

**CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT
ROMA AND SHARPE TRACTS
HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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INTRODUCTION

In May 2008, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a current condition assessment of the Roma Tract and Sharpe Tract project areas located in Henry County, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). The Roma Tract consists of approximately 620 acres bordered by undeveloped lands to the west, the Norfolk Western Railroad to the south and east, and undeveloped rural lands to the north. The Sharpe Tract consists of approximately 110 acres bordered by Route 629 to the west, the Roma Tract to the east, undeveloped rural lands to the north, and the Norfolk Western Railroad to the south. The Roma Tract is currently clear cut, while the Sharpe Tract is currently wooded.

This study was conducted to provide information on the current condition of the tracts. In addition to documentary and cartographic research, the assessment also included a pedestrian walkover of the tracts to identify any obvious archaeological or architectural resources and to look at current conditions and the site potential of various landforms. Photos of the area can be found in Appendix A.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The primary reasons for incorporating environmental studies into archaeological projects are: 1) to learn of possible environmental constraints or lack of constraints (paleoclimatic fluctuations, the presence or absence of critical resources, etc.) that might have influenced site distribution; and 2) to identify environmental factors such as erosion, deposition, subsidence, and historic land use patterns that might have affected the integrity of archaeological sites after they had been formed.

Because this project consists of two distinct parts, following the cultural context, this report will present the environmental background, previous research, and results as related to each part of the project, the Roma Tract and the Sharpe Tract.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Native American Context

Virginia's Native American prehistory is divided into three main periods—Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland—each based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. The three main periods reflect major changes, while “Early”, “Middle”, and “Late” subperiods reflect less dramatic, though significant, changes. Descriptions of major characteristics of the periods and their locally-diagnostic artifacts and “phases” (mainly stylistic changes in single artifacts or in restricted artifact assemblages) are presented below, along with comments on each period as they may relate to the project area.

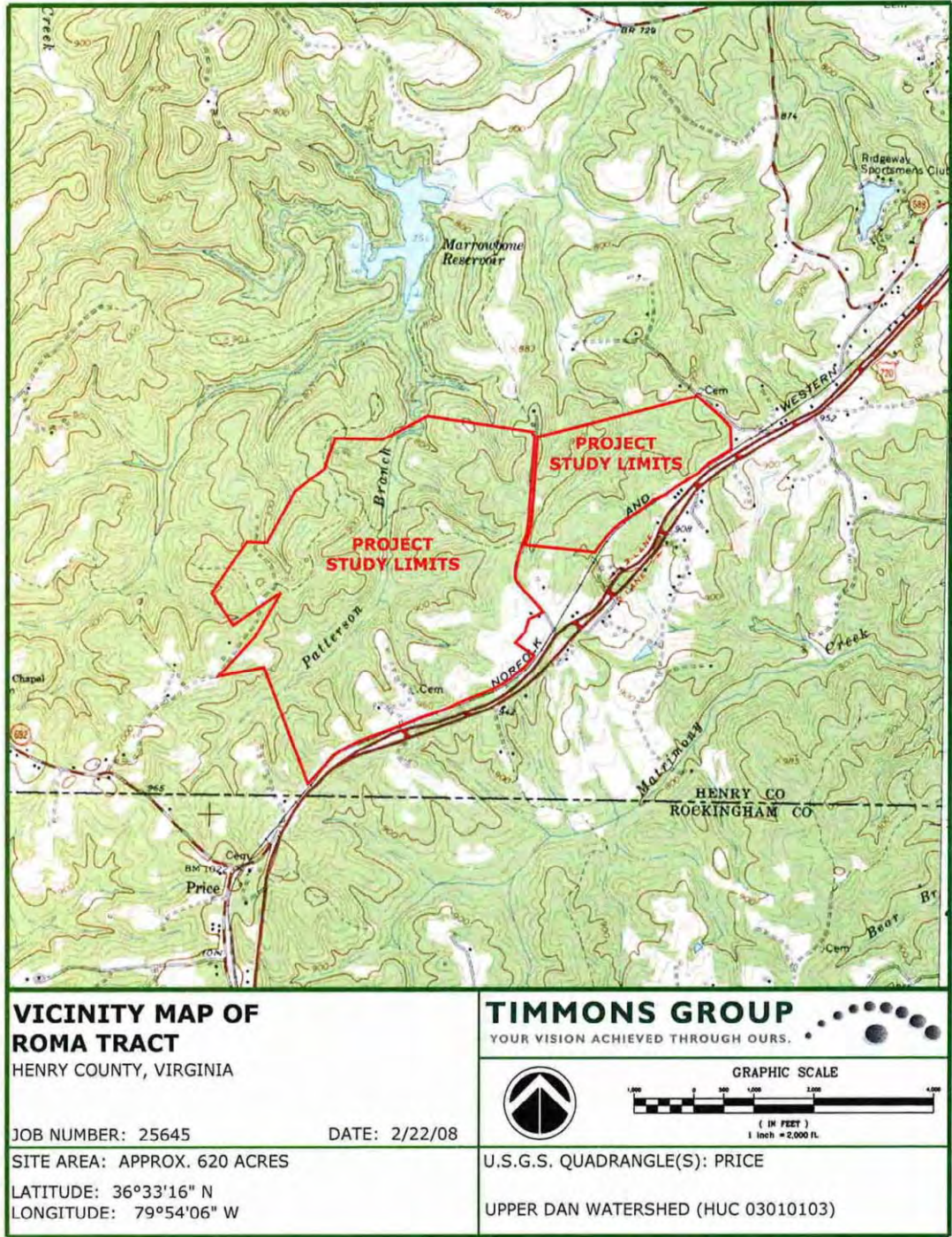


Figure 1. Approximate project location of Roma Tract, USGS Price Quad, Scale 1"=2,000'.

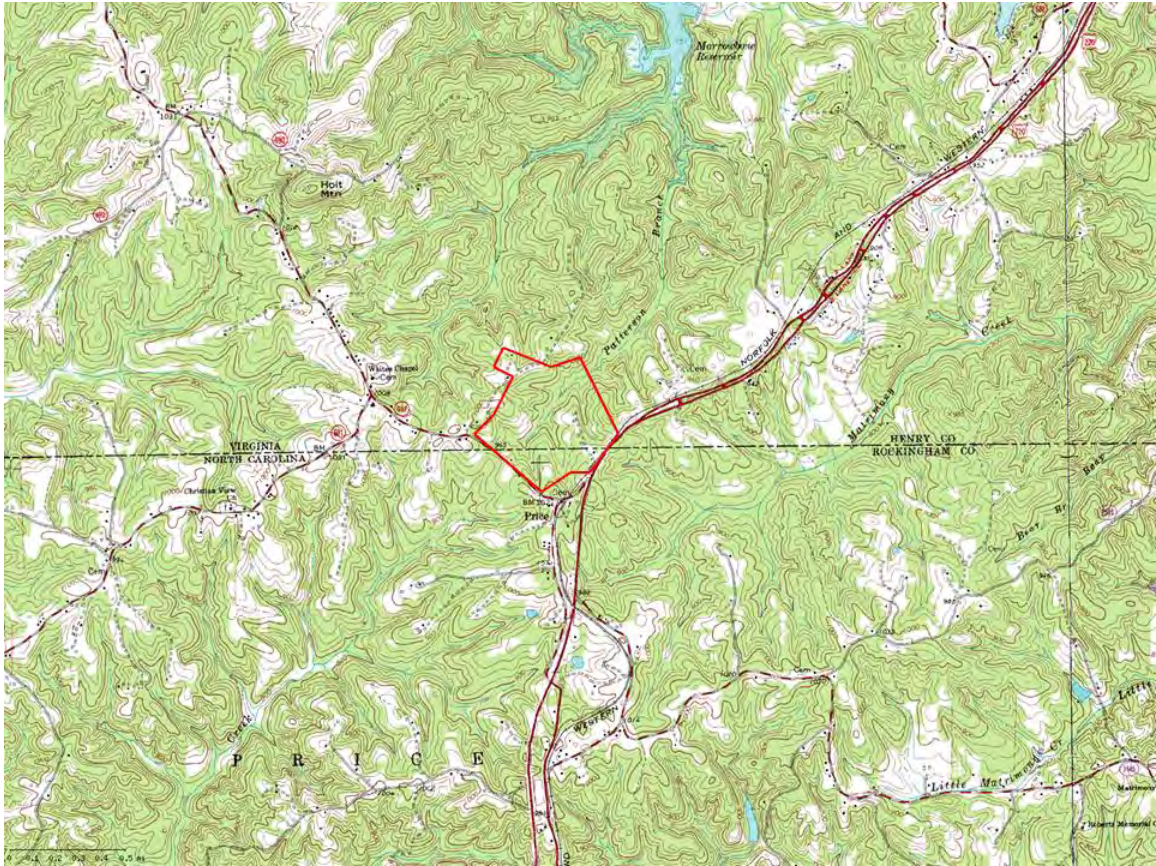


Figure 2. Approximate project location of Sharpe Tract.

Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

Paleoindian occupation in Virginia, the first human occupation of the region, began some time before 10,000 B.C. The earliest diagnostic artifacts about which there is any consensus are Clovis projectile points that are typically fashioned of high-quality cryptocrystalline materials such as chert, chalcedony, and jasper. Later Paleoindian points include smaller Clovis-like and Cumberland variants, small “Mid-Paleo” points and, at the end of the period, Dalton, Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-notched points. Also diagnostic, though to a lesser extent, are certain types of well-made endscrapers, sidescrapers, and other formalized tools. Most current views now hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers with an emphasis on hunting. Social organization apparently consisted of relatively small bands that exploited a wide but defined territory.

Isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small temporary camps represent the majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia. Although some larger and very notable base camps are present in the state, they are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high-quality lithic materials. Two of the most important Paleoindian sites in Virginia, and in the eastern United States as a whole, are the Thunderbird Site in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974, 1977) and the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia (McCary 1951, 1975, 1983). Both are large base camps associated with local sources of high-grade cryptocrystalline lithic materials. At the Thunderbird site area and

its surrounding environs, a site typology has been formulated that includes lithic quarries, quarry-related base camps, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, outlying hunting sites, and isolated point sites (Gardner 1981, 1989).

One of the earliest dated sites in North America, Cactus Hill, lies in the Upper Coastal Plain along the Nottoway River in Sussex County, Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Although still controversial, Cactus Hill appears to have the potential to become one of the most well-accepted, pre-Clovis sites in the Western Hemisphere.

Using Ben McCary's (1983) fluted point survey as data, Turner (1989) presented a distribution of finds up to the early 1980s. In his study, an elongated band of Southside Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties lying south of the James River accounted for the largest overall concentration of Paleoindian materials in Virginia (Turner 1989). As of 1993, only a single fluted point had been found at an uncertain location in Henry County near the Virginia-North Carolina boundary. Given the relative rarity of sites of this type, the probability of identifying Paleoindian remains within either project area is low.

Archaic (8000-1200 B.C.)

The beginning of the Archaic period generally coincides with the early part of the Holocene epoch, marked in the region by a climatic shift from a moist, cool period to a warmer, dryer climate. Vegetation also changed at this time from a largely boreal forest setting to a mixed conifer-deciduous forest. In eastern Virginia, a temperate climate was established and the formation of the Chesapeake estuary began (Dent 1995). Researchers believe that increasing differences in seasonal availability of resources brought on by post-Pleistocene changes coincide with increasing emphasis on strategies of seasonally-gear mobility.

A band-level social organization involving seasonal movements corresponding to the seasonal availability of resources and, in some instances, shorter-interval movements primarily characterized Archaic populations. Settlement during the Archaic period probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year and dispersing on an as-needed or seasonal basis, creating smaller camps, possibly consisting of no more than single families.

The development of more specialized resource procurement activities as well as the technology to accomplish these activities also characterized the Archaic period. Researchers believe these differences in the material culture reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in methods of food procurement and processing. The Archaic period also marked the beginning of ground stone technology, with the occurrence of ground atlatl weights and celts. New tool categories that developed during various parts of the Archaic period include chipped and ground stone celts, ground stone net sinkers, pestles, pecked stones, mullers, axes and, during the more recent end of the Late Archaic subperiod, vessels carved from soapstone that was quarried in the Piedmont.

Early Archaic

Corner and side-notching became the dominant characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Archaic period (Early Archaic subperiod), indicating changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched projectile point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched forms. The later end of the Early Archaic subperiod and the beginning of the Middle Archaic subperiod are marked by a series of bifurcate-base projectile point forms, finds of which are more common than those of earlier periods.

In parts of the Ridge and Valley province, there is some continuity of lithic preference and settlement patterns between the Paleoindian period and Early Archaic subperiod, particularly in the northern Shenandoah Valley. Here, Paleoindian sites typically were reused during the Early Archaic subperiod, though not all Early Archaic sites have earlier components. In addition, Early Archaic sites are everywhere more common than those of the Paleoindian period, and the applicability of the Shenandoah Valley model to the project area is unknown.

Early Archaic artifacts also tend to be relatively uniform in style throughout the earlier part of the subperiod for the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Sites of the earlier part of the subperiod are more common at lower elevations, though sites are sometimes found in mountainous parts of both provinces. If the environmental conditions of the project tracts are taken in to consideration the likelihood of encountering sites of this type within either project area is low to moderate.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic subperiod, ca. 6500-ca. 3000 BC, witnessed the emergence of various stemmed projectile point forms in addition to the notched forms. In western Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic forms are, from earliest to latest, LeCroy, Kanawha, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford types. In the Blue Ridge, these forms are succeeded by the side-notched Halifax type at the end of the period and the transition into the Late Archaic subperiod between ca. 3500-3000 B.C. In the Ridge and Valley, this type is less common, and additional notched forms similar to the Brewerton type of the northeast tend to fill the period occupied by Halifax to the east.

In the Middle Archaic subperiod, the preference for high-quality chert and jasper broke down, and a variety of suitable stones such as quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite were used. In general, however, what is most easily available locally seemed to dominate the lithic choice (Gardner 1981).

The numbers of Middle Archaic sites recorded in both western and central Virginia as a whole indicate a significant population increase, and it is at this time that mountainous areas become more thoroughly exploited in a pattern of transhumance between mountain and lowland/valley floor settings (Gardner 1981). There is a broad-based resource utilization pattern, as sites are located on both low- and high-order streams in about equal numbers.

Middle Archaic sites tend to be numerous in all topographically-suitable, well-watered areas of both the mountain ridges and hollows, and in the valley floor uplands and alluvial bottoms. In the valley, base camps occur on floodplains (stability and age of landform permitting), and on old terraces/bluffs of streams and rivers. In higher elevations, base camps are in mountain foothills, or in interior stream valleys. Small, transient camps are the most numerous site types, and these are found in the most varied settings, given presence of water, low relief and, in some cases, access to lithic materials. If the environmental conditions of the project tracts are taken into consideration, the likelihood of encountering sites of this type within either project area is at least moderate.

Late Archaic

Stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points dominated the Late Archaic subperiod (ca. 3000-1200 B.C.). However, these point forms generally diminished in size by the succeeding Early Woodland subperiod (e.g., Savannah River points and variants). Also found, though less common, are stemmed and notched-stem forms identical to those associated more prominently with areas of Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeast (Susquehanna and Perkiomen points).

Marked increases in population density and, in some areas, decreased mobility characterize the Late Archaic subperiod in the Middle Atlantic States, and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the numbers of late Middle Archaic (Halifax/Brewerton, etc.) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of earlier periods, suggesting a population increase, and/or intensity of use between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

Agriculture in the Middle Atlantic region probably has its origins during this period. Yarnell (1976), for example, suggests that sunflower, sumpweed, and possibly goosefoot, may have been cultivated as early as 2000 BC. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 BC), with both squash and gourd in slightly later Iddins Phase contexts (Chapman and Shea 1981). However, no cultigens have been found in Late Archaic contexts locally.

During the Savannah River Phase of the Late Archaic subperiod, lithic preference in this area of Virginia turns to quartzite that is obtained from the Blue Ridge and, where available, from the Ridge and Valley. Iron sandstone occurs as a less frequently used material that is locally popular in some areas and chert and other materials occur as minority lithic types. Settlement became more focused on riverine and high-order stream settings in general, and the largest sites and base camps are typically located in those settings or, when next to mountains, on foothill landforms. Given the prevalence of Late Archaic resources throughout the region, the likelihood of encountering sites of this period within either of the project areas is low to moderate.

Woodland, ca. 1200 B.C. to European Contact

Early Woodland

The appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record generally defines the Early Woodland subperiod, ca. 1200-500 B.C. In the Shenandoah Valley to the north, the earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These ceramics are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics followed, in turn, by sand-and-grit-tempered Elk Island (Accokeek) ceramics with both plain- and cord-marked surfaces.

Early Woodland ceramics in western Virginia are rare south of the Shenandoah Valley, and it is possible some types are simply not yet recognized. In addition, sites appear to become less widespread and more focused on riverine zones at this time. In like fashion, representation of Early Woodland components on sites in the Blue Ridge or in the Ridge and Valley uplands away from major streams is minimal. Both of these factors—difficulty in time-marker recognition, and clustered settlement—may be responsible for paucity of recorded early ceramic-bearing sites. In addition to these factors, some of the sites themselves may be difficult to recognize due to depositional conditions and artifact content. For example, studies in the 1980s and 1990s from the extreme northern and southern ends of the Ridge and Valley in Virginia have revealed C-14-dated Early Woodland sites with pits, post molds, and hearths, none of which were predicted from surface contexts; in both cases, ceramics were minimally represented during early phases of investigation.

In western Virginia south of the Shenandoah Valley, Early Woodland projectile points are difficult to recognize when found out of datable context. Most are thought to be similar to the Swannanoa Stemmed point of western North Carolina and far southwest Virginia, but this type is a small, crude form that has a rather generic Archaic to Woodland appearance when altered from use or sharpening or, simply, from expected differences within a range of variation. In addition, there is form continuity from slightly earlier times. Typically, points in the western part of the Middle Atlantic region as a whole are similar during the transition from the end of the Late Archaic subperiod to the Early Woodland subperiod.

Sites of this period in the region are more frequently found in high-order stream settings and on the floodplains of those streams, a trend begun in the Late Archaic subperiod, and becoming more pronounced by the Early Woodland subperiod. Taking into account environmental considerations of the project tracts, there is a low to moderate probability that Early Woodland sites will be encountered in either of the project areas.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland subperiod in this area, defined herein between ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900, is probably marked by the appearance of fabric- and net-marked, pottery, along with a continuation of cord-marking. In the Shenandoah Valley, this pottery is tempered with crushed rock, while to the west, in the Tennessee drainage, both cord-marked and

limestone-tempered ceramics occur. Surface treatments are generally corded, net-marked, fabric-marked, and paddle-stamped. The sequence for the Middle Woodland subperiod from the area of the Ridge and Valley extending from Roanoke to the New River Valley area is unconfirmed, however, and may have elements of any or all of surrounding areas of the Tennessee, Roanoke, James, and Potomac drainages.

The Middle Woodland of the northern Shenandoah Valley has been described in detail in terms of settlement patterns and artifact types (Gardner 1982). No comparable synthesis—and no good body of Middle Woodland data on which to base such a study—is available that is confidently applicable to the immediate area of the project tracts.

In summary, Middle Woodland sites will be difficult to recognize, and their locations difficult to predict. Following the trend of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland subperiods, these sites may be located more commonly in bottomlands and riverine zones and thus their presence within either of the project tracts can be considered low to moderate.

Late Woodland

By the Late Woodland subperiod (A.D. 900-1600), agriculture had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The adoption of agriculture represents a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Diagnostic artifacts of this subperiod include several triangular projectile point styles that originated during the later part of the Middle Woodland subperiod and decreased in size through time. The most common Late Woodland ceramics from about A.D. 900 to the time of European contact in the project area are those of the Dan River Series, with the addition of more western elements such as the Radford Series and, in the New River drainage and the upper Roanoke, shell-tempered Dallas and Fort Ancient-related wares.

Although settlements dating to this time include some small camps, a large number of villages and small hamlets that appear to have been occupied on a more permanent basis than those of older settlements are present. A number of villages were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, indicating a rise in intergroup conflict, while others were less nucleated and somewhat more dispersed.

With the development of a sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland subperiod, permanent habitation sites replaced base camp habitation sites characteristic of those of previous foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the day-to-day procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites.

The hamlets and villages are typically located on bluffs, terraces, or high floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. Limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics typically characterize these campsites.

Late Woodland sites in both floodplain and high terrace settings next to the major rivers and tributaries are a common pattern along the Roanoke and New rivers and their tributaries. However, farther west in southwest Virginia, village site locations for the Late Woodland subperiod are more variable. For example, upland villages have been found on fertile, limestone-based soil near strategic gaps and passes away from major floodplains, a pattern suggesting some caution in predicting site types of this period on the valley floor uplands. However, areas of higher-elevation ridges on thin soils in the Blue Ridge would still likely only contain transient camps. The likelihood of the discovery of smaller satellite or procurement sites that date to the Late Woodland subperiod is believed to be high due to the passage of watercourses and the existence of well-drained soils through and within both tracts.

Previously Identified Native American Archaeological Sites within Four Miles of the Project Tracts

Four previously identified Native American sites have been identified within four miles of the project tracts (Table 1). In general, it appears that large areas of the County, especially proximal to the project tracts, have not been surveyed. Of the four previously recorded sites one dates to an unknown period, one dates to the Middle Archaic subperiod, one dates to the Archaic through Late Woodland periods, and one dates to the Late Woodland subperiod. The site that dates to an unknown period featured only unknown debitage, measured 400 feet by 38 feet, and was located on ridge top, 500 feet from Marrowbone Creek. The Middle Archaic site is a temporary camp that revealed a Morrow Mountain II projectile point base crafted from an unknown material, side-notched Guilford projectile points, a white quartzite scraper, a quartzite knife, a grooved Guilford axe and chert, and flint debitage. The site measured 225 feet by 225 feet or 50,625 square feet. The Archaic to Late Woodland period site is of an unknown type and revealed a hammerstone, an iron ore or meteoritic iron fragment, and flint and quartz debitage, as well as fabric-impressed and grit-tempered diagnostic Dan River ceramic sherds; this site was observed to be confined to topsoil stratigraphy. The Late Woodland site is a small settlement that revealed diagnostic Uwharrie projectile points and quartzite chert debitage as well as fabric- and net-impressed and pinched or fingernail incised Dan River ceramic sherds and a clay tobacco bowl. This site measured 250 feet by 300 feet or 75,000 square feet. This site is believed to contain refuse pits and burials and is located on an elevated landform that is surrounded by Marrowbone Creek and its tributaries. The site setting was observed to be largely protected from winds.

Table 1. Native American Sites within Four Miles of the Project Tracts.

Site Number	Site Chronology	Site Type	Native American Lithic Artifacts	Native American Ceramic Artifacts	Site Size	Additional Site Information
44HR0033	Middle Archaic	Temporary camp	Gray stone Morrow Mountain II base, side notched Guilford point, white quartzite scraper, quartzite knife, grooved Guilford axe, chert and flint debitage	None	225 feet x 225 feet (50,625 square feet)	None
44HR0044	Late Woodland	Small settlement	Uwharrie projectile points, quartzite and chert debitage	Dan River sherds (fabric- and net-impressed and pinched or fingernail incised design), clay tobacco bowl	250 feet x 300 feet (75,000 square feet)	Refuse pits and burials, elevated location surrounded by tributaries or and Marrowbone Creek. Site area mostly protected from wind.
44HR0048	Archaic to Late Woodland	Unknown	Hammerstone, iron ore fragment or meteoritic iron fragment, flint and quartz debitage	Dan river sherds (fabric impressed, grit tempered)	Unknown	Shallow site confined to topsoil
44HR0167	Unknown	Unknown	debitage	None	400 feet x 38 feet (15,200 square feet)	Ridge top, 500 feet from Marrowbone Creek

In sum, if past research and previously recorded sites are taken into account, it appears likely that small satellite, temporary, or procurement camps dating to the Late Woodland subperiod are the site type and chronology most likely to be discovered within each tract, though small Middle or Late Archaic subperiod temporary camps sites may also be revealed. These sites will likely range from 10,000 to over 50,000 square feet and may feature diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts. The likelihood of intact features is marginal as sites may be very disturbed by logging or plowing (Figure 3). Native American sites are most likely to be discovered on well-drained, level, and most likely elevated settings in close proximity to Patterson Branch or its tributaries (Figure 4).

Historic Map Review

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

William Byrd passed through what is now Henry County to survey the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728 and reported that the Indian groups who had formerly lived in the area, the Tutelos, Saponis, and Sauras, were essentially gone. By the 1740s, significant numbers of settlers were arriving in the area, from the north via the Carolina Wagon Road, and from Tidewater to the east. In the earliest period of settlement, continually shifting political jurisdictions consumed this area.

Originally part of James City County, one of the original eight shires of Virginia, Henry County became part of Surry County when it split from the James City shire and later Isle of Wight County before Brunswick County encompasses the area in 1732. The area that would become Henry County became part of Lunenburg County in 1745, Halifax County in 1752, and Pittsylvania in 1767. A map of Virginia prepared by John Henry in 1770 shows Henry County and the project area within Pittsylvania County (Figure 5).

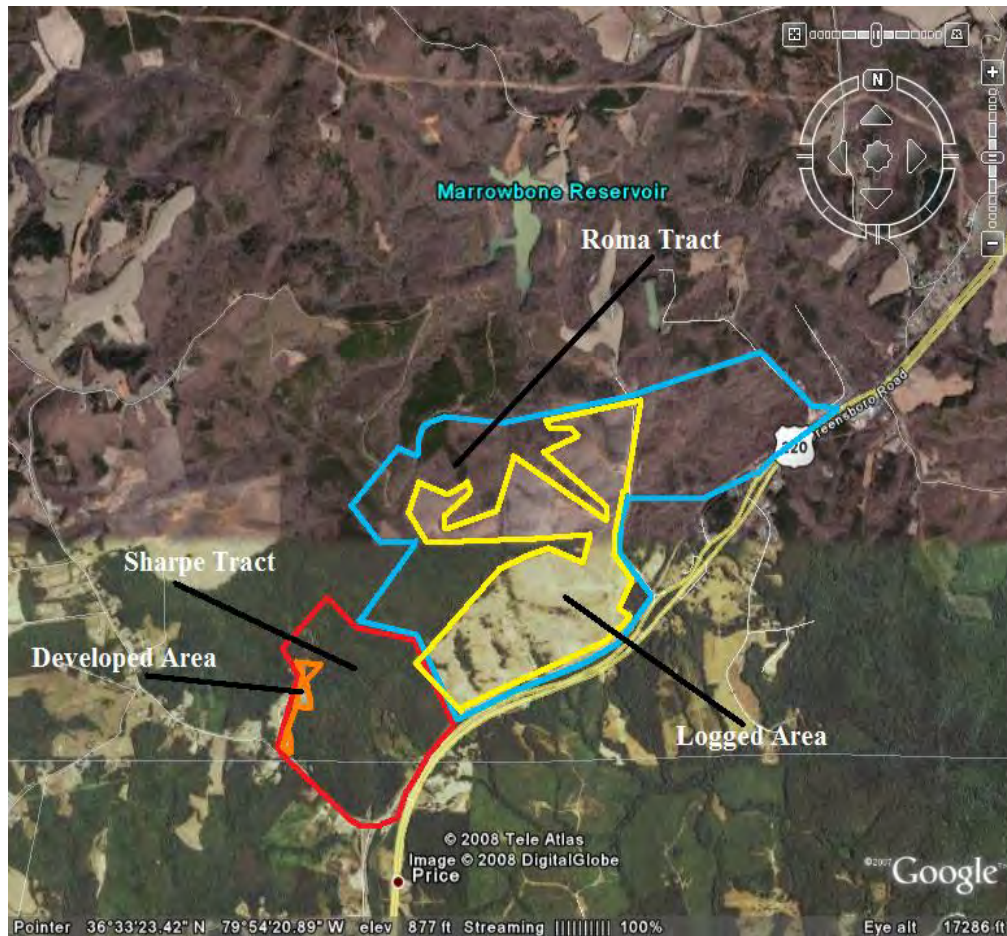


Figure 3. Recent aerial photo showing the Roma Tract, the Sharpe Tract, and logged areas (please note all areas of the Roma Tract were clear cut roughly two years ago), and developed areas (Google 2008).



Figure 4. Recent aerial photo showing the Roma Tract, the Sharpe Tract, and soils with moderate to high archaeological probability (Google 2008).



Figure 5. Detail of *A new and accurate map of Virginia wherein most of the counties are laid down from actual surveys. With a concise account of the number of inhabitants, the trade, soil, and produce of that Province.* By John Henry, 1770.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

During the years before the American Revolution, this region lay on the exposed Virginia western frontier, its settlers subject to sporadic attacks by hostile Indian groups allied with the French. When Anglo-French tensions in North America exploded into war in the 1750s, Virginia's General Assembly authorized the construction of a series of forts to defend the western frontier, and to offer shelter to local settlers in case of attack. Constructed in 1756, Colonel George Washington inspected three of these, Fort Mayo, Fort Trial, and Hickey's Fort.

At the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the region's settlers once again turned to their principal economic activity, growing tobacco. Importing tobacco monoculture, and the slaves who provided the labor, to the southern Piedmont from Tidewater, planters found the local soils amenable to growing this staple crop. Though eastern Virginia planters, faced with depleted soils and poor markets, were abandoning the crop in favor of wheat and corn, planters in the southern Piedmont would continue to grow tobacco as their primary cash crop into the 20th century.

As with most other parts of Virginia, the residents of this area were strongly divided during the American Revolution, sparking fighting between Patriot and Loyalist factions. However, far from the main theater of war, the Revolutionary period was significant in the history of this area, with Henry County established as an independent jurisdiction in 1776, and named for Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia. In fact, Henry himself lived for a time in the County, building a home in 1780 on his 10,000-acre Leatherwood estate.

During the Revolutionary War, the County furnished one organized troop to march from Beaver Creek in March 1781 (Hill 1976). The troops followed the old road up the Marrowbone Valley crossing the creek at present day Ridgeway. From there, the troops marched to Matrimony Creek, which they crossed to reach North Carolina. This march allowed the troops to reach North Carolina in time to participate in the Battle of Guilford Count House on March 25, 1781 (Hill 1976).

Early National Period (1789-1830) and Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Originally known as "Henry County Court House," the community of Martinsville was established in 1791 when the County seat relocated here. That same year, Patrick County was created from Henry County, establishing the County's current boundaries. Through the 1790s, Piedmont Virginia was becoming the state's primary tobacco-producing region. Henry County was in the forefront of this transition, and in 1792, Willis Gravely established the first manufacturing plant in the County geared to producing plug tobacco.

Henry County's population grew rapidly during the first decades of the 19th century, from 5,259 in 1800 to 7,335 in 1840. A map of Virginia created by Herman Boye in 1825 shows that some development was beginning to occur in the area, although no development is noted within the project area (Figure 6). This growth was fuelled in large part by a strong agricultural economy underpinned by the production of "yellow fancy"

or “bright” tobacco that was particularly suited to local soils, and gradually supplanted the standard Virginia tobacco, which was darker and coarser. Henry County also early adopted the process of flue-curing tobacco, which yielded a highly-prized product.

A fine tobacco product was of little benefit, however, if it could not easily be shipped to market, and Henry County was far from any viable transportation routes until the completion of the “Roanoke Navigation” in the early 19th century. This system had its roots in the 1790s, when Southside planters began calling for improvements to the Roanoke, Dan, and Staunton rivers to facilitate the shipment of tobacco to market. The Roanoke Navigation Company was chartered in 1812 to build a toll canal and locks around Great Falls at Weldon, North Carolina, with the goal of shipping tobacco from the Roanoke River Valley to Norfolk via the Albemarle Sound and Dismal Swamp Canal. Before long, Henry County tobacco was reaching national and international markets via the Roanoke Navigation from nearby Leakesville, North Carolina. The construction of the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike through Martinsville in 1851 also offered a considerable boost to Henry County’s economy in the antebellum period (Bracey 1977, Word et al. 1981). Lloyd’s official map of Virginia created during this time shows these road improvements with development along the new roadways, although again, no development is noted within the project area (Figure 7). A second map created in 1848 also shows the internal improvements of Virginia but no development within the project area (Figure 8).

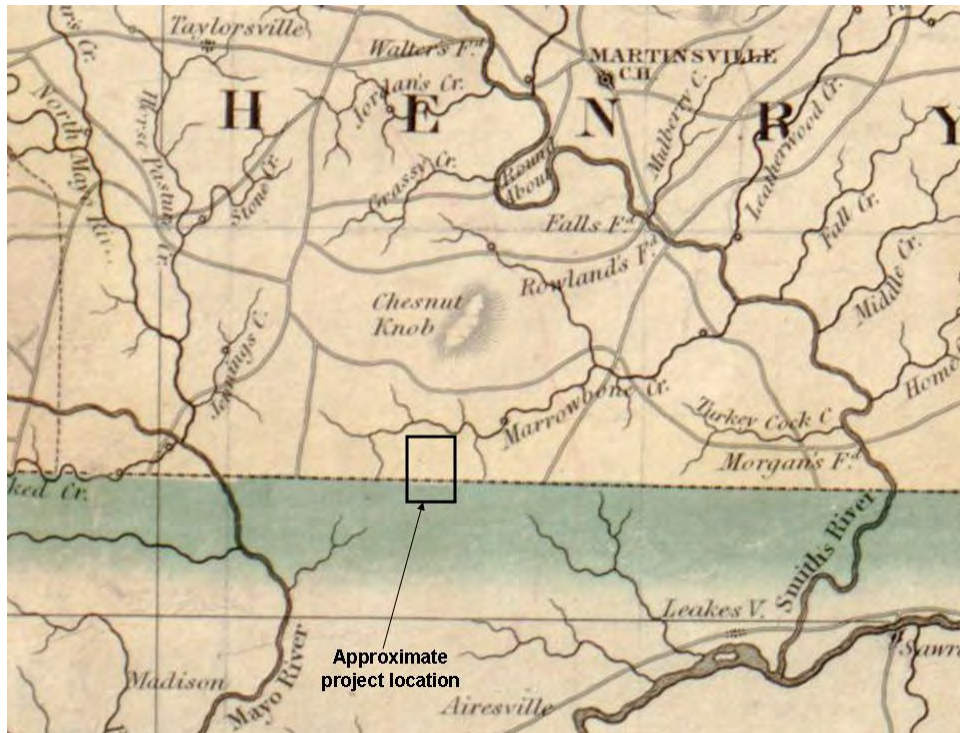


Figure 6. Detail of A map of the state of Virginia, constructed in conformity to law from the late surveys authorized by the legislature and other original and authentic documents by Herman Böye, 1825.

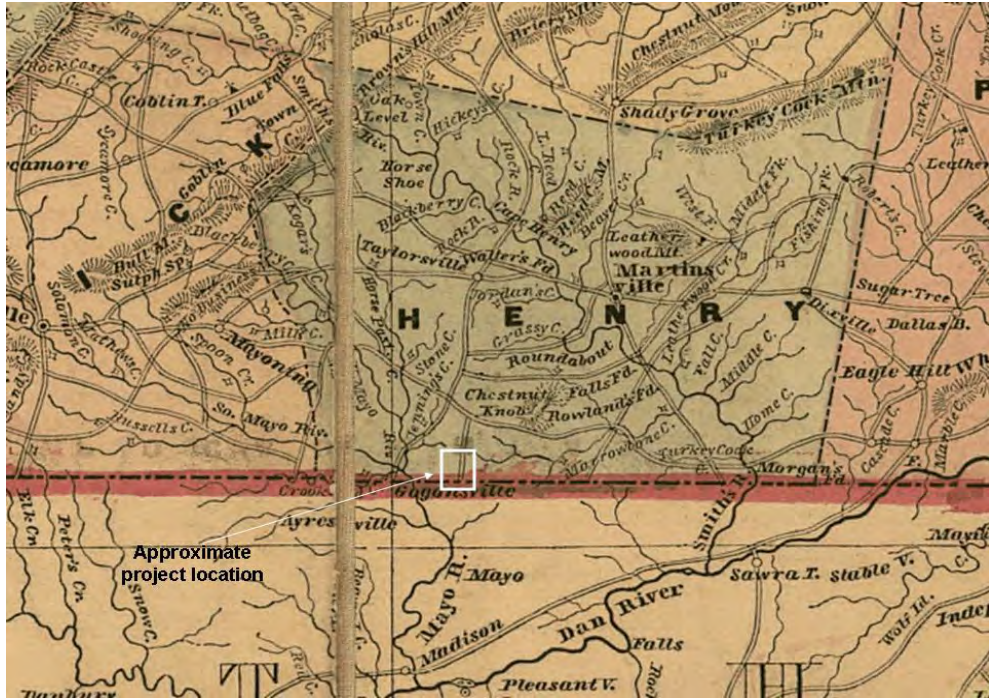


Figure 7. Detail of Lloyd's official map of the state of Virginia from actual surveys by order of the Executive 1828 & 1859



Figure 8. Detail of A map of the internal improvements of Virginia; prepared by C. Crozet, late principal engineer of Va. under a resolution of the General Assembly adopted March 15th 1848.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Far removed from the main seat of war in eastern Virginia, Henry County remained relatively unharmed until the last days of the conflict. Maps of the area created during this time show very little development in this area and nothing within the project area (Figures 9, 10, and 11). In April 1865, Federal troops under General George Stoneman passed through Henry en route to North Carolina to support Sherman in his campaign against Confederate General Joseph Johnson in what would be the last major fight of the war. Colonel William J. Palmer and his 10th Michigan Cavalry marched to Martinsville at this time, driving out 200 troopers of Joe Wheeler's Confederate cavalry. Even after the end of the war, Union troops continued to loot area farms, causing considerable damage to property and livestock.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Though Henry County had escaped the full brunt of the destruction witnessed elsewhere, the postwar years nonetheless posed difficult challenges for its residents. In 1866, one citizen in Southside's Mecklenburg County succinctly summed up the situation that applied equally to Henry County...

“Labor disorganized and almost worthless; the freedmen setting up for themselves on little patches of land; the landowners without stock or tools or money, and often without houses; the merchant without capital; the mechanic without custom or without pay; a cloud of threatened confiscation hanging over the real property so that it would not sell; the political horizon overcast with gloom; the colored registered voters numbering three to one white in some places, and two to one generally; bad men prowling about, still more disturbing the unsettled relations between the two races; and the best men of our country disenfranchised and powerless. . . . “ (Bracey 1977).

Because the County's infrastructure had survived the war relatively unscathed, however, it was not long before the local economy was well on its way to recovery. With emancipation, however, agricultural life would not be the same. Though freed slaves frequently remained on their former plantations as sharecroppers, many owners broke up their larger estates selling them to pay outstanding taxes. Always a mainstay of the local economy, tobacco production increased tremendously during the 1870s and 1880s to meet the growing popular demand for cigarettes, which had first come into widespread use during the Civil War. By 1885, in fact, more tobacco was being used to manufacture cigarettes than for pipe smoking, creating a strong demand for Henry County's bright, flue-cured tobacco.



Figure 9. Detail of County map of Virginia, and North Carolina by Augustus S. Mitchell c. 1860.

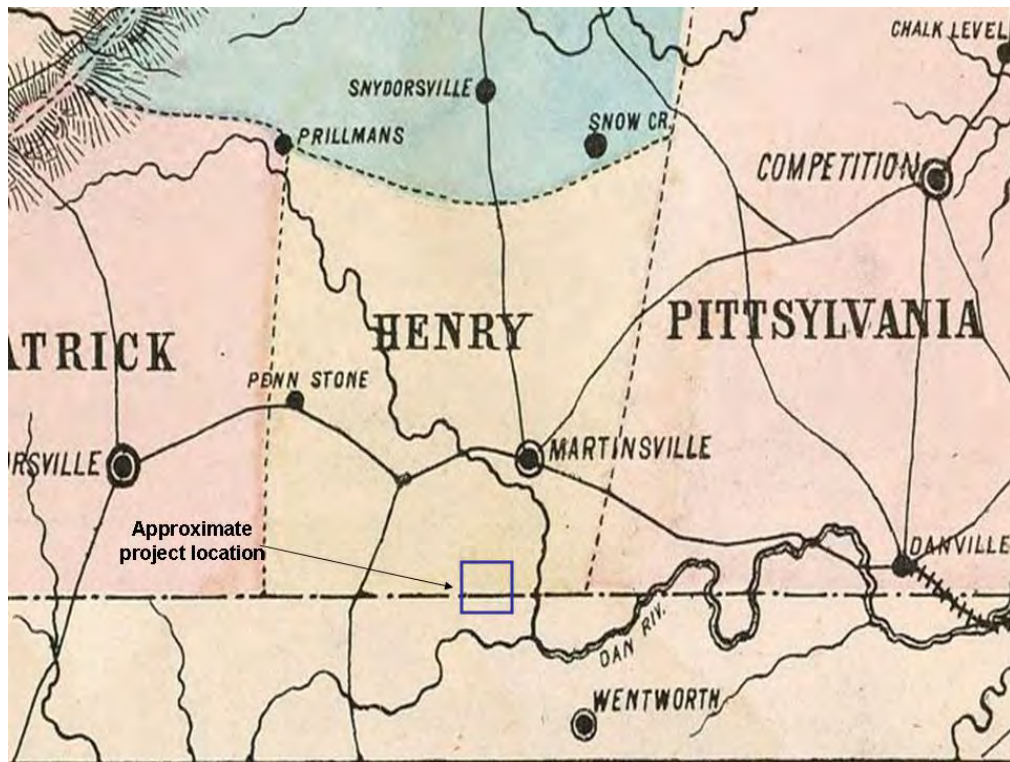


Figure 10. Detail of New county map of Virginia published by O.N. Snow & Co. 1861.

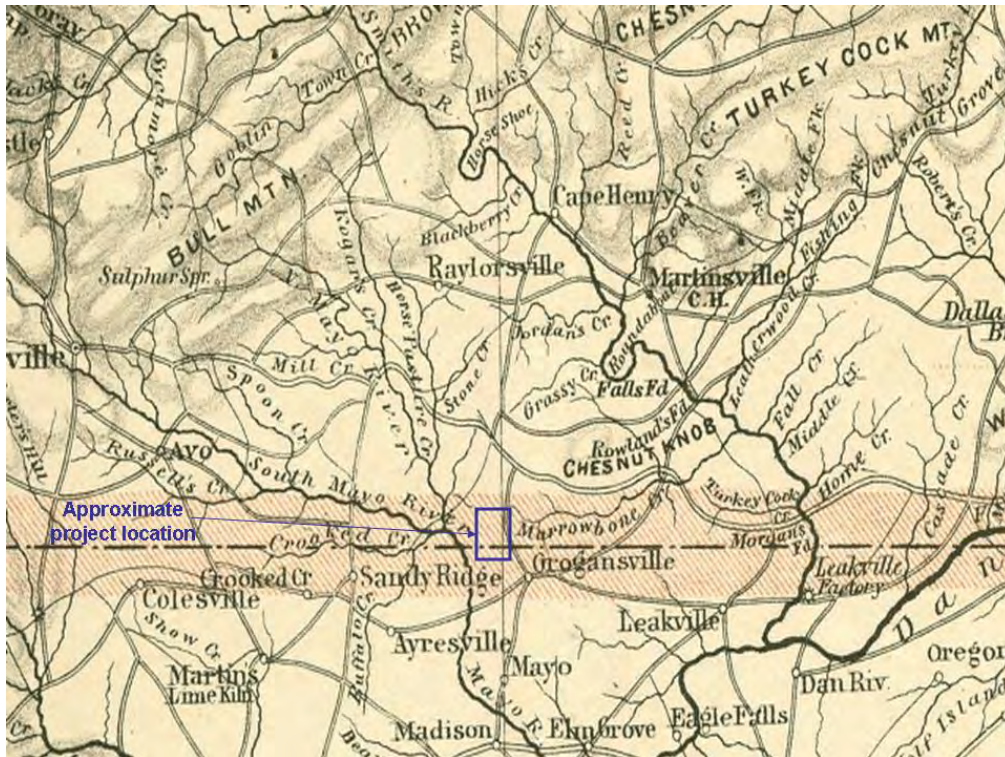


Figure 11. Detail of *Middle Virginia and North Carolina* compiled at the U.S. Coast Survey Office ; drawn by H. Lindenkohl and Chas. G. Krebs, c. 1864.

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

World War I to World War II (1917-1945) and The New Dominion (1945 to present)

From the time the first settlers arrived in Henry County, tobacco had dominated the local economy. However, no more than 20% of the area’s improved land had ever been devoted to growing the crop. As tobacco land decreased somewhat in the beginning of the 20th century, other long-time staples such as wheat and corn began to comprise a somewhat greater share of the farm economy. In addition, with a well-developed system of rail lines, Martinsville rapidly became a regional center of manufacturing and industry in the first half of the 20th century. A United States Geological Survey map of the area created in 1925 shows this system of rail lines and roadways and scattered development throughout the project area (Figure 12).

Pulpwood lumber processing and furniture manufacturing also became important components of the local economy during the 20th century, as did the textile industry. By the time the DuPont nylon plant opened in 1941, Martinsville was already known, thanks to local textile mills, as the “sweatshirt capital of the world”.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Research Design

The purpose of the assessment was to provide an overview of the current conditions within the tracts. To this end, archival research and a field reconnaissance were undertaken.

Archival Methods

Archival research on the tracts proposed for the construction commenced with the examination of maps on file at the Library of Congress, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the Virginia Historical Society, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research’s Rockefeller Library, and the Henry County Historical Society. Extensive map research was undertaken in an attempt to identify culturally sensitive areas within the boundaries of the project area. General observations also were made with regard to the availability of local records that might be of potential use in conducting research that is more extensive in the future.

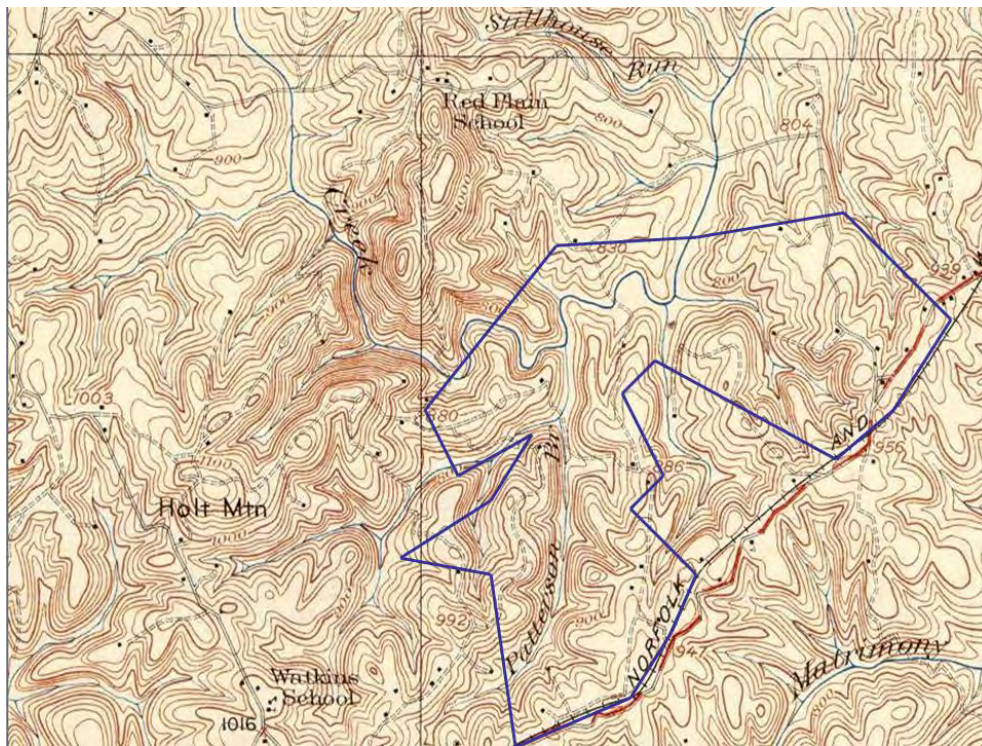


Figure 12. Detail of USGS map Price quad, 1925.

Field Methods

A field reconnaissance of the project area was conducted for the tracts. The reconnaissance consisted of a walkover during which, open, exposed areas were inspected for the presence of artifacts and signs of cultural features.

ROMA TRACT

The Roma Tract consists of approximately 620 acres bordered by the Sharpe Tract to the southwest, undeveloped lands to the west, the Norfolk Western Railroad to the south and east, and undeveloped rural lands to the north. The entire area has been clear cut roughly two years ago. Logging impacts are severe throughout the tract and subsoil remains visible upon the disturbed ground surface. Young saplings, brambles, and vines currently cover the ground.

Soils

Eight soil types and soil type variations are located within the Roma Tract. Types and variations include Clifford sandy loam, 2 to 7% slopes, Clifford sandy loam, 7 to 15% slopes, Clifford sandy loam, 15 to 25% slopes, Clifford sandy loam, 25 to 45% slopes, Minnieville loam, 7 to 15% slopes, Minnieville loam, 15 to 25% slopes, Woolwine-Clifford complex, 7 to 15% slopes, and Woolwine-Clifford complex, 15 to 25% slopes.

Clifford soils are located in the east, west, northeast, southwest, central, east-central, and west-central portions of the project area and are level to sloping, very-deep, well-drained, moderately-permeable soils found on summits, slopes, and interfluves of the Piedmont uplands. These soils formed from the weathered residuum of gneiss, mica gneiss, granite gneiss, granodiorites, granite, mica schist, or other felsic crystalline rock. This very-strongly-acid to moderately-acid soil features low percentages of gravels and cobbles and bedrock is located over 60 inches below the ground surface. These soils will support pastureland grasses and corn, small grains, hay, soybeans, orchards, and tobacco while wooded areas support Virginia pine, Eastern white pine, white oak, red oak, post oak, blackgum, hickory, yellow poplar, dogwood, and red maple tree species (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2008).

Minnieville soils are located in the west and west-central portions of the project area and are nearly-level to sloping, very-deep, well-drained, moderately- to moderately-slowly-permeable soils that formed in hornblende schist and hornblende gneiss residuum rooted in the north portion of the Piedmont plateau. These soils are found on sideslopes and ridges and are strongly-acid to moderately-acid and feature angular quartz gravels and mica flakes as well as hornblende gneiss fragments and concretions. Bedrock is located more than 60 inches below the ground surface and these soils will support soybeans, corn, and pastureland grasses while wooded areas feature oak-hickory forest tree species (NRCS 2008).

Woolwine soils are located in the west and southwest portions of the project area and are level to sloping, moderately-deep, well-drained, moderately-permeable soils common to hills, interfluves, and ridges of the Piedmont uplands. Soft bedrock is located between 20

and 40 inches below the ground surface and hard bedrock is located between 40 and 60 inches below the ground surface. This soil formed in the residuum of crystalline and felsic bedrock is extremely-acid to moderately-acid and cobbles, gravel, paragravel, paracobbles, and mica flakes are rare to common throughout the soil column. These soils will support tobacco, corn, small grains, apples, and hay and wooded areas feature Virginia pine, Eastern white pine, white oak, red oak, blackgum, post oak, hickory, red maple, hickory, post oak, blackgum, dogwood, and yellow poplar (NRCS 2008).

Previous Research

Circa~ performed an archival search for the Roma Tract using the VDHR online Data Sharing System (DSS) on May 19, 2008. This research was completed to determine if historic resources exist within the project area boundaries. The search identified one archaeological and one architectural resource within a one-mile radius of the project area boundaries. Table 2 lists all of the resources within one mile of the project area boundaries. Figure 13 shows the approximate project area boundaries (yellow shaded area) and resources within close proximity. Any resources colored turquoise on the map are within one mile of the project area boundaries. Of the resources identified, no archaeological or architectural resources were identified within the project area.

Table 2. Resources Within A One-Mile Radius Of Roma Tract Project Area Boundaries.

VDHR Survey Number	Date of resource	Description of resource	Survey Information	Recommendation
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>				
44HR0160	19 th century	Single dwelling; 180 feet x 90 feet	Phase I survey 3/4/01	None made
<i>Architectural Resources</i>				
044-5146	c. 1840	Price House; site includes an abandoned single dwelling and three barns	Phase II survey 2002	VDHR determined not eligible 8/2/02

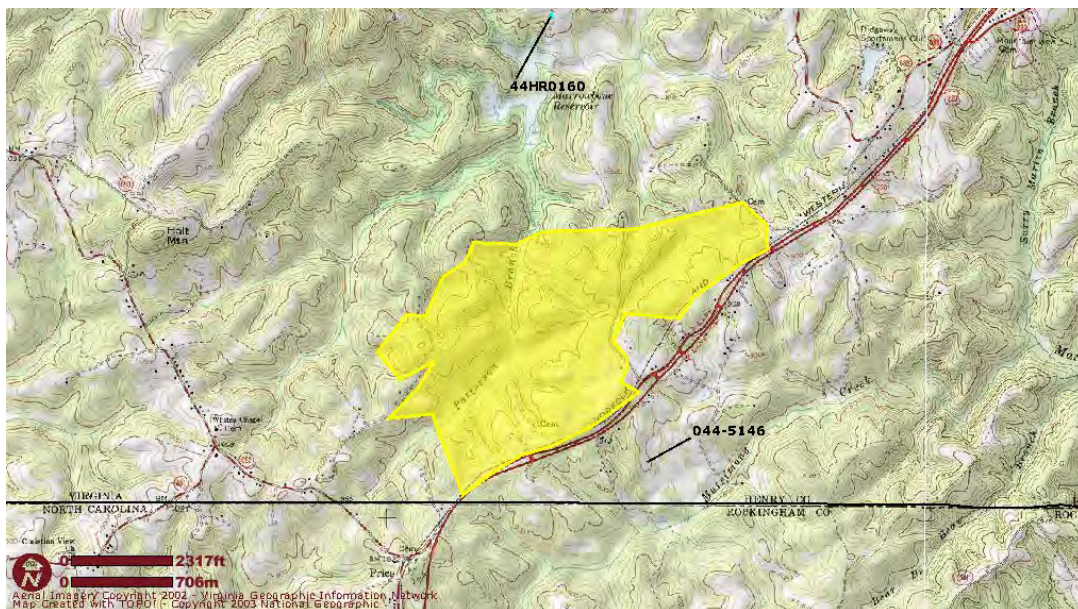


Figure 13. Previously inventoried historic resources within a one-mile radius of the Roma Tract project location.

Property History

The Roma Tract can be traced through Henry County deeds from the present to 1880 (Tables 3 - 7). Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, Roy C. and his wife Evelyn H. Stone were acquiring property to put into a trust for their children Roy C. Stone, Jr. and Marilyn Stone. When the children reached 21, the Stones transferred the property to the children who retained the property until 1995 when they sold it to Roma Realty, LLC, of which each child owns ½ interests.

During the 20th century, the Stones acquired 21 parcels in and around the Roma Tract, three of which included the project area: the Price Tract, the Smith Tract, and the Eggleston Tract. The records for those transactions follow Table 4.

Table 3. Deed Research for the Roma Tract

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
Marilyn Stone Vaughan and Roy C. Stone, Jr.	Roma Realty, LLC	705/642	7/20/1995
Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy Marilyn Stone (now Marilyn Stone Vaughan) and Roy C. Stone, Jr.*	Marilyn Stone Vaughan and Roy C. Stone, Jr.	486/660	7/29/1988

Table 4. Deed Research for the 21 Parcels Associated with Deed Book 486/660

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
Estate of William B. Davis	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	342/684	10/16/1981
James P. and Dixie Price, Jr., John David and Patricia H. Price, Randolph F. and Helen Gail P. Stone, Gladys M. Price, John W. and Ceileste B. Price, III, Nancy Price Gilbert, Bert Allen and Judith S. Price, Robert P. and Judith F. Price, Ronald M. and Ramona D. Price, Carl W. and Ethel Ann P. Walker, Robert D. and Eunice Price, Edith S. Price, Barry A. and Karen H. Price *	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	329/531	11/14/1980
Benjamin P. Gardner, Special Commissioner	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	282/472	1/18/1978
Shirley M. Lantz (formerly Shirley M. Weddle) and Eugene L. Lantz	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	281/805	12/30/1977
James Mack and Nellie D. Smith, Orin I. and Gillie F. Smith, Russell and Helen W. Smith, Harry Paul and Clara Mae Smith, Helen Smith and L. D. Johnson, D. J. Smith, Annie Mae Smith Newcomb *	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	258/778	7/7/1975
Eugene A. and Sarah H. Eggleston *	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	239/616	11/17/1972
Roy C. and Evelyn Stone	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	229/846	7/21/1971

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
Milford A. and Dorothy S. Weaver	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone, Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	229/844	7/13/1971
Charlie M. and Lucye F. Finney	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	223/152	7/10/1970
Larry and Alley, Inc.	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	220/131	12/23/1969
Gilbert and Ranine P. Rea	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	216/606	5/20/1969
Thomas Clarence and Sallie P. Taylor	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	208/722	8/16/1967
Jesse B. and Christine L. Gilley	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	206/48	6/30/1967
Edmond T. Starling, Pamela A. and Charles Kellam, Mary S. Jordan, Edmond T. and Maude Starling, Jr., Emmie J. Starling, Lemma Starling Robertson and Lawrence V. Robertson, Betty Estes and K. F. Traumann, Mary Drewry Estes and Frank A. Logan, Josie L. Starling, Josephine S. Montrose, Pamela S. and Arnold J. Brody, Robert A. and Margie S. Starling, Jr., Suzanne Starling, and Mary Rowbathiam Gatlin	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	186/705	4/20/1964
Roy C. and Evelyn H. Stone	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	185/225	1/30/1964
Enfield B. and Erie Y. Smith	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	179/473	2/12/1963
Roy C. and Evelyn H. Stone	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	177/265	9/17/1962
A. J. and Evelyn A. Evans	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	151/359	12/2/1958
Collinsville Manufacturing Company	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	151/355	12/2/1958
J. L. and Esther S. Beckner	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	143/86	6/6/1957
Sallie Eggleston Adkins	Evelyn H. Stone, trustee for Roy C. Stone Jr. and Roy Marilyn Stone	200/306	No date

* Note – these properties are associated with the Roma Tract project area and are described in the following tables.

The Price Tract

Among the early settlers in Henry County and nearby North Carolina was Reece Price, who settled on Matrimony Creek. His son, Drury Price was born in 1785. He grew up

and raised his family near the family home. Drury's son, John Price, was born in 1808. He became a noted citizen of Henry County and was promoted to a major in the Virginia militia. John Price died in 1881.

John's brother, Esquire Duke Price was born on January 1, 1804. He and his wife also resided near the family home and raised several children including Preston Price. Preston served as a soldier in a North Carolina regiment during the Civil War. He and his wife had several children including Mary Ann Eliza Price who was born in 1829 and married William A. Garrett. They lived near the State Line and had several children including Bettie Rachael Garrett who eventually married Home A. DeShazo.

In 1916, John W. Price and Preston Price (most likely the son or grandson of Preston Price) acquired property owned by Homer A. and Bettie R. DeShazo, who had received the property from W. T. DeShazo in 1904 (Table 5). In 1921, the property became part of the chancery suit, John W. Price vs. Loula Jane Price. J. R. Taylor, appointed Special Commissioner for the case, transferred the property to John B. Thacker. At the time, the property was known as the Hiram Watkins Tract. In 1933, the children and heirs of John B. Thacker (including Preston Price and John W. and Nannie K. Price) sold the property to John T. Thacker. The same day, John T. Thacker sold the property to John W. Price and Preston Price. In 1937, Preston price sold the property to James P. Price and John W. Price, Jr. In November 1980, Evelyn H. Stone, acting as trustee for her children, acquired the property from the Price family.

Table 5. Deed Research for the Price Tract

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
Preston Price	James P. Price and John W. Price, Jr.	60/331	8/14/1937
John T. Thacker	John W. Price and Preston Price	54/286	12/9/1933
Preston Price, John W. and Nannie K. Price and the children and heirs of John B. Thacker	John T. Thacker	54/77	12/9/1933
J. R. Taylor, Special Commissioner	John B. Thacker	41/248	1/28/1921
Homer A. and Bettie R. Deshazo	John W. Price and Preston Price	37/573	9/4/1916
W. T. Deshazo	Homer A. DeShazo	34/564	12/1/1904

Smith Tract

In 1914, F. E. and Lou Smith, J. D. and Bessie Smith, and J. L. and Belle Smith sold property to D. J. Smith (Table 6). The deed for this transaction noted "...an apple tree where the two roads come out from the family grave yard." In 1946, Darion J. (D. J.) and Susie M. Smith conveyed one acre of the property, in perpetuity, as "...a certain lot of land to be a burial ground and to be known as the Smith cemetery." The deed notes that the cemetery is lying on the south side of the road leading from Mount Zion Church to the old DeShazo place. It is possible that this description references the DeShazo's that owned adjacent property that the Price family later owned. It is unclear from the deed references if the Smith cemetery and the family graveyard described are the same. The Stones acquired the property from the Smith family in 1975.

Table 6. Deed Research for the Smith Tract

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
F. E. and Lou Smith, J. D. and Bessie Smith, J. L. and Belle Smith	D. J. Smith	37/241	12/30/1914

Eggleston Tract

In 1879, 134 ½ acres on Marrowbone Creek, which included a portion of the Roma Tract project area, became part of Chancery case #358, S. G. Whittle, Special Commissioner, vs. George W. Patterson (Table 7). As a result of the case, Barzella Smith acquired the property. When Smith sold the property to James B. Holland in 1934, the deed for the transaction noted that one acre of the property was set aside as the Patterson Graveyard. Holland retained the property until 1968 when he transferred the property to Eugene A. and Sarah H. Eggleston. They sold the property in 1972 to Evelyn H. Stone acting as trustee for her children. The deed for this transaction also noted the Patterson Cemetery.

Table 7. Deed Research for the Eggleston Tract

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
James B. Holland, Jr.	Eugene A. and Sarah H. Eggleston	209/342	1/31/1968
Barzella Smith	James B. Holland, Jr.	54/509	8/17/1934
S. G. Whittle, Special Commissioner	Barzella Smith	20/222	6/3/1880

Results

Architectural Resources

During the course of the survey, Circa~ identified nine architectural resources on the Roma Tract and four architectural resources adjacent to the tract. These include primarily barns and cemeteries.

Plate 1

Structure #1, Barn

This barn is situated on a slightly sloping grade at the edge of a clearing. Woods surround the barn on three sides. Overgrown vegetation is evident on the corners of the barn and the roof.

This one-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame barn is clad in composition siding with wood planks in the gable and along the corners and rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. No windows are visible. The entrance on the façade is a single, uncovered opening with wood surrounds.



Plate 1. View of Structure #1, Barn, looking south.

Plate 2

Structure #2, Barn

This barn is situated on a slightly sloping grade at the edge of a clearing. Woods and overgrown vegetation surround the barn sometimes obscuring the view of the barn's features.

This one-story, one-bay, front-gable, log barn has possible dovetail notching and brick chinking. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in standing seam metal. No windows are visible. The entrance on the façade is not visible.

Plates 3, 4, and 5

Structure #3, Barn

This barn is situated on a relatively level grade adjacent to a clearing. Overgrown vegetation surrounds the barn.

This one-story, one-bay, front-gable, log barn has possible saddle notching and rests on a brick foundation. In some places along the foundation, machine-made brick is evident below the handmade brick. It is possible that the machine-made brick was placed along the foundation to support partial foundation failings. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. Part of the roof is missing. No windows are visible. The entrance on the façade is a single, uncovered opening.



Plate 2. View of Structure #2, Barn, looking west.



Plate 3. View of Structure #3, Barn, looking northeast.



Plate 4. View of Structure #3, Barn, foundation detail.



Plate 5. View of Structure #3, Barn, roof interior.

Plates 6 and 7

Structure #4, Single Dwelling

This single dwelling is situated on a relatively level grade. A meadow and scattered trees surrounds the dwelling. A utility line runs from a pole adjacent to the dwelling over the dwelling.

This one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, front-gable, log dwelling has possible saddle joints with chinking and vertical wood planks in the gable end. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. Part of the roof is missing. There is a one-story, full-width, shed roof porch supported by rough-cut log posts. Sash, double-hung, 6/6, wood windows are typical on the side elevation. On the façade, there is a single, uncovered opening in each gable end that may once have held a window frame. The entrance on the façade is a single, uncovered opening.



Plate 6. View of Structure #4, Single Dwelling, looking northeast.



Plate 7. View of Structure #4, Single Dwelling, façade, looking east.

Plate 8

Structure #5, Barn

This barn is situated on a gently sloping grade at the edge of a clearing. An overgrown meadow surrounds the barn with overgrown vegetation that partially obscures the view of the barn's features.

This one-story, two-bay, side-gable, wood-frame barn is clad in vertical wood siding. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. No windows are visible. The entrance on the façade is a single, uncovered opening.

Plate 9

Structure #6, Barn

This barn is situated on a gently sloping grade within a clearing. An overgrown meadow surrounds the barn. The standing seam metal roof rests on the ground on top of the collapsed building.

This one-story, one-bay, wood-frame barn is clad in wood siding. Closer inspection of this barn was not possible at the time of the survey.



Plate 8. View of Structure #5, Barn, looking north.



Plate 9. View of Structure #6, Barn, looking west.

Plates 10, 11, and 12

Chimney

The ruins of a brick chimney are situated on a relatively level clearing. A meadow and overgrown vegetation surrounds the ruins. The chimney is constructed of handmade, Flemish bond brick with an opening at the base. Rock partially fills the opening.



Plate 10. View of Chimney, looking east.



Plate 11. View of Chimney, base detail.



Plate 12. View of Chimney, looking southwest.

Plates 13, 14, and 15
Cemetery 1

This resource includes a cemetery, which encompasses several markers within a cluster of trees near the edge of a cleared area. Standing trees with fallen tree limbs are scattered about the area surrounding the cemetery. Two grave makers are lined up adjacent to a large tree trunk. Most of the markers are simple rectangular stones with very little decorative detailing. One marker in particular has the date 1897 etched into it and some additional markings that are unclear.



Plate 13. View of Cemetery 1, overall, looking northwest.



Plate 14. View of Cemetery 1, markers, looking west.



Plate 15. View of Cemetery 1, marked stone detail.

Plate 16

Patterson Cemetery

This resource includes a large cemetery, which encompasses marked and unmarked graves, situated in a clearing scattered with trees. A two-rail, wood fence with wood posts encloses a rectangular portion of the cemetery with approximately 25 markers. Approximately eight additional markers are situated outside the fenced in area leading into the woods. Most of the markers are relatively plain stones, although there are several that have more decorative detailing.

This cemetery is noted in the deed research for the Roma Tract as part of the Eggleston Tract. When this tract was sold to James B. Holland in 1934, the deed for the transaction noted that one acre of the property was set aside as the Patterson Graveyard. Henry County's attorney is reviewing the deeds and title to verify that the cemetery is located on a outparcel.

Adjacent Resources

Plates 17, 18, and 19

Price Cemetery

This resource includes a large family cemetery, which encompasses marked and unmarked graves situated in a clearing surrounded by woods. Several of the larger markers are engraved with the name Price indicating that the cemetery is the Price family cemetery.

The deed research for the Roma Tract noted that the Price family owned a portion of the project area and given the names engraved on the markers, this cemetery is associated with the Price's who owned the property during the 19th and early 20th centuries. This cemetery is located on an outparcel.



Plate 16. View of Patterson Cemetery, looking west.



Plate 17. View of Price Cemetery road, looking east.



Plate 18. View of Price Cemetery, marker detail.



Plate 19. View of Price Cemetery, marker detail.

Plate 20

Cemetery 4

This resource includes a small cemetery, which encompasses several marked graves situated in a clearing of well-maintained lawn surrounded by trees and shrubbery. A chain link fence encloses the rectangular cemetery with approximately 10 markers. The largest marker is situated in the center of the cemetery with the name Beale engraved on the stone. The remaining markers are relatively plain stones with little decorative detailing. A single statue separates the larger Beale marker from the other markers in the cemetery. A wooden walkway leads to the double gate marking the entrance to the cemetery. This cemetery is located across the road from the Roma Tract.



Plate 20. View of Cemetery 4, looking northeast.

Plate 21

Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling

This single dwelling is situated on a sloping grade. A mowed yard and trees surround the dwelling with shrubbery evident adjacent to the dwelling.

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling is clad in composition siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a one-story, full-width, front-gable, porch supported by wood columns. Sash, double-hung, 6/6 windows are typical on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a storm door.



Plate 21. View of Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling, looking west.

Plates #22 and 23

Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling, Garage, and Barn

This complex includes a single dwelling, garage, and barn. The dwelling is situated on a sloping grade. A mowed lawn, trees, and shrubbery surround the dwelling. There is a driveway that leads from the road to the dwelling. Across the driveway from the dwelling is a garage and barn situated on a sloping grade at the edge of a wood line.

This one-story, one-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling is clad in composition siding with an exterior end brick chimney and rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a full-width, poured concrete stoop. No windows are visible on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a metal storm door.

There is a one-story, shed roof, wood-frame addition on the side elevation clad in composition siding with a triple window. The entrance on the addition is a single-leaf, wood-panel door with lights covered by a metal screen door.

Across the driveway from the dwelling is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage clad in composition siding and resting on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. No windows are visible on the façade. The two bays are open on the façade.

Adjacent to the garage is a one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame barn clad in vertical wood siding. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in

standing seam metal with exposed rafter tails. No windows are visible. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, vertical wood plank door.



Plate 22. View of Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling, looking west.



Plate 23. View of Adjacent Structure, Garage and Barn, looking west.

Archaeological Resources

Based on environmental conditions, solids, deed and map research, and historic road corridors, the project area may have contained areas with moderate and high probability areas to contain archaeological resources. However, Circa~ contends that the tract now contains only areas of low archaeological probability as the integrity of these moderate to high archaeological probability areas to the extent that subsoil remains visible on the ground surface across the tract.

Existing Conditions

The harvesting of timber has severely impacted this tract. Two years ago, prior to selling the land, the previous owners clear cut the area. Broad areas of clear cutting and cut stumps provide evidence that the tract has been cut over. Depending on how the process of timber harvesting is carried out, it can have a detrimental effect on archaeological resources ranging from mild to severe. Probably the most potentially destructive stage of the logging process occurs when cut trees are dragged to a staging area. The tires on the vehicles that perform this task can gouge and tear up the ground. This is especially the case when the ground is wet or saturated. Because this kind of damage to the landscape also is an erosion hazard, most logging companies now abide by a set of conditions known as “best management practices” which require the use of special tires, and restrict harvesting during rainy conditions. In most cases, archaeological resources situated directly in the path of a logging or farm road have been destroyed, or at the very least, severely compromised. Currently, the entire tract features evidence of logging disturbance so severe that subsoil is visible upon the ground surface. In addition, the staging areas were located on the flat uplands where historic structures were likely to be located.

In sum, the Roma Tract had the environmental conditions, well-drained soil, water, and landforms that could contain archaeological resources; however, the integrity of the entire tract has been compromised by logging activities.

SHARPE TRACT

The Sharpe Tract consists of approximately 110 acres bordered by the Roma Tract to the northeast, Virginia Route 220 to the southeast, the Town of Price to the south, wooded areas to the northwest, and a trailer park to the west. The majority of this tract remains wooded with mixed hardwood and pine tree species.

Soils

Five soil types and soil type variations are located within the Sharpe Tract. Types and variations include Clifford sandy loam, 7 to 15% slopes, Clifford sandy loam, 15 to 25% slopes, Woolwine-Clifford complex, 7 to 15% slopes, Madison sandy loam, 15 to 35% slopes, and Madison sandy clay loam, 2 to 8% slopes, eroded.

Clifford soils are located in the east, west, northeast, southwest, central, east-central, and west-central portions of the project area and are level to sloping, very-deep, well-drained,

moderately-permeable soils found on summits, slopes, and interfluves of the Piedmont uplands. These soils formed from the weathered residuum of gneiss, mica gneiss, granite gneiss, granodiorites, granite, mica schist, or other felsic crystalline rock. These very-strongly-acid to moderately-acid soils feature low percentages of gravels and cobbles and bedrock is located over 60 inches below the ground surface. These soils will support pastureland grasses and corn, small grains, hay, soybeans, orchards, and tobacco while wooded areas support Virginia pine, Eastern white pine, white oak, red oak, post oak, blackgum, hickory, yellow poplar, dogwood, and red maple tree species (NRCS 2008).

Woolwine soils are located in the west and southwest portions of the project area and are level to sloping, moderately-deep, well-drained, moderately-permeable soils common to hills, interfluves, and ridges of the Piedmont uplands. Soft bedrock is located between 20 and 40 inches below the ground surface and hard bedrock is located between 40 and 60 inches below the ground surface. This soil formed in the residuum of crystalline and felsic bedrock, is extremely-acid to moderately-acid and cobbles, gravel, paragravel, paracobbles, and mica flakes are rare to common throughout the soil column. These soils will support tobacco, corn, small grains, apples, and hay and wooded areas feature Virginia pine, Eastern white pine, white oak, red oak, blackgum, post oak, hickory, red maple, hickory, post oak, blackgum, dogwood, and yellow poplar (NRCS 2008).

Madison soils are located in the southeast and southwest portions of the project area and are gently sloping to steep, well-drained, moderately-permeable soils that formed in mica-rich igneous, felsic, or other igneous or high- grade metamorphic rocks. These soils are common to Piedmont uplands and bedrock is located over 72 inches below the ground surface and gravels and mica is rare to common throughout the soil column of this moderately-acid to very-strongly-acid soil. These soils will support corn, cotton, oats, wheat, peaches, soybeans, apples, and other vegetables, while wooded areas support red, post, black and white oak trees, dogwood, hickory, maple, sourwood, elm, Virginia pine, and loblolly and shortleaf pine trees (NRCS 2008).

Previous Research

Circa~ performed an archival search for Sharpe Tract using the VDHR online DSS on May 19, 2008. This research was completed to determine if historic resources exist within the project area boundaries. The search identified no archaeological and one architectural resource within a one-mile radius of the project area boundaries. Table 8 lists all of the resources within one mile of the project area boundaries. Figure 14 shows the approximate project area boundaries (yellow shaded area) and resources within close proximity. Any resources colored turquoise on the map are within one mile of the project area boundaries. Of the resources identified, no archaeological and no architectural resources were identified within the project area.

Table 8. Resources Within A One-Mile Radius Of Sharpe Project Area Boundaries.

VDHR Survey Number	Date of resource	Description of resource	Survey Information	Recommendation
<i>Architectural Resources</i>				
044-5146	c. 1840	Price House; site includes an abandoned single dwelling and three barns	Phase II survey 2002	VDHR determined not eligible 8/2/02

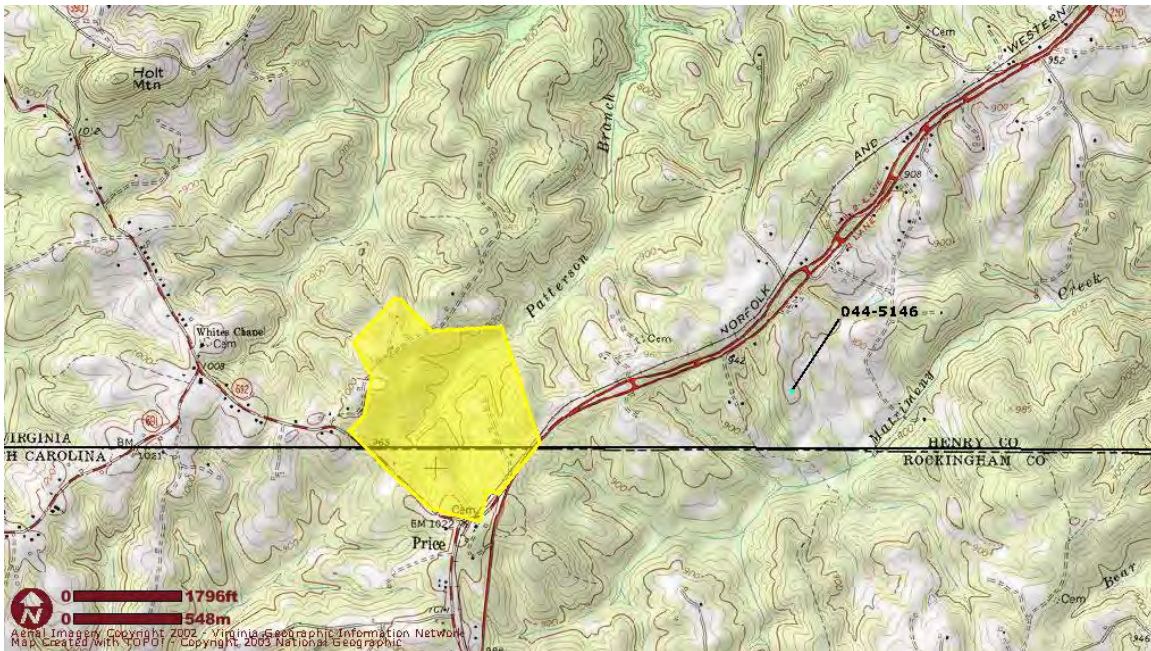


Figure 14. Previously inventoried historic resources within a one-mile radius of the Sharpe Tract project location.\

Property History

The Sharpe Tract can be traced through Henry County deeds from the present to 1913 (Table 9). Prior to 1913, J. R. and Annie E. Grogan owned the property. In December 1913, the Grogans sold the property to Ben G. Sharpe. Sharpe died intestate on November 23, 1961. The land was then transferred to his six children, B.E. Sharpe, Dora S. Thornton, Charles H. Sharpe, Walter B. Sharpe, Grace S. Foushee, and James H. Sharpe. The children sold the property to Charles H. Sharpe and Walter B. Sharpe in 1964, who are listed as the current owners of the property in the Henry County Real Estate records.

Table 9. Deed Research for the Sharpe Tract

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Date
B. E. and Helen M. Sharpe, Dora S. and Andrew Curtis Thornton, Grace S. and Clinton Foushee	Charles H. Sharpe and Walter B. Sharpe	185/345	2/13/1964
J. R. and Annie E. Grogan	Ben G. Sharpe	36/573	12/1/1913

Results

Architectural Resources

During the course of the survey, Circa~ identified two architectural resource on the Sharpe Tract and four architectural resources adjacent to the tract. These include primarily single dwellings. One other area on the tract may contain some structures. This area was not reviewed at the time of the survey as residents of the trailer park were about their road being used.

Plate 24
Trash Pile

This trash pile is situated on the Sharpe Tract. The remains include wood, composition siding, and furniture.



Plate 24. View of Trash Pile, looking northwest.

Plates 25 and 26

Structure #1, Single Dwelling and Two Barns

This complex includes a single dwelling and two barns. The dwelling is situated on a relatively level grade. Mowed grass and scattered trees surround the dwelling with overgrown shrubbery evident adjacent to the dwelling. A dirt driveway runs in front of the dwelling. Adjacent to the dwelling at the edge of the wood line are two barns.

This one-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling is clad in wood siding with an exterior end brick chimney with a corbelled cap and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. There is a one-story, three-bay, hipped roof porch supported by tapered wood posts resting on square brick piers. Sash, double-hung, 6/6, wood windows are typical on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door with lights.

There is a one-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame addition on the rear elevation. The addition has a one-bay, shed roof porch supported by wood spindles.

Adjacent to the dwelling is a one-story, wood-frame barn that is collapsing.

Adjacent to the barn is a one-story, side-gable, wood-frame barn. The roof is covered in standing seam metal. Overgrown vegetation obscured most of the barn's remaining features.



Plate 25. View of Structure #1, Single dwelling, looking northeast.



Plate 26. View of Structure #1, Single Dwelling and Barns, looking northeast.

Adjacent Resources

Plate 27

Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling

This single dwelling is situated on a relatively level grade adjacent to woods. A mowed lawn surrounds the dwelling with minimal landscaping. A gravel driveway runs in front of the dwelling.

This one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a solid foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and metal gutters and downspouts. There are two, front-gable dormers on the façade slope with sash, double-hung, 1/1, vinyl windows with false muntins. Sash, double-hung, 1/1, vinyl windows with false muntins are typical on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a storm door.



Plate 27. View of Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling looking west.

Plate 28

Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling

This single dwelling is situated on a gently sloping grade. A manicured lawn surrounds the dwelling with minimal shrubbery evident adjacent to the dwelling.

This two-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling is clad in composition siding with an exterior end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered in metal with overhanging eaves. There is a one-story, full-width,

shed roof porch supported by wood posts with partial lattice on the sides. Sash, double-hung, 1/1, metal-frame windows are typical on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a storm door.

There is a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame addition on the rear elevation with an exterior end brick chimney. The entrance on the addition is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a metal storm door.



Plate 28. View of Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling, looking north.

Plate 29

Adjacent Structure, Trailer Park

A trailer park is situated adjacent to the Sharpe Tract on the northwest boundary. A gravel road winds through the trailer park with trailers situated perpendicular to the road on a stepped slope. Once the road reaches the top of a hill, the trailers begin to be situated parallel to the road on a relatively level grade. Most of the trailers are late 20th century, prefabricated, single-wide structures with little detailing on the exterior. Many of the trailers are burned and/or abandoned.



Plate 29. View of Adjacent Structure, Trailer Park looking southeast.

Plates 30 and 31

Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling and Garage

This complex includes a single dwelling and garage. The dwelling is situated close to the road, above street grade, on a gently sloping grade that slopes from the dwelling to the road. A manicured lawn surrounds the dwelling. A shrub-lined walkway and driveway lead from the road to the dwelling. A wooden fence encloses the back yard of the dwelling.

This one-and-a-half-story, six-bay, side-gable, Bungalow style, brick dwelling with an exterior end brick chimney that pierces the roof line rests on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and metal gutters and downspouts. There is a single, front-gable dormer on the façade slope with a triple, sash, double-hung, 3/1 window. There is a one-story, three-bay, shed roof porch supported by brick columns. Two brick piers mark the entrance to the porch. A three-bay, concrete stoop steps down from the porch. Paired, sash, double-hung, 1/1 windows are typical on the façade. The primary entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a metal storm door. A secondary entrance encompasses a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a metal screen door.

Across the driveway from the dwelling, there is a one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage clad in composition siding and resting on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. There is a sash, double-hung, 1/1 window in the gable end. The entrance on the façade is a double-leaf, sliding wood door.

There is a shed roof canopy on the side elevation supported by thin, metal posts.



Plate 30. View of Adjacent Structure, Single Dwelling, looking east.



Plate 31. View of Adjacent Structure, Garage, looking east.

Archaeological Resources

The tract contains areas of low archaeological probability (broad, thoroughly logged areas, areas of modern development [areas proximal to a trailer park], steep slopes, and wetlands bordering drainages) and several areas of moderate to high archaeological probability (slight slopes and only moderately-drained, moderately-productive soils and level, well-drained, productive soils close to transportation corridors and water sources) for the locations of archaeological sites.

Low Potential Areas

Broad areas of low (Native American, historic, or both) archaeological potential exist within the project area. These areas include logged areas that have been disturbed, areas proximal to residential development, and numerous areas of steep slopes and wetland areas that border surface water drainages. Logged areas, the area outside of a trailer park that is located just outside of the northwest portion and wet areas immediately adjacent to Patterson Branch and an unnamed tributary of Patterson Branch are also believed to have a low archaeological potential. In addition, areas of steep slopes can be found throughout this tract. Areas viewed as having low archaeological potential are rated as such due to broad and thorough ground surface disturbance, steep slopes, and wet and unproductive soils.

Moderate Potential Areas

Moderate potential areas are defined as those which, based on landform and location, may contain at least some types of archaeological remains, either Native American, historic, or both. The delineations of areas of moderate archaeological site potential are based on the potential for both Native American and historic sites combined. Similar landscapes in the project area region have contained Native American campsites, and suitable landforms within the tract are viewed as having moderate potential for the locations of such small, transient encampments mainly used for the purposes of food and tool-making resource procurement. As these same areas contain some landforms with slight slopes and only moderately-drained, moderately-productive soils they are additionally viewed as having moderate potential for historic settlement. These areas can be found in general in the slightly sloping areas some distance away from, but surrounding, the level, productive, well-drained soils located on hilltops and surrounding the tops of finger ridges that are scattered throughout the tract.

High Potential Areas

High potential areas are also defined as those which, based on landform and location, are very likely to contain at least some types of archaeological remains, either Native American, historic, or both. The delineations of areas of high archaeological site potential are based on potential for both Native American and historic sites combined. Similar landscapes in the project area region have contained Native American campsites, and suitable landforms in both tracts are viewed as having high potential for the locations of small, transient encampments used for the purposes of food and tool making resource procurement and smaller base campsites of somewhat longer, perhaps seasonal occupation. As these same areas contain some landforms with well-drained, productive

soils, proximity to surface water sources, and proximity to historic road corridors they are additionally viewed as having high potential for historic settlement. These areas are located on the level, productive, well-drained soils located on hilltops and the tops of finger ridges that are scattered throughout the tract.

In summary, approximately one-quarter of the acreage of this tract has the potential to contain areas of high potential and moderate potential for the locations of archaeological sites dating to Native American periods through the mid 20th century. The remaining three-quarters of the tract, in general, features areas featuring high levels of disturbance, wet areas, and areas of steep slopes that exhibit low archaeological potential.

Existing Conditions

Not including natural processes such as flooding, erosion, forest fires, global warming, and so on, three chief human processes have had the greatest effect on the condition of the tract: residential development, clear cut logging, and farming. Residential development can destroy archaeological resources while the processes of logging and farming can potentially damage, and in some cases destroy archaeological resources. For instance, residential development can completely remove archaeological soils from an archaeological site while repeated plowing and tilling typically disturbs the uppermost portions of a site, usually to a depth of 12 to 16 inches from the ground surface. Modern deep plowing can be very destructive to archaeological resources, however, sometimes reaching to depths exceeding 24 inches. In most cases, however, plowing disturbs only the upper levels, but it does not usually cut deep enough to destroy intact archaeological features that are buried below the plow line.

Presently, none of the acreage of the tract is under cultivation. Due to the presence of areas of fertile loams and sandy loams in the upland portions of the tract, both have been farmed in the past. Only those areas that farmers could not clear, where regularly waterlogged, or where situated on excessive slope, probably escaped the plowshare. In addition, evidence of timbering in the past was not apparent within the woods. No stumps or mounding of soil was noted on the forest floor. There are two areas with development. One is around the trailer park and the other is just northwest of the trailer park.

Summary

The most influential historical studies of settlement patterns have emphasized the importance of economic and ecological factors in the process by which Euro-Americans distributed themselves across the landscape. From the standpoint of cultural resource management, this “descriptive,” or “functional,” approach is most useful in creating a testable model of historic settlement patterns, taking into account variables such as soil type, the availability of fresh water, proximity to neighbors, and access to transportation routes (Edwards and Brown 1993).

European settlement of the Henry County began in the early to mid 18th century and tobacco monoculture became widespread after the end of the French and Indian War and continued to be popular and profitable through the 20th century. In his quantitative study

of settlement patterns in colonial James City and York counties, Craig Lukezic discovered that soil type, more than any other consideration, determined where Chesapeake tobacco planters chose to live. Tobacco dominated the Virginia economy from the beginnings of English settlement in Tidewater Virginia through the American Revolution, and correspondingly dictated the nature of social and race relations (Lukezic 1990). Tobacco monoculture came late to Henry County, but premium soils in the County enabled its popularity and success.

Since tobacco was overwhelmingly important as a staple crop, Lukezic hypothesized, it should follow that planters would choose to settle on lands most conducive to growing this crop. When he examined statistically the relative importance of a variety of environmental factors in site selection, including soils, access to drinking water, proximity of navigable waterways, and distance from the nearest neighbor, Lukezic discovered that soil type clearly was the most significant locational factor affecting colonial settlement (Lukezic 1990). In the case of inland Henry County, it may be that soil qualities and early roads combined to factor more to County settlement patterns than navigable waterways since the County’s piedmont location generally lacks waterborne transportation corridors such as those common to the Tidewater region, the focus of Lukezic’s study.

Using the general results of Lukezic’s study, and taking into account an early historic reliance on roads rather than navigable watercourses, it is possible to examine the soils present within both tracts, evaluate their suitability for agriculture, and from this ranking infer the potential for historic settlement during various historical periods.

Table 10. Principal upland soil types within the Sharpe Tract and suitability for agriculture (NRCS 2008)

Soil Type	Name	Slope	Suitability for Agriculture
4C	Clifford sandy loam	7-15%	Moderate
4D	Clifford sandy loam	15-25%	Poor
21C	Woolwine-Clifford complex	7-15%	Moderate
21D	Woolford-Clifford complex	15-25%	Poor
MaE	Madison sandy loam	15-35%	Poor
MbD2	Madison sandy clay loam, eroded	2-8%	Moderate

As summarized in Table 10, moderately suitable upland soil types that are conducive to the cultivation of crops without intensive draining or fertilization efforts are common within the tract boundaries. Three moderate and three poor soil types are located in the Sharpe Tract. As demonstrated by Lukezic, the gently sloping, well-drained soils would have been amenable both to tobacco farming in the 18th century, as well as to the mixed grain agriculture that began to predominate in the latter decades of the 18th century. From the perspective of soils analysis, there is a moderate potential for the presence of occupations dating from the 18th century through the end of the colonial period within the tract.

Many Henry County planters relied on tobacco throughout the 18th and 19th centuries with some measure of success due to high quality leaf and the use of inventive

technology. Corn and wheat were also popular and successful staples throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

In the 19th century, a small group of Virginians dedicated to “scientific agriculture” helped to usher in a new era of productive farming. In his series of essays entitled *Arator*, Caroline County’s John Taylor demonstrated the benefits of four-field crop rotation, in which soils could be improved significantly by rotating corn, wheat, fertilizer, and clover. Other agricultural improvements developed during this period included contour plowing to reduce erosion, cast iron plows, threshing machines, and corn shellers (Kaplan 1993).

The conventional historical wisdom asserts that the relative success of the Henry County tobacco economy and advances in farm management and fertilization had a significant effect on settlement patterns in 19th century Henry County. Lands formerly considered marginal could now be incorporated into agricultural production, a process accelerated by the increasing subdivision of family farms through inheritance. Extrapolating from Lukezic’s model, the environmental characteristics of 19th century sites theoretically should exhibit a diminishing correlation between soil type and settlement, given that a wider variety of soils could now be made agriculturally productive. As with sites associated with the colonial period, the moderate agricultural productivity of the tract suggests that there is a moderate potential for the presence of 19th century domestic farmstead sites within the tract.

In sum, the Sharpe Tract has the environmental conditions, well-drained soil, water, and landforms that could contain archaeological resources in some areas.

CONCLUSIONS

Roma Tract

Following study and analysis, it remains Circa~’s belief that while the Roma Tract possesses limited areas that may have exhibited moderate to high archaeological potential for the existence of both Native American and historic archaeological sites in the past the integrity of these areas and generally the integrity of the entire tract has been severely compromised by logging activities. The historic cemetery is the only location avoided by timbering.

Sharpe Tract

Following study and analysis, it remains Circa~’s belief that approximately one-quarter of the Sharpe Tract contains areas that may exhibit moderate archaeological potential for the existence of both Native American and historic archaeological sites. These areas are located on the level, productive, well-drained soils located on hilltops and the tops of finger ridges that are scattered throughout the tract. The remaining three-quarters of the tract, in general, features low archaeological potential due to areas of high levels of disturbance and poor wet and sloping soils.

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