells 1993; Jurney 1987; Nelson 1968; Wells 1998). Hand forged nails were manufactured exclusively until the end of the eighteenth century. Cut nails (machine made) were introduced at that time and quickly spread in popularity because they were mass produced and relatively inexpensive (Nelson 1968). Wire nails appeared during the 1850s but did not replace cut nails entirely until the 1890s. Nails are important artifacts for assessing chronological placement of archaeological sites. Morphologically, they can be distinguished based on their shafts, cross sections, tapers, and to a certain extent, their heads (Wells 1998).

Bricks are common features on historic sites in the region. Archaeologically they are typically associated with chimneys and often occur in highly fragmented forms, perhaps a result of material salvage and recycling (Steen 2008). Prior to the mid-nineteenth century, brick-making was done by hand using a process involving forms, molds, and firing in brick clamps (Howe et al. 1997). Machine-made bricks appeared at that time and quickly gained popularity.

4.4 CURATION

The project artifacts and records are temporarily being curated at the Raleigh facility of JMT. Upon acceptance of the final report, the curation package will be delivered to the State of North Carolina for permanent curation. The OSA has provided accession numbers.

4.5 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The NRHP significance criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 define eligible cultural resources as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria. Criterion D is most often, but not exclusively, used with archaeological resources.

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- Criterion A: Association with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history;
- Criterion B: Association with persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C: Possession of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; exemplification of the work of a master architect, engineer, or artist; embodiment of high artistic values; or evidence of a significant and discernible entity whose components may lack distinction on their own; and
- Criterion D: Ability to yield information significant to prehistory or history.

Unless noted otherwise, analysis was conducted at a sufficient level to document and justify NRHP eligibility recommendations. This typically included an assessment of cultural periods represented, general site function, site boundaries, and stratigraphic condition/site integrity.

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CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS

The following section provides the results of the background research, archaeological field survey, and metal detection reconnaissance survey for the subject property.

5.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The background research conducted using VCRIS revealed that there were 3 previously recorded sites in Virginia located within one mile of the APE (Table 3; Figure 17). Background data from the OSA indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1-mile of the VL Director property in North Carolina. Of the three sites recorded, 44BR0056-0058, all are prehistoric in association. Collectively, these sites represent occupations from the Middle Archaic (8000-5000 Before Present [B.P.]) through the Late Woodland (2300- 350 B.P) Periods. These archaeological resources indicate the potential site types that may be located in analogous areas of the APE. Additionally, all three sites are located on Beddingfield Creek, which is the closest named drainage to the subject property.

Table 3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the APE.

Site Number	Component	Site Description	NRHP Status	Notes
44BR0056	Prehistoric	Late Woodland camp	Unassessed	Halifax projectile point and Hercules Series pottery. Recorded by MAI 4/1/1984.
44BR0057	Prehistoric	Multi-Component camp: Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unassessed	Savannah River projectile point, sand tempered pottery. Recorded by MAI 4/1/1984.
44BR0058	Prehistoric	Multi-Component camp: Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unassessed	Morrow Mountain I and II projectile points, Savannah River projectile point, sand tempered pottery. Recorded by MAI 4/1/1984.

None of the resources are listed on or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or the Virginia Landmark Register. None of the previously recorded sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the APE.

The results of the records search identified seven above ground historic resources located within the 0.5-mile APE for visual effect. One resource, Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, is eligible for listing on the NRHP. This property also contains an associated graveyard, which is located south of the church proper. The church is not visible from the VL Director property. The remaining resources have been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Of note, a recent survey for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) was conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, concerning above ground historic resources, along the NC 46 corridor, which has provided important historic context for this study (Chase et al. 2017). This is the only cultural resource study conducted in the vicinity of the VL Director property.

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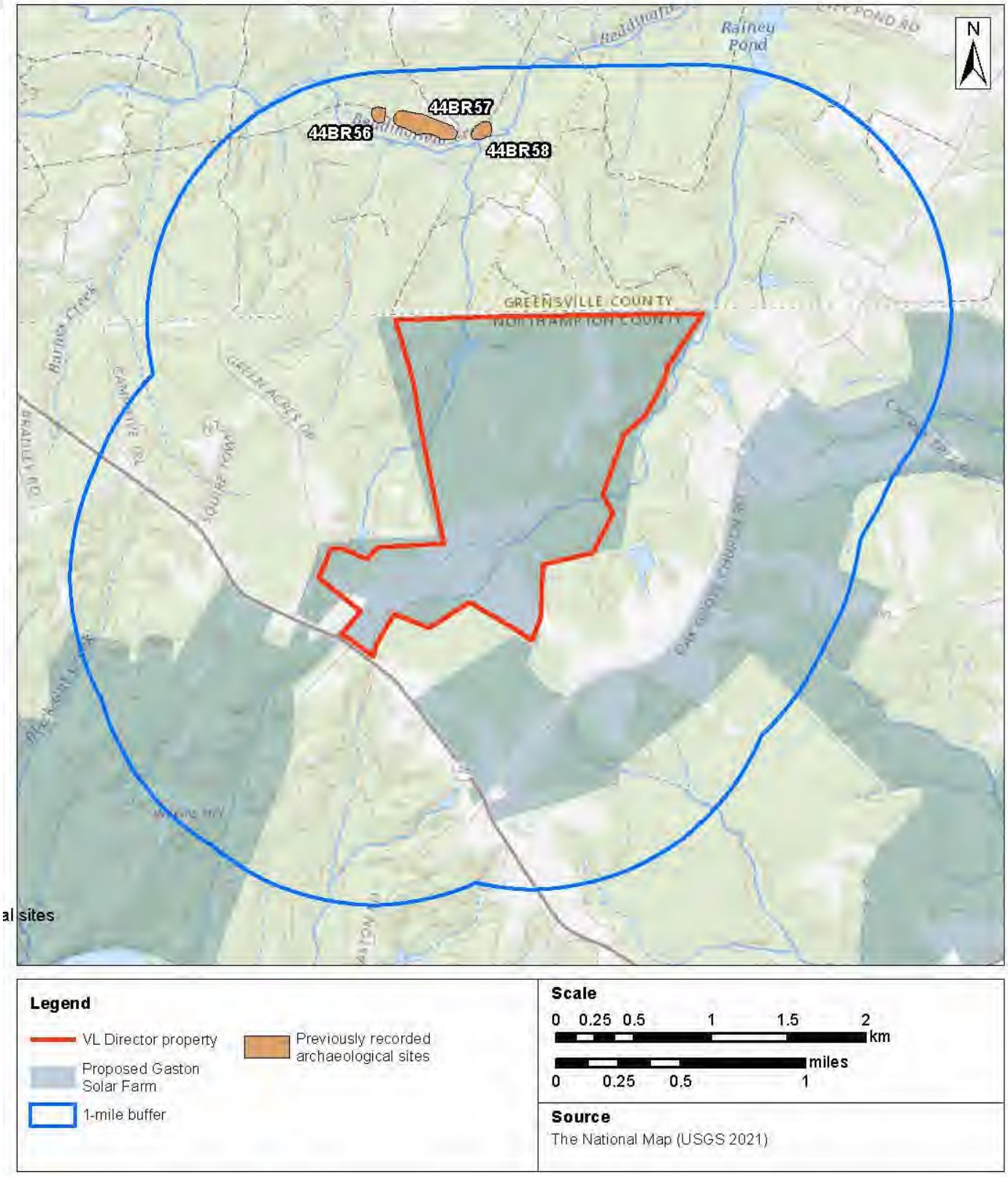

Figure 17. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the APE.

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5.2 ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY RESULTS

A reconnaissance survey was conducted in January 2021 to evaluate current conditions and to assess the potential for archaeological sites (Silliman and Thorwart 2021). Based on this assessment, JMT archaeologists and archaeological field technicians conducted the Phase I survey fieldwork between February and June 2021. A total of 43 discontinuous person-days were spent in the field to complete the Phase I fieldwork.

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals, and pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the entire APE as specified in Chapter 4.2. The APE for the project was defined as a 294.35-acre survey area that encompasses all proposed disturbance within the subject property. Systematic pedestrian survey was conducted at intervals no greater than 10 meters apart in areas with surface visibility of 50 percent or higher, such as areas with exposed subsoil across the surface or within existing road for which improvements are proposed. Per North Carolina *Standards and Guidelines* (2017), shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 30 meters. Areas that exhibited excessive prior disturbance, extensive exposed subsoil, steep slope (i.e., greater than 15%), or standing water were visually inspected, but not shovel tested. Approximately 11.9 percent of the APE was pedestrian surveyed. Approximately 48.7 percent of the APE was shovel tested at 30-meter intervals. The remaining 39.4 percent was not excavated due to visible logging disturbance, presence of cemeteries, or slope. Regardless, all areas were visually inspected and documented.

A total of 11 sub areas were investigated within the project APE (Figure 18). Nine of the sub areas represent proposed array clusters and the remaining two are proposed temporary workspaces. As the acreage of each array cluster was unique, each of the arrays was assigned a sub-area number based on the number of acres contained (e.g., 87.4, 38.7, 25.3) and the workspace areas were referred to as Areas 1, 2, and 2.1. A total of 695 shovel test locations were investigated within the APE. Of these, a subtotal of 633 STPs were negative, 26 STPs were positive for cultural material, and 36 STPs were not excavated due to visible prior logging disturbance, exposed subsoil, steep slope, or standing water. Representative photographs of STP profiles can be found at the end of this report in Appendix E. The discussion below provides an overview of each area, followed by descriptions of archaeological sites encountered.

Survey Areas

Array Area 38.7

Array Area 38.7 is located along the northern extent of the VL Director property, which shares a boundary between the states of Virginia and North Carolina (Figure 19). The landform supporting the array consist of a roughly c-shaped ridgeline, which is largely eroded, disturbed by prior logging activity, and currently under pine cultivation (Photograph 8 and Photograph 9). An unnamed tributary of Beddingfield Creek is located at the base of the ridge's sideslope. A total of 114 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD of Array Area 38.7. A total of 110 were negative, three were positive, and one STP location was not excavated due to slope.

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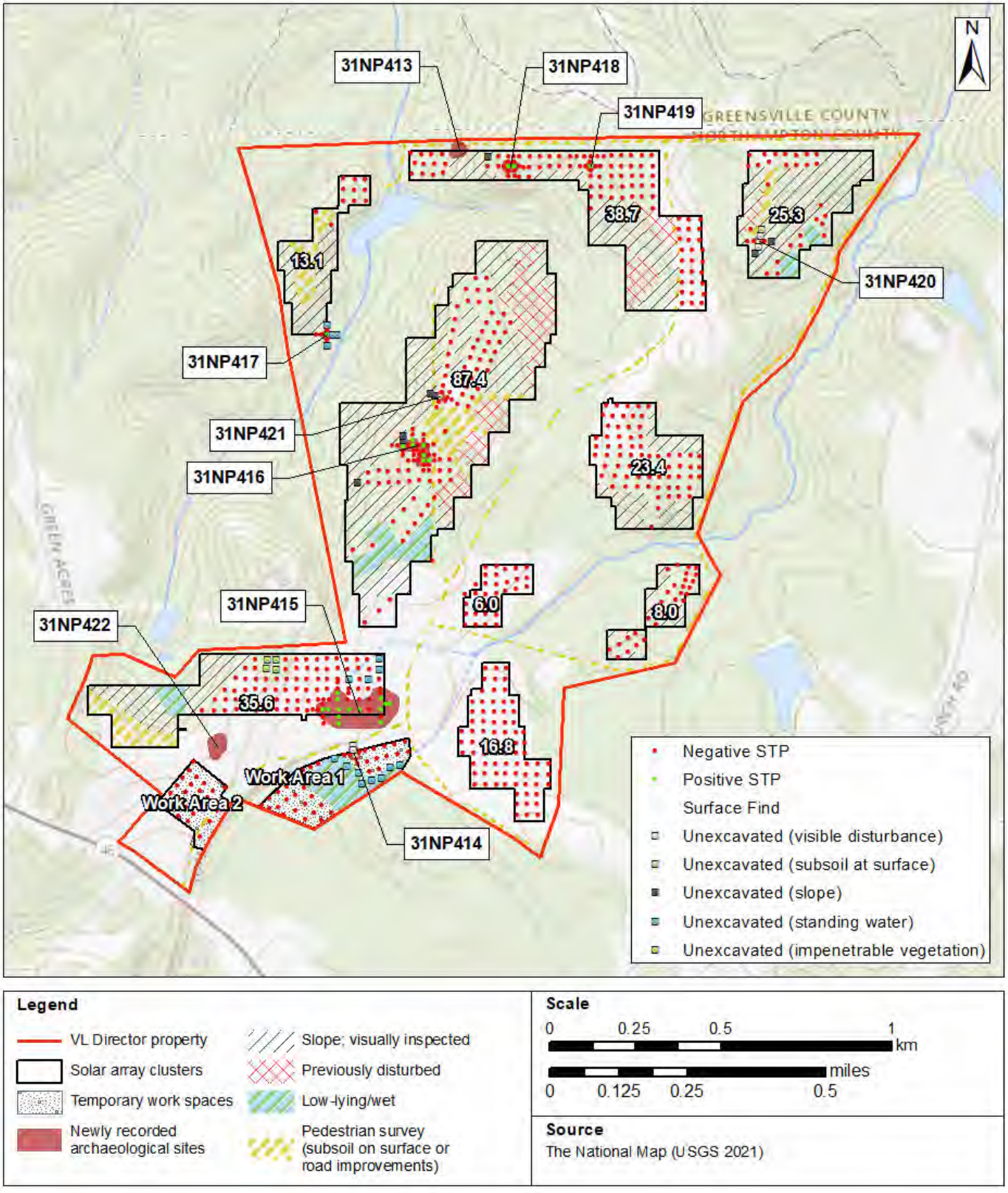

Figure 18. Overall excavation map showing survey areas and STPs.

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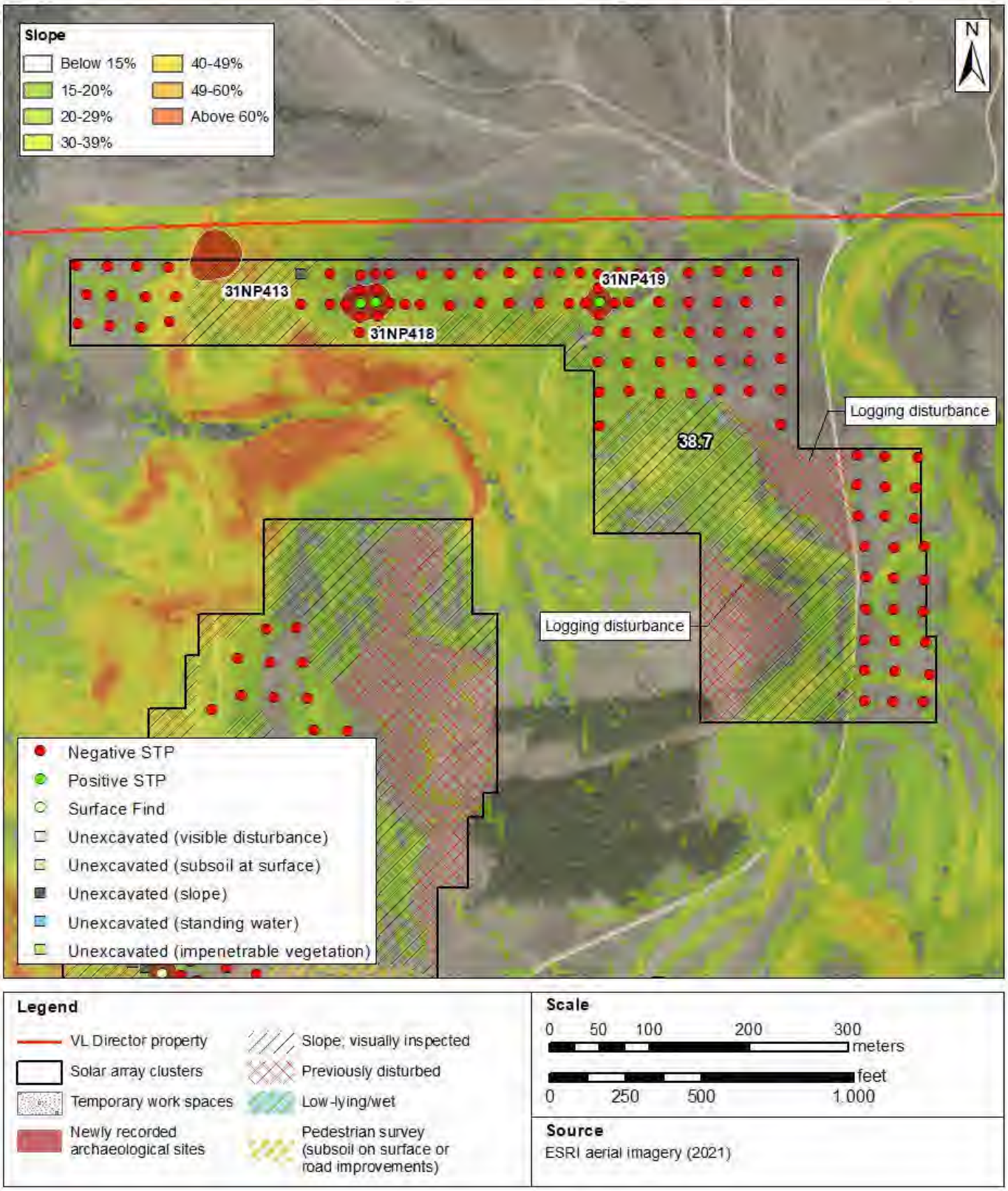

Figure 19. STP location overview map, Array Area 38.7.

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Photograph 8. View of Array Area 38.7, showing entrance off main logging road, to west.

Photograph 9. View of Array Area 38.7 in portion of compartment, east of cemetery, to north.

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The majority of the landform exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4); 10-20 dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay approximately 40-50% gravel (Appendix E, Figure A- 3).

The remaining areas were visually inspected but not shovel tested due to slope or excessive visible disturbance associated with prior logging activity. This portion of the project area has been logged and cleared at least two times since 1985 (NETROnline 2021; Google Earth 2021). The most recent logging event occurred in 2015 when large portions of this portion of the project were logged and completely cleared of all brush (Figure 20). The area has become generally overgrown since that time, though visible and excessive disturbance associated with prior logging events is still evident (Figure 21).

Despite the widespread erosion, pockets of less modified stratigraphy were noted along the edges of the ridge prior to sloping to the south. At these locations, the survey identified two archaeological sites, 31N418 and 31NP419. Additionally, one cemetery was identified at the western extent of the landform. These sites are discussed at greater length in the following section.

Figure 20. View of 2015 logging disturbance in southeastern portion of Array Area 38.7 (Google 2015).

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Figure 21. View of previously disturbed areas, now overgrown, within southeastern portion of Array Area 38.7 (Google 2019).

Array Area 6.0

Array Area 6.0 is located in the central portion of the VL Director property, which is adjacent to the dirt/unimproved road that extends through the central area of the property (Figure 22). The landform supporting the array is located on a level plain with little to distinguish it topographically. The vegetation in the area was comparatively open in comparison to the upland areas (Photograph 10). An unnamed ephemeral drainage is located to the east and south of the array area. A total of 32 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD of Array Area 6.0 and all tests were negative. Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-25 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 25-35 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 4). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced earlier, which reflects cultivation but not widespread erosion.

No artifacts, features or archaeological sites were identified in this array area. During the survey of the sub-area, one standing structure, NP1142, was identified and recorded. Additional information on this resource is provided in Appendix C.

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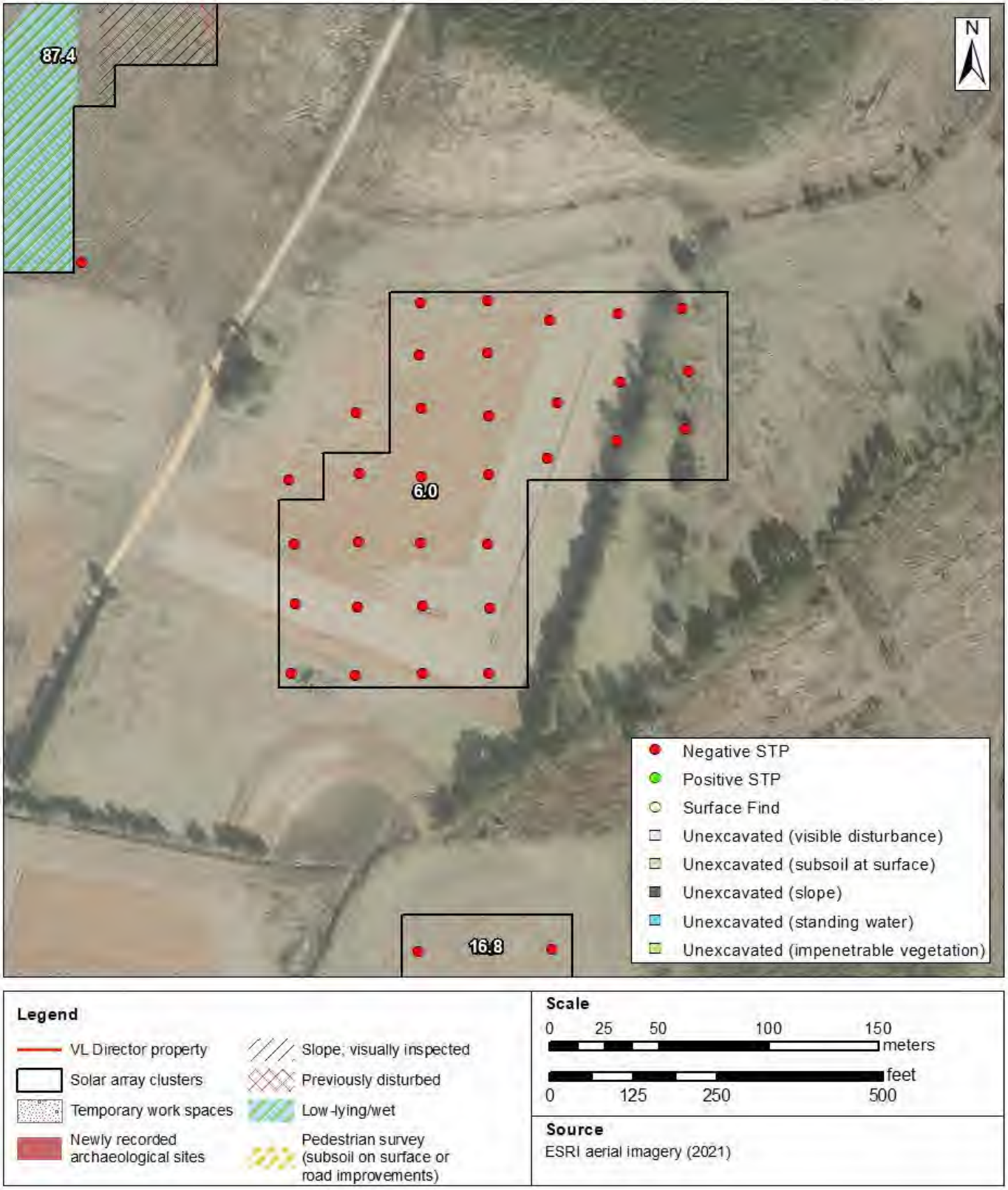

Figure 22. STP location overview map, Array Area 6.0.

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Photograph 10. View of Array Area 6.0, facing south.

Array Area 8.0

Array Area 8.0 is located in the southeastern extent of the VL Director property and east of Array Area 6.0 (Figure 23). The landform supporting the array is best described as a narrow ridge that extends northeast/southwest. The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an understory of brier and vines (Photograph 11). The unnamed drainage observed east of Array Area 6.0 forms the northern boundary of this array area. A total of 30 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD of Array Area 8.0 and all tests were negative. Typical shovel tests in this area were variable with tests closest to the toe of the ridge, nearest the creek, containing: 0-15 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; 15-35 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6); 35-45 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 5). Those on the ridge of the landform exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-20 dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay approximately 40-50% gravel (Appendix E, Figure A- 6).

No artifacts, features or archaeological sites were identified in this array area.

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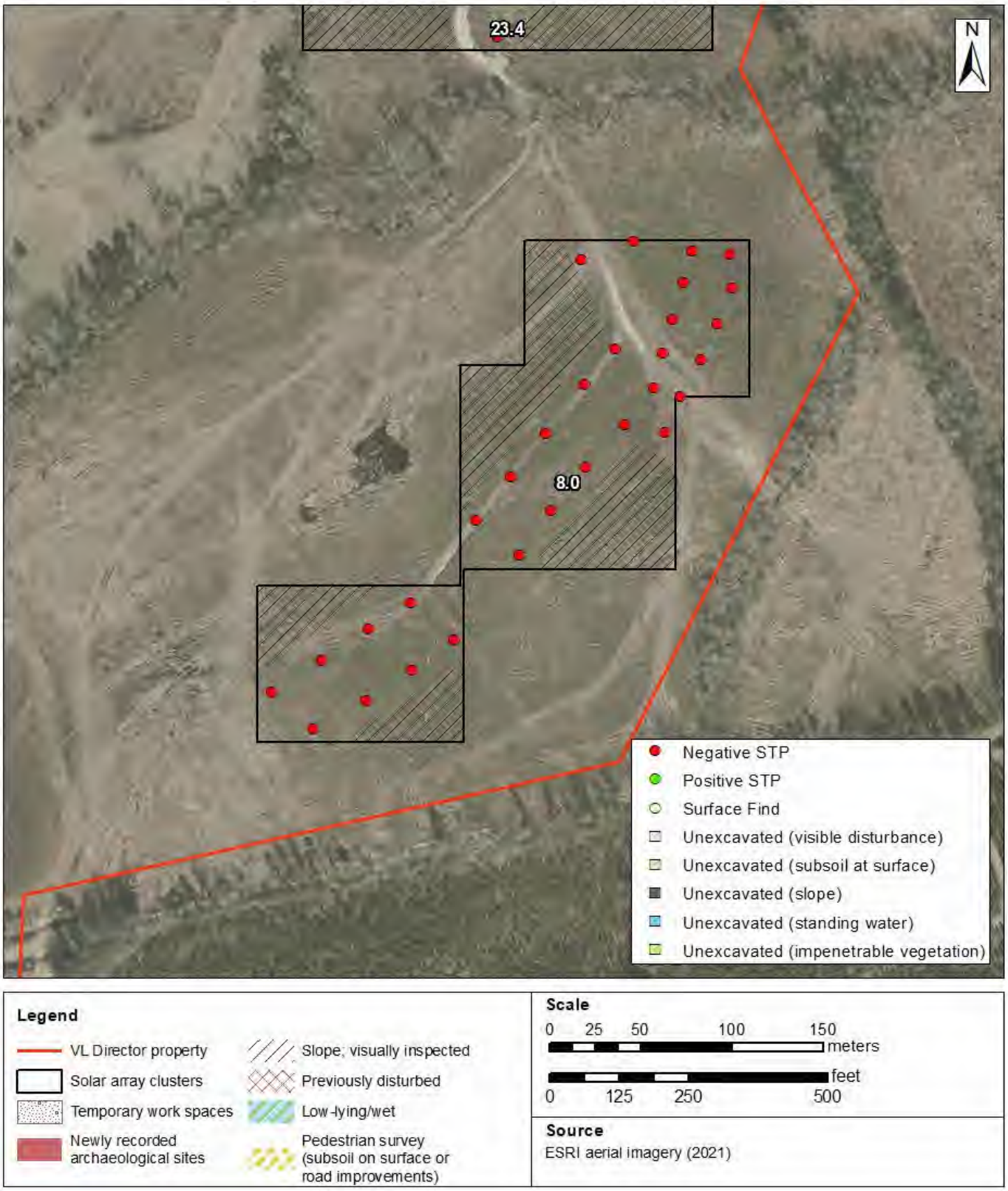

Figure 23. STP location overview map, Array Area 8.0.

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Photograph 11. View of Array Area 8.0, at northern extent of compartment, facing north.

Array Area 16.9

Array Area 16.9 is located in the southeastern portion of the VL Director property, which is adjacent to the dirt/unimproved road that extends through the central area of the property (Figure 24). The landform supporting the array is located on a level plain with little to distinguish it topographically. The vegetation in the area was comparatively open in comparison to the upland areas and consist primarily of tall grass with some planted pine along its margins (Photograph 12). The area is accessed by an existing unimproved road, which extends southeast from the main road that extends through the central portion of the property. A total of 78 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD of Array Area 16.9 and all tests were negative. Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-15 cmbs (I) dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; 15-35 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6); 35-45 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (7.5Y 5/6) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 7). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced earlier, which reflects cultivation but not widespread erosion.

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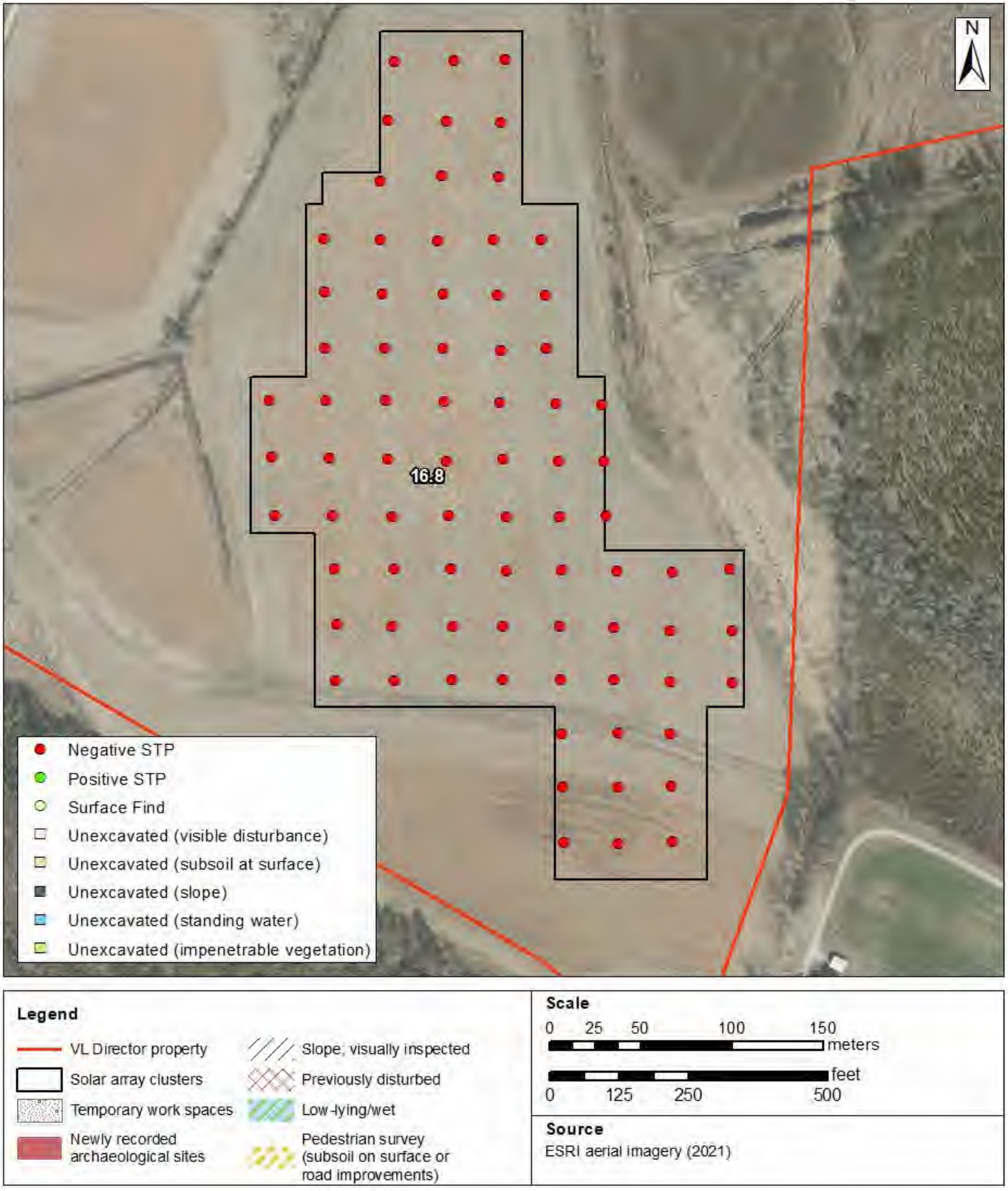

Figure 24. STP location overview map, Array Area 16.9.

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Photograph 12. View of Array Area 16.9, showing existing access road on northern extent.

Array Area 23.4

Array Area 23.4 is located in the eastern extent of the VL Director property and north of Array Area 8.0 (Figure 25). The landform supporting the array is best described as a broad ridge above the unnamed drainage that forms the boundary between this array area and Array Area 8.0. This location was accessed by an existing unimproved road that extends south from the main road and roughly bisects the LOD. The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an understory of brier and vines (Photograph 13).

A total of 69 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD of Array Area 23.4 and all tests were negative. Typical shovel tests in this area exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4); 10-20 dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay approximately 40-50% gravel (Appendix E, Figure A- 8). Outside the broad ridge and narrow toe leading to the drainage, the landform slopes steeply to the south and east.

No artifacts, features, or archaeological sites were identified in this array area.

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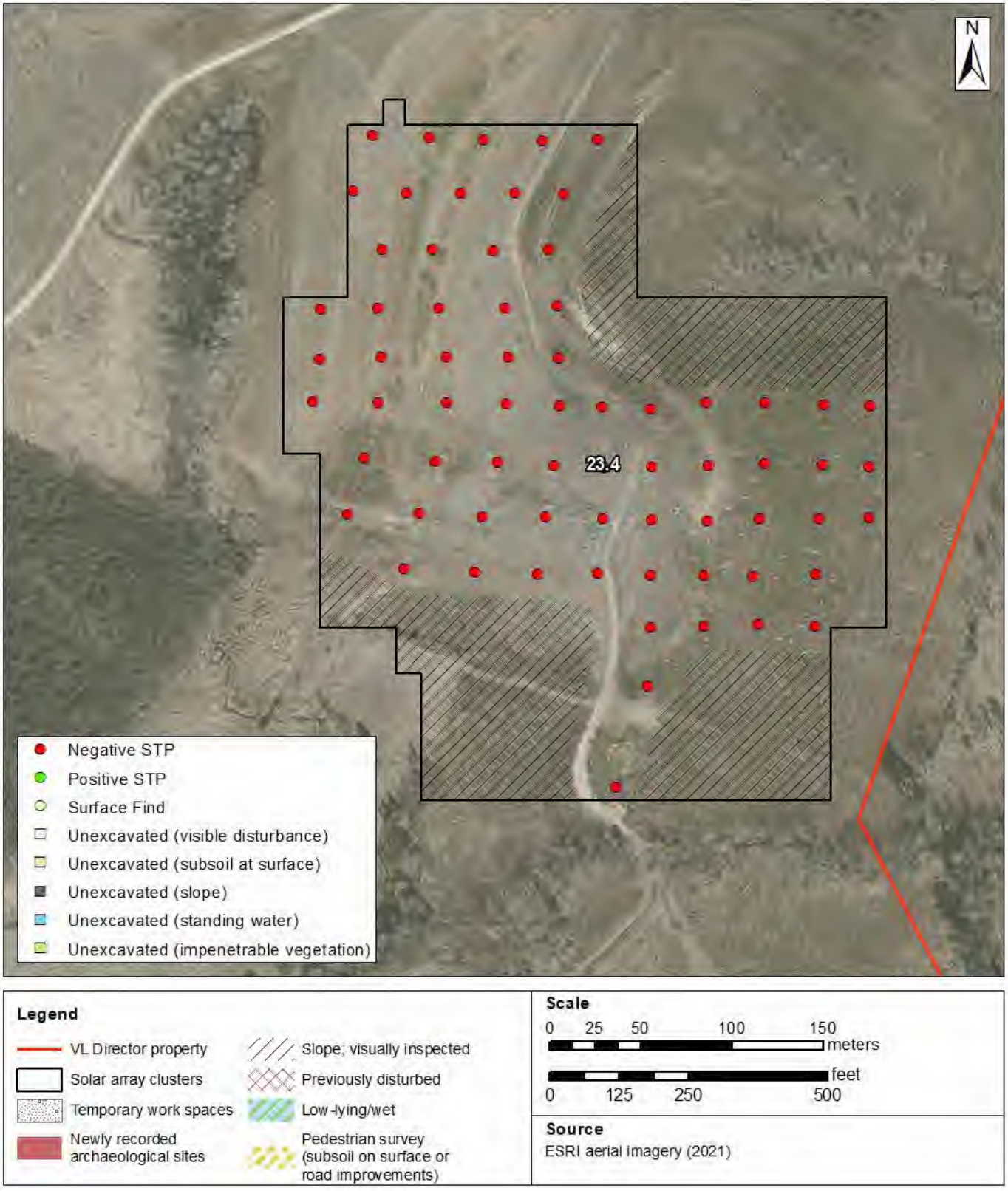

Figure 25. STP location overview map, Array Area 23.4.

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Photograph 13. View of Array Area 23.4, showing open area at top of hill, to northwest.

Array Area 35.6

Array Area 35.6 is located in the central portion of the VL Director property, which is adjacent to the dirt/unimproved road that extends through the central area of the property (Figure 26). The landform supporting the array is located on a gently sloping plain in the eastern extent, which gives way to a bowl-shaped sideslope defined by a central low and wet area. The vegetation in the area was comparatively open in comparison to the upland areas but grows increasingly dense in the vicinity of the low and wet area (Photograph 14). An unnamed ephemeral drainage is located to the northwest of the array area. A total of 109 shovel test locations were investigated at Array Area 35.6, eight of which were not excavated due to standing water or impenetrable vegetation Eight of these shovel tests were excavated outside the LOD area to determine if site 31NP415 continued outside the LOD boundary. A total of 13 positive tests were recorded.

Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-25 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 25-35 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 9). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced earlier, which reflects cultivation but not widespread erosion. The western extent of Array Area 35.6 exhibited either graded land or subsoil on surface. This location and the remaining areas of sideslope were visually inspected but not shovel tested.

One archaeological site, 31NP415, consisting of 13 positive shovel tests, and one surface find was identified in this array area. Additional information concerning this site is found in the following section.

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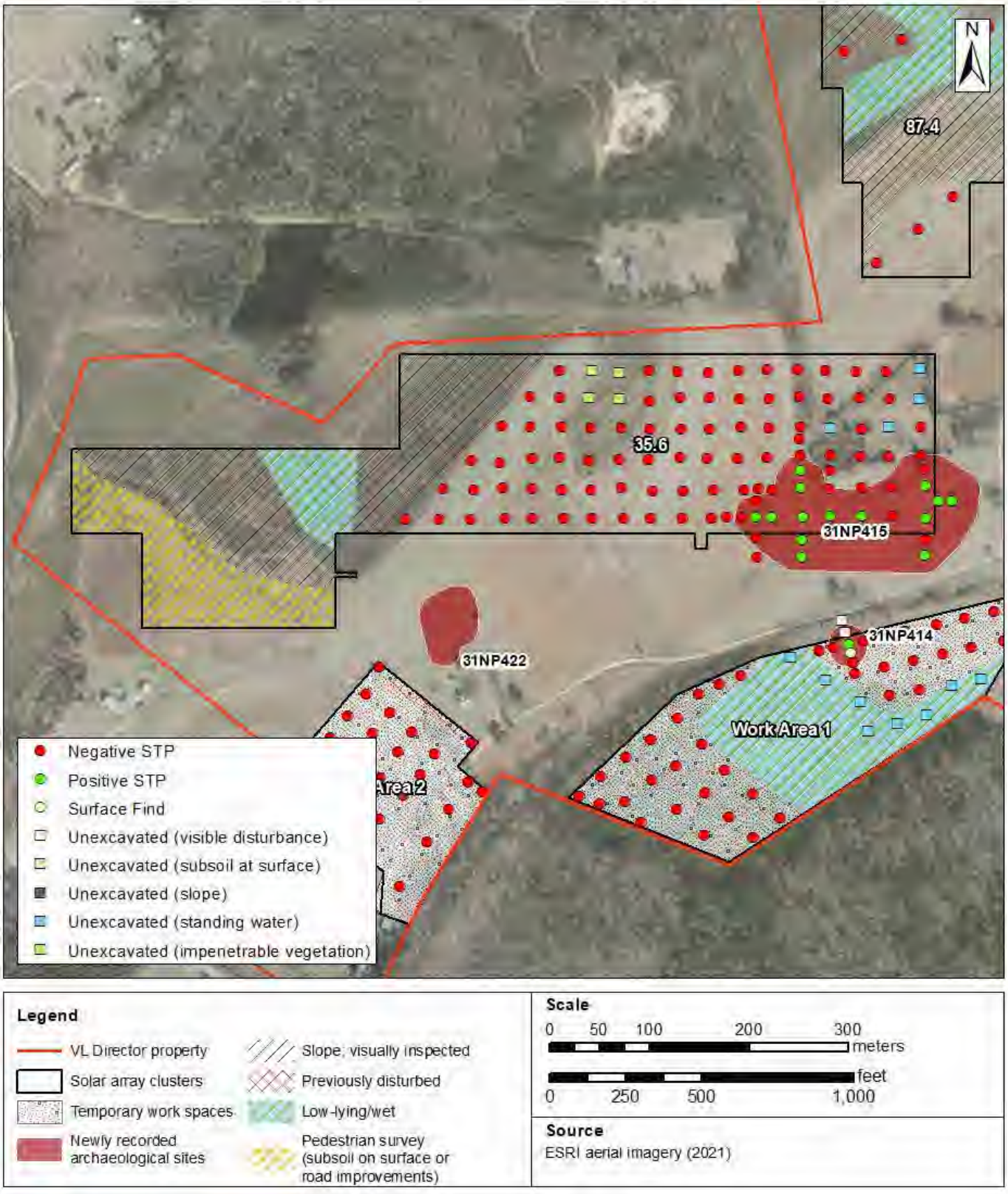

Figure 26. STP location overview map, Array Area 35.6.

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Photograph 14. View of Array Area 35.6, to northwest.

Array Area 25.3

Array Area 25.3 is located in the northeastern extent of the VL Director property and east of Array Area 38.7 (Figure 27). The landform supporting the array is best described as a c-shaped ridge that slopes sharply to the east and south. The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an understory of brier and vines; however, the northern extent of the array area contains pockets of open grasses (Photograph 15). An existing road, which briefly extends along the Virginia/North Carolina boundary provides access to the property. This road cuts through the Array Area and adjacent areas have been disturbed by prior logging and land-clearing activity. An unnamed tributary of Beddingfield Creek is located east of Array Area 25.3 and forms the eastern boundary of the VL Director property for the property's northeastern extent.

A total of 37 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD of Array Area 25.3, five of which were not excavated due to slope, visible subsoil on the surface, or disturbance. All tests were negative. Typical shovel tests in this area were variable with tests closest to the toe of the ridge, nearest the creek, containing: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-25 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 25-35 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 10). Those on the ridge of the landform exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/2); 10-20 dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay approximately 40-50% gravel.

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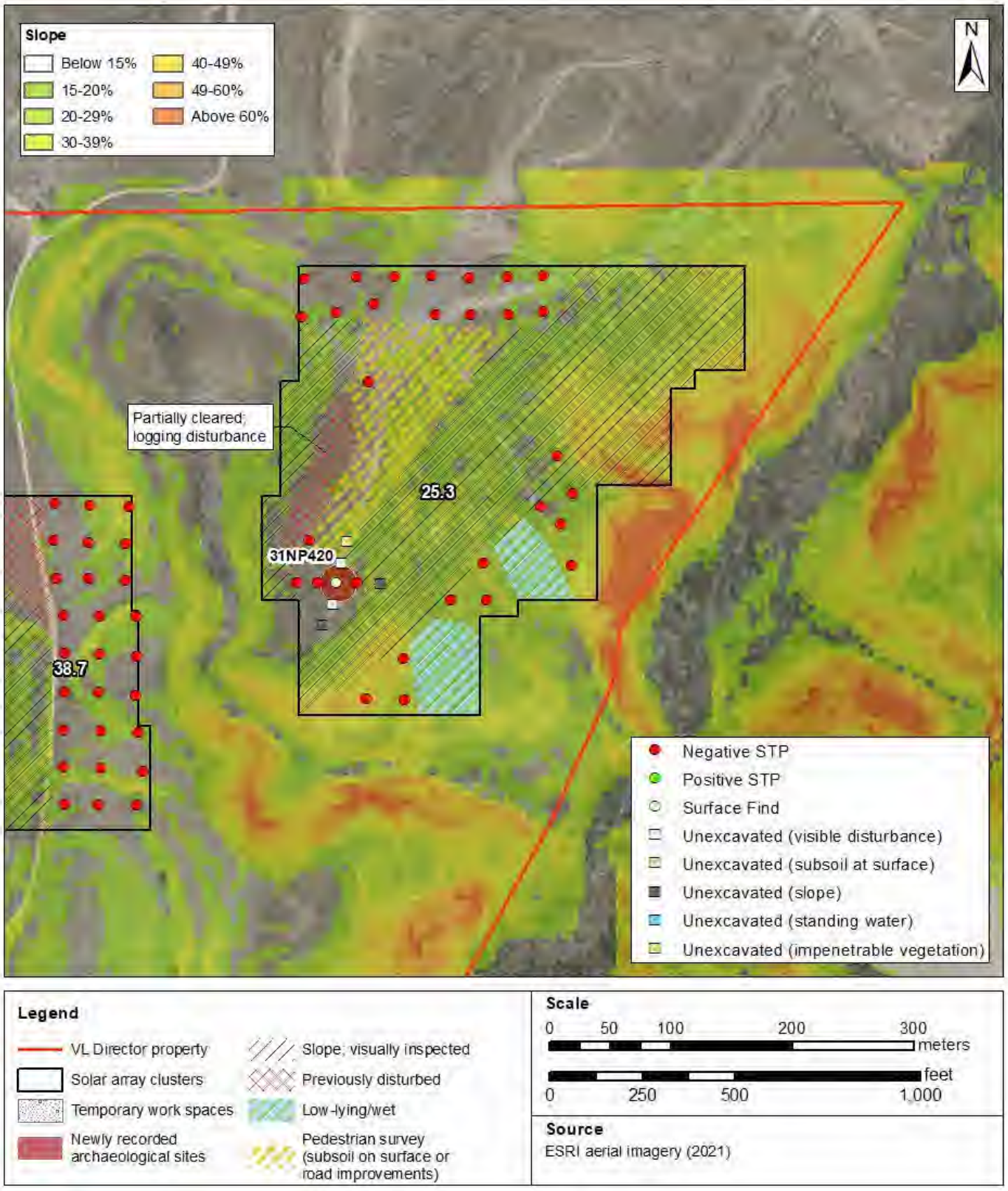

Figure 27. STP location overview map, Array Area 25.3.

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Photograph 15. View of Array Area 25.3, at northern extent near existing access road.

The remaining areas were visually inspected but not shovel tested due to subsoil on surface, slope (greater than 15%), or excessive visible disturbance associated with prior logging activity. This portion of the project area has been logged and cleared at least two times since 1985 (NETROnline 2021; Google Earth 2021). The visibly disturbed portion within the Array Area was previously cleared in 1995 and may have been used as a staging area during logging and/or reforestation efforts (Figure 28) The most recent logging event occurred in 2015 (Figure 29). The area has become generally overgrown since that time, though visible and excessive logging disturbance is evident.

One archaeological site, 31NP420, was identified on the surface of an unimproved access road in the southwestern section of the array area. The site consists of a single nondiagnostic prehistoric artifact, and all delineation tests were negative. Additional information concerning this site is found in the following section.

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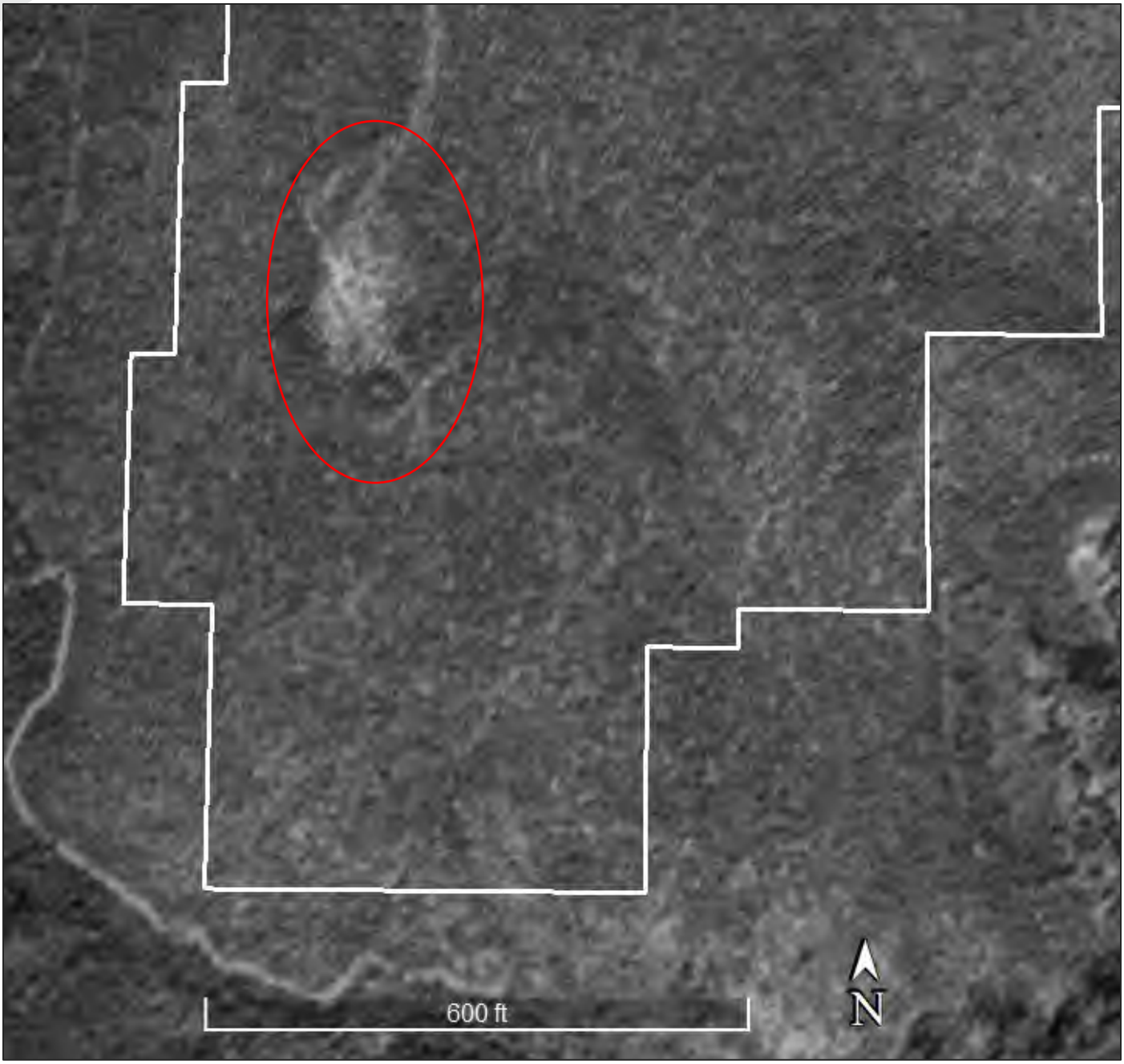

Figure 28. View of previously cleared portion in 1994; within central portion of Array Area 25.3.

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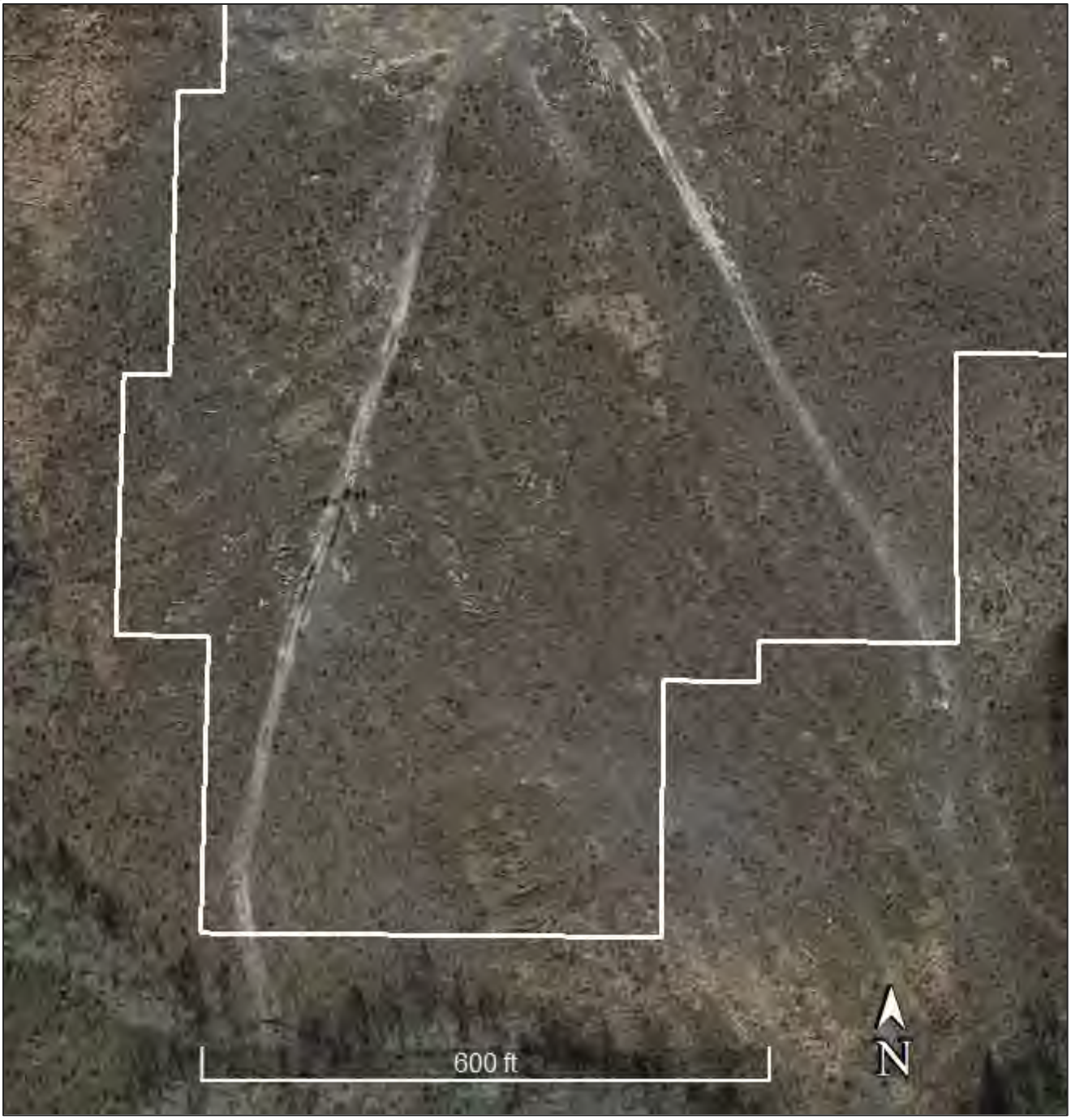

Figure 29. View of logging disturbance in central portion of Array Area 25.3.

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Array Area 13.1

Array Area 13.1 is located in the northwestern extent of the VL Director property and west of Array Area 38.7 (Figure 30). The landform supporting the array is best described as a steep ridgeline that slopes sharply to the east and south. One comparatively broad toe ridge is located northeast of the main ridgeline. The vegetation in the area is dense planted pine with an understory of brier and vines (Photograph 16).

An existing road, which extends east from the powerline corridor provides access to the property and continues south along the ridgeline to an unnamed tributary of Beddingfield Creek. This tributary also defines the northern extent of the broad toe ridge located in the northeastern extent of the array area.

A total of 21 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD of Array Area 13.1, four of which were not excavated due to standing water. Typical shovel tests in this area were variable with tests nearest the creek containing: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-25 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 25-35 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 11). Those on the ridge of the landform exhibited a profile consistent with erosion: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4); 10-20 dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay approximately 40-50% gravel. Exposed subsoil on surface or extensive slope were observed in the central eastern portion of the LOD.

One archaeological site, 31NP417, was identified in a single judgmental shovel test at the southern extent of the array area. The site consists of a single nondiagnostic prehistoric artifact, and all delineation tests were negative. The positive test is located on a small rise adjacent to low and wet areas at the base of the sideslope. Additional information concerning this site is found in the following section.

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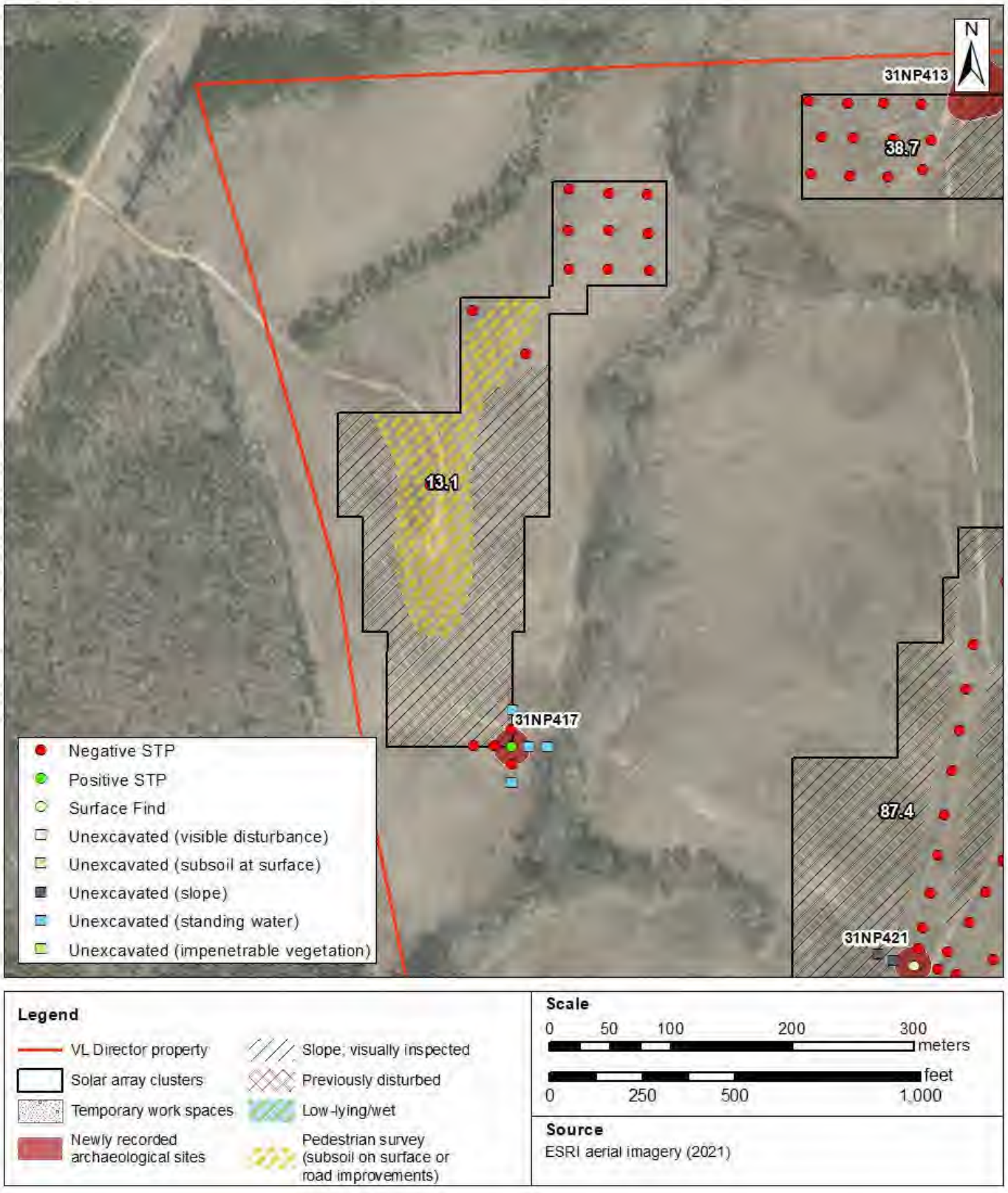

Figure 30. STP location overview map, Array Area 13.1.

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Photograph 16. View of Array Area 13.1, looking northwest.

Array Area 87.4

Area 87.4 is located in the central portion of the VL Director property and is roughly parallel to the dirt/unimproved road that extends through the central area of the property (Figure 31). The landform supporting the array is located on a broad ridgetop, which slopes steeply to the west and more gradually to the east. The southern extent and eastern margin along the base of the sideslope are characterized by low and wets areas, which contained standing water at the time of survey. The vegetation on the ridgeline is moderately dense and grows increasingly dense in the vicinity of the low and wet area (Photograph 17). The apex of the ridge was largely devoid of thick vegetation and exhibited exposed subsoil on the surface. An unnamed tributary of Beddingfield Creek is located to the west of the array area.

Excessive visible disturbance was observed generally along the eastern side of the Array Area; historical imagery indicates this area was previously cleared in 1995, at which point much of the ground surface in this area was disturbed (Figure 32; NETROnline 2021; Google Earth 2021). Additional disturbance occurred during the most recent logging event in 2015 and the area has since become overgrown (Figure 33 and Figure 34).

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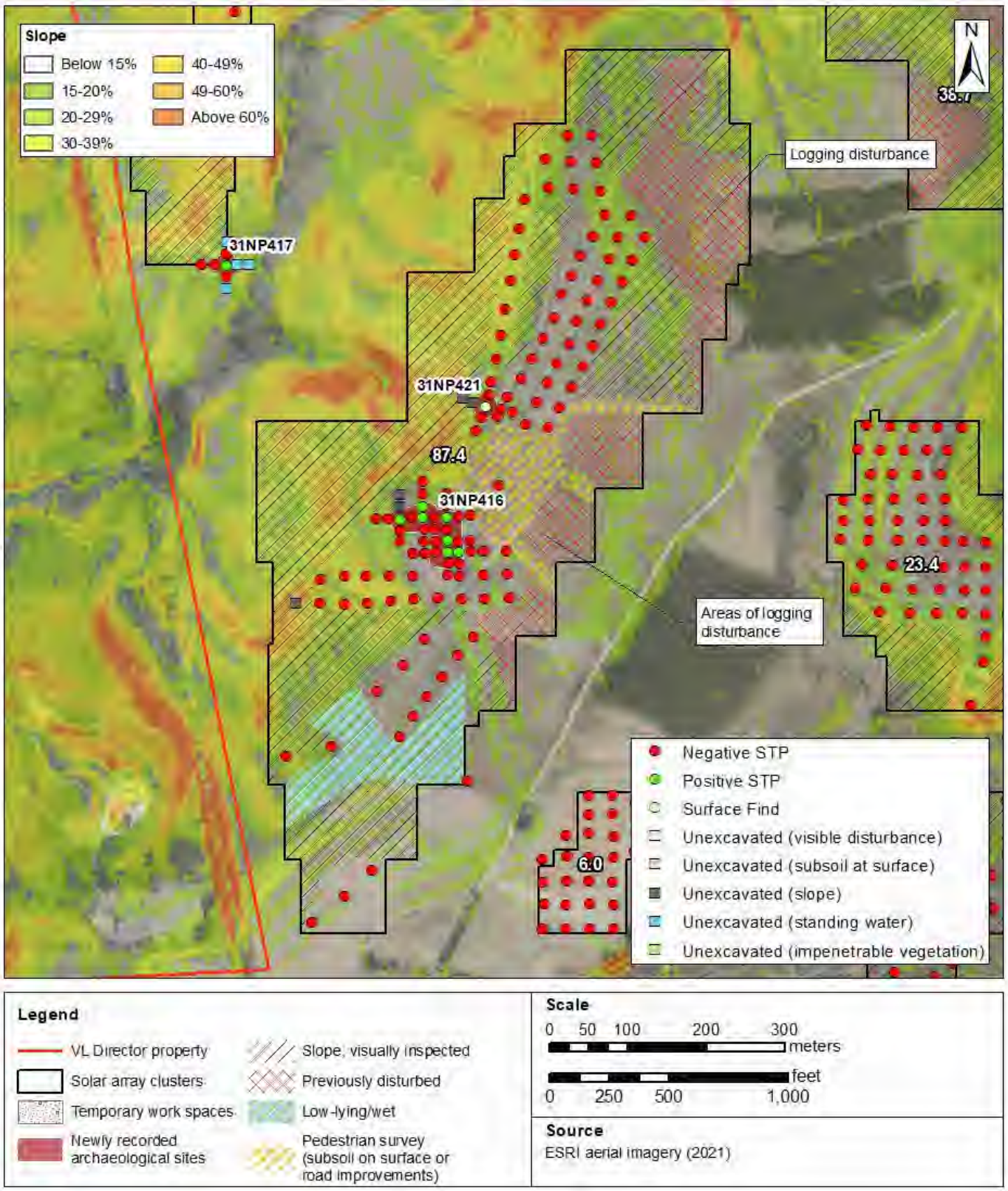

Figure 31. STP location overview map, Array Area 87.4.

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Photograph 17. View of Array Area 87.4, in portion at of ridge near 31NP416, to west.

A total of 126 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD of Array Area 87.4, five of which were not excavated due to slope. Soils within the array area vary, however typical shovel tests are generally shallow in profile and are as follows: 0-5 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 5-15 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 15-25 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay with 40-50% gravel content (Appendix E, Figure A- 12).

Shovel tests associated with 31NP416 provided a slightly deeper profile with some tests extending to 35 cmbs. A total of seven positive shovel tests were excavated in association with 31NP416, all tests yielded prehistoric lithic material. One additional site, 31NP421, a sparse non-diagnostic historic ceramic scatter was identified on the surface adjacent to the array's access road. Additional information concerning this site is found in the following section.

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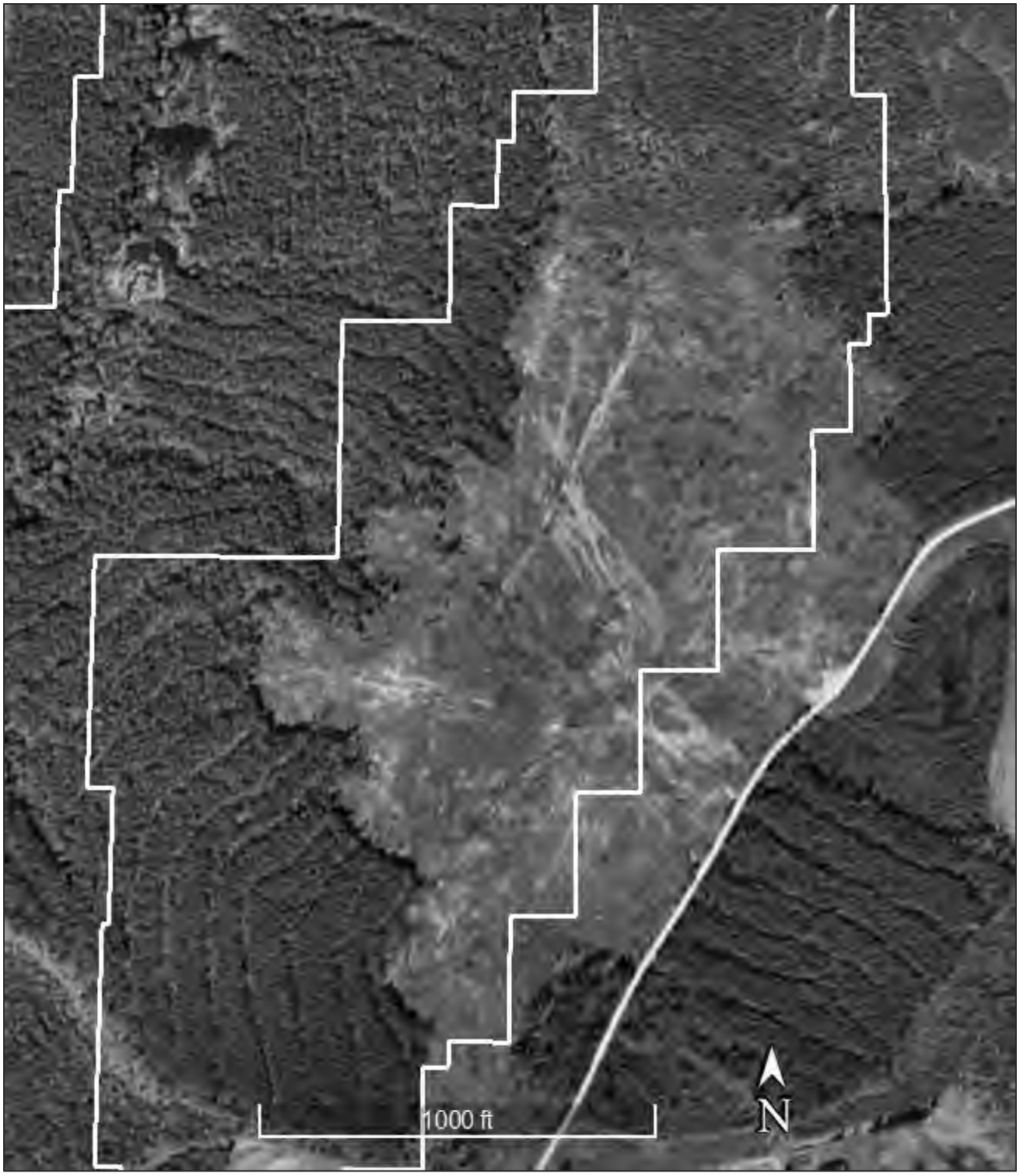

Figure 32. 1995 aerial imagery showing previously cleared portion of Array Area 87.4 along eastern boundary (Google 1995).

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Figure 33. Prior logging disturbance along eastern boundary of Array Area 87.4 (Google 2015).

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Figure 34. View of previously disturbed areas, now overgrown, within southeastern portion of Array Area 87.4 (Google 2019).

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Temporary Work Area 1

Temporary Work Area 1 is located in the southern extent of the VL Director property and east of the c.1920 farm buildings. This sub-area is located on the main road that extends from Summit Trail through the central portion of the VL Director property (Figure 35). Temporary Work Area 1 measures 13.89 acres and is located directly south of the former rail corridor that once bisected the property. The vegetation in the central and western portion of the work area is dense giving way to a more open formerly cultivated area in the east. A total of 51 shovel test locations were investigated within the LOD of this temporary workspace.

Typical shovel tests along the northern and eastern margin of the area are as follows: 0-10 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 10-20 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 20-30 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 13). Tests in the western portion of Temporary Work Area 1, near the location identified as low and wet, typically yielded hydric soil profiles terminated at water seepage [0-20 cmbs very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand] (Appendix E, Figure A- 14).

One archaeological site, 31NP424, a sparse historic ceramic scatter was identified in one positive test and on the surface adjacent to it. Additional information concerning this site is found in the following section.

Temporary Work Area 2 and Area 2.1

Temporary Work Areas 2 and 2.1 are located in the southern extent of the VL Director property and are referred to as “gravel areas” in the plans provided to JMT. These sub-areas are adjacent to Summit Trail, which extends north from NC46 into the VL Director property (see Figure 35). Temporary Work Area 2 is located on the west side of Summit Trail and Temporary Work Area 2.1 is located on the east side of the road. Together these areas measure 6.96 acres. The vegetation in these areas was open and the topography slopes gently to the north towards the c.1920 farmhouse.

A drainage ditch forms the northern boundary of Temporary Work Area 2 and separates the workspace from the yard of the farmhouse. A total of 27 shovel tests were excavated within the LOD of these temporary workspaces and all tests were negative.

Typical shovel tests in this area are as follows: 0-5 cmbs (I) grayish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; 5-20 cmbs (II) yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 6/6/); 20-30 cmbs (III) dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Appendix E, Figure A- 15). This soil profile is consistent with the USDA data referenced earlier, which reflects cultivation but not widespread erosion. Temporary Work Area 2.1 is bounded by the former corridor on its eastern margin and contains recent farm buildings. No artifacts, features or archaeological sites were identified in these temporary work areas.

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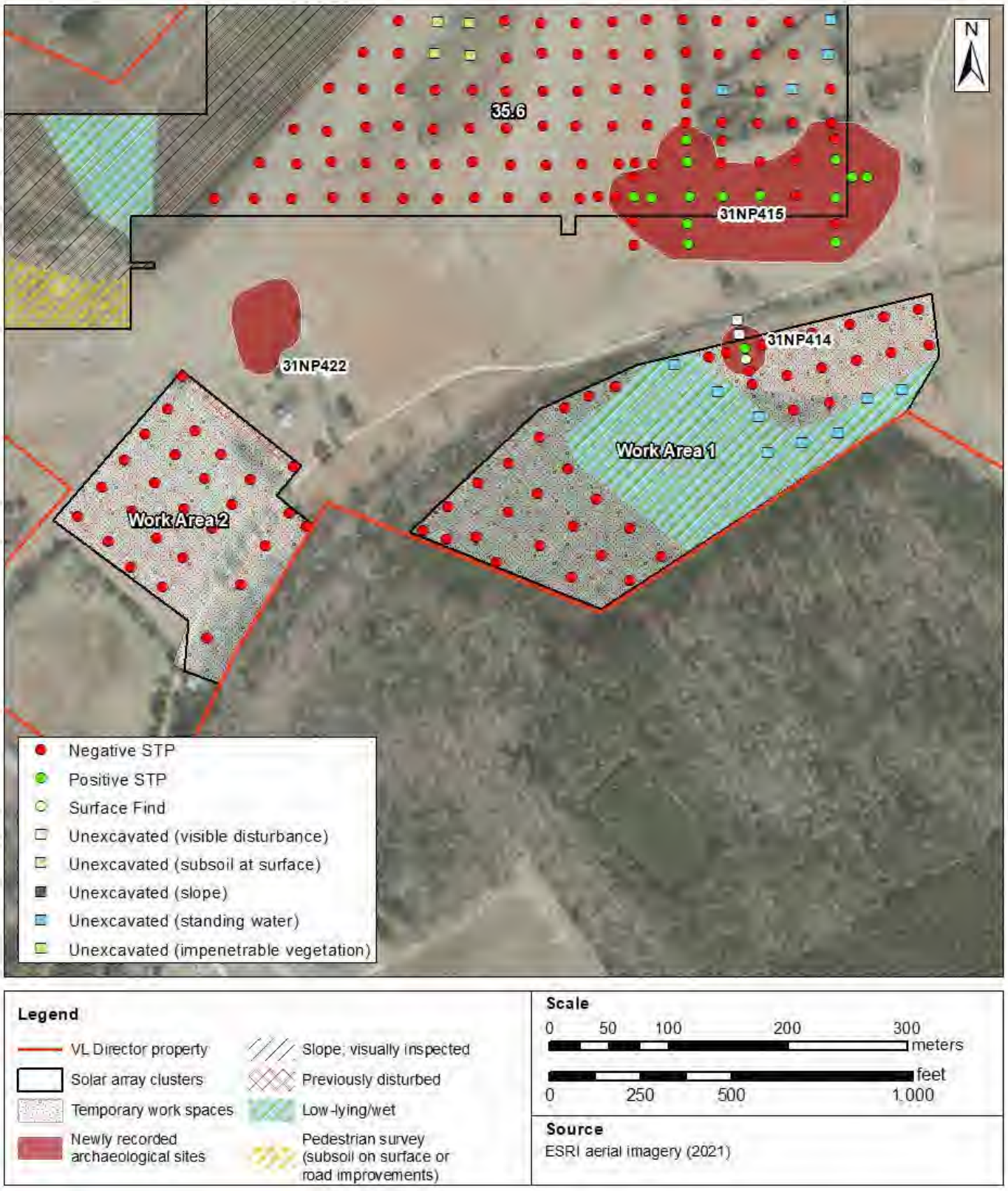

Figure 35. STP location overview map, Work Areas 1 and 2.

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Identified Cultural Resources

The Phase I archaeological fieldwork identified nine archaeological sites as well as one cemetery (Table 4). Additionally, one standing structure (NP1142) was also identified. Seven archaeological sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these sites. Details regarding these sites and recommendations are presented in this section.

The previously unidentified historic structure, NP1142, is referred to as K Tenant House on a 1940 plat map, is located outside the proposed LOD for Array Area 6.0. There are no anticipated direct effects to the resource, but it is clearly visible in the subject property. A separate document providing the background and NRHP assessment of this resource is located in Appendix C.

Table 4. Resources identified during Phase I archaeological survey.

Site Number	Component	Cultural Affiliation	Site Description	NRHP Recommendation
31NP413	Historic	Nineteenth to twentieth century	Cemetery; possible association with the property either as antebellum slave labor or potentially post-war tenant farmers	Unknown
31NP414	Historic	Indeterminate historic	Historic period artifact scatter	Not eligible
31NP415	Historic	Indeterminate historic	Historic period artifact scatter with single indeterminate prehistoric component	Not eligible
31NP416	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.)	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
31NP417	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.)	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31NP418	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.)	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
31NP419	Prehistoric	Middle Archaic (8000 B.P. – 5000 B.P.)	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
31NP420	Prehistoric	Indeterminate prehistoric (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.)	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31NP421	Historic	Indeterminate historic	Historic period ceramic scatter	Not eligible
31NP422	Historic	Nineteenth to twentieth century	Possible location of the c. 1840 Wesson House	Unknown

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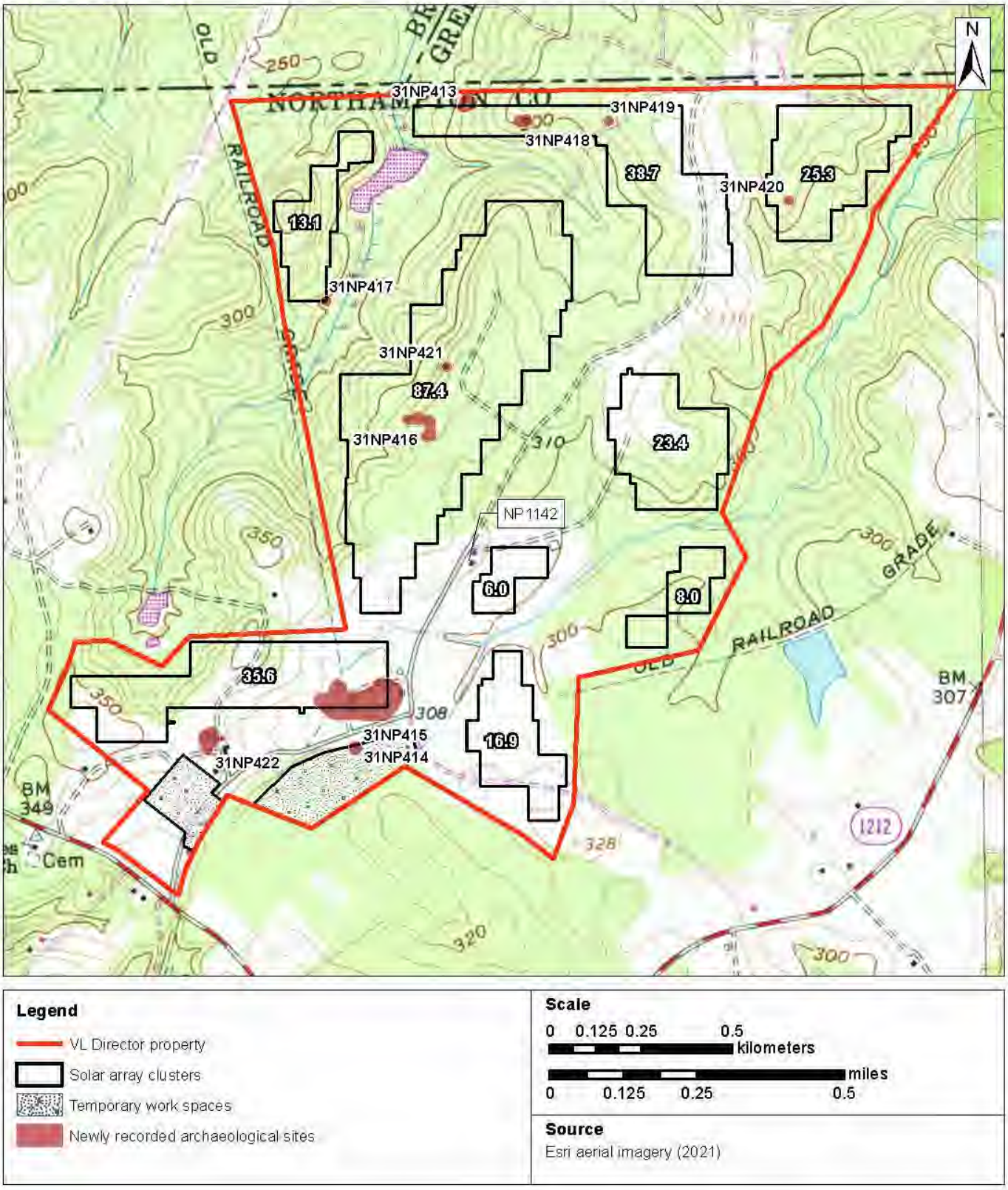

Figure 36. Cultural resources identified by the Phase I archaeological survey.

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Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites were sparse and largely identified along the margins of landforms where erosion was less prevalent. In total, nine archaeological resources, one cemetery, and one standing structure were identified and evaluated. Additional information concerning the standing structure is provided as Appendix C to this report. The sites identified reflect a range of occupation extending potentially from the Archaic Period to the twentieth century. Historically, upland cotton agriculture, followed by pine cultivation, has had a significant impact on the integrity of the landscape. In general, all the sites encountered, and the landscape supporting them, reflect this process or c-transform as referred to by Schiffer (1988). A more detailed discussion of each site is found below, the catalog of recovered artifacts is provided in Appendix B, and additional sites maps are located in Appendix E.

Site 31NP414

Site Number:	31NP414
UTM East	252145
UTM North	4046209
Elevation:	310 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Historic period artifact scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

Site 31NP414 is a historic period artifact scatter (Photograph 12). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 15 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S size and is located in a lowland and much of the surrounding area had standing water at the surface (Figure 37). One shovel test yielded cultural material, while most artifacts were recovered on the surface. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 38):

Stratum I (0-5cm): 10YR 2/2 very dark brown humus/organic material
Stratum II (5-25cm): 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay
Stratum III (25-35cm): 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay loam

One shovel test was positive and yielded one fragment of an aqua glass container in the first stratum. Additional historic material was recovered during inspection of the surface near the positive STP. The additional historic material included one sherd of whiteware, one sherd of Albany slip stoneware, three aqua glass container fragments, two colorless glass container fragments, and one amethyst container fragment.

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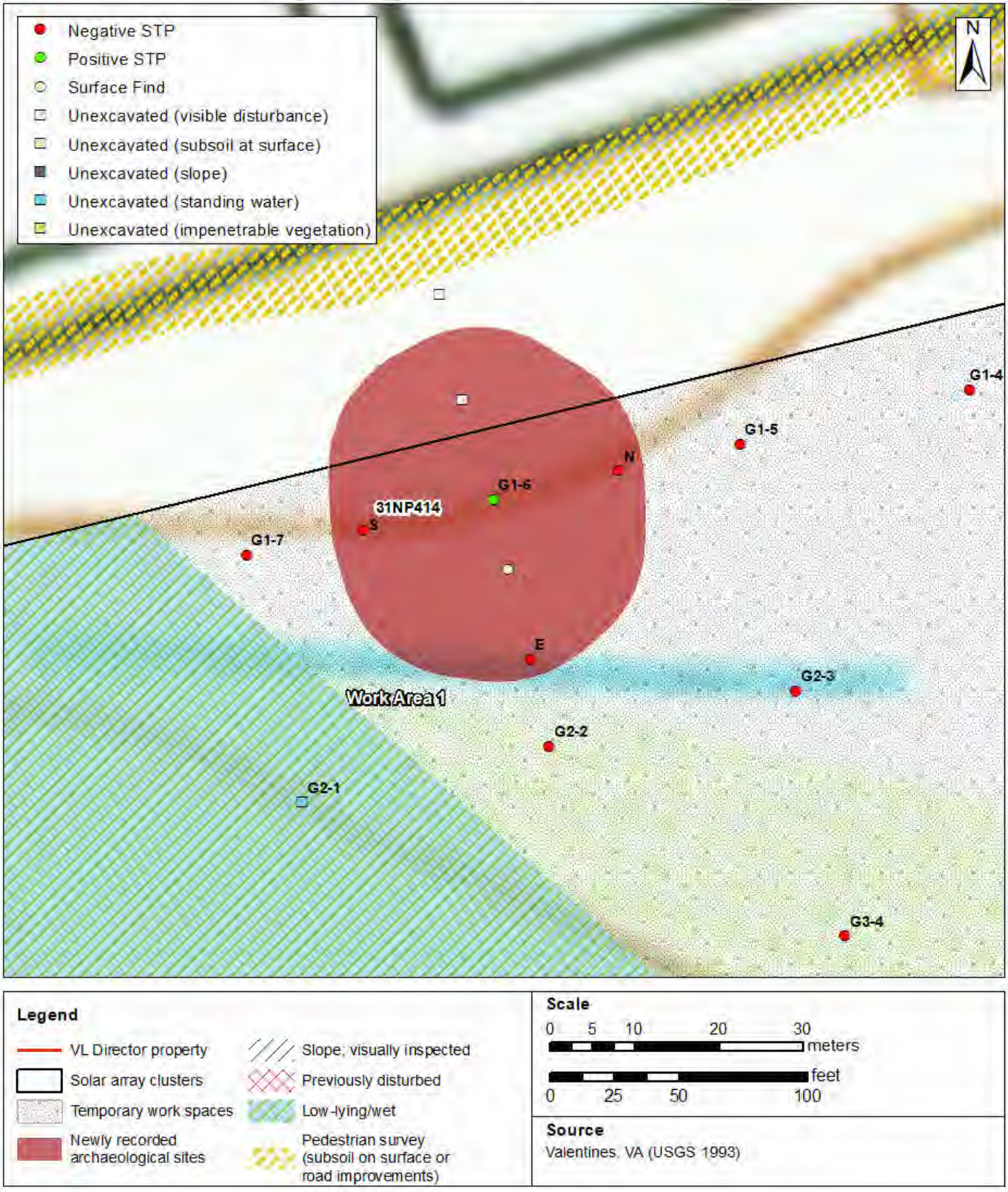

Figure 37. USGS topographic location map of 31NP414.

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Photograph 18. View of 31NP414 vicinity, looking southwest.

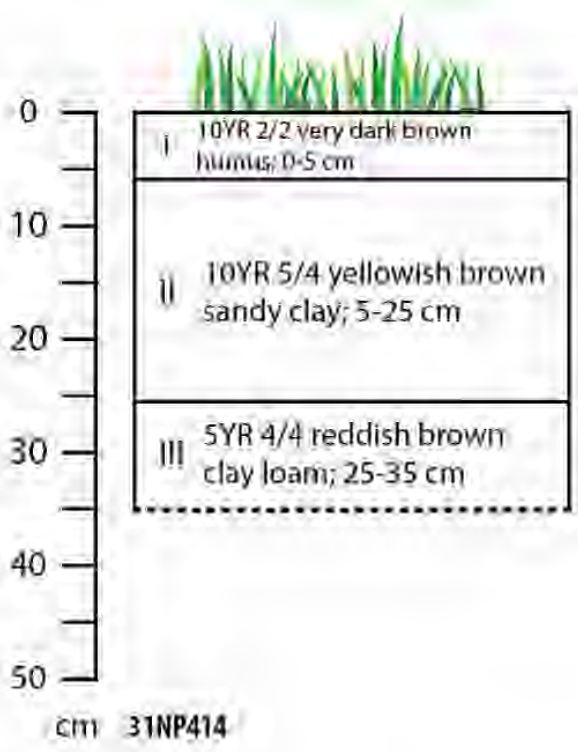

Figure 38. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP414.

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The boundary for 31NP414 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains shallow historic period trash deposits that are likely associated with the structural foundation located on the opposite side of the access road and outside of the APE. Though it does not indicate the absence of subsurface features, the excavated portions of the site gave no indication of concentrations of material or potential features.

Site 31NP414 contains a historic period artifact scatter that is located near the surface of the site area. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP414 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

Site 31NP415

Site Number:	31NP415
UTM East	252175
UTM North	4046336
Elevation:	310 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Historic Period Artifact Scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Unknown

Site 31NP415 is a historic period artifact scatter with a single prehistoric artifact (Figure 38). The site boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions and measures approximately 195 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S size and is located on a low rise south of a low and wet area in Array Area 35.6 (Photograph 19). Thirteen shovel tests yielded cultural material, which consisted of 35 historic, likely early twentieth century, artifacts and a single prehistoric quartz thinning flake. Shovel tests at this location were comparatively shallow to other site locations and generally consisted of only two strata. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 20):

Stratum I (0-20cm): 10YR 3/2 very dark brown silty sand
Stratum III (20-30cm): 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay loam

Historic artifacts were identified in the first stratum throughout the delineated site area with no discernable pattern. Artifacts recovered include clear container glass (n=20), brown container glass (n=2), aqua container glass (n=1), wire nail fragments (n=2), copper wire fragment (n=1), whiteware (n=3), unglazed redware (n=1), unrefined earthenware (n=2), coal (n=1), and brick fragment (n=1). One historic artifact, a milk glass button, was recovered during inspection of the surface between T1-4 and T1-3, which were both positive STPs. In general, the scatter is non-diagnostic but has a *terminus post quem* of c. 1900 based on the glass and wire nails recovered.

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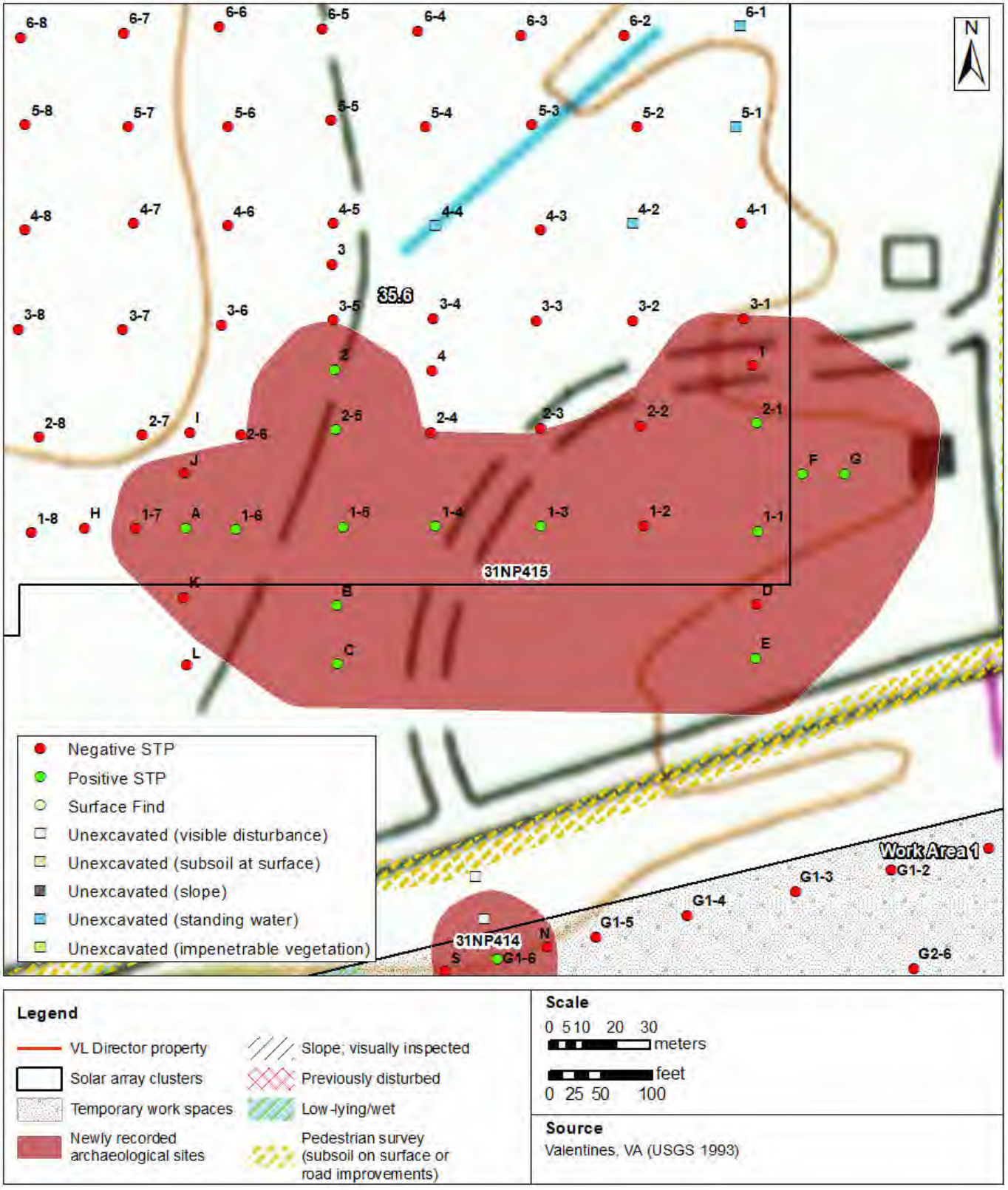

Figure 39. USGS topographic location map of 31NP415.

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Photograph 19. View of 31NP415, looking east.

Photograph 20. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP415.

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The boundary for 31NP415 is complete on three sides; STPs were excavated on the southern extent of the site and outside of the array area LOD. It is possible the site continues further, however, beyond the limits of the radial testing within the APE. Though it does not indicate the absence of subsurface features, the excavated portions of the site gave no indication of concentrations of material or potential features. The site is located in the vicinity of the former railroad that extended through the property during the early twentieth century and it is possible the scatter is associated. The conspicuous lack of building materials, proximity to the former railroad, and small number of ceramics may indicate that this was an impermanent work area as opposed to a domestic location.

Site 31NP415 contains a historic period artifact scatter that is located near the surface of the site area. It is possible that this site continues further outside the project LOD. Within the limits of the APE, the scatter is sparse and lacks apparent patterning. 31NP415 has been disturbed from intensive agriculture and overall lacks integrity. Within the APE, it is unlikely that further archaeological investigations would yield important information beyond that which has already been documented. It is the opinion of JMT that the portion of 31NP415 identified and tested during the current project does not satisfy Criterion D and does not contribute to the NRHP-eligibility of the site. No further work is recommended for this site within the array area as designed.

Site 31NP416

Site Number:	31NP416
UTM East	252246
UTM North	4047046
Elevation:	305 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	45 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

Site 31NP416 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 40; Photograph 22). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 45 meters E/W by 60 meters N/S size and is located on a ridge edge. The site contains seven positive shovel tests, which yielded a total of 27 prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts recovered include quartz flake fragments (n=8), rhyolite flake fragments (n=5), quartz thinning flakes (n=5), rhyolite thinning flakes (n=3), rhyolite reduction flakes (n=2), and quartz reduction flake (n=1). One proximal extent of a quartz finished biface was identified. Additionally, two battered quartz cobbles, which may represent hammerstones, were identified. A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 23):

Stratum I (0-20cm): 10YR 4/3 dark grayish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (20-30cm): 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy loam
Stratum III (30-40cm): 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam

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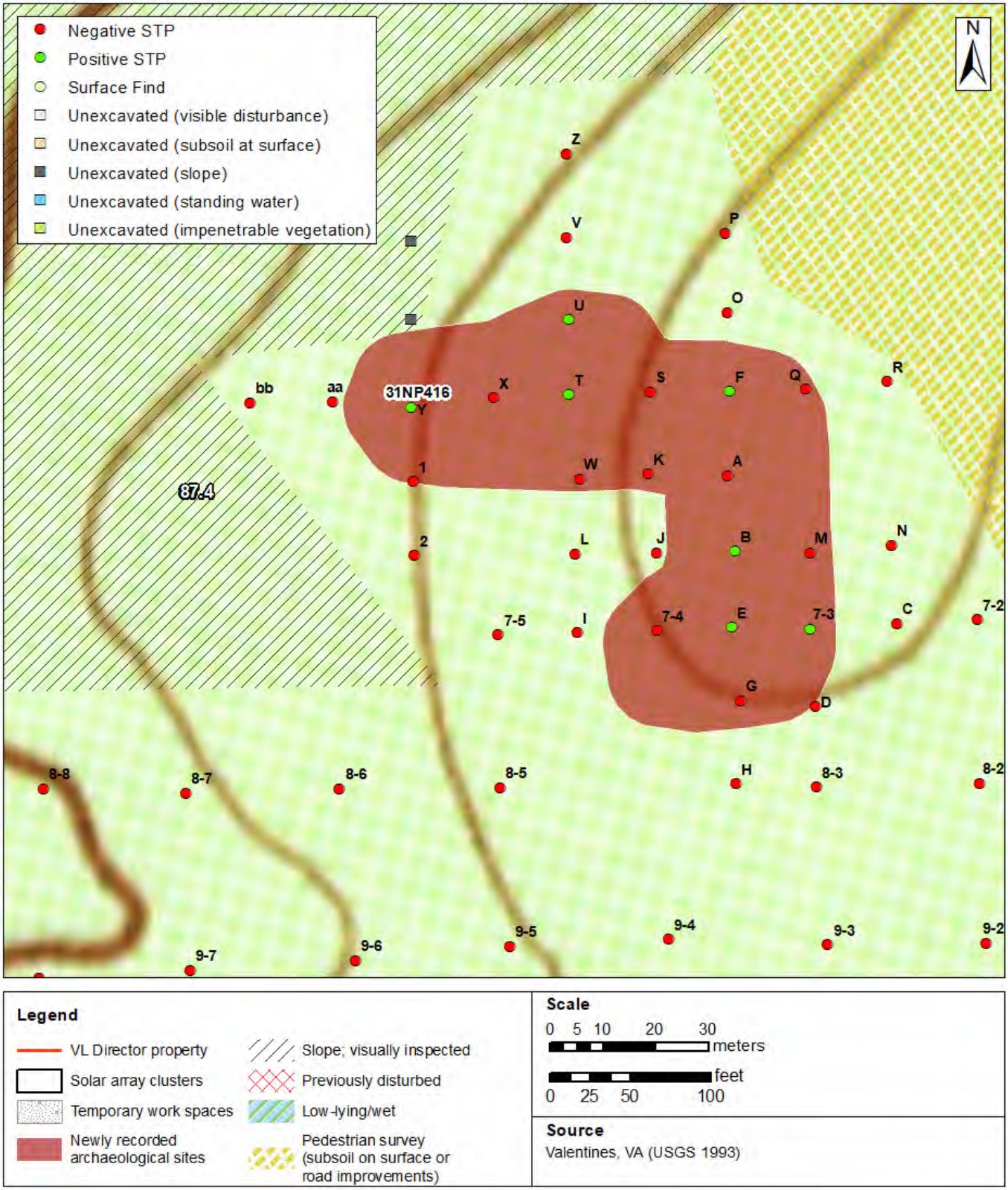

Figure 40. USGS topographic location map of 31NP416.

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All material was recovered from the upper strata of the site except for T7-3, which yielded material in Stratum II. The scatter was generally diffuse with single negative test between positive ones. This may be an indication of incidental patterning from intensive agriculture (c-transform).

The boundary for 31NP416 is complete on all sides and contains a small lithic scatter dating to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.). Based on the setting, approximately 300 meters from a water source on the edge of a ridgetop, it is likely that the site represents a short-term occupation or temporary hunting camp. The lithic scatter was identified within the second stratum of one STP and in the upper-most strata in the remaining six STPs. This site represents a sparse and diffuse lithic scatter that is defined on the landform, but with little apparent artifact patterning. It is unlikely that further archaeological investigations would yield important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP416 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

Photograph 21. View of 31NP416, looking north at dense vegetation in site area.

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Photograph 22. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP416.

Site 31NP417

Site Number:	31NP417
UTM East	252057
UTM North	4047424
Elevation:	250 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Indeterminate prehistoric lithic scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

31NP417 consists of a low-density lithic scatter dating to an indeterminate prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. No site photograph is available. However, the boundary measures minimally 15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S and is located on the bank of a small creek (). One shovel test yielded cultural material. No photographs of stratigraphy were available; however, a typical shovel test profile consisted of the following ():

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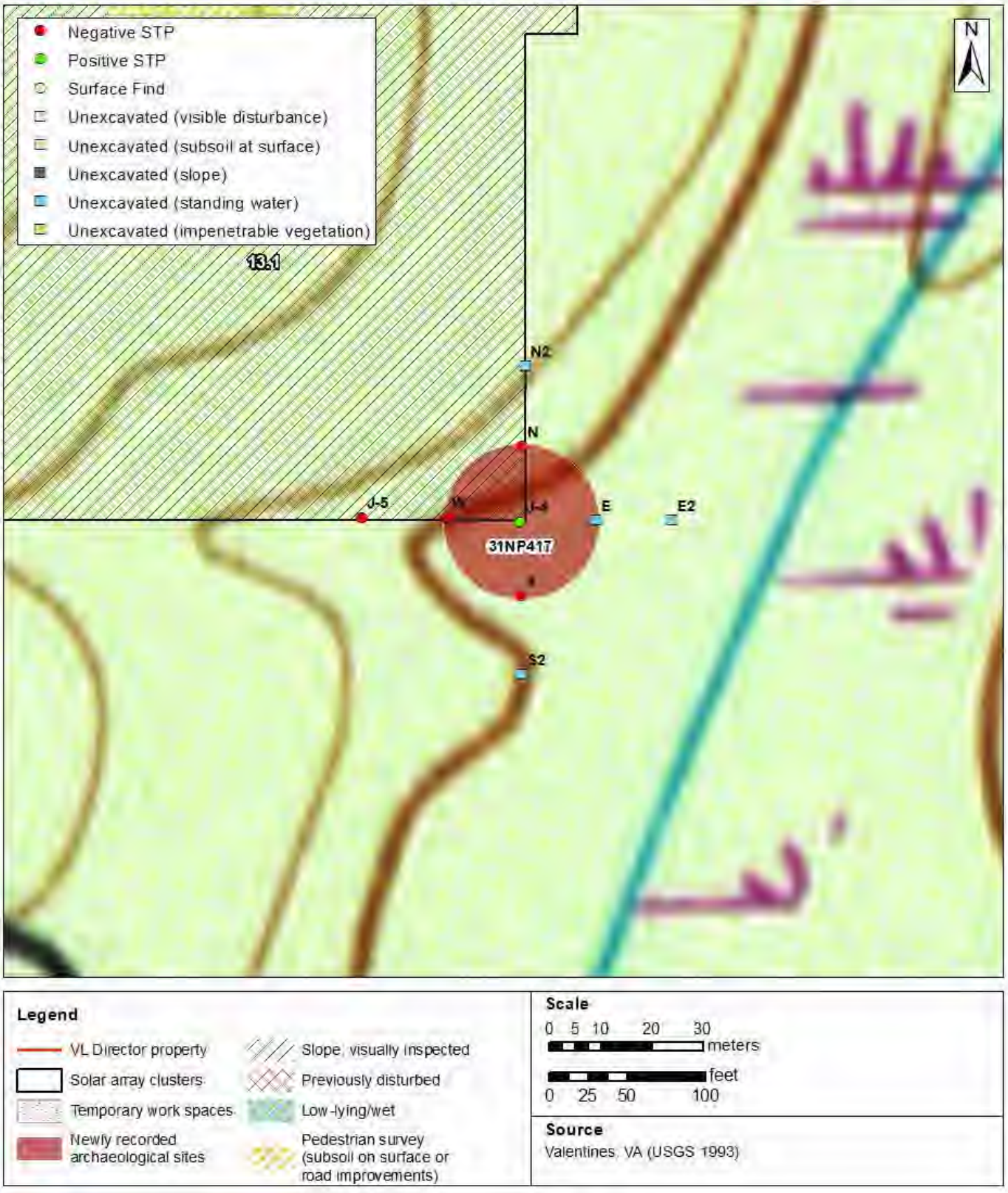

Figure 41. USGS topographic location map of 31NP417.

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Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam
Stratum II (10-30cm): 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt clay loam
Stratum III (30-40cm): 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt clay

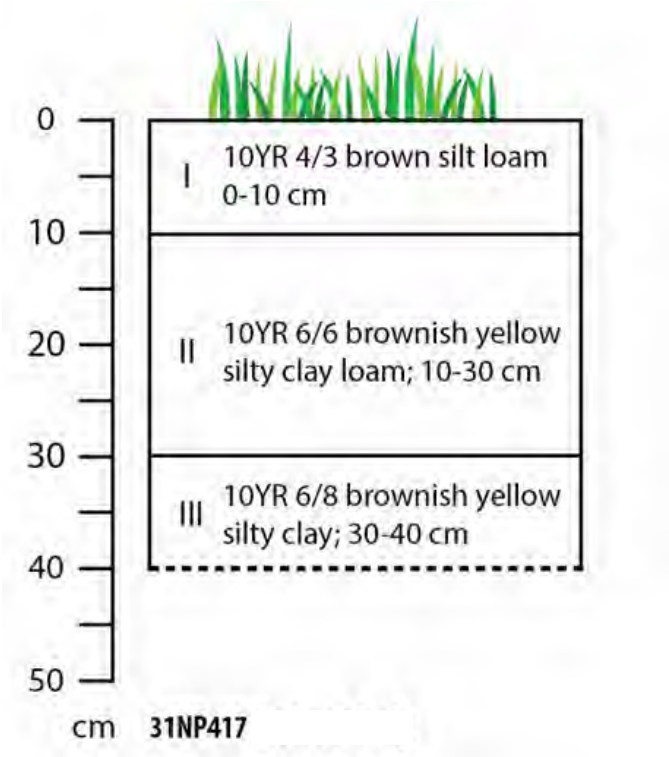

Figure 42. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP417.

This site yielded a single quartz bifacial thinning flake from a single shovel test. The lithic material was found in Stratum II of the shovel test. The shovel test was judgmentally placed along the bank of a creek located adjacent to the proposed solar panel array and yielded one quartz bifacial thinning flake.

Subsurface testing indicates that 31NP417 contains a single quartz bifacial thinning flake. Additional shovel testing was conducted to obtain information concerning the integrity and extent of 31NP417 and whether it ties in with the other prehistoric resource to the southeast. Radial shovel testing was conducted in the area to delineate the boundaries and perform additional assessment; however, no additional positive shovel tests or artifacts were noted.

31NP417 consists of a low-density lithic scatter dating to an indeterminate prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.). This site contains a single quartz bifacial thinning flake within one shovel test. Additional radial testing in the vicinity did not yield additional artifacts, and the site appears to be localized to the initial positive. 31NP417has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for 31NP417.

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Site 31NP418

Site Number:	31NP418
UTM East	252728
UTM North	4047938
Elevation:	305 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	30 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

Site 31NP418 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 43; Photograph 24). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 30 meters E/W by 30 meters N/S size and is located on a hilltop. Two shovel tests yielded cultural material (T66-3 and East Radial). A typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Photograph 26):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam
Stratum II (10-30cm): 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sandy loam
Stratum III (30-45cm): 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown dense sandy loam, pebbles throughout
Stratum IV (45-55cm): 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam

Two rhyolite thinning flakes were identified in Stratum II of T66-3, making the test positive. Additionally, one quartz thinning flake was identified in Stratum II of the East Radial during delineation of the site.

The boundary for 31NP418 is complete on all sides. Subsurface testing indicated that the area contains intact soils however no subsurface cultural features were identified.

Site 31NP418 contains a small lithic scatter dating to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.). The lithic scatter was identified within the second stratum in both STPs. This site represents a sparse and highly localized lithic scatter that is well-defined on the landform and within the project area. It is unlikely that further archaeological investigations would yield important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP418 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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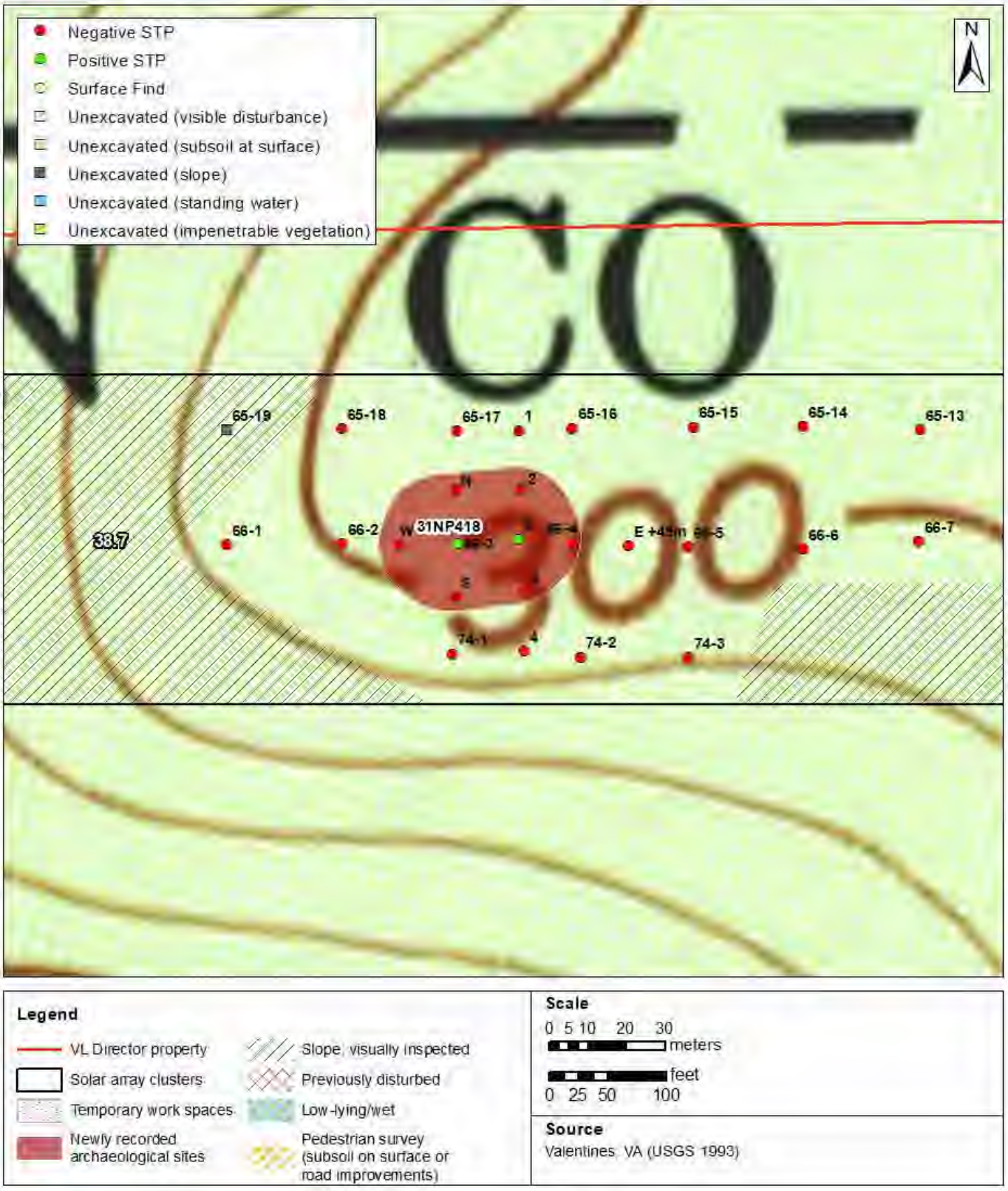

Figure 43. USGS topographic location map of 31NP418.

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Photograph 23. View of 31NP418, looking north in dense vegetation.

Photograph 24. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP418.

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Site 31NP419

Site Number:	31NP419
UTM East	252631
UTM North	4047929
Elevation:	315 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric; Middle Archaic (8000 B.P. – 5000 B.P.)
Site Type:	Lithic scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 15meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

31NP419 is a Middle Archaic (8000 B.P. – 5000 B.P.) low-density lithic scatter. The preliminary boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures 15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S size and is located on a ridgetop (; Photograph 25). One shovel test yielded cultural material. No photographs of stratigraphy were available; however, a typical shovel test profile consisted of the following (Figure 45):

Stratum I (0-3cm): 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam (disturbance from nearby push pile)
Stratum II (3-13cm): 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam
Stratum III (13-21cm): 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy loam
Stratum IV (21-39cm): 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown sandy loam, pebbles throughout
Stratum V (39-50cm): 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam

31NP419 yielded one quartz hafted biface from a single shovel test (T66-11). The distal extent of the biface is intact, with one shoulder clearly visible and distinct, which compares favorably to Guilford Stemmed type projectile points. The medial portion has been retouched and was potentially broken and discarded during maintenance. No proximal extent is present.

Subsurface testing indicated that 31NP419 is a single quartz hafted biface in a small section of intact soils that are surrounded on all sides by previously disturbed soils. Additional shovel testing was conducted to obtain information concerning the integrity and extent of 31NP419. Radial testing was conducted in the vicinity of the positive shovel test to delineate the boundaries and perform additional assessment. No additional positive shovel tests or artifacts were noted; however, all additional tests exhibited eroded soils.

31NP419 contains a Middle Archaic (8000 B.P. – 5000 B.P.) lithic scatter consisting of one quartz hafted biface that compares favorably to Guilford Stemmed type projectile points. This site consists of a single positive shovel test. Subsequent radial testing indicated heavily disturbed surroundings in the vicinity and no additional artifacts were identified during radial testing. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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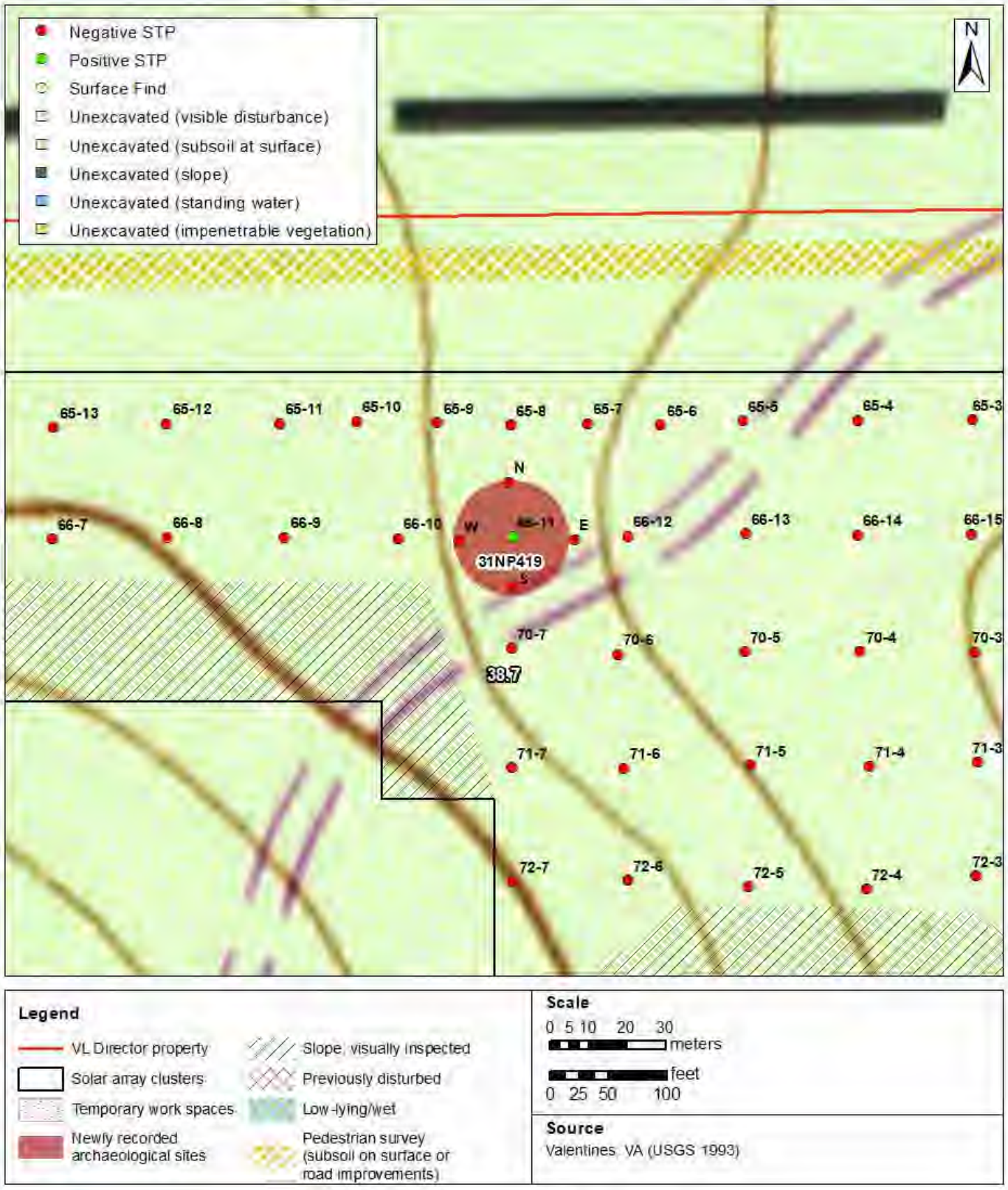

Figure 44. USGS topographic location map of 31NP419.

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Photograph 25. View of 31NP419, looking south.

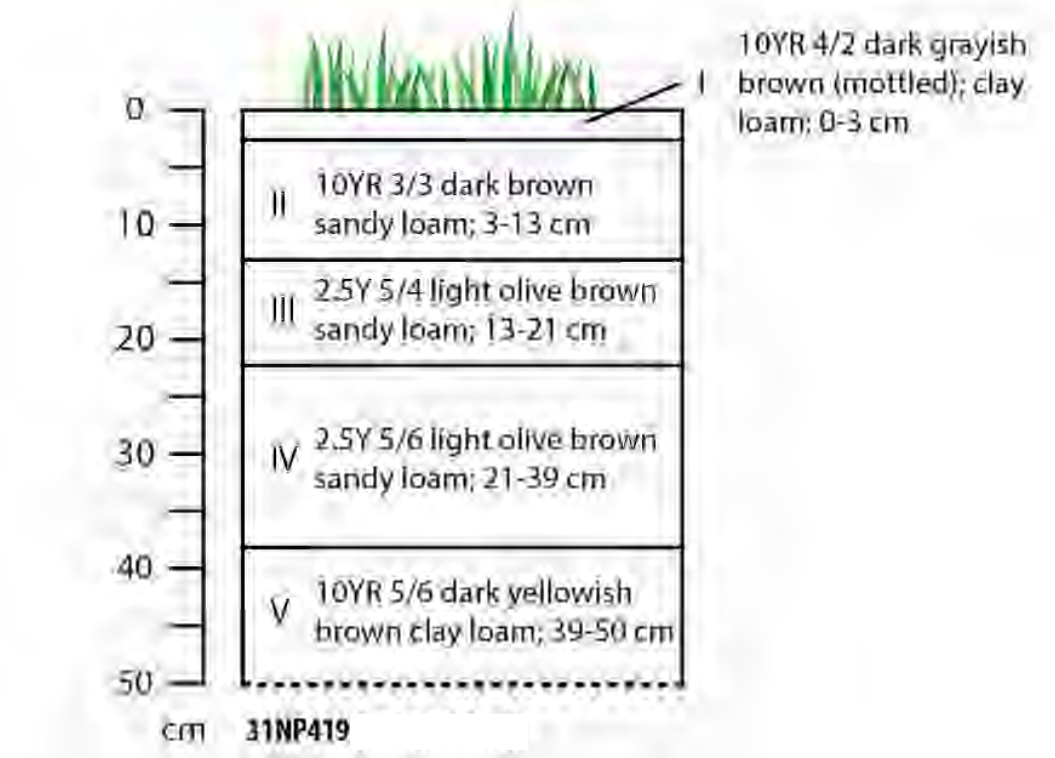

Figure 45. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP419.

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Site 31NP420

Site Number:	31NP420
UTM East	253352
UTM North	4047691
Elevation:	315 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Prehistoric
Site Type:	Prehistoric Lithic scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

Site 31NP420 consists of a single quartz bifacial thinning flake, found on the surface of an existing logging road. Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 15 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S size and is located on a hillside (Figure 46). The bifacial thinning flake was identified on the surface and none of the radial shovel testing yielded cultural material. A typical shovel test profile in the surrounding area consisted of the following (Figure 47):

Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam
Stratum II (10-25cm): 5YR 6/1 gray clay loam, rocky
Stratum III (25-35cm): 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay, very rocky

One quartz bifacial thinning flake was identified at the surface of an existing logging road near T77-5. No photographs were taken of the soil profile or site area as the site consisted of a surface find and no subsurface tests were positive for cultural material. The scatter was confined to the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation.

Site 31NP420 contains a single quartz bifacial thinning flake dating to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 B.P. – 350 B.P.). The flake was identified on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. 31NP420has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. 31NP420 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

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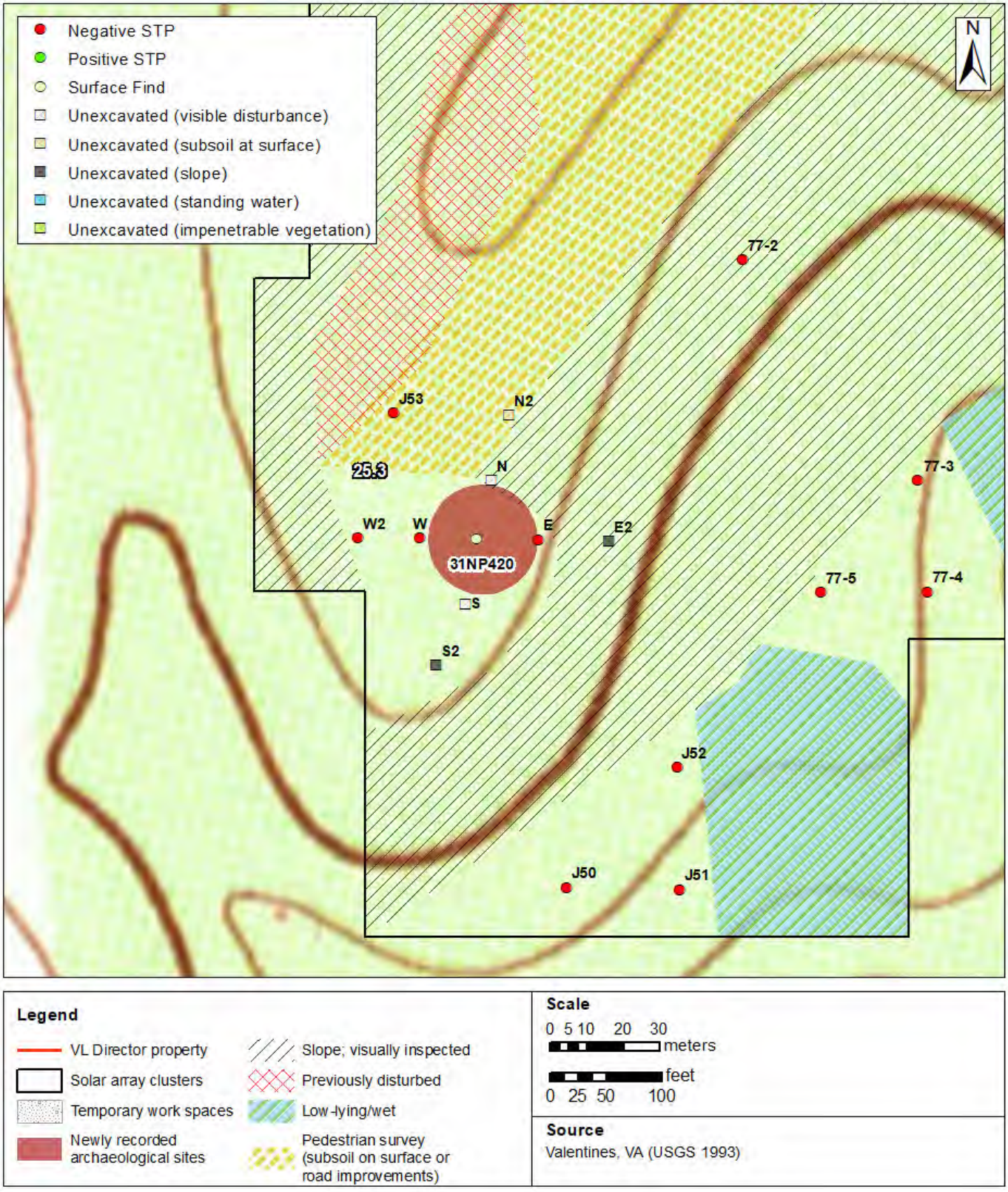

Figure 46. USGS topographic location map of 31NP420.

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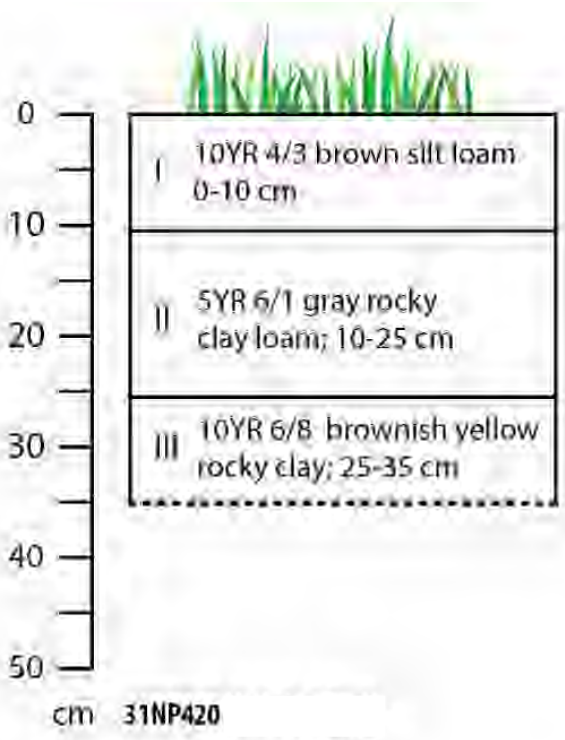

Figure 47. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP420.

Site 31NP421

Site Number:	31NP421
UTM East	252354
UTM North	4047236
Elevation:	315 feet AMSL
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Valentines
Component:	Historic
Site Type:	Historic ceramic scatter
Soil(s):	Cecil Sandy Loam
Site Size:	30 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible

Site 31NP421 consisted of three ironstone ceramic sherds, found on the surface of either side of an existing road extending through Array Area 87.4 (Figure 48;Photograph 26). Its boundary was defined by shovel testing and surface conditions. It measures approximately 30 meters E/W by 15 meters N/S size and is located on the top of the landform's ridge. The three sherds were identified on the surface and none of the radial or transect shovel testing yielded cultural material. Locations of surface material, on either side of the road, had subsoil exposed on the surface. Outside of the site area, a typical shovel test profile on that ridge consisted of the following (Photograph 27):

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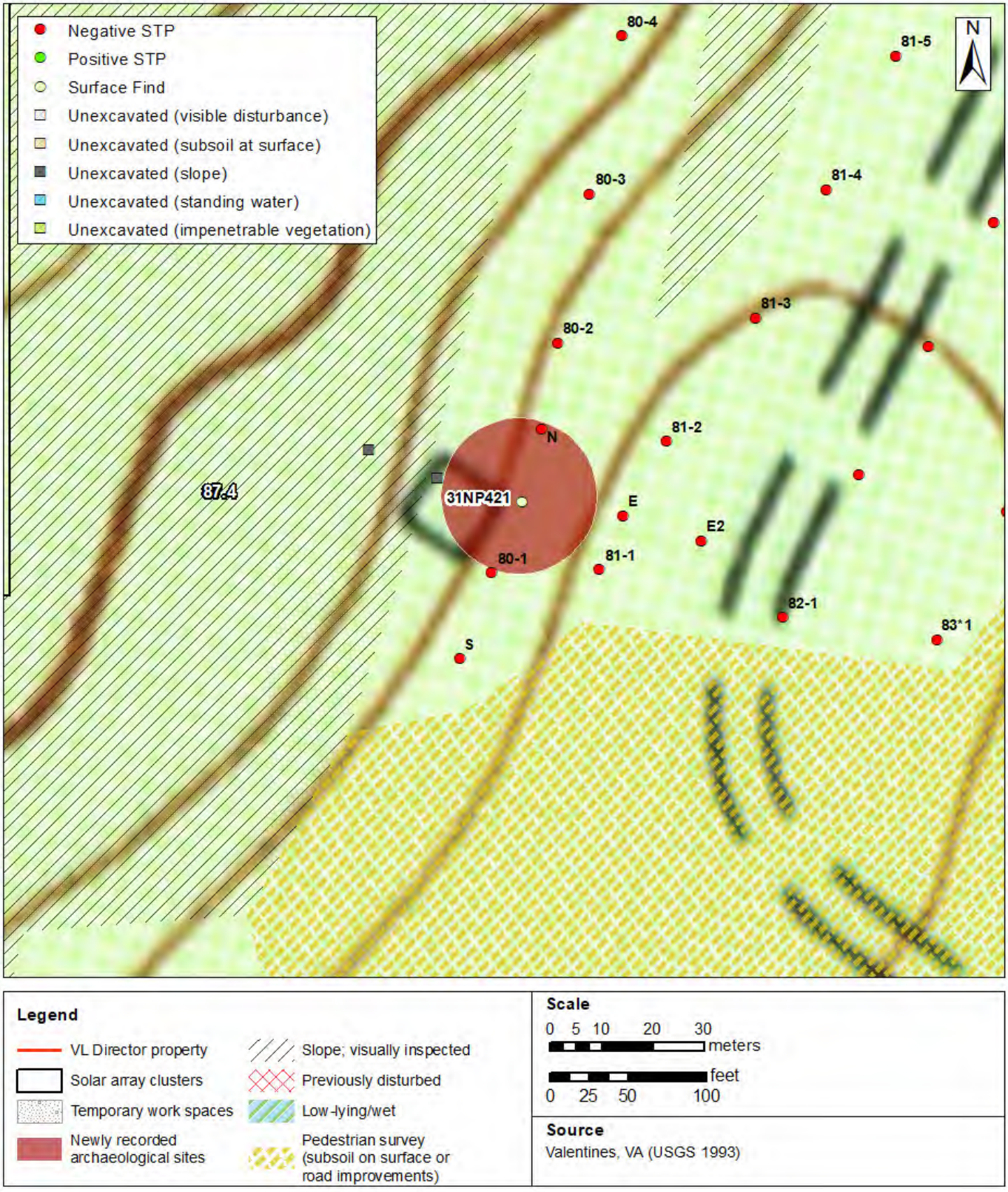

Figure 48. USGS topographic location map of 31NP421.

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Stratum I (0-10cm): 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam
Stratum II (10-20cm): 5YR 6/1 gray clay loam, rocky
Stratum III (20-30cm): 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay, very rocky

The boundary for 31NP421 is complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site contains disturbed sediments and artifacts in a secondary context. The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits and overall reflects poor site integrity.

Site 31NP421 contains a sparse historic scatter containing ironstone ceramic dating to c.1880 - c.1940. The material was identified on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. The 1919 map of the area shows a structure on the ridgetop at approximately 31NP421's location. If the scatter and the former structure are related, there is no indication of any structure in the vicinity. The material was identified on the surface of the site area, which is a likely indication of deflation and prior disturbance associated with logging. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 31NP420 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

Photograph 26. View of 31NP421, looking north.

Photograph 27. Representative profile of stratigraphy at 31NP421.

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Other Historic Resources

Cemetery (31NP413)

One historic cemetery (31NP413) was identified during the survey of Array Area 38.7. 31NP413 consists of one marked grave, with inscribed headstone and associated footer, and seven visible depressions (Figure 49; Photograph 28). The only marked headstone in the cemetery is that of Reverend Phillip Mason, who "Died July 18, 1913 at age 60" (Photograph 29). According to 1910 United States Federal Census records, Rev. Phillip Mason was an African American man born in Virginia in 1855 (United States Bureau of the Census 1978). In 1910 he lived in Hicksford, Greensville, Virginia near the border with North Carolina. He was married to Monnoray Mason, owned his own home, and worked on a farm. As an African American man in Virginia or North Carolina in the early twentieth century, despite holding the title of "Reverend", he would not have been allowed to be buried in the cemeteries of the nearby white churches (Leggs et al. 2012; McDonald 2021; Orten 2016).

Philip Mason's headstone bears the insignia of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows fraternal organization, an organization conspicuously know for allowing African American membership during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows was founded in America by Peter Ogden in 1843 as a branch of the established lodge in England. Ogden, a free African American, founded the lodge as an alternative to the Independent Order of Oddfellows, which denied membership to people of color. As a member of the organization, Reverend Mason would have been provided the headstone and other life benefits (Barga 2012). It may be assumed that those interred near Mason were in some way related. It is likely that those interred at this cemetery had an association with the property either as antebellum slave labor or potentially post-war tenant farmers.

Delineation of the cemetery was accomplished through visual inspection with the boundary recorded on sub-meter GPS. However, the density of vegetation beyond the observed boundary prevented further delineation, and it should be noted that unmarked graves may be present that are not visible due to successive years of plowing and disturbance. Geophysical survey, to identify potential shafts not visible on the surface would not be possible due to the density of surrounding vegetation. In addition to the observed boundary, a 50-foot buffer was established around the known boundary to ensure avoidance of known graves during construction.

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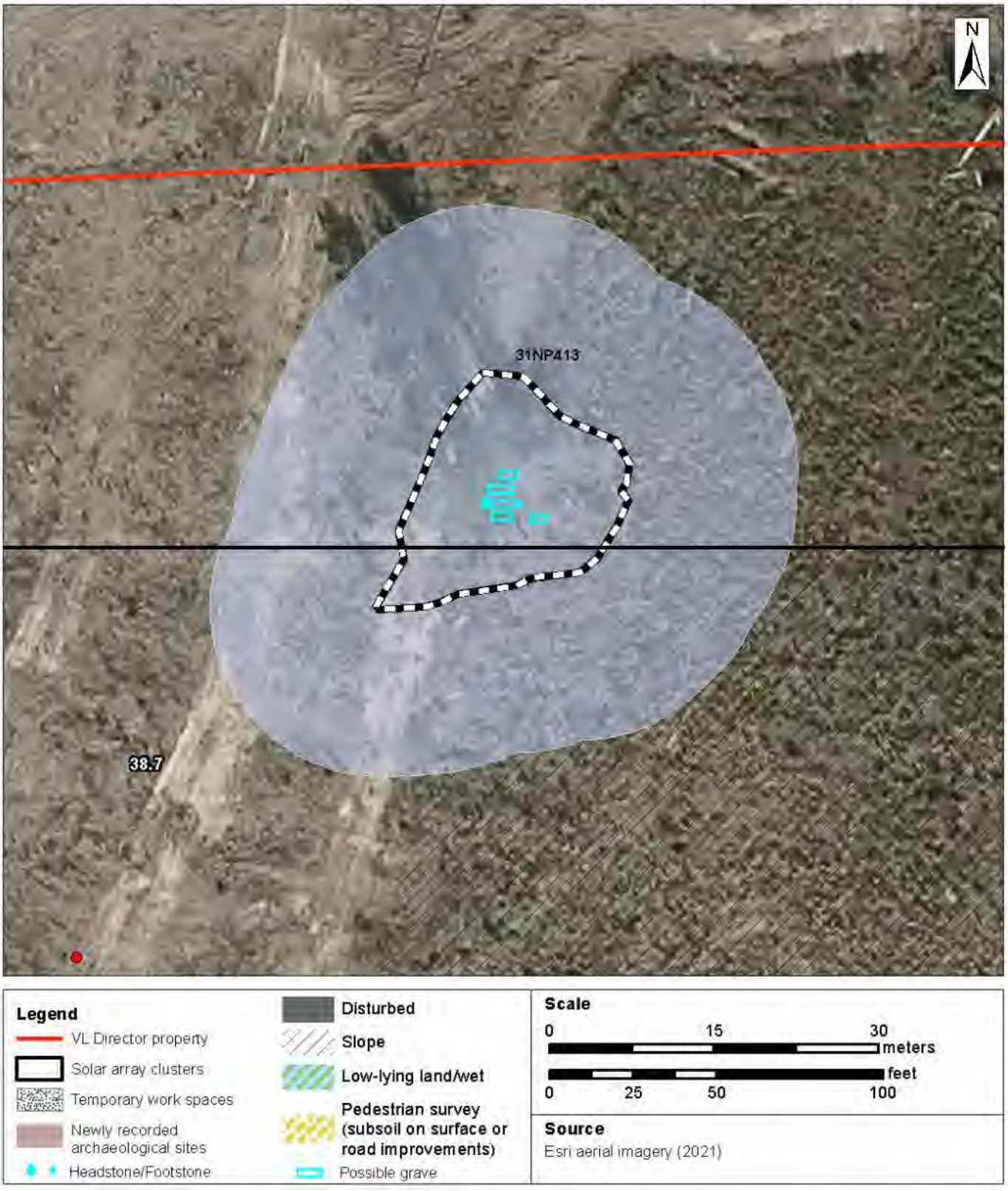

Figure 49. Map of cemetery showing boundaries, markers, features, and relevant landmarks.

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Photograph 28. View of 31NP413, looking north.

Photograph 29 View of extant headstone at 31NP413, looking south.

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5.3 METAL DETECTION RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS

As discussed in the Methods Chapter, metal detection sampling was used to assist in the identification of subtle or discreet pattern historic period sites within the APE (Figure 50). The area targeted for sampling was located in the western portion of the APE, south of Array Area 35.6, but not in a portion of the property slated for disturbance associated with this project. The location was selected for reconnaissance as it the presumed location of the c. 1840 Wesson House as discussed in the background history of the property.

The presumed location was initially targeted based on previous work conducted by Chase et al. (2017) and the condition of the ground behind the c. 1920 bungalow house, where the Wesson House was reportedly located. The area was level, which may be the result of leveling for the construction of the house, or more be the result of leveling through grading during its demolition (Photograph 30 to Photograph 32).

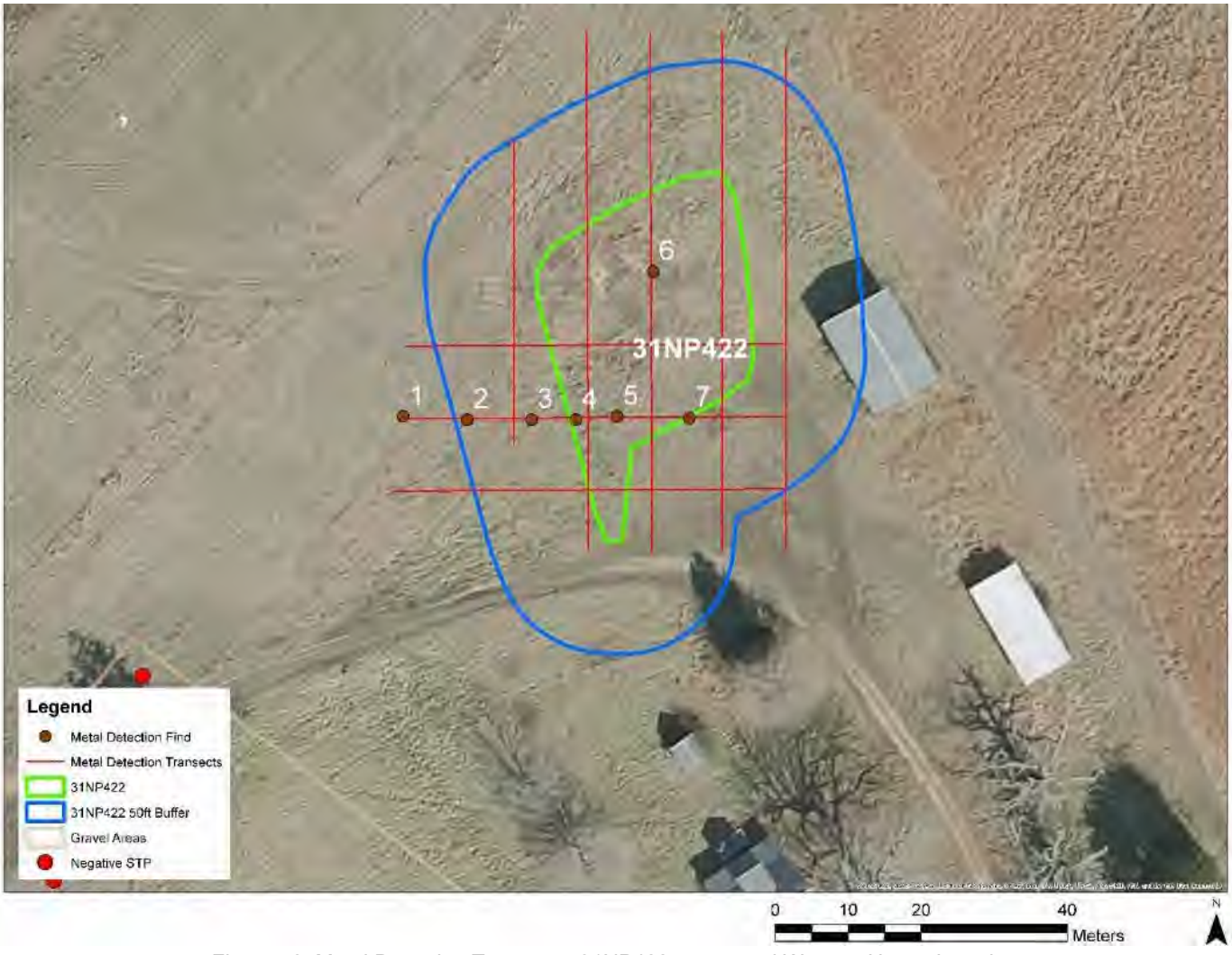

Figure 50. Metal Detection Transects, 31NP422, presumed Wesson House Location

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Photograph 30. View of western APE, in the presumed Wesson House location, looking west from edge of presumed nail cloud.

Photograph 31. View of western APE, looking east from extent of presumed nail cloud.

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Photograph 32. View of from presumed Wesson House location, to west.

The goal of the reconnaissance sampling was to identify the potential footprint of this former building to ensure its continued avoidance during construction. Artifacts were identified and assigned MDF locations, but no field collections were made. A boundary around the identified scatter was completed and provided to SunEnergy1.

Transects were swept with a Minelab CTX 30/30 metal detector across the east/west axis of the block, and additional transects were swept across the north/south access (see Figure 50). Two discontinuous person days were spent on the field by an AMDA-qualified metal detector operator.

The metal detection transects revealed a variety of conductivity signatures, reflecting a diverse assemblage of material; however, the primary signature type was that of small iron, which is most often nail or nail fragments. A sample of MDF locations were excavated to confirm the veracity of the presumed conductivity signatures. The locations registering small iron conductivity were uniformly nail and nail fragments. Both square and wire nails were identified, with no apparent patterning, which would be consistent with a nineteenth century building that was utilized during the twentieth century (Chase et al. 2017).

The wide broadcast of small iron across this area, referred to as a nail cloud, provides a general location for a former structure. One location, MDF 6, initially targeted and identified a cast-iron fragment, but revealed a whiteware sherd as well as brick and mortar fragments (see Figure 50; Photograph 33 to Photograph 34). The brick remains compare favorably to other examples of brick from nineteenth century sites and may be part of the original foundation of the house.

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Photograph 33. Whiteware sherd and cast-iron fragment recovered from 31NP422, MDF 6, presumed Wesson House location.

Photograph 34. Plan view of MDF 6, possible foundation remains at 31NP422.

Based on the shallow nature of the soil, only 5cm of topsoil was present above the brick, it is likely the area was graded when the house was demolished in 2014. No additional evidence of the house was observed on the surface, and the remaining MDFs, 1-5 and 7, yielded modern material.

Following the mapping of the nail cloud, transects were extended beyond initial finds to determine if additional evidence for buildings was present. The extension of these transects yielded only modern material (e.g., soda cans, pull tabs) and no evidence for additional artifact scatters/structures was identified. The combined area of the nail cloud and buffer will comprise the boundary for avoidance of 31NP422 (see Figure 50). The southern boundary of Array Area 35.7 will not encroach upon the area identified as 31NP422, which will be incorporated into SunEnergy's plans for avoidance as an ESA.

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CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

JMT conducted a Phase I archaeological survey associated with the VL Director property within the proposed 300 MW facility, Gaston Solar Farm. The OSA requested a Phase I archaeological survey of the Gaston Solar Farm in a letter dated October 28, 2020. SunEnergy has contracted with JMT to complete the archaeological survey of two properties within the Oak Solar portion of the Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2521). This report reflects the results of the survey which was completed on behalf of SunEnergy.

The project area is located west of Gaston, North Carolina in Northampton County. The area surveyed in this undertaking is a subset of the proposed Oak Solar 120 MW Solar Facility (approximately 2,200 acres), and part of ER 20-2521. The subject property is a total of 778 acres; however, SunEnergy supplied JMT with their model arrays, proposed road locations, and temporary workspaces within this property, which constitute the project's limits of disturbance LOD. The total LOD within this property is 294.35 acres. Phase I survey fieldwork was performed during February and June 2021. A total of 43 discontinuous person days spent in the field.

Overall, the landforms supporting the arrays reflected extensive upland erosion. Land use up to the time of survey was largely pine plantation and most areas exhibited thick understory. When practical, existing roads and trails will be updated/modified for solar farm access. JMT completed the Phase I survey of the entire LOD through shovel testing, visual inspection, and metal detection sampling.

Archaeological resources were sparse and largely identified along the margins of landforms where erosion was less prevalent. In total, nine archaeological resources, one cemetery, and one standing structure were identified and evaluated for potential NRHP-eligibility. The standing structure, NP1142, is also recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and additional information concerning this resource is located in Appendix C of this report. Four archaeological sites (31NP414, 31NP416, 31NP418, and 31NP421) and the three IFs (31NP417, 31NP419, and 31NP420) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended for these resources. The eligibility of two archaeological sites (31NP415 and 31NP422) and the cemetery (31NP413) is unknown.

The eligibility of site 31NP415 is unknown, however it is the opinion of JMT that the portion of 31NP415 identified and tested during the current project does not satisfy Criterion D and does not contribute to the NRHP-eligibility of the site and no further work is recommended for this site within the LOD. Site 31NP422, associated with the former c.1840 Wesson House, is unassessed for the NRHP. Based on the current LOD for the project, this site will be avoided by project disturbances, and it is recommended that the site boundary, including a 50-foot buffer, be excluded from any earth-disturbing activities.

The eligibility of the cemetery (31NP413) is unknown. Site 31NP413 is believed to be associated with enslaved or freepersons connected with the property during the nineteenth century. Per NC G.S 14-148 and G.S. 14-149, this cemetery, including a 50-foot buffer around known or visible graves, will be avoided. Both resources will be marked as environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) on project plans to ensure avoidance during construction. As the land surrounding the cemetery has been heavily altered, some

unmarked graves may be present but not visible on the surface. JMT recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during construction in the vicinity of the cemetery buffer to ensure no inadvertent disturbance takes place. Prior to construction, an unanticipated discoveries plan should be developed for approval by SunEnergy and the OSA.

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APPENDIX A. RESUME OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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LAUREN SOUTHER MINFORD, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mrs. Minford has 14 years of experience in cultural resource management, with a research focus on the bioarchaeology of prehistoric coastal populations in the eastern United States. She has extensive experience in all phases of archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, and III), as well as public archaeology, remote sensing, artifact analysis, archaeological site and historic structure assessment and mitigation and site management. Through her background in cultural resource management archaeology, she has experience with and has received formal training in Native American consultation, Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979). She is thoroughly familiar with the history and prehistory of the eastern United States. She currently works as an archaeologist and principal investigator based in Richmond, Virginia. See below for selected project experience.

Education

M.A. Anthropology
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC (2011)

B.A. Archaeology
University of North Carolina (UNC-G)
Greensboro, NC (2008)

Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist, 28819(RPA)

Professional Memberships

Member, Society of American Archaeology

Detailed Professional Experience

Archaeological Survey for Proposed Henricus Park Access Project in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for Chesterfield County for the proposed Henricus Park Access from Henricus Park to Corporate Village Parkway. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Helms Road Grade Separation and Siding Project in Union County, North Carolina-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the NCDOT Rail Division. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project in Seminole County, Florida-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted for St. Johns River Water Management District as part of the Lake Jesup Nutrient Reduction and Flow Enhancement Project. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance survey for Proposed Pierson Drive Industrial Road Access, Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed two-lane public road extending off of Pierson Drive. Conducted the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2020.

Archaeological Survey for Seven Proposed Bridge Replacements in Caswell and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 86 from US 158 to the Virginia State Line in Caswell County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.* Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019.

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Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to NC 111 (Wilson Street) from US 64 Alternate (Western Boulevard) to NC 122 (McNair Road) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to US 13 (Berkeley Boulevard) from SR 1003 (New Hope Road) to SR 1572 (Saulston Road) in Wayne County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of NCDOT. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2019

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Nash Road Extension (Route 636) from Beach Road (Route 655) to Route 10 in Chesterfield County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed Nash Road Extension. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Phase II Testing of Site 18CH0797 in Charles County, Maryland-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, and GPR. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Veteran Housing in Richland and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted on behalf of the Department of Veteran Affairs for proposed veteran housing. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Village at Lake Wheeler in Wake County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing conducted prior to the development of the proposed Village at Lake Wheeler. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Investigations of Twelve Tracts in Currituck County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological reconnaissance, survey, and site testing conducted at the request the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2018

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Development of the Four Hillech Parcel in Beaufort County, South Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted at the request of the Town of Hilton Head Island. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase II Testing of Site 44KG0171, Barnesfield Plantation in King George County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Phase II testing conducted at the request of MDTA for the proposed replacement of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge. Work conducted included close interval shovel testing, test unit excavation, GPR, magnetometry, and metal detection. Supervised all fieldwork and produced subsequent report of findings and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Construct 65 MW Hawtree Creek Farm Solar Farm in Warren County, North Carolina-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator*. Archaeological survey conducted for the proposed

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installation of a solar farm. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2017

Phase IB Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Virginia Railway Express Crossroads Maintenance and Storage Facility Expansion Area in Spotsylvania County, Virginia-*Archaeologist and Principal Investigator* Archaeological survey conducted for the Virginia Railway Express. Supervised the survey, produced subsequent report of findings, and recommendations. Date Completed 2016

Crawley Farms, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016

White Pines Conversion Stands, U.S. Forest Service, Caldwell County, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted pedestrian and archaeological survey for the proposed timber sell for the US Forest Service, Grandfather Mountain District. Responsibilities included supervising a crew while conducting survey, site identification, and site delineation. Date Completed 2016.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Henderson, Polk, and Transylvania Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for eight proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

I-85 Business Park, Davidson County EDC, Lexington, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological and Pedestrian Survey in Davidson County for Proposed Business Park. Served as field director overseeing a crew during the archaeological and pedestrian survey around an NRHP listed house and surrounding property. Work included shovel testing, site delineation, and evaluation of the integrity of the archaeological site. Date Completed 2016.

Phase II Salvage Excavations, U.S. Army, Redstone Arsenal in Montgomery County, AL-*Archaeologist*. Work included salvage excavation of several prehistoric features that were eroding into the Tennessee River. Mrs. Minford oversaw three field technicians, while coordinating with the Redstone Arsenal base archaeologist about sites and feature excavation. Date Completed 2016.

Mountain Valley Pipeline, Tetra Tech and EQT, Franklin, Giles, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties, VA-*Logistics Manager*. Archaeological Survey conducted for Tetra Tech and EQT. As overall Logistics Manager of this large scale survey, duties included coordination with land and security agents, mobilizing and managing multiple crews, and post-processing data and submitting daily reports of fieldwork activity. Date Completed 2015.

Bridge Replacements, NCDOT, Anson and Stanly Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological survey conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Supervised the survey for two proposed bridge replacements by the NCDOT to determine whether any unknown sites would be impacted by the proposed construction. Date Completed 2016.

NC 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Forsyth and Guilford Counties, NC-*Archaeologist*. Archaeological Surveys and Testing in Forsyth and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. Responsibilities included managing two crews, overseeing and performing shovel testing over nearly 20 miles, site delineation, and unit excavation. Date Completed 2015.

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Reservation Bluff Cemetery, Tennessee Valley Authority, Guntersville, AL-*Boarchaeologist/Archaeologist* Archaeological Survey and Delineation of the Reservation Bluff Cemetery (1MS449) in Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama. Responsibilities included verifying the boundaries of the cemetery, and identifying unrecognized graves using the least destructive means possible by visual examination of surface features and systematic testing with a steel probe. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Coffee County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Fentress County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Cumberland County, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Road Widening and Improvements, TDOT, Sullivan and Washington Counties, TN- *Archaeologist.* Conducted and directed fieldwork for the Tennessee Department of Transportation for proposed road widening and improvements. Work included overseeing field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2014

Fort Polk Base Expansion, U.S. Army and National Park Service, Leesville, LA- *Archeologist.* Archaeological Surveys at Fort Polk, Louisiana conducted for the National Park Service and United State Army. Mrs. Minford was a co-field director, overseeing several field technicians, while surveying approximately 5,000 acres between 2013 and 2014 for unidentified sites that would be impacted by proposed base expansion at Fort Polk. Date Completed 2014

U.S. 158 Road Widening, NCDOT, Currituck, NC- *Archaeologist.* Archaeological Survey and Site Testing in Currituck County, North Carolina for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Mrs. Minford directed fieldwork conducted by several field technicians, which included survey of both high and low probability areas, as well as site testing for proposed the proposed road widening. Date completed 2013

New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Dublin, VA- *Archaeologist.* Cultural Resource Survey of the Army Reserve Center (ARC) Operations Maintenance Shop Site at the New River Valley U.S. Army Reserve Center in Dublin, Virginia. Directed fieldwork for Phase I survey for the proposed construction of another facility. Mrs. Minford oversaw field technicians while conducting survey to determine whether any sites were located within the proposed construction footprint. Date Completed 2013

Everglades Restoration Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville, FL-
Boarchaeologist/Archaeologist. Archaeological survey and Testing of Tree Islands in the Everglades in south Florida. Mrs. Minford served as boarcheeologist and archaeologist on project for USACE Jacksonville. Responsibilities included assisting in fieldwork of the archaeological survey of 30 tree islands for NRHP eligibility. She also served as the project osteologist to identify human remains in the field, if encountered. Date Completed 2012

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APPENDIX B. ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site	Bag	Transect	STP	Depth (cmbs)	Contents	Date
31NP414	1	G1	6	10-15	1 aqua glass container fragment	23-Feb
31NP414	2			Surface	1 whiteware, 1 Albany slip stoneware, 3 aqua container glass, 2 colorless container glass, 1 amethyst container glass	23-Feb
31NP415	3	1	1	0-20	1 colorless container glass	2-Mar
31NP415	4	1	3	0-15	1 aqua container glass	2-Mar
31NP415	5	1	4	0-15	1 unglazed redware, 2 colorless container glass	2-Mar
31NP415	6	1	5	0-25	4 colorless container glass	2-Mar
31NP415	7	1	6	0-15	1 wire nail fragment, 1 brown container glass	2-Mar
31NP415	8	2	1	0-15	1 colorless container glass	3-Mar
31NP415	9	2	5	0-15	1 colorless container glass	3-Mar
31NP415	10	2	17	0-15	1 colorless container glass	3-Mar
31NP415	11			Surface	1 milk glass button	3-Mar
31NP415	12		Rad. A	0-15	1 quartz thinning flake, 2 residual sherds (non-diagnostic)	5-Mar
31NP415	13		Rad. B	0-15	1 colorless glass	5-Mar
31NP415	14		Rad. C	0-15	1 copper wire, 3 whiteware, 1 brown container glass, 7 colorless container glass	5-Mar
31NP415	15		Rad. E	0-15	1 whiteware	5-Mar
31NP415	16		Rad. F	0-15	1 colorless glass, 1 brick fragment, 1 coal (uncollected)	5-Mar
31NP415	17		Rad. G	0-15	1 wire nail, 1 brick fragment, 1 colorless container glass	5-Mar
31NP416	18	7	3	0-15	5 quartz flake fragments, 1 rhyolite thinning flake	5-Apr
31NP416	19	7	3	20-30	2 quartz flake fragments, 1 quartz thinning flake	6-Apr
31NP416	20		Rad. B	0-20	3 quartz thinning flakes, 1 quartz groundstone fragment	6-Apr
31NP416	21		Rad. B	20-40	3 Rhyolite flake fragments, 1 rhyolite thinning flake, 1 quartz groundstone	6-Apr
31NP416	22		Rad. F	10-15	2 Rhyolite reduction flakes, 1 quartz thinning flake	6-Apr
31NP416	23		Rad. E	0-10	1 quartz reduction flake, 1 PP/k proximal	6-Apr
31NP416	24		Rad. T	0-20	2 Rhyolite flake fragments, 1 quartz flake fragment	6-Apr
31NP416	25		Rad. Y	0-10	1 quartz flake fragment	6-Apr
31NP417	26	Judgmental	4	25-30	1 quartz thinning flake	14-Apr
31NP418	27	66	3	10-20	2 Rhyolite thinning flakes	18-Apr
31NP418	28		Rad. East	10-20	1 quartz thinning flake	20-Apr
31NP419	29	66	11	10-20	1 quartz hafted biface, “Guildford” in appearance – fragment, distal end with stem and portion of medial.	18-Apr
31NP420	30			Surface	1 quartz thinning flake, near T77-5	20-Apr
31NP421	31			Surface	3 Ironstone (plate) fragment	21-Apr
31NP415	32		2	0-20	1 amber bottle glass, 10 colorless bottle glass, 1 scalloped whiteware fragment, 3 wire nails, 4 pieces slag, 2 unidentified iron fragments, 1 possible slate pencil	21-June

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APPENDIX C. HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION

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Historic Structure Evaluation

Gaston Solar Farm, Northampton County, North Carolina
Gaston Green Acres Solar 300 MW facility

NC SHPO Tracking Number ER 20-2139

JMT Job No. 20-03925

Submitted to:
SunEnergy1, LLC
192 Raceway Drive
Mooresville, NC 28117

Submitted by:
JMT
1130 Situs Court, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27606
(984) 269-4914

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One previously unidentified/unevaluated standing structure (NP1142) was identified during the investigation. NP1142 – referred to hereafter as the tenant house – is a c.1910 one-and-a-half story frame dwelling located off the gravel drive in the central portion of the project area. The Tenant House derives its name from the 1940 Plat Map for the John A. Shaw Property where it is referred to as "K Tenant House" (Figure A- 1).[1] A structure is noted in the same location on the 1919 USGS map and is presumably the same building shown on the 1940 plat map (Figure A- 2). The tenant house features weatherboard siding and a front gable roof covered in standing seam metal. A one-story shed roof addition runs the length of the rear elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the addition's shed roof. All nails and building materials appear to date to the early 20th century (Photograph A- 1 to Photograph A- 6).

The tenant house is abandoned and in poor, partially ruinous condition. The standing seam metal roof is deteriorated, some siding is missing, and most window and door glazing is no longer extant. The roof and walls of the rear elevation are partially collapsed, and no glazing or framing remains extant in the windows. Vegetative growth intrudes on the dwelling. The interior of the tenant house is also in poor condition, walls are covered in faux wood panelling, the wood floors are covered in a layer of straw, and the house is filled with belongings left by the former inhabitant. Due to its poor, partially demolished condition, the tenant house lacks material integrity and architectural distinction. No specific information about the tenant house was uncovered during the research process other than the references to it on the 1940 and 1919 maps.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, JMT recommends the tenant house (NP1142) **not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While the resource maintains integrity of location, design, and setting it does not maintain its integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The tenant house remains in the original location, situated north of N.C. Highway 46. Regarding the integrity of design, the tenant house appears to retain the original organization of space, although a rear addition was added to the house at some point. The rural setting has not significantly changed since little development has occurred on the parcel or in the area since the tenant house's construction. The material and workmanship integrity are significantly diminished as the tenant house is partially demolished and in poor condition. It is uninhabited and seems to have been recently used to store hay, which deprive the tenant house of integrity of feeling and association.

The tenant house (NP1142) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). T*o be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* No specific information about the tenant house was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with a significant event therefore the tenant house (NP1142) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A.

[1] Northampton County Property Tax Book (NCPTB), Book 2, Page 68. Northampton County Clerk of Court Office, Jackson, North Carolina. Electronic Document, http://northamptonrod.org/, accessed April 2021.

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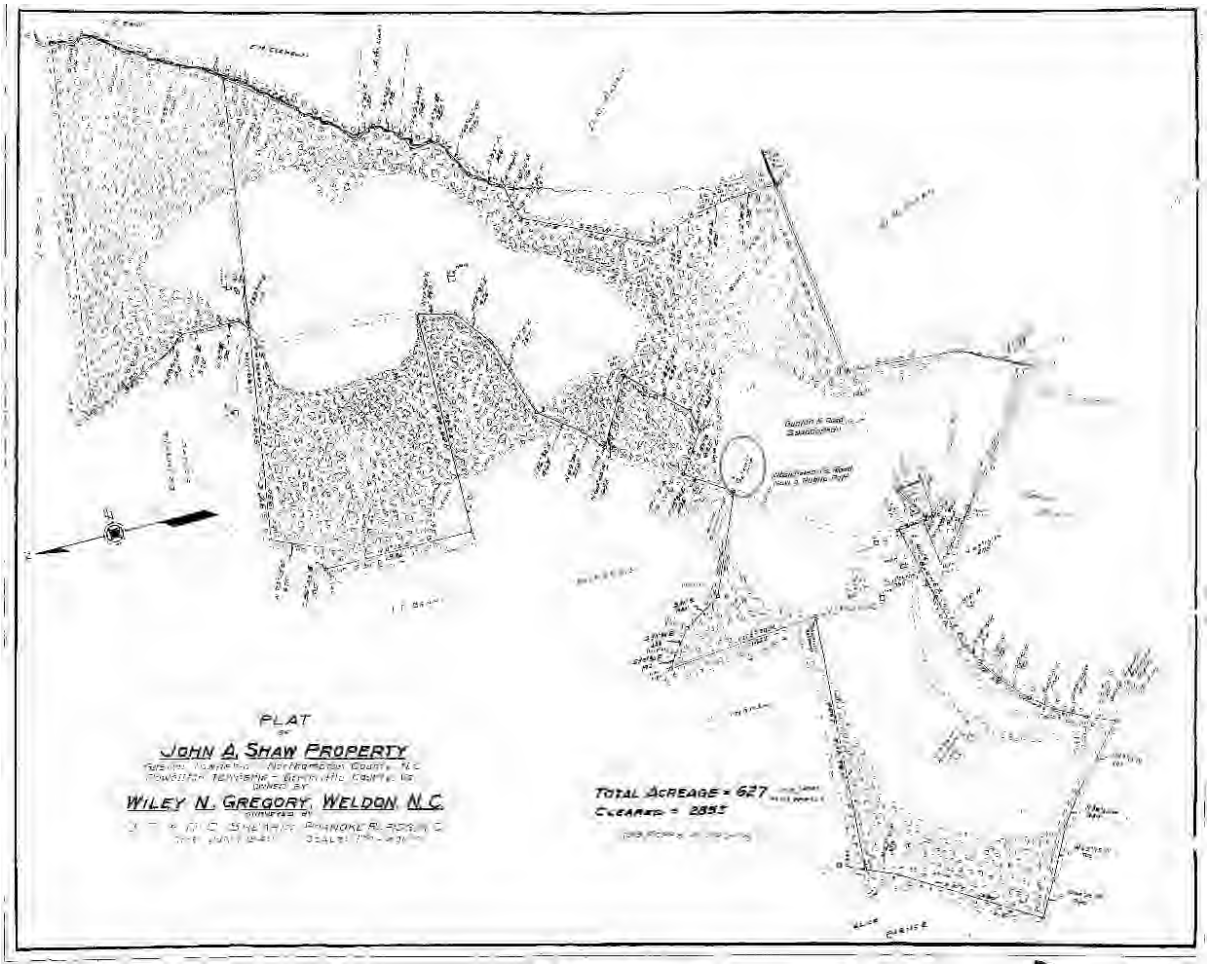

Figure A- 1. Plat of John A. Shaw Property, 1940, showing the tenant house (Source: NCPTB, Book 2, Page 68).

The tenant house (NP1142) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* No specific information about the individuals associated with the tenant house was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past therefore the historic structure is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B.

The tenant house (NP1142) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction*. Although the tenant house dates to c.1910, this simple wood frame dwelling lacks the integrity and individual architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register. It is for these reasons that tenant house (NP1142) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C.

The tenant house (NP1142) is **unevaluated** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory*. The tenant house (NP1142) was not evaluated under Criterion D.

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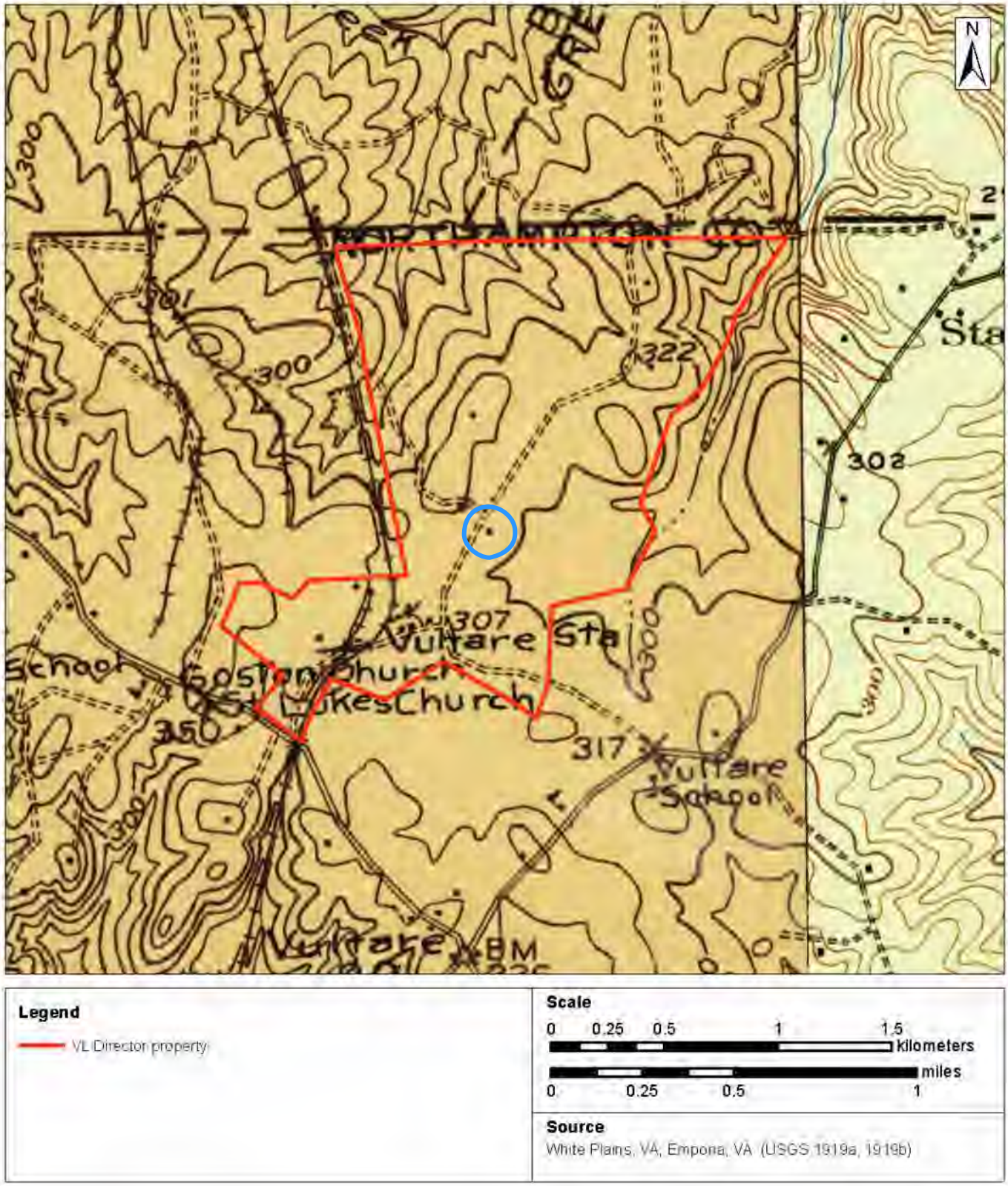

Figure A- 2. 1919 USGS topographic maps of White Plains, VA and Emporia, VA (USGS 1919a, 1919b) showing tenant house.

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Photograph A- 1. View of the tenant house (NP1142), looking north.

Photograph A- 2. View of the tenant house (NP1142), looking east.

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Photograph A- 3. View of the tenant house (NP1142), looking south.

Photograph A- 4. View of the tenant house (NP1142), looking southwest.

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Photograph A- 5. View of the interior of the tenant house (NP1142).

Photograph A- 6. View of the interior of the tenant house (NP1142).

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North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Northampton**

SSN: **NP1142** Blockface#:

Quad:
PIN:
X: **Y:**
DOT Project #:
OSA#:

Update Mo: Yr:
☐No Alt ☐Alt ☐Det ☐Rehab
☐**Removed** ☐Outbldg Loss
☐No Acc. ☐Not Fnd ☐FileMsg
☐ Newly ID'd ☐ Needs Resch.

Property Name: **Tenant House**
Street or 911 Address: **207 Summit Trail**
Location Description: **Approx. 0.8mi NE of jct. of Summit Trail and SR 46**
Town/vicinity: **Gaston vicinity**
District: **None ()**
District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate:
Local District:

☐ Recommended for SL ☐ StudyList SLDate: ☐ NR NRDate: NR #: **None**
☐ DOE DOEDate:
DOE Type: Local Status: **None** Ownership: **Private**

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Not specified** Condition: **Not specified** Location Integrity:

Architectural Data: Date(s): **ca. 1910**
Major Style Group(s) **Traditional/Vernacular**
Construction: **Timber Frame**
Ext. Material: **Weatherboard plain** Later Covering: **None**
Height: **1 1/2-story** Roof: **Front gable** Plan: **Not applicable** Core Form (Domestic): **Bungalow**
Design Source and attribution: **Not specified**

Major Theme: **Agriculture** 2nd Theme:
Group Association: Religious Affiliation
Historic Function: **Domestic - other**

Written Summary:

The Tenant House is a ca. 1910 one-and-a-half story frame dwelling located off of the gravel drive in the central portion of the project area. The Tenant House derives its name from the 1940 Plat Map for the John A. Shaw Property where it is referred to as "K Tenant House" (Figure 1). A structure is noted in the same location on the 1919 USGS map and is presumably the same building shown on the 1940 plat map (Figure 2). The tenant house features weatherboard siding and a front gable roof covered in standing seam metal. A one-story shed roof addition runs the length of the rear elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the addition's shed roof. All nails and building materials appear to date to the early 20th century.

The Tenant House is abandoned and in poor, partially ruinous condition. The standing seam metal roof is deteriorated, some siding is missing, and most window and door glazing is no longer extant. The roof and walls of the rear elevation are partially collapsed, and no glazing or framing remains extant in the windows. Vegetative growth intrudes on the dwelling. The interior of the Tenant House is also in poor condition, walls are covered in faux wood paneling, the wood floors are covered in a layer of straw, and the house is filled with belongings left by the former inhabitant. Due to its poor, partially demolished condition, the tenant house lacks material integrity and architectural distinction. No specific information about the tenant house was uncovered during the research process other than the references to it on the 1940 and 1919 maps.

Outbuildings/Features

Actions

Wednesday, May 05, 2021

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Sep 16 2021

Year	Month	Surveyor	Action/Report
2021	05	C. Herrnstadt	Surveyed as part of ER-20-2521

Wednesday, May 05, 2021

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Sep 16 2021

APPENDIX D. OSA CORRESPONDENCE

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Sep 16 2021

From: Fitts, Mary E <MaryBeth.Fitts@ncdcr.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2021 2:01 PM
To: Silliman, Garrett <GSilliman@jmt.com>
Cc: Ferrante, Lindsay <Lindsay.ferrante@ncdcr.gov>; Blewitt, Rosemarie <Rosemarie.Blewitt@ncdcr.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: [External] Upcoming Field Survey - Gaston Solar Farm (ER 20-2139)

Hi Garrett,

Thanks again for getting in touch about this project. Here are our comments on the proposed survey strategy:

1. Agree with significance of Wesson plantation and need to look for slave quarters. Also possible there was a slave cemetery; expect some efforts expended looking for this, specifically.
2. How were prehistoric high probability areas selected? Need specific criteria defined and consistently applied across APE.
3. Select some % of low probability areas for intensive survey.
4. If cemeteries are immediately adjacent to the APE, will need to be recorded/delineated also (to evaluate possibility they extend into APE and determine appropriate buffer).
5. 15 sites in 4000 acres is very low estimate. See American Beach Solar (Bibs 8224 and 8335)- 2600 acres, 88 sites
6. Survey methods. Check OSA guidelines
    a. High visibility vs. low visibility testing and site delineation
    b. what will be done in low probability areas – pedestrian survey?
    c. Metal detecting to locate potentially significant historic sites, for example slave quarters?
    d. Additional historical research to assess identified historic resources, for example, Vultare School
7. Curation – OSA recommends collections be curated. Please reference OSA guidelines on this topic

Finally, we agree it's ok/desirable to do this project in stages – results can be submitted as one initial report submission that meets OSA Phase I report guidelines, followed by a series of addendum reports.
If you have any questions going forward please don't hesitate to contact me.

Be well,
Mary Beth

Mary Beth Fitts, Ph.D
Office of State Archaeology
Assistant State Archaeologist
(919) 814-6554

#StayStrongNC
Learn more @ nc.gov/covid19

And don't forget your Ws! Wear. Wait. Wash.
WEAR a face covering.
WAIT 6 feet apart from other people.
WASH your hands often.

NC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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APPENDIX E. REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES OF SURVEYED AREAS

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Figure A- 3. Array Area 38.7 representative profile.

Figure A- 4. Array Area 6.0 representative profile.

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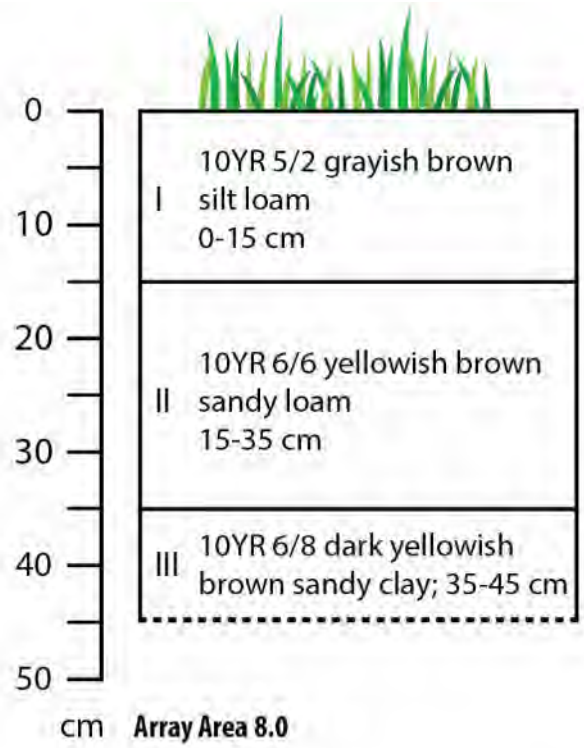

Figure A- 5. Array Area 8.0 representative profile.

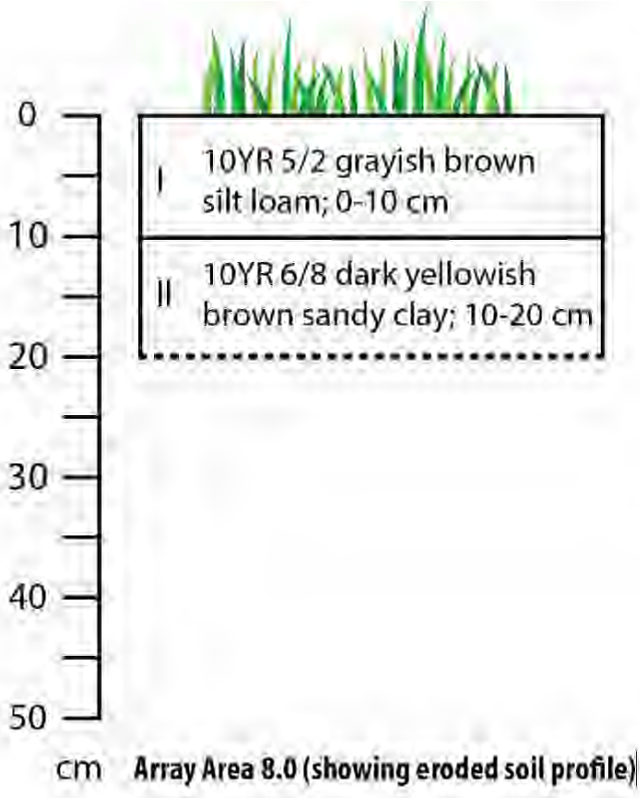

Figure A- 6. Array Area 8.0 alternate representative profile.

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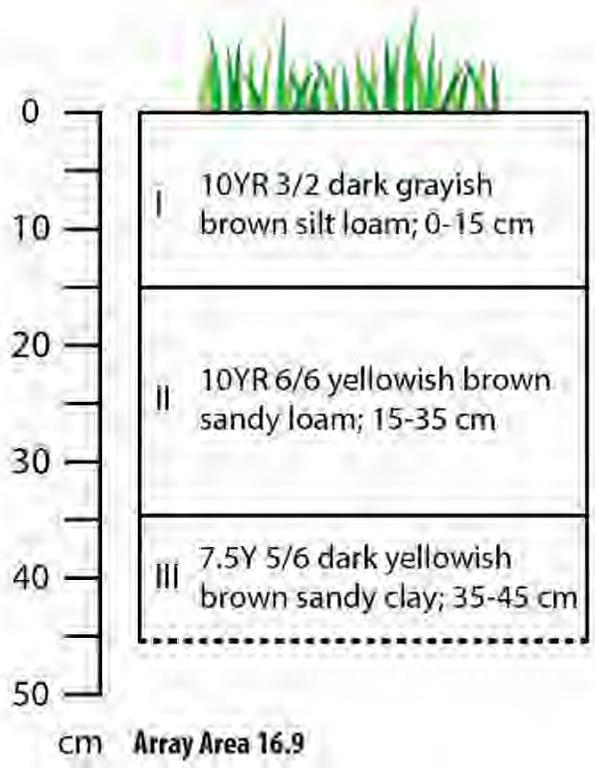

Figure A- 7. Array Area 16.9 representative profile.

Figure A- 8. Array Area 23.4 representative profile.

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Figure A- 9. Array Area 35.6 representative profile.

Figure A- 10. Array Area 25.3 representative profile.

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Figure A- 11. Array Area 13.1 representative profile.

Figure A- 12. Array Area 87.4 representative profile.

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Figure A- 13. Temporary Work Area 1 representative profile.

Figure A- 14. Temporary Work Area 1 representative profile showing water seepage.

Figure A- 15. Temporary Work Area 2 representative profile.

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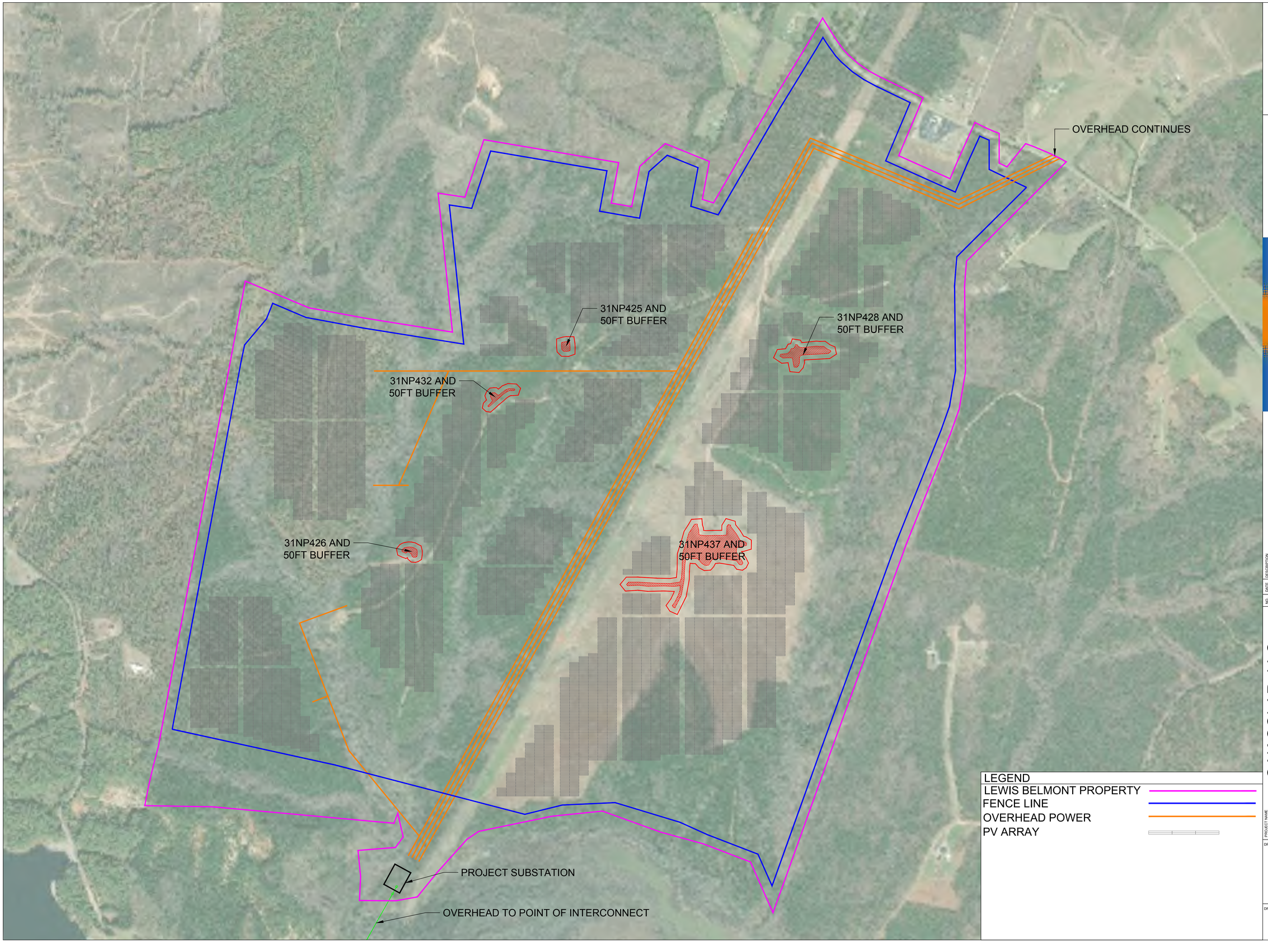

0 200' 400' 800'

SCALE: 1" = 400'

LEGEND

- LEWIS BELMONT PROPERTY
- FENCE LINE
- OVERHEAD POWER
- PV ARRAY

SUNENERGY1
192 Raceway Dr.
Mooresville, NC 28117
(T) 704-662-0375
(F) 704-662-0352

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/03/21	AVOIDANCE AREA EXHIBIT
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

DRAWN: CJM

CHECKED: DS

PROJECT NAME: OAK SOLAR, LLC
PV POWER PLANT
IN GASTON, NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE:

DATE ORIGINAL: 08/03/2021

JOB NO.: AC2-093

LATEST REVISION: 08/03/2021

DRAWING TITLE

LEWIS BELMONT
AVOIDANCE AREA
EXHIBIT

DRAWING NO.

A2

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C:\Users\David Harris\Desktop\Belmont Avoidance Exhibit.dwg Layout: LB Avoidance Plotted: 8/23/2021 6:57:36 PM

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31NP413 CEMETERY
AND 50FT BUFFER

34NP415 AND
50FT BUFFER

31NP422 AND 50FT BUFFER
NO OVERHEAD POLES OR GUYS
WILL BE PLACED INSIDE BUFFER

LEGEND
VL DIRECTOR PROPERTY
PROPERTY LINE
FENCE LINE
34.5 KV OVERHEAD POWER
230 KV OVERHEAD POWER
PV ARRAY