

**REEVALUATION FOR COALFIELDS EXPRESSWAY
SECTION II FROM POUND BYPASS TO ROUTE 460 CONNECTOR
WISE, DICKENSON, AND BUCHANAN COUNTIES, VIRGINIA
State Project No. 0121-013-772, PE-101; UPC 85126
VDHR FILE # 1997-0950**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
AVOIDANCE ALTERNATIVE FOR SUNNYDALE FARM**

**PREPARED FOR:
THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
and
PARSONS TRANSPORTATION GROUP INC. OF VIRGINIA
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA**

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ABSTRACT

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) commissioned a cultural resources study to reevaluate the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) findings for Section II of the Coalfields Expressway (CFX, U.S. Route 121). The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) was completed in 2001. Since that time, under provisions of the Virginia Public-Private Transportation Act (PPTA), the PPTA private partners (Pioneer Group, Inc. and Alpha Natural Resources, LLC) proposed a different alignment than that presented in the 2001 FEIS. This section of the CFX extends from the east end of the Pound Bypass at Route 83 to the U.S. Route 460 connector and includes approximately 26.6 miles of mainline roadway. In the course of this work a historic property, Sunnysdale Farm (VDHR # 097-0403), was recorded within the proposed project corridor and subsequently evaluated and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Lautzenheiser and Hall 2009). A shift of approximately 2.56 miles of the alignment has been developed to avoid the historic property. In order to determine if archaeological or architectural properties are included in the alignment shift, Coastal Carolina Research (CCR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the project area. The survey was conducted for Parsons Transportation Group Inc., the firm retained by VDOT to prepare the transportation study for this project.

This report details the results of the cultural resources survey of the Areas of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed alignment shift. The project area is defined as an approximately 2.56 mile long corridor extending from just southwest of Norland, Virginia, in Dickenson County west to Lick Branch in Wise County; any cut-and-fill areas are included as part of the project area. The APE for the archaeological survey was the project area. The APE for the architectural survey was the footprint of the corridor, including cut-and-fill areas, and includes the resources 50 years of age or older within, adjacent to, or visible from the corridor as well as on parcels extending into the corridor. This supplement is for collecting environmental data and assessing the impacts of the shifted portion of the alignment.

The purpose of the survey was to determine if resources on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are located within the project's APEs. The survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800. The scope of the investigations was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, and the report was prepared in accordance with the "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies, Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" (VDHR 2001), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) "Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia" (VDHR 2003), VDHR's "Conducting Archaeological Investigations" (VDHR 2009), VDOT's "Expectations and Standard Products for Cultural Resources Surveys (VDOT 2007) and the "Programmatic Agreement between the Virginia Departments of Transportation and Historic Resources Concerning Interagency Project Coordination" (VDOT 1999).

Background research indicated that three previously recorded resources (VDHR #097-0404, VDHR #097-5100, and VDHR #025-5153) are located in the current architectural APE. The Greer Cemetery (VDHR #097-5100) is a previously evaluated c. 1900 cemetery determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). During the survey, it was determined that the boundaries for the Greer Cemetery do not extend into the current archaeological APE. A dwelling with outbuildings (VDHR #025-5153) located on the east side of Battleground Road (SR 631) was previously evaluated as part of an earlier alternative for the CFX project and has been determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). The Francis Gary Powers House (VDHR # 097-0404) was previously recorded by Tolson (1995) but was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility at that time. The resource was revisited during the current project and was found to be heavily overgrown and in a state of disrepair. Despite association with Francis Gary Powers, an important figure in the Cold War era of the twentieth century, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

The current survey resulted in the recording of two new architectural resources (VDHR #097-5111 and #097-5112) and one new archaeological resource (44WS0219). VDHR #097-5111 is a c. 1934 dwelling with four outbuildings. VDHR #097-5112, the Powers Family cemetery, consists of 22 visible gravemarkers located on a cleared toe ridge. Site 44WS0219 consists of the remains of a limestone wall built partially into a slight slope and overlooking a pond; no cultural materials were recovered during shovel testing and no additional structural elements were uncovered. None of the newly recorded resources are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

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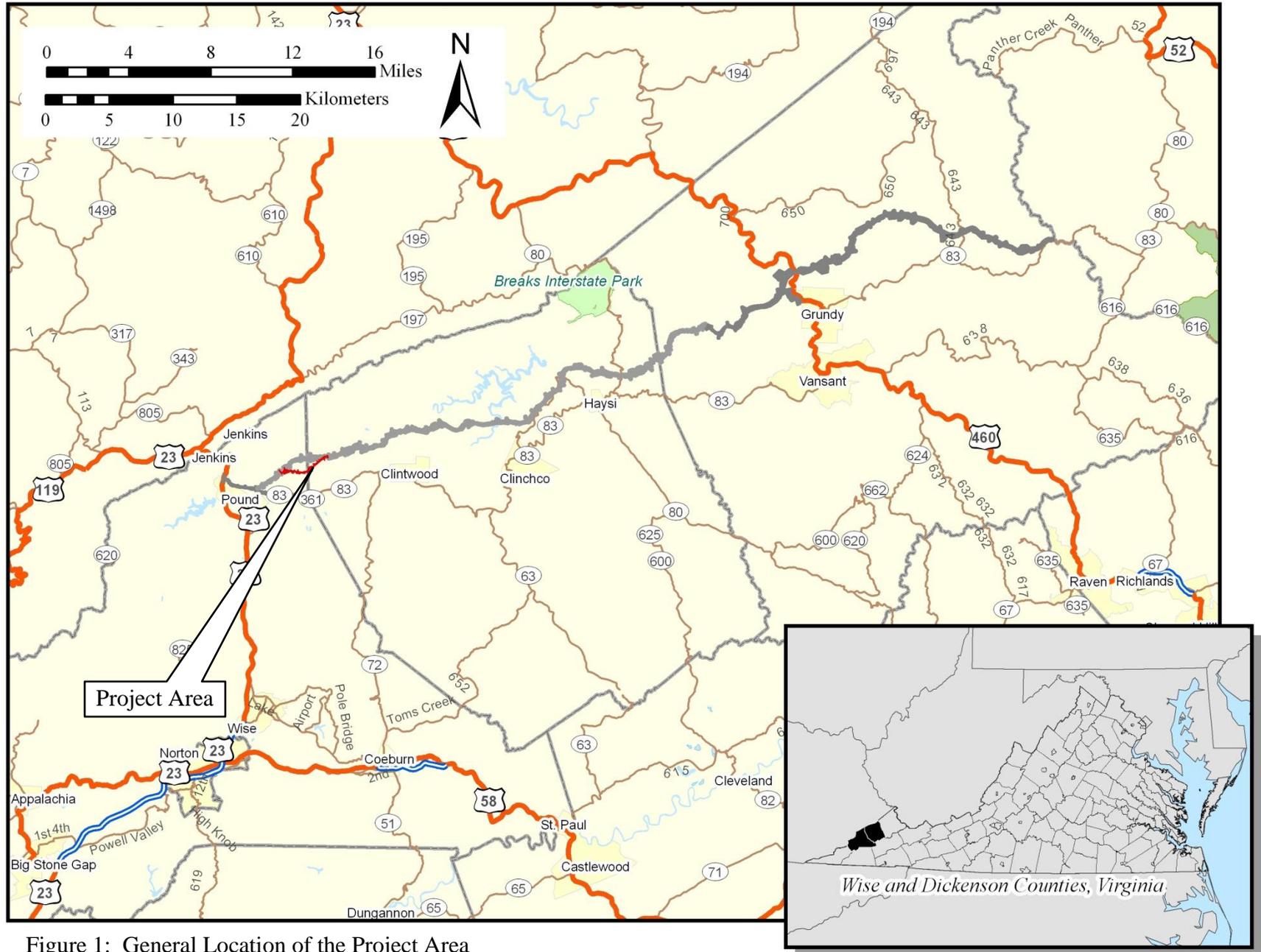


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Area

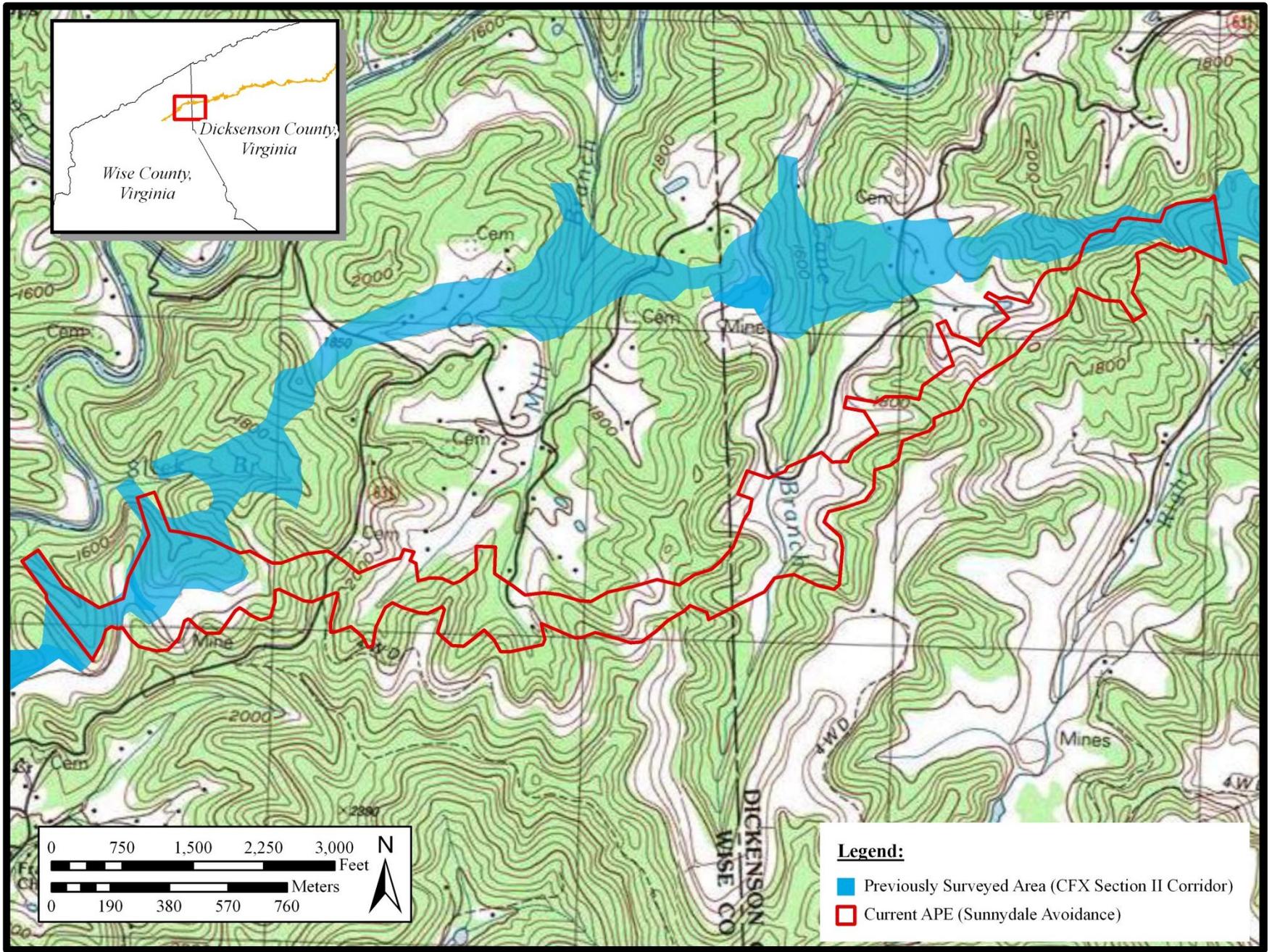


Figure 2: Location of the APE for CFX Section II Alignment Shift (Sunnydale Avoidance), Shown on the 7.5' USGS Jenkins East, Virginia-Kentucky, Topographic Quadrangle.

Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies, Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments” (VDHR 2001), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ (VDHR) “Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia” (VDHR 2003), VDHR’s “Conducting Archaeological Investigations” (VDHR 2009), VDOT’s “Expectations and Standard Products for Cultural Resources Surveys (VDOT 2007) and the “Programmatic Agreement between the Virginia Departments of Transportation and Historic Resources Concerning Interagency Project Coordination” (VDOT 1999).

A majority of the background research for the area was compiled during the previous CFX surveys conducted by CCR (Bamann et al. 2001; Bradley et al. 2009; Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). Additional background research was conducted at VDHR in September 2010 to identify any recent surveys which had taken place in the vicinity of the project area or sites which had been identified in or near the project area.

The architectural survey was conducted from September 21 to 23, 2010 and the archaeological survey was conducted from September 27 to October 1, 2010. Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA, served as project manager. Dawn M. Bradley, RPA, served as principal investigator and was assisted in the field by Lindsay Flood, Haley Jason Krim, and James Leamy. The architectural resources were evaluated by Jereon van der Hurk, Ph.D. Updated background research was conducted by Lindsay Flood. Dawn M. Bradley and Lindsay Flood prepared the graphics.

CCR expresses thanks for assistance and/or cooperation from Gannell Marshall of the Wise County Historical Society and Ms. Brenda Salyers, a local author.

NATURAL SETTING

Physiography

The project area falls within the Appalachian Plateau physiographic region, locally referred to as the Cumberland Plateau (Dietrich 1970). The bedrock of this region is comprised of relatively flat-lying sedimentary rocks that have not been subjected to the intense deformation processes observed in the neighboring Ridge and Valley or Blue Ridge provinces (Dietrich 1970; Thornbury 1965). However, the plateau is highly dissected, giving the area the appearance of mountains, with the overall drainage pattern characterized as highly irregular with a tendency toward dendritic patterns (Dietrich 1970). Resources such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum are often found in the plateau province, and the project area falls within the large eastern coalfields region of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia.

In Dickenson County, level land of even a few acres in extent is very rare. The region is so thoroughly dissected by streams that the main watercourses are never more than a few miles apart. These streams are separated by steep-sided, irregular ridges with many side spurs (Giles 1921; Hinds 1918). Most of Wise County is covered by steep-sided mountains with narrow valleys, and there are only two substantial areas of level bottomland. One is the basin located at the headwaters of the Powell River, and the other is located along the middle reaches of the Guest River (Sulfridge 1929). Both areas are outside the current project area.

In Dickenson County, the elevation ranges from 904 ft amsl where Russell Fork crosses into Kentucky to 3,137 ft amsl on Pine Mountain near Jesse Gap (Giles 1921). Elevation in Wise County varies from 1,400 ft amsl in the valleys to more than 4,000 ft amsl at the top of Stone Mountain, which is located southwest of the current project (Sulfridge 1929).

Geology

The majority of the project area falls within the Wise Formation and Gladeville Sandstone and the Norton Formation (Virginia Division of Mineral Resources 1993). These formations are generally comprised of siltstone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, and coal (Gaithright et al. 1993). The rock units of the Norton Formation within the current APE are generally described as units of interbedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, and coal or units of unnamed sandstone (Diffenbach 1988; Henika 1989a, 1989b; Nolde and Mitchell 1984). The rock units of the Wise Formation in the current APE are similarly defined: a unit of interbedded shale, siltstone, and sandstone; and a unit of unnamed sandstone (Diffenbach 1988; Henika 1989a, 1989b; Nolde and Mitchell 1984). Some of the sandstones within the interbedded units of the Wise Formation are noted as forming steep slopes, benches, or cliffs (Henika 1989a; Nolde and Mitchell 1984). Gladeville Sandstone is defined as underlying the Wise Formation in western Dickenson County and eastern Wise County. This sandstone is defined as a quartzarenite, with feldspars and micas noted locally.

Soils

Online soil information for Wise County is currently unavailable, and published soil information is limited to an older soil survey for Wise County (USDA 1940). Detailed soil information for the portion of the APE in Dickenson County is available through the Web Soil Survey (USDA/NRCS 2010). The following is a list and description of the specific soils that occur within the portion of the APE in Dickenson County:

Cedarcreek-Sewell-Rock Outcrop Complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony. The soils in this complex are well drained to somewhat excessively well drained and are generally found on ridges and spurs. The parent material is listed as mine spoil or earthy fill from sandstone, siltstone, shale, and coal. The rock outcrop portion of the complex refers to sandstone, siltstone, and shale cliff formations found within the complex.

Gilpin-Berks Complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes. These soils, associated with ridges and spurs, are well drained with parent material of residuum weathered from sandstone and some shale and siltstone.

Highsplint-Shelocta Complex, 55 to 70 percent slopes, very stony. These soils, generally found along drainageways, as well as on ridges and spurs, are well drained, with parent material of colluvium derived from sandstone, siltstone, and shale.

Kaymine Very Channery Silt Loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony. These soils, typically found along ridges, are well drained, with parent material from mine spoil or earthy fill derived from shale, siltstone, sandstone, and coal.

Kaymine-Cedar Creek Complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony. This complex is comprised of well-drained soils which are generally found on ridges and spurs. Their parent material is noted as mine spoil or earthy fill from sandstone, siltstone, shale, and coal.

Marrowbone-Gilpin Complex, 25 to 70 percent slopes. The soils in this complex, generally found on ridges and spurs, are well drained. Their parent material is residuum weathered from sandstone.

Shelocta-Cedarcreek Complex, 55 to 80 percent slopes, very bouldery. This complex is comprised of well-drained soils generally found along drainageways, as well as on ridges and spurs. The parent material is colluvium derived from sandstone and shale.

Shelocta-Kaymine Complex, 55 to 80 percent slopes, very bouldery. The soils of this complex are well drained and are generally found along drainageways or on ridges or spurs. The Shelocta soils have a parent material of colluvium derived from sandstone and shale, while the Kaymine soils have a parent material of mine spoil or earthy fill from sandstone, siltstone, shale, and coal.

Cloverlick-Shelocta Complex, 35 to 80 percent slopes, extremely stony. This complex is comprised of well-drained soils found along drainageways, ridges, and spurs. The parent material is colluvium derived from sandstone and shale.

The soil slope designations for most of the project area illustrate the low potential for sizeable or long-term open-air habitation sites. However, the geologic components of the area, coupled with slope and soil composition, indicate a potential for rockshelter habitations.

Hydrology and Vegetation

The project area runs parallel to the south of Pound River, and either crosses over or is adjacently located to several tributaries to the Pound River including Right Fork, Camp Creek, Cane Branch, Mill Branch, Slick Branch, and Lick Branch. Pound River, along with Cranes Nest River, feeds through the John W. Flannagan Reservoir and into the Russell Fork. The Russell Fork cuts through the mountains to join with the Levisa Fork, which in turn flows into the Big Sandy River. The Big Sandy River meanders generally northward, emptying into the Ohio River.

The project area is located in what Braun (1950) has termed the Mixed Mesophytic Forest. Before extensive timbering, dominant tree species in the region were sugar maple, basswood, buckeye, and tulip poplar on the north-facing slopes. Upper slopes and ridges were covered by oak-chestnut and oak-hickory communities, and pines dominated rocky outcrops on the ridges. Early accounts indicate that

the poplar, the spruce, the oak, maple, ash, hickory and many other varieties of hardwood trees flourished, attaining great size in the rich coves and along the steep slopes of the ridges; while the mountain laurel, rhododendron and wild azalea covered the cliffs and rocky ledges and fairly smothered the meandering streams along the dark ravines and narrow valleys [Sulfridge 1929:2].

This growth was so dense that explorers and settlers had difficulty traveling through the region. In 1750 while he was exploring along Indian Creek, Christopher Gist wrote, “The weather being bad, we did not travel these two days, the country being still rocky and mountainous and full of laurel thickets, the worst traveling I ever saw” (Sulfridge 1929:2).

The chestnut blight has eliminated the native chestnut, and the Oak-Chestnut Forest no longer occurs in its original condition. Before the blight, chestnut was used extensively in tanning, and large areas of the forest were clear-cut for pulpwood and charcoal (Braun 1950). An early twentieth-century description of the forests of Buchanan County indicates that the chestnut blight had caused widespread destruction in the northeastern part of the country and had killed many trees in northern Virginia. By 1917, however, the blight had not yet reached the southwestern part of the state (Schwab 1918).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Paleoindian Period (11,500-8000 B.C.)

Native American occupation of eastern North America dates to at least the Paleoindian period, the beginning of which is placed at approximately 11,500 B.C. (Anderson et al. 2007). The evidence for Paleoindian occupations at this time includes fluted projectile points (i.e., Clovis and Cumberland points) (Griffin 1967; Justice 1987). These points are generally scarce and often occur as isolated finds in disturbed surface contexts. The highest concentrations of fluted points, including the earliest Clovis type, occur in the eastern half of the United States. Nearly 1,000 fluted projectile points have been reported from Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). Other Paleoindian projectile point types are Mid-Paleo, Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). In Virginia, the majority of these points were manufactured from cryptocrystalline lithic material. Tools associated with the Paleoindian period include scrapers, graters, wedges, unifacial tools, hammerstones, abraders, and a variety of “banging, smashing, chopping, and hacking tools” (Gardner 1989:18).

More recent evidence for much earlier New World lithic industries suggests that the makers of fluted points may represent relatively late migrations to the New World. Alternatively, the distinct fluted point technology may have developed within the New World in the context of populations established prior to 10,000 B.C. (Anderson and Faught 1998; Meltzer 1989). The Cactus Hill site in southeastern Virginia has produced evidence of human occupation of Virginia dating between 11,000 and 15,000 B.P. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). More recently, researchers have estimated that the site may involve as many as five pre-Clovis occupations characterized by prismatic blades and blade cores (Boyd 2003). The stratified site is situated on a sand dune along the Nottoway River. Stratification was the result of relatively steady aeolian sand deposition throughout the occupation of the site (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). The Topper site, located in the Piedmont of South Carolina, has also produced evidence for pre-Clovis occupations (Goodyear 1999). The evidence includes concentrations of cortical chert with some split cobbles, small flake tools, small blade-like flakes, hammerstones, and cortical debitage. These were recovered from a zone of sandy alluvium at a meter below levels with Clovis deposits (Boyd 2003; Goodyear 1999, 2000).

Other stratified sites containing Paleoindian occupations include the Williamson site and the Thunderbird and Fifty sites of the Flint Run Complex in the Shenandoah Valley (Barber and Barfield 1989; Carr 1975; Gardner 1974; Johnson 1996). Evidence from these sites has been used to construct what has been referred to as the “Flint Run Lithic Deterministic Model” of Paleoindian settlement strategies (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:23). In this model, Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement patterns were driven by the locations of the high-quality lithic material. Five functionally distinct site types have been identified in the Flint Run Complex: quarries, reduction sites, quarry-related base camps, maintenance camps, and non-quarry-associated base camps (Gardner 1989). The small, highly mobile bands characteristic of Paleoindian times were also focused on food collection and the hunting of animals such as caribou, deer, elk, and moose (Boyd 1989; Turner 1989). Therefore, hunting and gathering, as

well as lithic procurement, played a significant role in settlement patterns. Sites such as base camps are often found on resource-rich floodplains and adjacent alluvial fans (Turner 1989).

Archaic Period (8000-1200 B.C.)

The Archaic period is divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. The tool kits from the Early Archaic are similar to those from the later part of the preceding Paleoindian tradition, as are the settlement and subsistence patterns. Existing data suggests that there was no distinct division between the two periods (Anderson et al. 1996; Claggett and Cable 1982). Instead, the Early Archaic is marked by growth in the size of sites and an increase in both the number of artifacts and the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990).

The onset of this period occurs during a time of climatic change. A shift from boreal forests to northern hardwoods occurred around the time of the Early Archaic period (8000-6800 B.C.). In the early Holocene, a cool, moist climate prompted the expansion of species-rich Mixed Hardwood Forest in the eastern United States. During this Hypsithermal, the Oak-Chestnut Forest became dominant in the central and southern Appalachians (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). A significant increase in the number of upland sites in Virginia and a postulated growth in population coincided with this shift in climate (Custer 1990). Hunting and gathering continued as the subsistence pattern during the Archaic, with a possible seasonal round of movement between base camps and hunting camps.

The Early Archaic period is typified by small corner-notched projectile points (such as Palmer and Kirk) and an increase in the use of hafted end scrapers (Coe 1964). Near the end of this period, inhabitants of the region began utilizing a wider variety of lithic resources and relying less heavily on the cryptocrystalline materials that had been so important during the Paleoindian period. Also during this period ground stone tools, such as adzes, celts, axes, and grinding stones, made their first appearance.

The Middle Archaic period (6800 to 3500 B.C.) coincides with a shift in the environment toward the warmer and drier conditions prevalent today. Projectile point types characteristic of this period include Stanley, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (Custer 1990). Settlement and subsistence patterns show a high degree of continuity with those of the Early Archaic period. However, it appears that Middle Archaic sites may have been occupied for longer periods of time than their earlier counterparts and may have been more frequently located in the floodplains along larger streams and rivers (Custer 1990).

The Late Archaic period began in Virginia around 3500 B.C. and is marked by distinctive projectile point types. The adaptations of this time, however, differ little from those of the Middle Archaic period. According to Mouer (1991:10), the primary attributes of Late Archaic culture are “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Characteristic projectile points include Halifax, Lamoka, Merom, Lackawaxen, and Brewerton (Mouer 1991).

The time from ca. 2500 B.C. until 1200 B.C. is called the Transitional period by some researchers in Virginia (Mouer 1991). By 2500 B.C., the rise in sea level had dramatically altered the Atlantic coast, creating large estuaries and tidal wetlands that, in turn, vastly increased coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Anadromous fish runs extended from the coast, up the rivers, to the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Settlement during this time was concentrated in the river valleys, and archaeological sites are more numerous and larger than sites from earlier periods. In southwestern Virginia, the Transitional period is characterized by Savannah River points and possibly Lamoka, Iddins, and Merom points, which are usually classified as Late Archaic (Mouer 1991). Broad-blade or “broadspear” types such as Savannah River Stemmed are frequently associated with soapstone vessels and other soapstone objects. Fire-cracked rock concentrations and platform hearths are also common on Transitional period sites (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (1200 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

The transition from Late Archaic to Early Woodland (1200 to 800 B.C.) in southwestern Virginia is not well understood. In the Piedmont, large, broad points are replaced by smaller notched, stemmed, and lanceolate points, and steatite-tempered ceramics (Marcey Creek wares) are introduced ca. 1200 B.C. (McLearen 1991). Crushed-quartz or coarse-sand-tempered Swannanoa ware is the earliest pottery in southwestern Virginia and does not appear until 500 B.C. (Egloff 1991). The trend of settling in riverine habitats that began during the Middle Archaic period continues through the Early Woodland period in southwestern Virginia (Klein and Klatka 1991). However, Woodland sites are also found in non-floodplain settings such as valley floors, ridges, hills, and plateaus (Egloff 1987).

The Middle Woodland period (300 B.C. to A.D. 1000) is marked by the introduction of triangular projectile points. The characteristic indigenous pottery is limestone-tempered and cord-marked or fabric-impressed (e.g., Candy Creek Cord-Marked, Long Branch Fabric-Imprinted). These ceramics are more typical of the southern Appalachians and the Southeastern Cultural Area than are the ceramics found in other portions of Virginia at this time (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). In the Appalachian Summit region of North Carolina, Connestee ware is common during the Middle Woodland period and is associated with a late Hopewellian influence (Keel 1976; Purrington 1983). This pottery is rarely found in southwestern Virginia (McLearen 1992). Although there is little evidence from the Middle Woodland period in this region, it appears that settlement continued to be semisedentary or sedentary and some horticulture may have been practiced. Evidence of ranked societies has been recovered from other areas of the Middle Atlantic region during this period but has yet to be found in southwestern Virginia (McLearen 1992).

During the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000 to 1600) many of the people of southwestern Virginia lived in palisaded villages located primarily in the floodplains of major rivers, but they also settled the surrounding hills and ridges (Egloff 1987). Domestic crops such as corn, squash, and beans became increasingly important although wild plants and animals continued to be staples of the diet. The presence of exotic trade goods, coupled with evidence of a diversity of burial practices and possibly hierarchical settlement patterns suggests the presence of ranked societies or chiefdoms and the influence of Mississippian cultures from the area of

Tennessee (Egloff 1992). Ceremonial mounds, such as the Ely and Carter Robinson Mounds in Lee County, offer further evidence of a Mississippian influence.

Archaeological evidence indicates that during the Late Woodland period, southwestern Virginia was under the influence of three major ceramic traditions: Eastern Woodland, Southern Appalachian, and Mississippian (Egloff 1992). The most common pottery, “a cord-marked, net-impressed, or corncob-impressed pottery with either sand, soapstone, or limestone temper” is of the indigenous Eastern Woodland Tradition (Egloff 1992:198). The Southern Appalachian Tradition, more typical of areas to the south, is represented by a sand-tempered ware with either rectilinear or curvilinear stamped exterior. Finally, the Mississippian Tradition is represented by plain or cord-marked, shell-tempered pottery. In some instances, examples of all three ceramic traditions have been recovered from a single site, emphasizing the high degree of cultural interaction in southwestern Virginia prior to the arrival of Europeans (Egloff 1987). Although Europeans did not settle in the Appalachian region until the mid-eighteenth century, rivalry for trade was causing hostilities between Native American groups to the north and south beginning in the seventeenth century. When Europeans finally arrived in the mountains, they found evidence that the native populations had left the region years earlier (Hodges 1993).

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

During the seventeenth century, settlement in Virginia was concentrated primarily in the Tidewater and was only gradually making its way to the west. Hunters and explorers whose names have not been documented undoubtedly reached southwestern Virginia prior to the eighteenth century. Among those Europeans for whom we have records, Gabriel Arthur, agent for Abraham Wood, was exploring in southwestern Virginia in 1673 (Briceland 1987). His journeys apparently did not take him through the current project area. The first known explorer into the far western part of Virginia was Dr. Thomas Walker, a land surveyor and agent for the Greenbrier and Loyal Land Companies. His expedition in 1750 was the first to enter Kentucky by way of the Cumberland Gap. His route followed the Clinch River to the North Carolina line and then followed the old Warrior’s Path (Hale 1978). The first explorer known to have entered the region currently comprising Wise, Dickenson, and Buchanan Counties was Christopher Gist, an agent with the Ohio Company (Sulfridge 1929). This company was formed in 1748 by Thomas Lee, governor of the colony, with the express purpose of establishing settlement in the western part of Virginia (Brown 1937). Christopher Gist explored southwestern Virginia during expeditions in 1751 and 1752, and returned to the east with descriptions of abundant fertile land. During the expedition in 1751, Gist is said to have traveled through Pound Gap, returning home along a path known as the Kentucky Trace (Robertson 1993). It was around this time that Europeans first began to settle west of the Allegheny mountains, in part due to the encouragement provided by the government of Virginia, which passed an act exempting the settlers west of the mountains from county and parish levies for a period of 15 years (Summers 1966[1903]).

Virginians were being encouraged to occupy land to the west of the older settlements in order to counter attempts by the French to push eastward. For the first time, the western part of Virginia was considered relatively safe from attacks by Native Americans because of a treaty

signed by the Iroquois in 1744 (Hofstra and Geier 1996). Although Indian attacks did occur, the perceived safety of the region served as a spur to settlement.

Early settlement in southwestern Virginia was strongly influenced by environmental factors such as topography, soils, and access to water. The location of natural resources, particularly agricultural land, timberlands, coal, and iron, was also an important factor in settlement patterns. The lack of good transportation routes was a major hindrance to settlement, however, and the absence of good roads and bridges through the area was to be a constant problem throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

As the influx of settlers began, the frontier was increasingly upset by the French and Indian War from 1754 to 1763. The main threat to the settlers came from Indian attacks during this period. Many settlers were killed, and many fled to avoid a similar fate. After the war, the Loyal Land Company petitioned for a renewal of the 1749 grant entitling them to 800,000 acres of land along the Virginia frontier. This petition was denied, in acknowledgment of the Indians' prior claims to the land set forth in the Proclamation of 1763. The land companies, however, continued to sell land through their agents, including Thomas Walker (Summers 1966[1903]).

In 1768, the British government negotiated a treaty with the Iroquois and Shawnees extinguishing their rights to the coveted lands in southwestern Virginia. The treaty was signed at Stanwix in New York (Summers 1966[1903]). A second treaty was signed with the Cherokees in 1769 (Brown 1937). In spite of the treaties, Indian raids continued. In 1769, the Chickasaws defeated the Cherokees in a battle in which many Native Americans died. This occurrence slowed the Indian raids for many years, allowing the settlement of southwestern Virginia to progress (Brown 1937).

During the Revolutionary War, Indian depredations resumed, with encouragement from the British. According to local legend, Cherokee and Shawnee Indians lived in the vicinity of the current project area until 1793. In 1782, a Captain McClure led a party of militiamen in a skirmish with Indians near Nora (now in Dickenson County) and recovered several white captives (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). Several Indian attacks are reported to have occurred in Buchanan County during this period. Henry Harman and his two sons were attacked and killed in 1788, and William Wheatley was attacked in 1789. Other skirmishes include one at the head of Slate Creek and another approximately 12 miles from the town of Grundy at a gap in the mountains (Richardson 1958). The Indians who were killed during this latter skirmish are said to have been buried at this location, which has been called "Indian Grave Gap" ever since (Owens 1983).

Prior to the first major influx of settlers, three large land grants were made in the area that was to become Buchanan, Dickenson, and Wise Counties (Robertson and Brown 1993; Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). In 1787, Richard Smith was granted 387,723 acres of land in the southern part of the county along Big Prater Creek. The other two large grants were not made until 1795 (Owens 1983). Many of the earliest settlers in the region were tenant

farmers for large landholders such as Smith (Robertson and Brown 1993). Because they did not own the land themselves, the names of these settlers usually were not recorded.

Most eighteenth-century travelers avoided the Buchanan County area because of its rugged terrain and the easier passage through the mountains provided by Cumberland and Pound Gaps. Fred Stiltner (or Stigler) appears to have been the first white man to settle in Buchanan County, at some time in the 1780s (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). Stiltner was of German descent and came into the region traveling down Slate Creek from what is now McDowell County, West Virginia. According to local folklore, Stiltner spent his first winter in the county living in a large hollow poplar tree (Owens 1983). John Yates, originally from Patrick County, is considered to have been the second white man to settle in the territory that was to become Buchanan County (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). The earliest settler in what was to become Wise County was John English, who established a settlement on Sugar Hill, near St. Paul, in 1772. English later sold this land to a French baron, Francois Pierre DeTeBeuf, who was living in English's cabin when he was murdered in 1795. The earliest known settler in Dickenson County did not arrive until 1810 (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989).

The route into the interior was known as the Kentucky Trace, which branched off the Wilderness Road at Castlewood, in present-day Russell County. From Castlewood,

The road crossed Burton's Ford to Virginia City, then to Dwina, on to Dry Fork through Crab Orchard to Guest's Station located in the Riverview section of Coeburn, up Guest's Mountain by Clark Camp (Nash Farm) to Wise through Glamorgan, down Laurel Fork through the low gap, down Indian Creek to the Warrior's Camp at Pound and on through the gap into Kentucky [Robertson 1993:4].

In later years, Virginians referred to this road as a branch of the Fincastle Turnpike. In Kentucky, it was known as the Upper Big Sandy Road. Traces of this road are said to have survived into the 1970s, when they were obliterated by strip mining (Robertson 1993).

Daniel Boone used the road in 1767 during a hunting trip that carried him approximately 100 miles into Kentucky. In 1773, Boone was serving as the captain of Moore's Fort in Castlewood when he journeyed up the Kentucky Trace, through Pound Gap into Kentucky to warn surveyors there of recent Indian attacks. Many settlers captured by Indians also traveled through Pound Gap while being marched to Indian towns further in the interior (Robertson 1993).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Indian attacks in southwestern Virginia did not come to a halt until 1794, when General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, thus opening the Ohio, Big Sandy, and Levisa River valleys to more extensive settlement. The signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 further encouraged the first great influx of settlers into the region (Brown 1937). In 1792, the family of David Musick was attacked by a group of Indians while living in

the New Garden settlement, located in the area known as Dickenson County today. David Musick was killed, and his wife and children were captured. The captives were led over Big A Mountain, into Buchanan County, down Indian Ridge, along Indian Creek to Russell Fork River, then through the Sand Lick section of Dickenson County, presumably on their way to Indian settlements in the Ohio River valley. A party of white settlers was able to free the remaining Musicks by attacking their captors near the junction of Russell Fork with Russell Prater Creek (Sutherland 1955).

In 1795, Richard Smith and Henry Banks were granted 156,000 acres that included land from the Kentucky state line up to Big Prater. In the same year, a grant of 500,000 acres was made to Robert Morris. The majority of this land was located in West Virginia, but a 50,000-acre tract was located in Buchanan County (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989).

During the early 1800s, the land that would become Buchanan County was still part of Russell and Tazewell Counties. The territory that now makes up Buchanan County was referred to as “Sandy” in the years before the county was created (Compton 1958). The earliest settlers in this region tended to build their homes along the paths used by hunters to travel through Pound Gap into Kentucky (Sutherland 1955). Many of the early settlers in Buchanan County arrived in four distinct groups. The first group moved down Grassy Creek into the Oakwood area from Tazewell County and then continued west to Grundy. The second group was composed of people who had gone to the Tug Valley in Kentucky during the early 1800s and, finding the area settled already, continued on to the Knox Creek area. The third group also arrived from Kentucky, possibly the Elkhorn area, traveled up the Levisa River, and settled into the Big Rock, Contrary, and Harman areas. The fourth group consisted of people who migrated from Russell County, across the Big A Mountain and settled in the Council-Davenport area. Milton Ward arrived with the first group of settlers around 1733, bringing 15 slaves to help clear some of the 7,000 acres of land he owned along Dismal Creek. Other families in the region during this period included the Looneys, the Shelbys, the Bledsoes, and the Andersons (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). Junior land grants issued for land in Buchanan County prior to 1830 include: Daniel Ramey, 1821, 128 acres on Grassy Creek; John Brown, 1821, 15 acres on Dismal River; Reuben Pruett, 1821, 47 acres on Indian Creek; Joseph McGuire, 1824, 11 acres on Dismal Creek; John Ratliff, 1825, several acres on Dismal River; and George Marman, 1826, 50 acres on Knox Creek (Owens 1983:7).

The area that was to become Wise County was bypassed by the earliest roads through southwestern Virginia. During the early years of settlement Sandy Ridge, dividing Wise and Dickenson Counties, was rugged enough to serve as a barrier to travel from north to south, and main routes of travel through the region ran from east to west (Weaver 1994:24). The Wilderness Road ran to the south of Wise County, and the other main route was far to the north. Many of the early settlers came from older settlements located in Powell Valley. Richard Wells, from North Carolina, was one of the earliest settlers in Wise County, arriving around 1792. Many of the area’s early land owners bought up land that they hoped would become valuable in the future, with no intention of settling it themselves (Sulfridge 1929). The names of many of the earliest settlers are not known because they were tenants of the larger landowners and did not have property recorded under their own names.

Although hunters probably camped in the area prior to this period, the earliest white settler recorded for Dickenson County was Richard “Fighting Dick” Colley, who arrived around 1810 (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). According to local folklore, the next settler was John Mullins, who came from Burke County, North Carolina, and settled near Clintwood in 1829. Early Russell County records include a petition made by Ambrose Hamon in 1830 for a new road “for the convenience of traveling from the mouth of Open Fork of McClure Fork to Sandy River, up said open Fork to Bickley’s Mill for the convenience of traveling to said mill” (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989:33). The area referred to as Open Fork is now known as Nora, and this petition indicates that this region was being settled in the early years of the nineteenth century. Names of other early settlers in Dickenson County include Amburgey, Anderson, Arrington, Baker, Buchanan, Chase, Colley, Counts, Deel, Dotson, Edwards, Fleming, Fuller, Grizzle, Haynes, Hill, Kennedy, Kiser, McCoy, McFall, Mullins, Newberry, O’Quinn, Owens, Phillips, Phipps, Powers, Rakes, Rasnick, Rose, Skeen, Smith, Stanley, Stone, Sutherland, Swindall, Sykes, Turner, Vanover, Willis, and Yates (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). The lack of good roads, some of which were constructed within the streambeds, made many settlers reluctant to make their homes in the rugged terrain of this area (Sutherland 1955).

There were three types of early roads: 1) bridle paths, which were wide enough to allow the passage of one horse and were maintained by individuals or communities; 2) roads, which were wide enough for a wagon and were maintained by the county; and 3) turnpikes, which were covered by boards and wide enough for wagons to pass each other. Turnpikes were typically owned by an individual or a group of people and maintained for a profit (Weaver 1994). The general state road act mandated the construction of roads, bridges, and causeways where necessary, and road crews made up of local citizens were expected to build and maintain roads without pay. In fact, failure to maintain roads could result in heavy fines (Pawlett 1977; Weaver 1994). In 1789, however, the law was amended in recognition of the hardship that the rugged terrain imposed on the road builders in mountainous areas. This amendment relaxed the requirements for certain roads, allowing seven of the western counties to maintain “expedient” roads that were cleared and smoothed to a width of only 30 feet (Pawlett 1977:14).

In 1791, the residents of the western portion of Russell County (which included the areas now divided into Wise, Dickenson, and Buchanan Counties) petitioned the General Assembly to view and construct the portion of the road from Martins old station to Cumberland Gap. The road was marked in 1792 but had still not been constructed by 1794. The residents of the area sent another petition to the assembly noting that after the viewing and marking of the road,

We had then greatest expectations of having a waggon road opened so that we might haul our produce to market and bring back salt and Iron and such other astutes as our county stood in need of. . . . [but] we still be under the disagreeable but absolute necessity of making use of that tedious and troublesome method of packing our produce from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles to purchase salt and Iron at the works in Washington County the expense and trouble whereof added to that of packing those articles back again amounts to near so much as would purchase them at our

own houses could they be waggoned into our county [Bales 1977:429].

In 1795 the legislature passed another act to open a wagon road to Cumberland Gap. In 1797 funds were appropriated for repair of the road and erection of a “turn-pike.” The road then came to be called the “Wilderness Turnpike” (Speed 1971[1886]). Summers (1929) mentions a Fincastle and Cumberland Gap turnpike running through the Clinch Valley, and this may be how the Wilderness Road was referred to in that area. The road traveled by many settlers into southwestern Virginia was known as the Chesapeake Branch of the Great Warriors Road. This road led from Pennsylvania, through the Valley of Virginia to the James River, then to Fincastle, up Catawba Creek, down the North Fork of the Roanoke River, over the mountains to Ingles Ferry on the New River, on to Fort Chiswell, Wytheville, Marion, Abingdon, Gate City, Jonesville, and, ultimately, to Cumberland Gap (Brown 1937).

The road that was to become the Kentucky-Virginia Turnpike extended from Pike County, Kentucky, to what is now Tazewell County in 1830. In Buchanan County, this route took it past the following places: Buckeye Creek, Conaway Creek, Big Rock Creek, Home Creek, Lynn Camp Creek, Bull Creek, Poplar Creek, Stiltner’s Creek, Looney’s Creek, Six-and-Twenty Mile Branch, Slate Creek at Grundy, Hoot Owl Branch, Watkins Branch, Little Prater, Big Prater, Stilton Branch, Dismal River, Webb Branch, Garden Creek, Kennel Branch, Contrary Creek, Grassy Creek, along Levisa River, and across Sandy Ridge (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989).

The 1830 petition by Ambrose Hamon was the first application on record for a road in Sandy Basin. There is no record of any action being taken on this application or on other applications filed in 1836 and 1844. In 1845, a 12-foot-wide, 4-foot-deep road was built, facilitating traffic from Sand Lick to the courthouse. This was the first road built in the area that was to become Dickenson County (Sutherland 1955).

Before transportation routes into and out of southwestern Virginia were improved, there were very few ways for residents of the region to raise money. Most were subsistence farmers who allowed their stock to range freely in the woods. Some earned a small amount of extra cash by selling dried ginseng roots that they had gathered. Others sold the furs and skins of animals they hunted and trapped. Most residents of the county were almost completely self-sufficient. Each farmer acted as his own smith, and each family was responsible for its own food, clothing, and medical care (Compton 1958; Owens 1983). The first mill in Wise County was built by James Mullins and Littleberry Robinson in 1800 on the banks of the Pound River (Robinson 1993). The Robinson Mill had four floors and the equipment necessary for grinding corn and wheat. A separate building housed a sawmill. The first gristmill in Buchanan County, built by William Looney, was not erected until 1828 (Owens 1983).

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

It was during this period that the region known as The Pound, in Wise County, began to be settled by smaller landowners, including Isaac Moore, Jeremiah Bolling, Reuben Anderson, Jerard and Hiram Justice, Abraham Musick, Moses Ramey, William Roberson, Alexander and

Isham Hall, William Wallis, John Preston, Benjamin and John Warder, James M. Gibson, Revel Bartley, Amos Willis, Samuel Creach, John Creach, William Sowards, Joseph Short, John Hays, James Cordel, Archibald Witt, Thomas Sowards, and John Mullins. Larger tracts of land (1,000 acres or more) were purchased by Charles A. Smith, Augustus Henderson, and Andrew Jackson (Brandy Jack) Mullins in the years preceding the Civil War (Brown 1993). The first road in Wise County large enough to accommodate wagons was not constructed until 1850 (Sulfridge 1929).

According to local residents of the Pound area, there was a small mid- to late nineteenth-century settlement at the “Mud Hole” along the present Route 23. This would have been just to the north of Horse Gap (Adams 1993a; Dan and Juanita Mullins, personal communication 2000). When a wagon came through, one team of horses could not pull it through the Mud Hole. The drover would have to wait around for help from another team, which led to the development of the small settlement. Though it is not clear whether the settlement was already established in the antebellum period, at some later point there were about 20 houses and possibly a store. A narrow gauge railroad was eventually built along the east side of Route 23. Mullins Drive (at Horse Gap) follows the old grade (Dan and Juanita Mullins, personal communication 2000).

Early farmers in southwestern Virginia grew cereal grains and flax and raised livestock. In 1850, the region grew only 0.2 percent of the state’s tobacco yield, and few of the farmers had large slave holdings. In Russell County (which contained areas that later would become Buchanan, Wise, and Dickenson Counties), there were only 982 slaves in the total population of 11,919 persons. The effect of improved transportation in southwestern Virginia started to become visible during the 1850s with the arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which was chartered in 1847 and began to be funded in 1848. With the rail connection to eastern markets, old trade routes and older economic patterns were abandoned. The residents of the southwestern part of the state began producing more cash crops, relying especially on tobacco and wheat. Tobacco production jumped from 107,720 pounds in 1850 to 2,284,167 pounds in 1860, an increase of 2,020 percent. As a result, slave holdings increased as well. Wheat production more than doubled during this decade, and the production of livestock for the market also increased (Noe 1992).

Wise County was formed in 1856 from parts of Lee, Russell, and Scott Counties. It was named after Henry A. Wise, who was governor of Virginia at that time. The county seat, in Wise, was originally named Gladeville, after nearby Glade Creek (Hageman 1988). At the time the county was formed, only 3 percent of its 800-square-mile area was in cultivation (Johnson 1938). Buchanan County was formed in 1858 from parts of Tazewell and Russell counties and named for James Buchanan, president of the United States at that time. The first wooden courthouse in Buchanan County was built on lands belonging to John Ratliff and Thomas Gillespie at the mouth of Slate Creek in Grundy (Hageman 1988; Owens 1983).

At the beginning of the Civil War, southwestern Virginia was still sparsely settled and “more closely resembled 1760’s Virginia than the rest of the 1860’s South” (Weaver 1994:7). According to the 1860 census, there were 2,793 people living in Buchanan County and 4,416 people in Wise County (Weaver 1994). Dickenson County had not yet been formed. The population density of Buchanan County was 4.5 per square mile and that of Wise County was 7.5

per square mile. The average population density for the state of Virginia at that time was 15.9 per square mile (Weaver 1994). Most of the residents of southwestern Virginia were employed as small farmers, fur traders, and whiskey distillers. In 1860, 97 of the inhabitants of Wise County were employed in nonagricultural work, and only 10 citizens of Buchanan County were employed as nonfarmers. Very few inhabitants of the region owned slaves. Slave owners included Milton Ward at Pilgrims Knob; the Watkins family at Watkins Branch; the Owens family at Russell Prater; the Colley family at Sandlick; and the Mullins family at Grassy Creek, near the Breaks (Owens 1983). In Wise County, 1.5 percent of the population was listed as slaves. Wise County slave holders included Robert S. Dickenson, George H. Gragg, Sebastian H. Bickley, Freeman Beverley, Elkana Gilley, William Richmond, James W. Belt, James Gilley, Archibald Lee, Samuel D. Newberry, John H. Snodgrass, George Snodgrass, John H. Hoge, and Noah B. Bruce (Weaver 1994).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Most early writers of Civil War history have viewed the entire Appalachian region as solidly antislavery and Unionist. In 1944, however, Henry Shanks published an article in the *North Carolina Historical Review* that was the first to suggest that the residents of southwestern Virginia supported both slavery and southern secession in 1861. This support for southern secession eroded as a result of Confederate defeats, economic deprivation, and what Noe (1992:313) has termed “Confederate incompetence.” Residents of the Big Sandy River basin were divided: some volunteered for the Union forces, some for the Confederates, and some attempted to remain neutral. Although relatively little fighting actually occurred in Buchanan or Wise counties, opposing groups robbed, looted, burned property, and murdered each other (Owens 1983; Weaver 1994). According to Weaver (1994:7), “Most of the military activity in Buchanan County was incidental to that in Wise County to the south, Pike County, Kentucky, to the west, and McDowell and Logan Counties to the north. The walled nature of Buchanan County also helped to insulate that area from the ravages of external raiders. They had enough problems with local renegades without external forces.”

As in other parts of the state, southwestern Virginia was devastated by the war. Troops ranging through the area destroyed crops, burned houses and barns, tore down fences for firewood, and drove away and slaughtered cows and horses (Owens 1983). These depredations were often carried out at the express orders of officers leading the troops. Humphrey Marshall, whose Confederate troops were responsible for defending Pound Gap (also known as Sounding Gap), angered the residents of this region by taking the following actions in 1862:

I have prohibited the disbursing officers of this command from giving more than 75 cents per bushel for corn, 40 cents for shelled oats, \$1 for wheat, rye or barley. I have directed that where there is a surplus beyond the wants of the farmer, that surplus shall be taken, if not sold, at the prices above stated . . . Men feeding cattle near the road to Pound Gap I have directed to take their stock elsewhere, and I have levied on all their hay, grass, and small

grain, which public animals will want on our line of march [letter from Garfield to his superiors, quoted in Weaver 1994:112-113].

By March 1862, Union officers in southwestern Virginia were already remarking upon a change in mood among the residents of that region, and Colonel James Garfield wrote that “there has been a marked change in favor of the Union among the citizens of Wise, Buchanan and Scott Counties” (letter from Garfield to Assistant Adjutant General James Barnett Fry, quoted in Weaver 1994:118).

Southwestern Virginia contained numerous resources that were of vital importance to the Confederacy, including the saltworks at Saltville, the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad, the Austinville lead mines, and various nitre, copper, and iron mines. At the time of the war, there were only four ways to approach this area—through the Kanawha-New River Valley, through upper east Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap, and through Pound Gap (Weaver 1994). During the first year of the war, most of the fighting occurred around the Kanawha Valley. By late 1861, however, Kentucky was no longer a neutral state, and the Union forces concentrated on the strategic location of Cumberland Gap. At this time, most soldiers from southwestern Virginia were participating in the fighting going on in other parts of the South, and there were few Confederate soldiers in a position to defend the region. The Federal occupation of Cumberland Gap brought additional pressure on the area of Pound Gap and left southwestern Virginia open to continuous raiding. The Confederate breastworks at Pound Gap were difficult to defend because Union soldiers were able to cross the mountains at several other smaller passes and thus attack Pound Gap from all sides. Fighting during the Battle of Pound Gap ranged from the north bank of the Pound River above the town of Pound, across the gap to the site of the Little Elkhorn Creek Camp on the other side of Pine Mountain in Kentucky. The Confederate garrison at Pound Gap fell on March 16, 1862, and the Confederate barracks at Almira were burned (Robertson 1993; Weaver 1994).

The town of Gladeville (now known as Wise) was first captured by Federal troops in June 1862, and several houses were burned to the ground (Weaver 1994). In the fall of the same year, Confederate soldiers camped near Grundy described the town as consisting of “3 dwelling houses, 1 store, 1 Blacksmith shop [and] a few outbuildings” (Weaver 1994:140). These demoralized men referred to their camp as “Camp Dismal.”

During 1863, General Marshall was called on to defend the actions of his troops in southwestern Virginia. His men were accused of taking provisions from local citizens and burning fence rails while occupying a heavily forested area. The general countered by accusing the locals of profiteering from the war, but did agree to establish a curfew for his troops. This curfew was enforced by a special camp police force, and soldiers caught breaking the curfew were to be shot (Weaver 1994).

Confederate soldiers camping in southwestern Virginia frequently sent scouts into eastern Kentucky, often by way of Pound Gap. Marshall’s troops spent the spring of 1863 in southeastern Kentucky, prepared to retreat to Cumberland or Pound Gap. Later in the year, Confederate forces were defeated at Gladeville during a battle that is reported to have lasted only fifteen minutes. Numerous soldiers were taken prisoner and taken to a camp on Indian Creek

near its confluence with the Pound River. The Federal forces were ambushed about three miles closer to the Kentucky state line at Horse Gap, but used their prisoners as shields during the fighting. Many of these prisoners spent the rest of the war incarcerated at Camp Douglas, Illinois (Weaver 1994).

The area known as Horse Gap, northwest of Pound, was so named because of the large number of horses put to death in the area during the Civil War. According to an account by D. J. Dotson, who passed through the area on an unknown date during the Civil War,

Down on the Virginia side we came to a great laurel thicket, stretching up a little stream and through a low gap with just a road cut out through it. Here we could hardly get along for the dead horses. They were lying piled up in the edge of the laurel. Right in the gap most of them were. Looked to me as if there were a hundred. I'm told that the place has been called "Horse Gap" ever since. They were scattered, here and there, along the road all the way from Pound Gap to Gladeville, but most of them were around this little gap not far from the foot of the mountain. Right at the foot of the mountain there was an awful mudhole, and we saw a cannon stuck, the barrel end just sticking out of the mud. The old folks told me that the horses were killed because they had pulled and tugged at the carts and cannons so much that they were unable to travel; and that, rather than let them fall into the hands of the enemy, they shot them [quoted in Adams 1993b:178-179].

According to one local resident, the horses were eventually buried at a location west of Route 23 (Nancy Brown, personal communication 2000). There is no other account mentioning what became of the lost cannon referred to by Dotson, but presumably it was mired in the same "mud hole" referred to in the antebellum section.

Numerous raids were conducted throughout the rest of 1863, ranging back and forth across Wise and Buchanan Counties. By this time, local men were switching sides to join the Unionists, some citing the depredations of the Confederates as their reason. In September 1863, a skirmish occurred in the vicinity of the Pound River and Holly Creek (Weaver 1994). A guerrilla war broke out between Secessionists and Unionist mountaineers, and mass depopulation occurred as secessionists fled south and west. War weariness had developed into Unionism by the last year of the war (Noe 1992).

On three separate occasions in 1864, Union General Stephen Burbridge led troops through southwestern Virginia in order to attack the saltworks operated by the Confederacy at Saltville. In his first two unsuccessful attempts, he advanced from Pike County, Kentucky, through Buchanan County. For his third attempt, Burbridge advanced by way of Cumberland Gap, joined up with a second Union Force, and succeeded in destroying the saltworks (Owens 1983).

Skirmishes in the region in the vicinity of the current project area continued during 1864. Another fight took place at Pound Gap on May 9, 1864 (Weaver 1994). In November 1864, a skirmish involving approximately 400 men took place on property owned by Reuben Powers at the headwaters of the Cranes Nest River in what is now Dickenson County (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). Powers and his family were Unionists who owned three cabins and a bucket-wheel gristmill known as Powers's Mill. This mill was apparently very small because it did not appear on the 1860 Industrial Schedule for Wise County (Weaver 1994).

Continuing Confederate defeats brought ruin and economic deprivation, and the people of southwestern Virginia became increasingly impoverished. In some areas famine, as well as epidemics of measles, mumps, and typhoid, developed. In January 1864, Wise County's court authorized Noah Bruce to impress wagons and teams for a trip to Lee County to buy goods for indigent residents of Wise County. In April, Jeremiah Chase was authorized to meet with state agents to acquire wool cards and cotton yard, and Morgan Lipps, the county clerk, traveled to Wilmington, North Carolina, in order to obtain cloth for Wise County citizens (Weaver 1994).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Reconstruction of southwestern Virginia after the war required considerable effort. Local governments had to be reconstructed; schools, churches, homes, barns, and outbuildings had to be rebuilt; and food remained scarce. Many of the returning soldiers were disabled and could not help with the effort. The economy was very depressed, and many residents abandoned the effort to regain their old lives, moving to Texas or Kentucky in order to start over completely (Weaver 1994).

Major Jedidiah Hotchkiss was a leading cartographer for the Confederate Army. While serving in the western Virginia campaign in 1861, he had observed large outcroppings of coal, especially along the eastern base of Flat Top Mountain. After the war he attempted to interest investors in developing these coalfields. Due to the rugged nature of the terrain and the lack of transportation, it was a number of years before attention was turned to developing these fields (Eller 1982). In southwestern Virginia at this time, coal was primarily being used by blacksmiths, and wood was the fuel of choice for cooking and heating (Pobst c. 1962).

The business depression of the 1870s also delayed Hotchkiss's plans, but he continued to promote the industrial potential of the mountains, and in 1880 began publication of a journal, *The Virginias: A Mining, Scientific, and Industrial Journal Devoted to the Development of Virginia and West Virginia*. The journal served to disseminate information about industrial activities in the mountains. As a result of Hotchkiss's efforts, the backers of the newly created N&W Railroad became interested in the coalfields and began development of the area in 1881 (Eller 1982).

General John Daniel Imboden was another ardent supporter of the coal and iron development of the southern mountains and became a major developer of the coalfields in Wise County and a promoter of the C&O Railroad. There were industrial speculators in other areas of the southern mountains as well, but none were as active in the 1870s and 1880s as the railroad developers and coal speculators buying up land in the Virginia mountains (Eller 1982). As early

as 1874, the Steinmans bought a 1,000-acre tract on Cranes Nest River in Dickenson County and continued to acquire land in the county until 1948. The Steinman Coal Corporation began to mine coal at Steinman in 1918 (Sutherland 1955). Investors began acquiring coal lands in Wise County by 1880 (Addington 1956). Because Buchanan County was even more remote than many counties in southwestern Virginia, investors did not begin to buy up coal land there until the late 1880s (Pobst c. 1962). The concentration of land ownership in the hands of huge land companies became characteristic of the development of much of the Appalachian coalfield. This contributed significantly to the exploitation of the region's coal deposits and greatly influenced the development of the industry (Eller 1982).

Buchanan County was under military rule between 1865 and 1875 (Baker 1976). The town of Grundy, the county seat, was incorporated in 1876. County records stored in the Grundy courthouse were destroyed in a fire in 1865 and again in 1885 (Weaver 1994). Following the 1885 fire, the courthouse was reconstructed from wood, but the county records were housed in a stone vault. This wooden structure was replaced by a large sandstone building in 1905. This courthouse was itself gutted by fire in 1915, along with many other buildings and homes in the town (Baker 1976; Owens 1983).

Dickenson County was formed in 1880 from parts of Russell, Wise, and Buchanan Counties. The county was named after a locally prominent man, W. J. Dickenson (Hageman 1988). The county seat was initially located in the town of McClure, then moved to the present location of Nora. In 1882, the courthouse was moved to Clintwood, where the first public schools in the county were established at some time before 1880 (Sutherland 1955; Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1989). Prospectors and speculators interested in exploiting the timber and mineral resources of the Sandy Basin began to arrive in force shortly after Dickenson County was created. The first timber was sold in Dickenson County in 1885, and the first sale of a tract of land to be mined for coal was made in 1886. In 1887, the Charleston, Cincinnati, & Chicago Railroad Company purchased the right-of-way over tracts of land on the Cranes Nest, McClure, Pound, and Russell Fork rivers, inspiring hope for improved transportation and industrial development in the region. This project failed, and a railroad through the region was not completed until 1912 (Sutherland 1955).

One of the speculators in southwestern Virginia was John Fox, Jr., who, with his brothers, James and Horace, had participated in the opening of mineral lands near the Cumberland Gap in the 1880s. John Fox achieved international success as a writer, his two most popular novels being *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine* and *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*. These novels portrayed Appalachia as a strange land with peculiar people. Fox believed, as did many of his associates, that the mountain people were inherently inferior and "must inevitably give way to the onrush of the new industrial order" (Eller 1982:78). Fox's writings symbolized the struggle between the forces of modernization and the traditional patterns of Appalachian life.

A boom period in the coal industry started in 1890, but was followed by a bust in 1893, resulting in panic and industrial depression. The mining industry became stagnant throughout the country, was very depressed in southwestern Virginia, and was nearly discontinued in Wise County (Pendleton 1920). After the turn of the century, coal production increased rapidly as a result of consolidation and the opening of new and larger mines. During the early part of the

twentieth century, the growth of industry in southwestern Virginia fueled improvements in the transportation system, which in turn made the further growth of the industries possible. In the early years of the century, the Buchanan County Coal Company purchased approximately 25,000 acres along the Levisa River, the Northern Coal and Coke Company bought thousands of acres in Buchanan County and neighboring Pike County, Kentucky; and the Clinchfield Coal Company purchased thousands of acres of land in Buchanan, Dickenson, and Wise Counties. Local investors also began banding together to buy coal lands and form their own coal companies. By 1910 coal production had more than doubled and in the next decade had increased fivefold. Virginia's mines had an output of about 45 million tons of coal in 1920 and employed 14,000 men (Eller 1982).

Accompanying the development of the coal industry was the rise of the timber industry. Most of the areas along the railroads began to market their timber shortly after the arrival of the railroad. In southwestern Virginia, the industry rose in the 1890s and reached a peak shortly after the turn of the century. Much of the lumber produced in the coal counties was used to construct railroads, company towns, coal tipples, and other structures needed in the expanding coal industry. In the noncoal counties, commercial timber production became an important part of the local economy (Eller 1982).

Before 1890 and the start of the logging boom, commercial logging in Buchanan, Dickenson, and Wise Counties was primarily conducted by local individuals. Some of the earliest lumber companies to move into the county included Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Kitchen Hardwood Company, and the W. M. Ritter Hardwood Lumber Company. Until railroad lines were built into the region, logs were floated down the Levisa River to the Ohio River. During dry periods, timber would sometimes pile up for a year before water levels were high enough to float the logs. An exceptionally high volume of logs was rafted down the Big Sandy in 1900, when heavy rains caused the river to rise, covering shoals and making it easier to float the logs. Splash dams were constructed of timber and stones in smaller streams. After a large number of logs had been floated downstream and were accumulated behind the dam, openings in the dam would release the logs with enough force to carry them over the rough sections of the rivers. In 1910, the largest splash dam of its time was constructed by the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company near the mouth of Bartlick to facilitate the movement of logs through the Breaks. When this dam was filled, water is reported to have backed up to the junction of the Pound River with Russell Fork and then up each river as far as a mile (Sutherland 1955). Part of the concrete dam was later used in the construction of a bridge used to transport automobiles across the river (Owens 1983).

The lumbering business first began in Dickenson County around 1882, and at that time, moving lumber out of the mountainous Big Sandy region was a time-consuming and costly venture. One of the first logging companies to operate in the county was Bovee, Prentice, and Keeney. This company removed timber out of the area around present-day Clinchco. The logs were hauled to the McClure River in tram cars pulled by teams of oxen. The tram cars were pulled along a tramroad constructed with heavy poles for rails. The logs were then floated down the river, through the Breaks to be rafted together at Elkhorn City, and then taken down the Big Sandy River to Catlettsburg, Kentucky. The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company built the first splash dams in the county at the mouth of Roaring Fork in 1894, and later on Russell Prater, then

at Haysi. The first sawmill in the county was constructed by John P. Chase near Yates Gap and was operating by 1890 (Sutherland 1955).

The first stave mills were established in Wise County in the early 1880s, but the lack of adequate transportation hampered their growth. In 1900, the W. J. Stevens Lumber Company built a stave mill and sawmill on Indian Creek, and in 1901, the company built a narrow gauge railroad that carried timber from Glamorgan to Pound. Other trains operating in Wise County during the early part of the century included the L&N Railroad, the N&W Railroad, and the Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad (Craft 1993).

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company began the construction of a narrow gauge railroad, the Big Sandy and Cumberland Railroad, in the first years of the twentieth century. This railroad ran from Devon, on the Tug River in West Virginia, to Hurley and Blackey in Buchanan County. The line continued to be extended to various points in the county until 1925, when the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company left the county. In 1910, the C. L. Ritter Lumber Company constructed a tramroad in Buchanan County, but this company also left the county in 1924 or 1925 (Owens 1983). Three steel bridges were constructed in Dickenson County between 1912 and 1913, one across Russell Fork at Haysi, one across the McClure River at Fremont, and one across the Cranes Nest River between Clintwood and Fremont (Sutherland 1955). The Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railway was opened in 1915, allowing for the arrival of even more coal and lumber companies (Sutherland 1955). The Honaker Lumber Company, which may have been the second largest corporation in the United States in the first decade of the twentieth century, operated lumber camps and constructed railroad lines in Buchanan and Dickenson counties (Owens 1983).

The construction of the Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad (CC&O) (from 1912 to 1915) brought an influx of new inhabitants to Dickenson County and an increase in local industry. In 1914, the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company began operating in Dickenson County, and in 1917 the company built a band mill and dimension mill at Fremont, and added a planing mill to its operation at McClure (Sutherland 1955).

The CC&O was completed from Dante, Virginia, through the Breaks to Elkhorn City, Kentucky, in 1915. The rugged terrain and turbulent streams of the region required the construction of 20 tunnels and eight bridges just for this 35-mile section of railroad. Thirty miles of this section and 19 of its tunnels are located in Dickenson County, where large-scale mining began in 1916. At this time, it was estimated that there were 4,900,000,000 tons of coal in Dickenson County, 70 percent of which could be mined. Because the transportation system was so poor, the first large companies in the region built homes for their workers near the mines and often constructed the other buildings necessary for a town, including company stores, churches, theatres, banks, post offices, and barbershops. Clinchco, constructed by the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, is the largest mining town built in Dickenson County. Smaller mining towns include Trammel, Splashdam, and Bartlick. The Clinchfield Coal Corporation had large holdings in Wise and Buchanan Counties, but the majority of its production came from Dickenson County (Sutherland 1955).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

At the onset of World War I, the population of Dickenson County stood at approximately 12,000 people. The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company had begun extensive operations at Fremont and McClure; the mining towns of Trammel, Clinchco, Haysi, and Splashdam were established; and, by 1920, the population of Dickenson County had increased to 13,543. During this time, much of the land and many of the homes were owned and controlled by the mining companies that had built the towns. Beginning in 1918 and continuing for 20 years, the production output of coal from a single Clinchfield

Coal Corporation mine in Dickenson County was maintained at 2,000 tons per day. With the advent of strip-mining in the 1940s, Moss Mine (another Clinchfield Company mine) was producing 3,000 tons of coal per day, with an additional 800 tons per day contributed by deep mining. Between 1951 and 1954, the average daily production at this mine was 11,000 tons, half coming from Dickenson County and half from Wise County (Sutherland 1955).

Following World War I interest in the natural resources, particularly coal, of Wise, Dickenson, and Buchanan Counties increased. Geologic and economic maps were prepared, one for Buchanan County in 1918, one for Dickenson County in 1921, and one for Wise County in 1923. The information provided on each of the county maps includes the locations of shipping coal mines, small local coal mines or prospect pits, and diamond drill prospect hole.

Until 1921, none of the roads in Buchanan County were any better than wagon roads along the Levisa River and sled roads along the creeks. No bridges for wagons or automobiles existed, and people could cross the rivers only at fords when the water was low (Pobst c. 1962). The first state highway through the county was not completed until 1929, and it was almost 1940 before most of the main roads in the county had been surfaced (Owens 1983).

Before the 1931 completion of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company's standard line from Tug Fork to Grundy, few attempts were made to mine coal in Buchanan County. Although vast areas of land were being purchased with an eye to future mining, little coal actually left the county (Owens 1983). Until the Norfolk and Western line was completed in 1931, there were no coal-carrying railroads through Buchanan County (Pobst c. 1962). After this line was completed, Home Creek Smokeless Coal Company, Buchanan County Coal Corporation, H. E. Harman Coal Corporation, and Panther Coal Company began operating in the county and were soon followed by other companies. The first train-car load of coal was shipped out of Buchanan County in 1932. The first local chapter of the United Mine Workers was established in Buchanan County in 1933 (Baker 1976; Owens 1983).

The construction of paved roads increased in the early decades of the century. A macadam road was completed across Tazewell County that followed the route of the old Cumberland Gap and Fincastle Turnpike, but with greatly improved grades. This road became part of the state highway system (Pendleton 1920). The first hard-surfaced road between the towns of Clintwood and Fremont, located in Dickenson County, was opened in 1922 (Sutherland 1955).

The effect of improved transportation and increasing industrialization is reflected in the increase in population of the general area during this period. In 1920, the population of Buchanan County was 15,441. In 1930, the population was 16,740, and by 1940, it was 31,477 (Baker 1976). The population in Wise County in 1920 was 46,500, in 1930 it was 51,167, and by 1940 it was 52,458 (Lawson and Henson 1973). In Dickenson County, the population was 13,542 in 1920, 16,163 in 1930, and 21,266 in 1940 (Dickenson County Heritage Book Committee 1994).

During the Depression, most of the coal industries in southwestern Virginia were ruined, other businesses failed, and many families were forced to resort to subsistence farming to keep from starving. Most of the virgin timber in southwestern Virginia was gone by 1930, and the logging industry began to decline in importance (Craft 1993; Owens 1983). The effects of the Depression in Dickenson County were symbolized by the closing of the Dickenson County Bank in 1931. This bank was the largest in the county, and its failure resulted in the loss of over a half million dollars for the depositors (Sutherland 1955). The banks in Buchanan County also closed their doors in 1931 (Baker 1976). The Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps began programs that provided money and training to residents of the region. In 1936, WPA contributions made it possible to establish the first sewer system in Clintwood (Sutherland 1955). Thousands of acres of former timberland became part of the Jefferson National Forest in the middle of the 1930s. Although the timber industry declined, the demand for fuel that began during World War I continued and resulted in the expansion of the coal mining industry during this period. Raw material from southwestern Virginia was used extensively during World War II (Sutherland 1955).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

In 1946, a branch of the Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad was built that traveled from the main line near McClure, through Bear Pen Gap tunnel, up Cranes Nest River and Lick Fork Creek to the Moss Mine. This connection allowed the huge output of coal from the Moss Mine and other smaller mines to be shipped along the main Clinchfield line and thus connect with the larger markets to the north and south. Completion of the railroad line “marked the beginning of the modern development of Dickenson County” and the beginning of the “great coal boom” of 1947-1948 (Sutherland 1955:140). The Clinchfield Coal Corporation also began drilling for natural gas in 1948, completing 44 wells by 1953. In addition to the growth of the larger coal companies during this time, many small truck mines were also opened (Sutherland 1955).

After the end of the war, mining companies began a shift from deep mining to strip mining, and the increased mechanization of the industry in the middle of the 1950s caused a recession in the local economy that continued into the 1970s (Robertson and Brown 1993). Most of the southern Appalachians experienced heavy outmigration in the 1950s, slowing in the 1960s, with a general net increase in population in the 1970s (ARC 1974). This trend does not appear to have been followed in the current study area. In Buchanan County, the population stood at 31,477 in 1940; 35,748 in 1950; 36,724 in 1960; and 32,071 in 1970 (Baker 1976). In Wise County, the population was 52,458 in 1940; 56,336 in 1950; 43,579 in 1960; and 35,947 in 1970 (Lawson and Henson 1973). In 1940, the population of Dickenson County was 21,266; in

1950 it was 23,393; in 1960 it was 20,211; and in 1970 it was 16,077 (Dickenson County Heritage Book Committee 1994).

During the 1970s, Buchanan was the leading coal producing county in the state. In 1972, the county produced 39 percent of the state's coal and employed 47 percent of the mineworkers (Owens 1983). In 1974, there was a tremendous boom in the coal industry, and parts of southwestern Virginia experienced a period of prosperity (Baker 1976). In the late 1970s, the enactment of stricter environmental codes made surface mining increasingly expensive, and deep mining regained favor. However, strip mining is still being practiced in the current project area. Although coal mining remains a leading source of income, many people continue to live on farms. Even though the majority of their cash income is from other sources, farming has allowed many people in the region to produce their own food and supplement their income by selling the surplus.

Southwestern Virginia was struck by the worst floods in the area's history in April 1977 when nearly 30 hours of continuous hard rain caused rivers to overflow their banks. Twelve counties in the region were designated major disaster areas and qualified for federal disaster assistance. Buchanan County alone sustained more than \$94 million in damage (Bowman 1998). The town of Grundy was especially hard hit when the Levisa River and Slate Creek both rose and converged on the center of town, covering it with tons of water, mud, and debris. None of the buildings in town were spared, and county records, including more than 75 deed books, were severely damaged. Approximately 99 percent of the records were later restored at the cost of \$10,000. In Buchanan County, the towns of Haysi, Pikeville, and Williamson also experienced extensive property damage. Businesses, homes, and many mobile homes were washed away completely by the floodwaters (Owens 1983).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Introduction

As late as the 1950s, virtually no archaeological research had been conducted in southwestern Virginia. In fact, Howard MacCord felt compelled to publish an article in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* in 1948 extolling the virtues of the archaeological resources of the area. MacCord, in an effort to entice his readers to at least visit what he referred to as a “blind” area, referred to southwestern Virginia as an “archaeologist’s Eden” (MacCord 1948). In 1951, the editor of the *Quarterly Bulletin* resorted to publishing an article that had been written in 1948 for the members of the National Speleological Society. In this article, Joseph Caldwell (1951) describes investigations of the Higginbotham Cave, a limestone cave along the Clinch River containing approximately 30 human skeletons. Although this research generated a fair amount of local and national press, it did not seem to inspire further archaeological studies.

In 1955, Clifford Evans published a study of Virginia ceramics, placing the region encompassing the current project area in the Southern Division of the Allegheny Ceramic Area. Noting that Virginia sites to the west of the Alleghenies displayed “some degree of ceramic homogeneity of limestone and shell-tempered pottery which are totally distinct from the rest of Virginia,” Evans stated that within this region, “the trends . . . are some of the most clear cut in Virginia” (Evans 1955:103, 104). The Southern Division of the Allegheny Ceramic Area is characterized by sites containing pottery of the New River and Radford series.

With the minor exception of a report on the source of lithic materials recovered from two sites in Wythe County (Michael 1963), the majority of archaeological work done in southwestern Virginia for the next decade or two was conducted by amateurs. It was 1970 before any kind of synthesis was published documenting the archaeological resources of southwestern Virginia. At this time, C.G. Holland (1970) conducted a survey of the region and provided a description of all known sites as well as a study of the ceramics and lithic artifacts recovered from them.

Few previously recorded sites are located in the vicinity of the current project area. The common site types noted in the general CFX vicinity include Native American rockshelters, historic cemeteries, Native American open-air habitation sites, historic domestic sites, and historic mine shaft openings with or without related features. Many of these site types, including rockshelters, mine openings, and cemeteries, occur on steep slopes, such as those observed within the current project area. In general, the past work in the area and review of previous research suggests that twentieth-century sites such as domestic sites and mine prospects may be present but are generally unlikely to meet eligibility criteria for the NRHP. There is also a high potential for the area to contain rockshelters or overhangs which could have been used during precontact or even historic occupations.

Previously Recorded Sites and Surveys In or Adjacent to the Current APE

A portion of the current APE (Figure 3) was previously surveyed during the most recent archaeological survey CCR conducted for the CFX (Bradley et al. 2009). No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the current APE. However two archaeological sites (44WS0217 and 44DK0039) and one cemetery (VDHR #097-5100) were recorded in the immediate vicinity of the current APE (see Figure 3). VDHR #097-5100, the Greer Cemetery, is a c. 1900 cemetery determined not eligible for the NRHP (Bradley et al. 2009; Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). Site 44DK0039, located on a narrow ridge slope north of Right Fork, is a small, indeterminate historic artifact scatter. A moderate to heavy amount of logging and grading activity was noted, leaving little potential for intact subsurface deposits, and the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Bradley et al. 2009). Site 44WS0217 is a mine adit considered to be a contributing resource to VDHR #097-0403, the NRHP-eligible Sunnydale Farm.

Previously Recorded Sites and Surveys In the Vicinity of the Current APE

Information concerning two sites (44DK0009 and 44WS0044) is available only on the state site forms. Site 44DK0009, located northeast of the current APE, is a rockshelter located along Pine Creek. VDHR forms describe this rockshelter site as extensively looted with the looting including unauthorized removal of human remains. Material recovered from 44DK0009 includes check-stamped sherds, bone fragments, and chert flakes. Although unevaluated, a portion of this site may be yet undisturbed, suggesting research potential with respect to more intensive rockshelter habitations. Site 44DK0044, located west of the current APE, is also known as the Jenkins West Rockshelter. This rockshelter is also noted as extensively looted. Materials noted within the rockshelter included several potsherds and chert flakes.

In 1995, an archaeological assessment of the City of Norton and Wise County was conducted by personal from Garrow and Associates (Cassedy 1995). During this assessment, three sites (44WS0141, 44WS0143, and 44WS0144) were recorded in the vicinity of the current APE. Site 44WS0141, the Garfield site, is located west of the current APE. This site is a Civil War camp occupied by Confederate soldiers prior to the battle at Pound Gap. The other two sites (44WS0143 and 44WS0144) are located just north of the current APE. Site 44WS0143, also called the Currier site, is the remnants of a narrow gauge railroad bed built and operated by the Currier Lumber Company between 1900 and 1915. Site 44WS0144 is an open-air Native American site with diagnostic points from the Early and Middle Archaic periods. The site, originally reported by a local informant, is located on a level terrace along Mill Branch Creek (see Figure 3). No

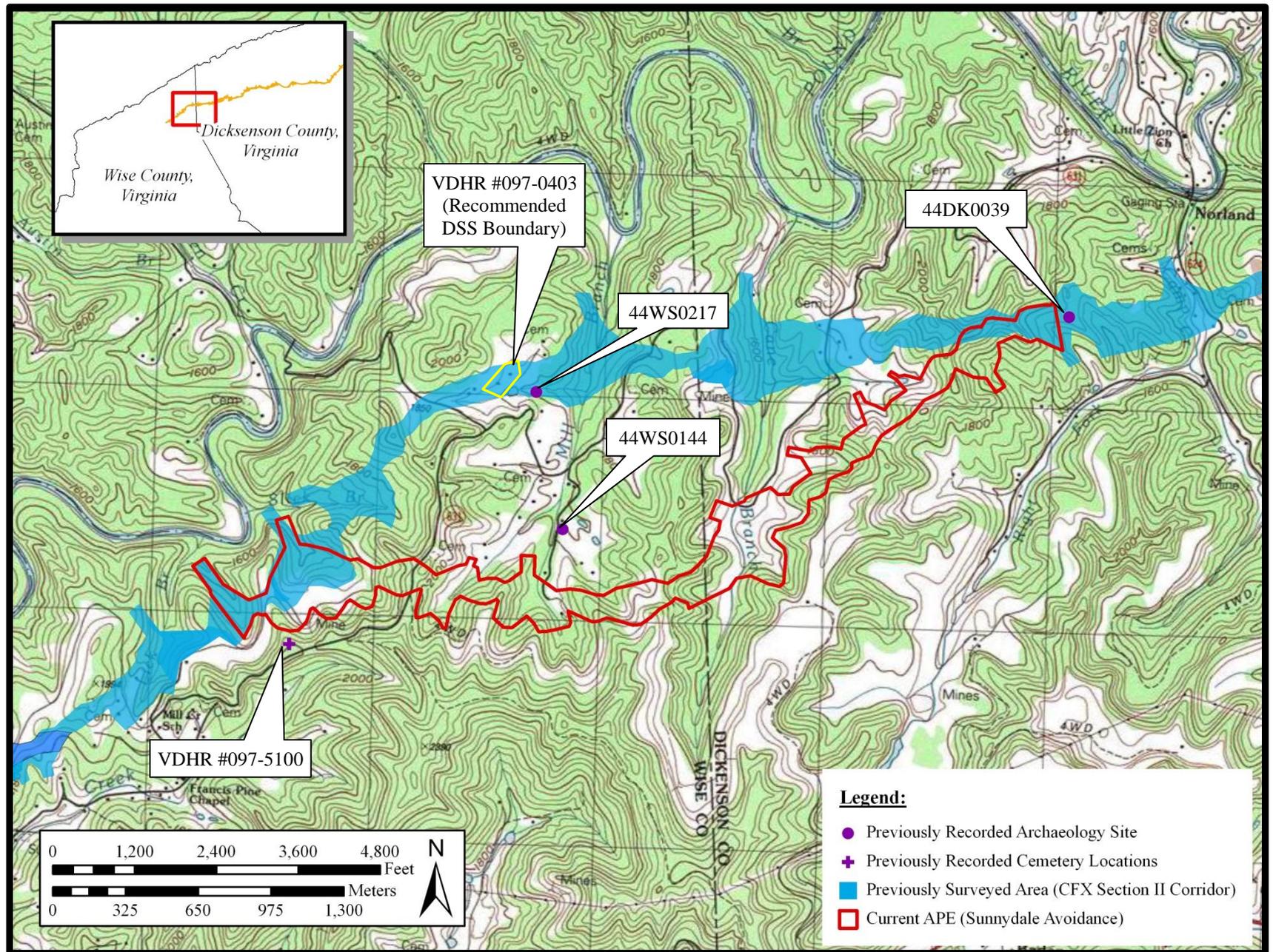


Figure 3: Current APE, Showing the Previously Surveyed Area, the Location of the Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, and Previously Recorded Cemetery Locations (Portion of Jenkins East Topographic Quadrangle). Recommended DSS Boundary for the NRHP-eligible Sunnydale Farm (VDHR #097-0403) is also shown.

additional material was noted during the 1995 field inspection. None of the sites were evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

During a 2004 archaeological assessment of Wise County, the US Forest Service recorded 13 sites, one of which (44WS181) is located in the vicinity of the current APE (Barber et al. 2004). Site 44WS0181, the Pine Mountain Border Rockshelter, is located west of the current APE on a sandstone cliffline along an unnamed drainage. No artifacts were recovered, and the site was not recommended for further work.

Additional Sites Recorded During Previous Surveys for CFX

CCR recorded a number of additional archaeological sites and cemeteries during previous surveys of CFX alternatives in Wise, Buchanan, and Dickenson Counties (Bamann et al. 2001; Bamann, Bradley, Hall, and Gosser 2008; Bradley and Patterson 2008; Bradley et al. 2008; Bradley et al. 2009; Jones and Lautzenheiser 1999; Moore et al. 2003; Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2008a; 2008b; 2008c; 2009). Eleven cemeteries in Dickenson and Wise Counties were recorded as architectural resources during the architectural identification survey for the original CFX multiple study alternatives (Jones and Lautzenheiser 1999). These cemeteries are generally small, though two have up to 100 internments. Several are located on a slope or a knoll overlooking houses. None were recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Three additional sites, eight additional historic cemeteries (recorded with VDHR architectural numbers), and four artifact locations were recorded or revisited during the CCR survey of the original CFX selected alternative (Bamann et al. 2001). The sites include a historic domestic site, a historic stone retaining wall, and a rockshelter. The rockshelter, 44DK0027, is small and yielded no cultural material during the identification survey or a subsequent evaluation. This rockshelter occurs in a shale rock formation and lacks the type of stable roof that would be favorable for occupation. The domestic site, 44BU0079, consists of a stone chimney. Site 44BU0080, the stone retaining wall, may be associated with a nearby abandoned mine. None of the sites appeared to retain sufficient context to warrant eligibility for the NRHP.

The eight additional historic cemeteries from the original CFX survey include small family cemeteries and larger community cemeteries. Some of the smaller family cemeteries are located on steep slopes adjacent to houses. None of the cemeteries have significant associations or gravemarkers with artistic merit, and none were recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Four additional nonhistoric cemeteries, all small, were encountered near houses or along roads.

Only one site, a small rockshelter recorded as 44BU0090, was encountered during an addendum to the survey for the CFX Section A realignment (Moore et al. 2003). This rockshelter did not appear to have the potential to yield additional information on Native American settlement and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Twenty-four archaeological sites and one artifact location were recorded and two previously recorded sites were examined during the reevaluation surveys for CFX Sections I, II, IIIB, and IIIC (Bamann, Bradley, Hall, and Gosser 2008; Bradley and Patterson 2008; Bradley et

al. 2008; Bradley et al. 2009). These sites included 13 related to historic structures or habitations, 6 related to coal mining activity, 7 rockshelters/overhangs, and 1 Native American lithic artifact location. Out of these sites, two (44DK0010 and 44DK0032) were recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 44DK0010, one of the previously recorded sites examined during the surveys, is defined as a historic domestic site consisting of a house foundation, cellar depression, stone-lined well, and stone retaining wall (Bradley et al. 2009). Site 44DK0032, a small rockshelter, was noted as relatively easy to reach, having a unique enclosed shape, and contained historic materials visible on the surface. The nearby recovery of lithic materials suggested a potential for the site to contain a Native American component as well (Bradley et al. 2009).

Twenty-eight additional cemeteries were recorded during the architectural surveys for the CFX reevaluation for CFX Sections I, II, IIIB, and IIIC (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2008a; 2008b; 2008c; 2009). A majority of these cemeteries were small, and were located on ridgetops near roadways. None were recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Sunnydale Farm (VDHR #097-0403)

Sunnydale Farm contains approximately 150 acres of land and is situated on the north side of Mountain Cove Road, north of the current APE (see Figure 3). This farm property includes a c. 1918 house, a c. 1918 barn, a c. 1918 chicken house, a c. 1973 house, the Branham cemetery, a mine (site 44WS0217), and two old house sites. During the CFX Section II reevaluation survey, the property was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Chant Branham Kelly, “The Founding Father of Pound” (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009).

In February 2009, CCR conducted a Phase II evaluation study on the Sunnydale Farm to further examine its NRHP eligibility (Lautzenheiser and Hall 2009). This study included deed research and additional historic background research, an extensive interview with Chant Kelly’s living relatives, and a thorough inspection of the property. It was determined that Chant Kelly was instrumental in the development of the Town of Pound and spent his entire adult life working to create a better way of life for the people of Pound. His achievements for the town including starting a post office and a drugstore, procuring loans and grants from the government to establish running water in people’s homes, and providing electricity to the town via his own generator plant located at the south end of town. For its association with Chant Kelly, the Sunnydale Farm property was recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the 1918 dwelling, the c. 1918 barn, c. 1918 chicken house, the pond, coal mine, and family cemetery.

The current project is the CFX alignment shift designed to avoid this NRHP-eligible property.

METHODS

Introduction

The purpose of the cultural resources survey was to determine if any resources listed on, or potentially eligible for, the NRHP are located within or adjacent to the project APE. Resources were assessed against the NRHP criteria to determine their potential for eligibility. These criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. 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; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Federal Register 1981).

In general, archaeological sites that lack sub-plow zone artifact-bearing deposits, have low-density artifact distributions, contain evidence of deep plowing, lack spatial integrity, lack artifact concentrations, or exhibit signs of earth-disturbing activities do not appear to be good candidates for inclusion in the NRHP. Sites that contain concentrations of artifacts, intact surface features, or intact subsurface remains may be recommended for additional evaluation to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Background Research

A general location study (Holm et al. 1998), archaeological assessments (Bamann, Bradley and Hall 2008; Holm and Lautzenheiser 1999), architectural identification surveys (Jones and Lautzenheiser 1999; Jones et al. 1999; Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009), and archaeological identification surveys (Bamann et al. 2001; Bamann et al. 2003; Bradley et al. 2009; Lautzenheiser and Stewart 2004; Moore et al. 2003) have been completed for previous CFX alignments. These documents provide historic context, an overview of previous archaeological research, information on resources recorded by CCR, and information regarding the potential for various site types within the current project area. This prior research was gathered from a variety of sources that include VDHR, the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, the Dickenson County Courthouse and Dickenson County Library in Clintwood, the Haysi Library in Haysi, the Buchanan County Library in Grundy, and the Wise County Library in Wise.

For the current project, additional background research for the current project was conducted at VDHR in Richmond and the library of Coastal Carolina Research in Tarboro to update information on recent cultural resource surveys and sites identified in the area.

Architectural Survey Methods

Fieldwork for the architectural investigation was conducted by vehicle and on foot. The purpose of the study was twofold: 1) to provide specific information concerning the location, nature, and significance of buildings more than 50 years old in the APE; and 2) to identify buildings that appear to be potentially eligible for the NRHP based on the criteria listed above. Any resource that was determined to be more than 50 years old was recorded and photographed. If possible, property owners were interviewed regarding the history of each structure.

Archaeological Survey Methods

Areas that were wet, steeply sloped, or obviously disturbed were briefly examined but not intensively surveyed; however consideration was given to steep slopes with the potential to contain rockshelters or overhangs. In general, strip mined areas and previously surveyed areas were not examined during this survey. In areas where more than one shovel test was excavated, the shovel tests were excavated at 75-foot (23-m) intervals, with the exception of identified sites which were delineated at a smaller interval. Shovel tests were approximately 38 cm (15 in) in diameter and were generally excavated into sterile subsoil. The excavated material was screened through 6.35-mm (0.25-inch) hardware cloth. Upon the event that the soil could not be screened, the soil was hand and trowel sorted. The shovel test locations were noted on the project map, and profiles were measured and recorded along with general notes on the terrain. Soils were described using standard texture descriptions and the Munsell Color Chart. Artifacts collected were placed in bags and labeled with appropriate provenience information. Digital color photographs were used to document survey techniques and the general conditions within the project area.

Mapping Disclaimer

The mapped data contained within this report is to be used solely for locating the cultural resource component and cannot be substituted for data provided by registered land surveyors or any licensed architect or engineer.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Introduction

The APE for the architectural survey includes an approximately 2.56-mile alignment shift developed to avoid the historic Sunnydale property (see Figures 2a and 2b). The corridor shift extends from just southwest of Norland, VA, in Dickenson County west to Lick Branch in Wise County. The architectural APE is the footprint of the corridor, including cut-and-fill areas, and includes the resources 50 years of age or older within, adjacent to, or visible from the corridor as well as on parcels extending into the corridor.

Previously Recorded Architectural Sites in the Current APE

Three previously recorded resources (VDHR #097-0404, VDHR #097-5100, and VDHR #025-5153) are located in the current APE for architecture (Figure 4; Table 1). The Francis Gary Powers House (VDHR # 097-0404) was previously recorded by Tolson (1995) but was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Despite association with Francis Gary Powers, an important figure in the Cold War era of the twentieth century, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and is discussed in detail below.

The Greer Cemetery (VDHR #097-5100) is a previously evaluated c. 1900 cemetery determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). A dwelling with outbuildings (VDHR #025-5153) located on the east side of Battleground Road (SR 631) was previously evaluated as part of an earlier alternative for the CFX project and has also been determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). No further description of these two resources is included.

Table 1: Previously Recorded and Newly Recorded Architectural Resources.

VDHR Inventory Number	Name, Address	Date	Previous Determination of Eligibility	CCR Recommended Eligibility
025-5153	Dwelling, East Side of Battleground Road	c. 1900	Not Eligible	
097-0404	Francis Gary Powers House, 12270 Gary Powers Road	c. 1925	None	Not Eligible
097-5100	Greer Cemetery	c. 1900	Not Eligible	
097-5111	Dwelling, 12249 Little Road	1934	Newly Recorded	Not Eligible
097-5112	Powers Cemetery		Newly Recorded	Not Eligible

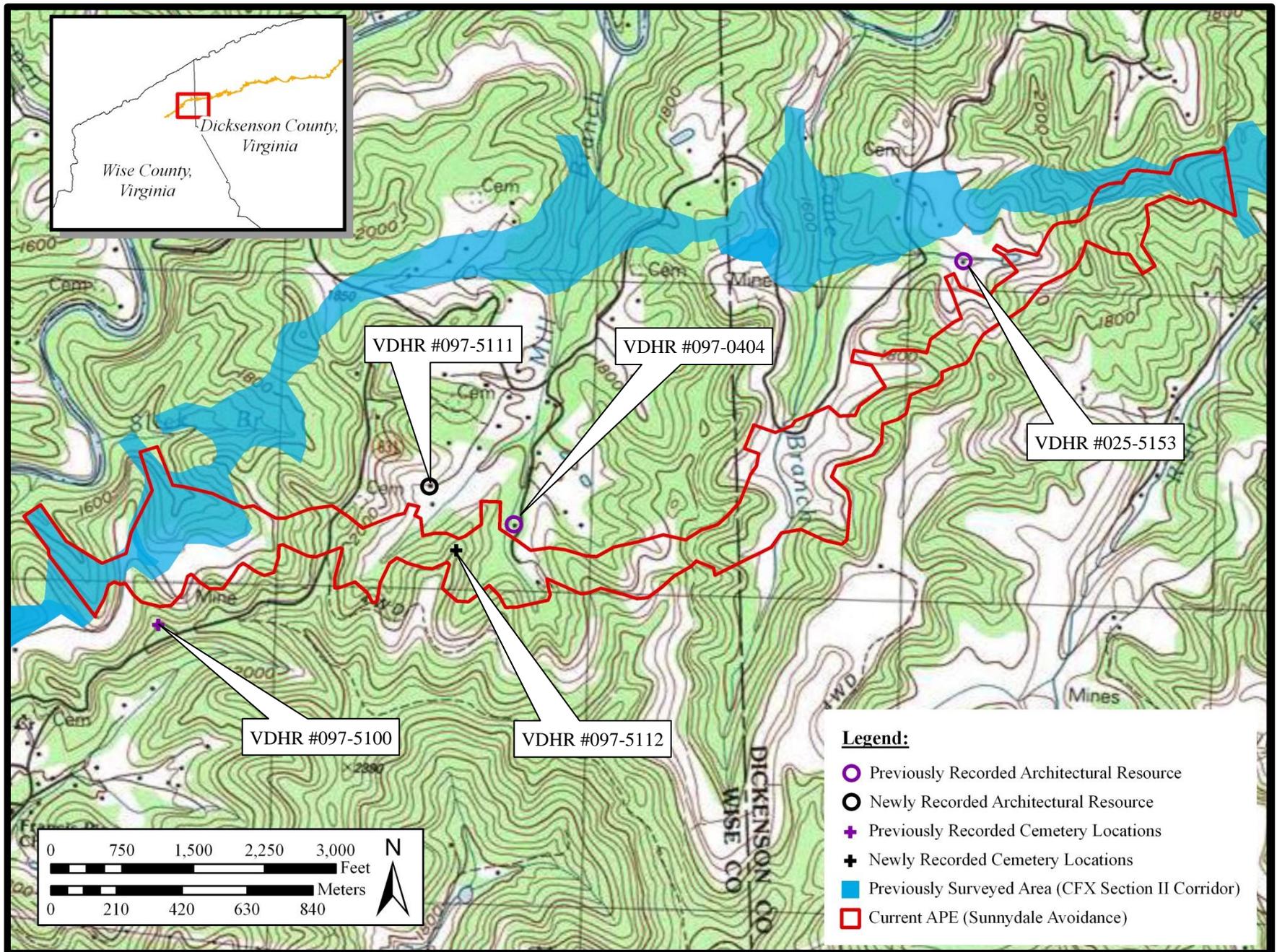


Figure 4: Current APE, Showing the Locations of Newly Recorded Architectural Resources, Previously Recorded Architectural Resources, Cemetery Locations, and the Previously Surveyed Area (Portion of Jenkins East Topographic Quadrangle).

Previously Recorded Resource Evaluated for NRHP Eligibility

VDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: 097-0404

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Francis Gary Powers House, 12270 Gary Powers Road

DATE(S): c. 1925

DESCRIPTION: The Francis Gary Powers House was previously recorded in January of 1995 during a county wide survey (Tolson 1995) but was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The Wise County property card for this dwelling does not list a construction date, but the house appears to have been built c. 1925. It is a one-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame building with a contemporary wing extending off the north end of the east elevation. The north wall of the wing is flush with the north (front) gable end of the main section of the dwelling creating an L-shaped footprint. An exterior concrete block flue with a terracotta top is located against the south (rear) gable end. The building is clad in drop or German siding, with plain corner boards and a 5-V crimp-metal roof. The roof has open rafter tails and decorative gallows brackets support the overhangs at on the three gable ends. A hip-roofed porch covers the north (front) gable end of the dwelling and extends across the north elevation of the wing. Four square tapered, or battered, Craftsman-style columns support the roof with open rafter tails. Six-over-six sash windows with plain surrounds flank the horizontal five-panel entrance door, centered on the north (front) gable end. A third six-over-six sash window is located in the north elevation of the wing. A rectangular louvered opening pierces the gable peak on the north (front) gable end. The remaining windows are either double or single six-over-six sash windows. A shed-roofed porch extends along the east elevation of the main block, meeting up with the south wall of the wing. At some point, the owners enclosed the northern half of the porch. A second shed-roofed porch extends across the south (rear) gable end. The eastern third of the roof connects with the roof of a small rusticated concrete block dairy with a shallow pitched front-gabled roof located directly behind the dwelling.

This resource located in Pound, Virginia, is associated with Francis Gary Powers, b. 1929, the son of Oliver and Ida M. Powers (Robertson and Brown 1993). The younger Powers is famous for his involvement with the CIA and for piloting U-2 spy plane secret missions during the Cold War. He was shot down and imprisoned in Russia in 1960 and is generally considered a Cold War icon. According to local history and biography reported in Roberston and Brown (1993), Francis Gary Powers was born just across the state border in a hospital at Burdine, Kentucky, may have lived briefly at the house discussed here, and then spent his early years in Columbus, Georgia, due to his father's Army service. He returned to the Pound area when he started school, but almost immediately the family moved to Harman, Virginia, where Powers finished grade school. He attended Grundy High School in Buchanan County, graduating in 1946, and he remained in Grundy to complete school while his parents returned to their farm in Pound during his senior year. Powers then went on to attend college in Tennessee and eventually joined the Air Force. He spent the summers of his college years working in the Pound area and presumably lived at the family home. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

CCR inquired with the Wise County Historical Society (WCHS) to verify that the productive part of Powers's career and the events that he is most famous for are not significantly associated with the house at 12270 Gary Powers Road. Gannell Marshall of the WCHS referred

CCR to Brenda Salyers, an author of several books about the heritage of the Pound area. Ms. Salyers provided the following information:

Jack Goff, brother-in-law to Francis Gary Powers, reports to me that F.G. Powers lived in his parents' house at that address [12270 Gary Powers Road] the summer after graduation from high school, June 1950, until he went to college that fall. After that he visited on holidays and vacations but never lived there again, except for a week or so after returning from prison in Russia" [B. Salyers to S. Bamann (CCR), e-mail communication October 1, 2010].

Ms. Salyers was also in contact with Joan Powers Meade, the sister of Francis Gary Powers. Joan Meade relayed to Salyers that the family had moved to the farm in Pound in 1947 and that Francis stayed with Jack Goff's mother in Grundy in order to complete high school with his friends. She also relayed that he spent college summers on the farm as well as later vacation and leave time. Part of his summer time was spent working on the Jenkins Mountain Tunnel in the Pound area, and part of his time was spent on the farm (B. Salyers to S. Bamann, e-mail communication October 15, 2010).

RECOMMENDATION: Overall, this property only retains a low level of integrity. The dwelling is heavily overgrown and in a state of disrepair (Figure 5). The setting has also been altered due to the loss of any associated farm buildings, pastures, and fields (only the concrete block dairy connected to the dwelling remains) and the placement of modern house trailers to the front and rear of the abandoned dwelling. Despite the fact that the resource was previously recorded as the Francis Gary Powers House for its association with the famous U-2 spy plane pilot, it does not represent, illustrate, or convey his important achievements or the important events with which he is associated. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Furthermore, this resource is not the only remaining location associated with Powers, who is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, making it ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion Consideration C (Birthplaces and Graves). The dwelling also lacks architectural significance and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information. This resource is therefore also recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C and D.

Newly Recorded Resources

VDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: 097-5111

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Dwelling, 12249 Little Road

DATE(S): c. 1934

DESCRIPTION: According to the Wise County property card for this resource, the house was built in 1934. It is a one-story, four-bay, front-gabled frame dwelling on a continuous concrete block foundation (Figure 6). The building is clad in vinyl siding and has a rib-panel metal roof with two exterior concrete block flues against the south elevation. A front-gabled porch covers three of the four bays on the east (front) gable end. The ridge of the porch is lined up with the ridge of the roof on the dwelling. Four plain square posts support the roof. Double-pane sliding replacement windows flank the glazed entrance door. A third one-over-one sash replacement window is located to the right of the porch. It appears this section of the dwelling may be an



Figure 5: View of VDHR #097-0404, the Francis Gary Powers House, Facing South.



Figure 6: View of VDHR #097-5111, Facing Northwest.

enclosed shed addition that was integrated into the overall massing of the house when a new roof was constructed. The remaining windows are either one-over-one sash or double or triple-pane sliding windows. A concrete block, shed-roofed pump house against the south elevation of the house flanks the cellar entrance to the left. A small shed-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, shelters the off-center door on the west (rear) gable end of the house. Triple-pane sliding windows flank the door.

Located directly behind the house stands a c. 1934 small front-gabled, frame shed raised on earthfast timbers. The shed is clad in composition board with an asphalt shingle roof. A small deck is located on the east (front) gable end. A single door is located in the east (front) gable end, and one-over-one sash windows pierce the north and west elevations of the shed. Located directly behind the shed, towards the west, stands a c. 1934 small shed-roofed, frame privy, clad in vertical boards.

Behind the dwelling to the southwest stands a c. 1934 shed-roofed, frame chicken coop clad in vertical boards with battens on the east (front) elevation. A rectangular wire-covered opening flanks the central door to the right. A double opening with reused three-light sashes in the top flanks the door to the left. A second double opening covered with wire is located in the south elevation. A c. 1934 front-gabled, log hay barn with a drive-through and two frame shed additions off the east and west elevations is south of the dwelling. The logs are left exposed and not chinked, and vertical boards fill the gable ends. The shed additions are clad in vertical boards, except for a section on the northwest corner of the west addition where narrow boards are slightly spaced, perhaps indicating this section was used as a corn crib. Finally, located just southeast of the dwelling stands a modern (ca. 1980), front-gabled two-car garage clad in rib-panel metal siding.

RECOMMENDATION: Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity. The dwelling and its associated outbuildings have no significant association with any event or person important in our nation's history, the dwelling has been heavily altered and the outbuildings are in poor condition, and the structures all lack architectural significance and do not appear to have the ability to yield important information. This resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

VDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: 097-5112

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Powers Family Cemetery, South and East of State Route 631

DATE(S): c. 1924

DESCRIPTION: This cemetery consists of approximately 22 visible graves and is surrounded by a chain-link metal fence (Figure 7). It is located on a cleared toe ridge surrounded by a wooded slope, and appears accessible only by a dirt and grass access road (Figure 8). The markers are made from marble and granite, although some original markers and footstones are composed of limestone. The earliest grave in the cemetery is for Radway Jr. (baby) 1924. Although a majority of the graves are marked as "Powers", other family names in the cemetery include Bennett, Dingus, Layne, Melvin, Moore, and Wilcoy. The information on one gravestone was too worn for a name or date of interment to be determined. A few partially buried pieces of limestone were noted in the northwestern portion of the cemetery; it could



Figure 7: View of a Portion of the Powers Family Cemetery (VDHR #097-5112), Facing Northeast.



Figure 8: General View of the Powers Family Cemetery (VDHR #097-5112) from Dirt/Gravel Access Road, Facing Northeast.

not be determined whether this limestone represented additional burial or if it were natural in origin. Two of the interned, Oliver W. Powers, d. 1970 and Ida M. Powers, d. 1991 are the parents of Francis Gary Powers. A few others interned include Avis Harriet Dingus, d. 1931; Angie May Layne; d. 1933; Opal Wilcoy, d. 1932; Kermit Powers, 1949; Viva Powers Moore; d. 1979; and Veril W. Melvin d. 2007.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY: This cemetery does not lend itself to comparative archaeological or physical anthropological studies. The cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also recommended as not eligible under Criteria Consideration C for association with important persons or Criteria Consideration D, as it contains no graves of important persons, is not of great age, contains no special design elements, and is not associated with significant events. However, relevant local and state statutes regarding the protection and relocation of cemeteries must be followed.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Introduction

The APE for the archaeological survey is the approximately 2.56-mile alignment shift (including cut-and-fill areas) developed to avoid the Sunnydale Farm (VDHR# 097-0403), a NRHP-eligible historic property located within the boundaries of the original proposed CFX Section II project corridor (Lautzenheiser and Hall 2009). The alignment shift extends from just southwest of Norland, VA, in Dickenson County west to Lick Branch in Wise County (see Figure 2). The original 26.6 miles of mainline roadway composing Section II of CFX extends from the east end of the Pound Bypass at Route 83 to the U.S. Route 460 connector.

The survey area generally consisted of steep, wooded slopes leading to deep, vegetated drainages (Figures 9 and 10). Smaller sections of the APE consist of narrow ridges or ridge toes and small ridge tops; however, most of these areas were either too narrow for human habitation or had been disturbed by logging, modern construction, or jeep trails. Portions of the current APE have been previously surveyed during the most recent archaeological survey CCR has conducted for the CFX (Bradley et al. 2009) or have been previously disturbed by mining activity; these areas did not require extensive survey (see Figure 9). A small part of the current APE crossed a currently fallow cow pasture covered with tall grasses and patchy briars (Figure 11). Although the entire APE was considered, areas which were disturbed, sloped, or low and wet were not intensively surveyed. However, these areas were walked and visually inspected. Only a few rock outcrops were observed during the survey and no caves, rockshelters, or rock overhangs were noted.

There were no areas with adequate ground surface visibility for systematic pedestrian survey. Areas appropriate for shovel testing included ridgetops, ridge toes, and in one instance, a low rise along a broader drainage (see Figure 9). In areas where more than one shovel test could be excavated, shovel tests were placed at 75-foot (23-m) intervals. However, there were few areas appropriate for shovel test excavations. As a result, a total of only 13 shovel tests were excavated during the current survey, four of which are associated with the investigation of a newly recorded site 44WS0219 (see Figure 9). In general, these shovel tests were shallow, with subsoil or bedrock reach at less than 30 cm (11.8 in) below surface. Representative shovel test profiles can be viewed in Appendix A.

One previously recorded cemetery (VDHR#097-5100) was noted as occurring to the south of the current archaeological APE (see Figure 9). Deemed the Greer Cemetery, this resource, consisting of approximately 15 grave markers, was determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). For the current survey, the area where the cemetery was mapped was thoroughly investigated. It appears that the boundaries of the cemetery fall well outside the current archaeological APE, and the cemetery will not be affected the current project, as proposed.

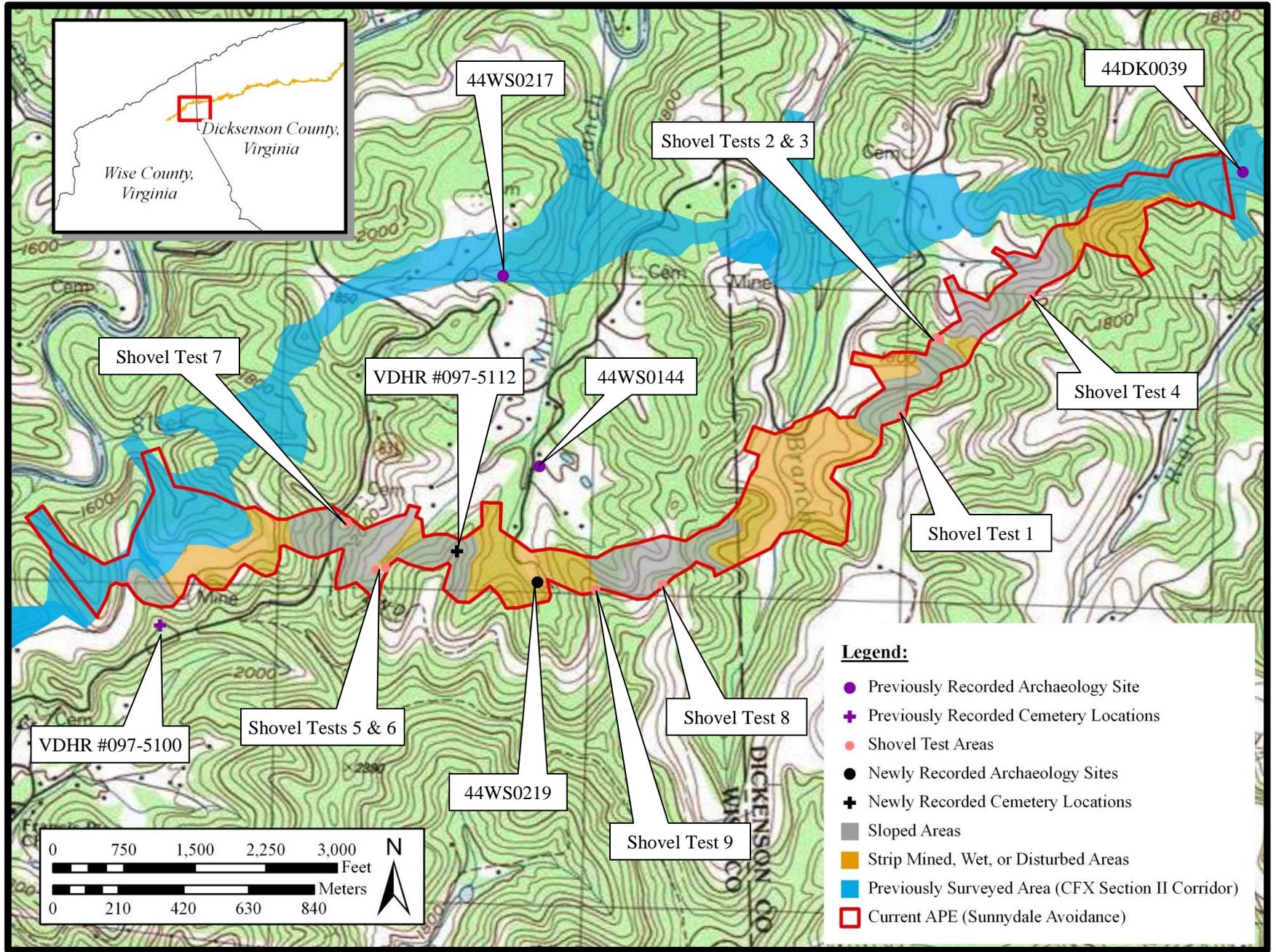


Figure 9: Current APE, Showing the Locations of Newly Recorded and Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Shovel Test Locations, Cemetery Locations, Sloped Areas, and Strip Mined/Wet/Disturbed Areas (Portion of Jenkins East Topographic Quadrangle).



Figure 10: View of Wooded Slope Leading to Drainage, Facing East.



Figure 11: View of Open, Fallow Cow Pasture Area, Facing Southeast.

During the current survey, two new resources were recorded (see Figure 9). The first resource is the Powers Family cemetery (VDHR# 097-5112), which is located on a toe ridge overlooking an unnamed drainage of Mill Creek. The second resource (44WS0219) is the remains of a limestone wall located at the headwaters of an unnamed drainage to Mill Creek.

Resource Descriptions

VDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: 097-5112

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Powers Family Cemetery, South and East of State Route 631

DATE(S): c. 1924

DESCRIPTION: This cemetery consists of approximately 22 visible graves and is surrounded by a chain-link metal fence (see Figure 7). It is located on a cleared toe ridge surrounded by a wooded slope, and appears accessible only by a dirt and grass access road (see Figures 8 and 9). The markers are made from marble and granite, although some original markers and footstones are composed of limestone. The earliest grave in the cemetery is for Radway Jr. (baby) 1924. Although a majority of the graves are marked as "Powers", other family names in the cemetery include Bennett, Dingus, Layne, Melvin, Moore, and Wilcoy. The information on one gravestone was too worn for a name or date of interment to be determined. A few partially buried pieces of limestone were noted in the northwestern portion of the cemetery; it could not be determined whether this limestone represented additional burial or if it were natural in origin. Two of the interned, Oliver W. Powers, d. 1970 and Ida M. Powers, d. 1991 are the parents of Francis Gary Powers. A few others interned include Avis Harriet Dingus, d. 1931; Angie May Layne; d. 1933; Opal Wilcoy, d. 1932; Kermit Powers, 1949; Viva Powers Moore; d. 1979; and Veril W. Melvin d. 2007.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY: This cemetery does not lend itself to comparative archaeological or physical anthropological studies. The cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also recommended as not eligible under Criteria Consideration C for association with important persons or Criteria Consideration D, as it contains no graves of important persons, is not of great age, contains no special design elements, and is not associated with significant events. However, relevant local and state statutes regarding the protection and relocation of cemeteries must be followed.

SITE NUMBER: 44WS0219

SITE TYPE: Stone Foundation/Retaining Wall Remnants

SITE SIZE: approximately 5.0 x 5.0 m (16 x 16 ft)

SELECTED ARTIFACTS: none recovered

COMMENTS: This site is located at the headwaters of an unnamed tributary to Mill Branch at the end of Gary Powers Road (see Figure 9). The site consists of the remains of a limestone wall built partially into a slight slope overlooking a pond (Figures 12 and 13). The intact section of the wall is approximately 2.5 to 3.0 m in length and less than one m in height. The area was inspected and no additional structural elements were uncovered. Two nonhistoric metal chicken coops were noted on the slope just east of the site; however, it could not be determined whether these chicken coops and the wall remains were related to the same occupation. In general, the site area appears to have been substantially altered. Currently, it is covered in tall grasses and a



Figure 12: Site 44WS0219, General View Showing the Wall Remains in Relation to the Pond, Facing Northeast.



Figure 13: Site 44WS0219, View of Wall Remains, Facing Northeast.

modest amount of dense briars, with a few old growth deciduous trees present. The land appears to have been graded for artificial leveling, although it is unknown whether this grading was for residential purposes or the result of mining activity.

The site is bounded to the north by a pond, to the south by a steep upslope and negative shovel tests, and to the east and west by wetland drainages (Figure 14). Four shovel tests excavated on a slight rise on the landform revealed a thin yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam topsoil underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay fill layer (see Appendix A). A pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silty clay subsoil was reached between 16 to 25 cm below surface. No cultural materials were recovered.

The dates of occupation at this site are unknown; however, a structure is plotted at this location on the 1963 (1977 photorevision) Jenkins East, Virginia, 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (see Figure 9). It is unknown whether this structure was occupied at this time or if it had been abandoned. No structure is shown at this location on the 1912 Pound, Virginia-Kentucky 15-minute topographic quadrangle, suggesting the site dates to no earlier than the second quarter of the twentieth century (Figure 15).

RECOMMENDATIONS: The age and function of these wall remnants is unknown; however, it is plausible that the wall is the remains of a structure foundation or a retaining wall associated with a structure known to have been located in this area. No cultural materials were uncovered and no additional structural elements were noted. The remaining components of this site lack sufficient context and potential for further interpretation. Therefore, this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

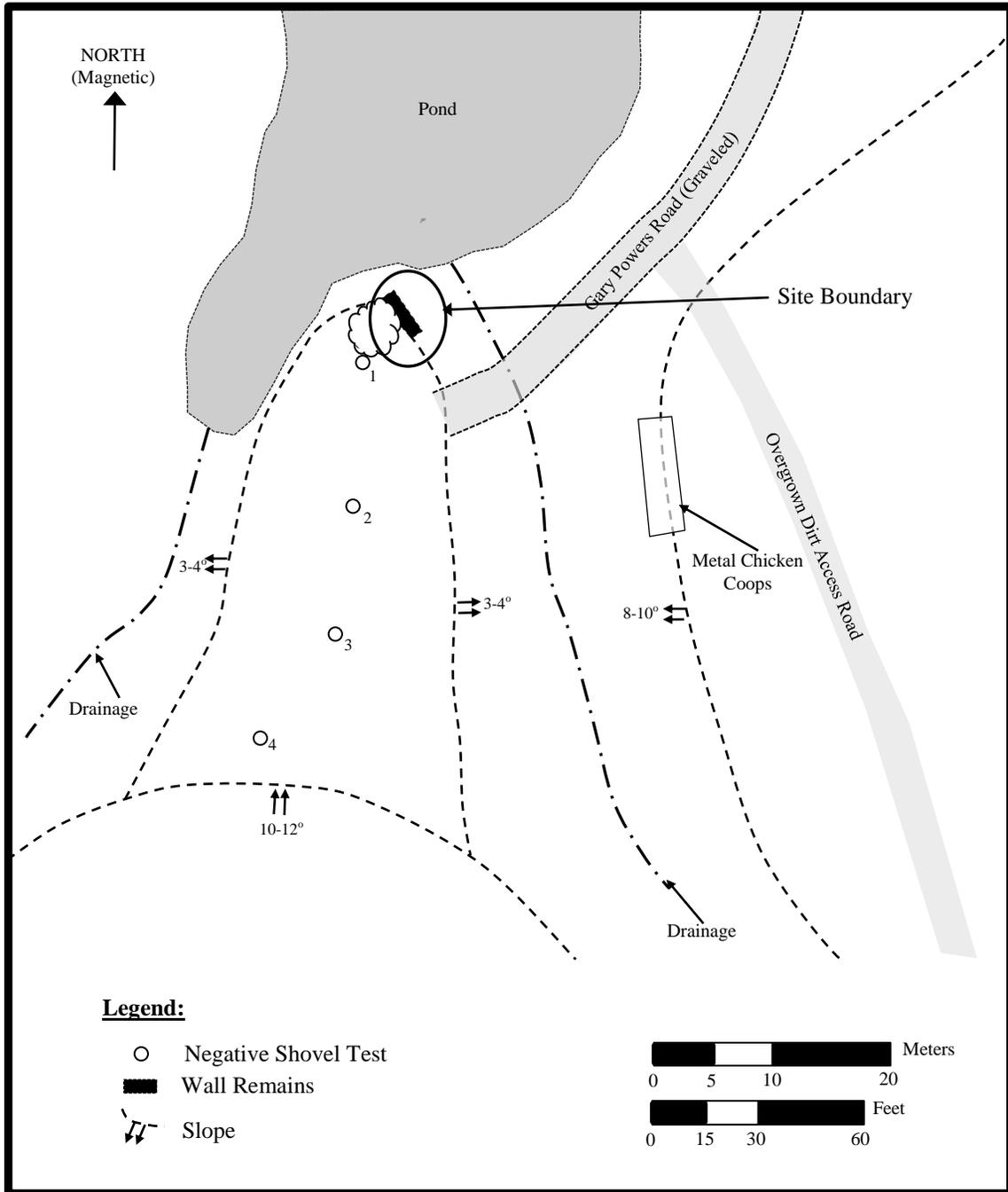


Figure 14: Site 44WS0219, Sketch Map Showing the Location of the Wall Remains, Shovel Tests, the Metal Chicken Coops, Slope, Drainages, the Pond, and Access Roads.

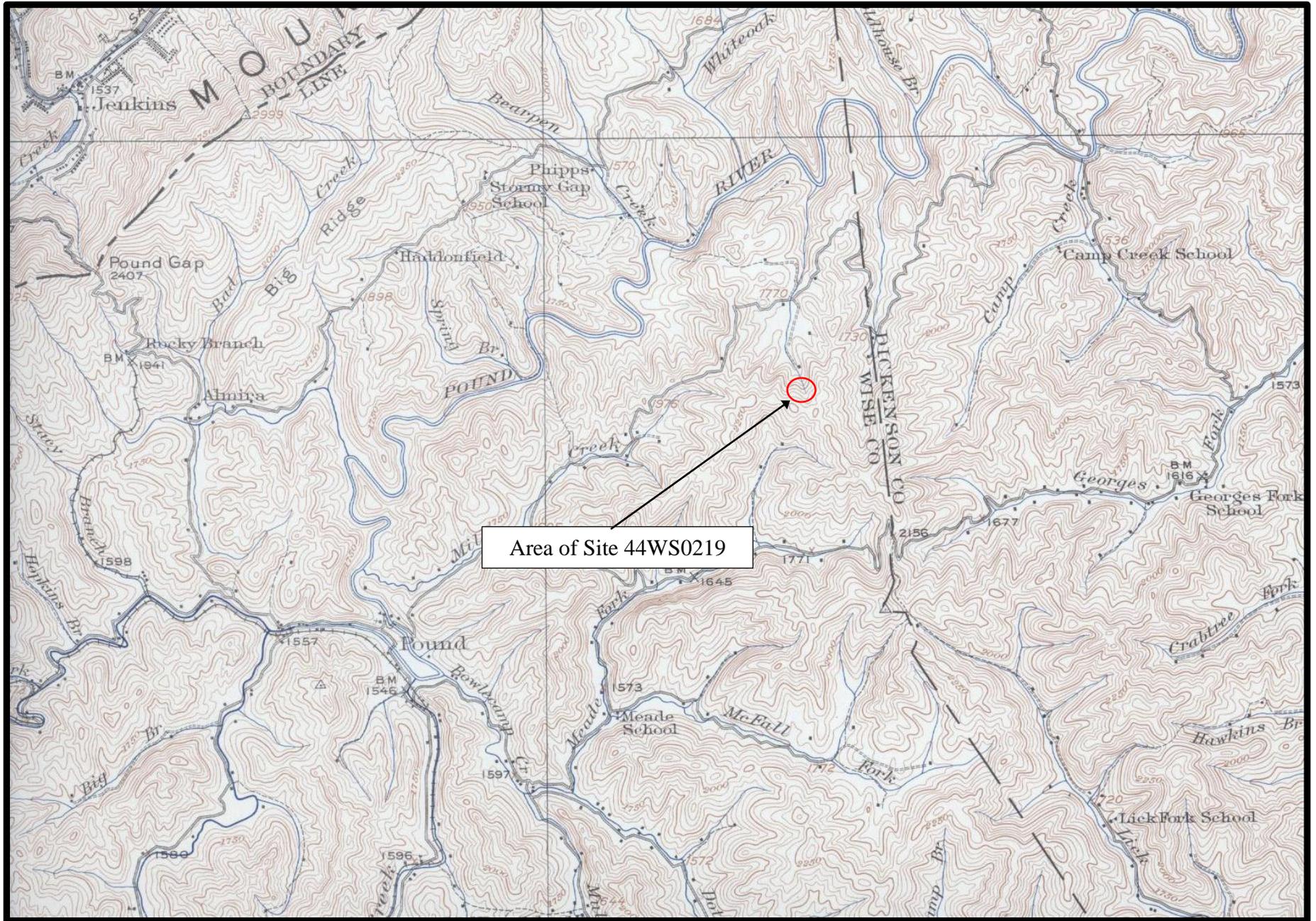


Figure 15: Area of Site 44WS0219, Shown on the 1915 15' USGS Pound, Virginia-Kentucky Topographic Quadrangle (MyTopo 2010)

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current study included a cultural resources survey for an approximately 2.56 mile alignment shift to the APE for Section II of the CFX. The alignment shift was developed to avoid the NRHP-eligible Sunnydale Farm (VDHR #097-0403). The project area is defined as the approximately 2.56-mile-long corridor extending from just southwest of Norland, Virginia, in Dickenson County west to Lick Branch in Wise County; any cut-and-fill areas are included as part of the project area. The APE for the archaeological survey was the project area. The APE for the architectural survey was the footprint of the corridor, including cut-and-fill areas, and includes the resources 50 years of age or older within, adjacent to, or visible from the corridor as well as on parcels extending into the corridor.

During the survey, three previously recorded architectural resources (VDHR #097-0404, 097-5100, and 025-5153) were examined, and one archaeological resource (44WS0219) and two architectural resources (VDHR #097-5111 and 097-5112) were newly recorded (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Resources Recorded During the Current Survey.

VDHR/Site #	Resource Description	Recommended or Previously Determined Eligibility
097-0404	Francis Gary Powers House, c. 1925	Not Eligible
097-5100	Greer Cemetery, c. 1900	Not Eligible
097-5111	Dwelling, 12249 Little Road , 1934	Not Eligible
097-5112	Powers Cemetery, c. 1924	Not Eligible
025-5153	Dwelling, East Side of Battleground Road, c. 1900	Not Eligible
44WS0219	Stone Foundation/Retaining Wall Remnants, indeterminate	Not Eligible

The Francis Gary Powers House (VDHR # 097-0404) was previously recorded by Tolson (1995) but was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. This resource, heavily overgrown and in a state of disrepair, is associated with Francis Gary Powers, who is famous for his involvement with the CIA and for piloting U-2 spy plane secret missions during the Cold War. Overall, this property only retains a low level of integrity; it lacks architectural significance and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information. Despite its association with Frances Gary Powers, this resource does not represent, illustrate, or convey his important achievements or the important events with which he is associated, nor is it the only remaining location associated with Powers, who is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Therefore, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

The two remaining previously recorded resources (VDHR #097-5100 and #025-5153) were recorded during most recent architectural survey CCR has conducted for the CFX (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). The Greer Cemetery (VDHR #097-5100) is a previously evaluated c. 1900 cemetery consisting of approximately 15 grave markers. It has been determined eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009). This cemetery is mapped as occurring adjacently south of the current archaeological APE. For the current survey, the area where the cemetery was mapped was thoroughly investigated. It was confirmed that the boundaries of the cemetery fall well outside the current archaeological APE, and the cemetery will not be affected the current project, as proposed. A dwelling with outbuildings (VDHR #025-5153) located on

the east side of Battleground Road (SR 631) has also been determined not eligible for the NRHP (Stewart and Lautzenheiser 2009).

One of the newly recorded architectural resources (VDHR #097-5111) is a c. 1934 dwelling and five outbuildings located at the end of Little Road. The dwelling and its associated outbuildings have no significant association with any event or person important in our nation's history, the dwelling has been heavily altered and the outbuildings are in poor condition, and the structures all lack architectural significance and do not appear to have the ability to yield important information. This resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

The second newly recorded architectural resource is the Powers family cemetery (VDHR #097-5112). This cemetery is located on a cleared ridge and consists of approximately 22 visible graves surrounded by a chain-link metal fence. The earliest internment is for Radway Jr. (baby) 1924. The cemetery also includes the internment of Oliver W. (d. 1970) and Ida M. (d. 1991), the parents of Francis Gary Powers. This cemetery does not lend itself to comparative archaeological or physical anthropological studies. The cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also recommended as not eligible under Criteria Consideration C for association with important persons or Criteria Consideration D, as it contains no graves of important persons, is not of great age, contains no special design elements, and is not associated with significant events. However, relevant local and state statutes regarding the protection and relocation of cemeteries must be followed.

The newly recorded archaeological resource, site 44WS0219 is located at the headwaters of an unnamed tributary to Mill Branch south of Gary Powers Road. It consists of the remains of a limestone wall built partially into a slight slope overlooking a pond. Excavated shovel tests yielded no cultural materials and no additional structural elements were uncovered. The site area also appears to have been disturbed by grading. The age and function of these wall remnants is unknown; however, it is plausible that the wall is the remains of a structure foundation or a retaining wall associated with a structure known to have been located in this area. The remaining components of this site lack sufficient context and potential for further interpretation. Therefore, this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

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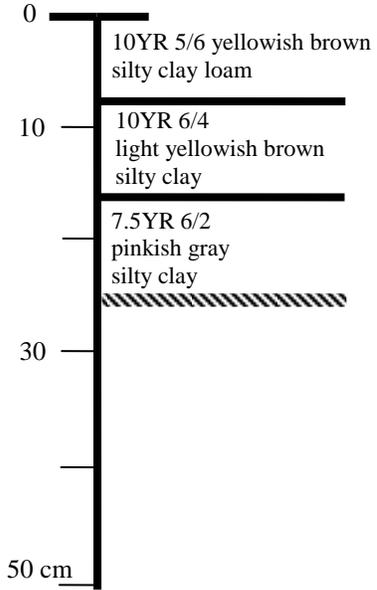
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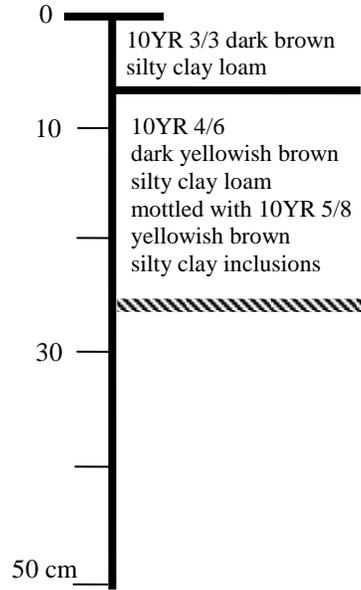
APPENDIX A

SELECTED SHOVEL TEST PROFILES

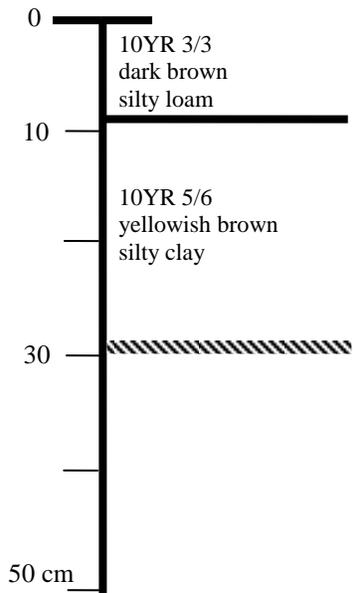
**Site 44WS0219
ST # 1**



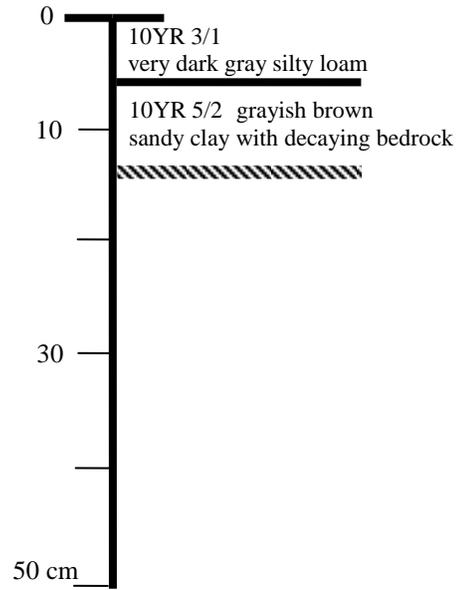
**Representative Profile
ST # 2**



**Representative Profile
ST # 5**



**Representative Profile
ST # 7**



▨▨▨▨▨ Base of Excavation