



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WILMINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
151 PATTON AVENUE
ROOM 208
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28801-5006**

August 8, 2008

Regulatory Division

Action ID: 2007-3367

Mr. Tom McCulloch
Office of Federal Programs, Eastern Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. McCulloch:

Reference our letter of May 29, 2008 and your response of July 3, 2008 regarding the application of Mountain Development Company, LLC for a Department of the Army (DA) permit to discharge dredged or fill material in waters and adjacent wetlands on unnamed tributaries to Folly Creek and Little Willow Creek in the French Broad River Basin, to construct a residential and golf course development known as Seven Falls, in Henderson County, North Carolina. This project will adversely affect six archaeological sites determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In coordination with the applicant, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, we have completed the consultation process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Enclosed, for your records, is a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the agreeing and concurring parties. We recently issued a DA permit in which the stipulations of the MOA were incorporated as special permit conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Amanda Jones, Asheville Regulatory Field Office at telephone (828) 271-7980, extension 231.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William T. Walker".

William T. Walker
Chief
Asheville Regulatory Field Office

Enclosure

Copies furnished w/encl.

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
North Carolina Department
of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Mr. Thomas Maher
Tennessee Valley Authority
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499

Mr. Tyler Howe
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Post Office Box 455
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
FOR
SEVEN FALLS GOLF & RIVER CLUB, HENDERSON COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District (the District) is considering issuance of a permit to Seven Falls, LLC, for a mixed-use development known as Seven Falls Golf & River Club in Henderson County, North Carolina (the Undertaking); and

WHEREAS, the District has determined that the Undertaking will adversely affect archaeological sites 31HN220 (Field Site 1), 31HN222 (Field Site 3), 31HN227 (Field Site 8), 31HN239 (Field Site 20), 31HN243 (Field Site 24), and 31HN245 (Field Site 26), properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (historic properties); and

WHEREAS, the District has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f); and

WHEREAS, Seven Falls, LLC (the Developer) and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (EBCI/THPO) have been invited to participate in the consultation and concur in this Agreement,

WHEREAS, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is considering the issuance of a permit for this undertaking under Section 26a of the TVA Act.

WHEREAS, TVA has designated the District, consistent with 36 CFR § 800.2 (a), the lead federal agency to act on TVA's behalf in fulfilling the collective federal responsibilities for this undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, the District, and the North Carolina SHPO agree that upon the District's decision to issue a Department of the Army permit, the District shall ensure that the Developer shall implement the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on the historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The District will include the following conditions in any permit, if issued, for the Undertaking

I. Treatment of Significant Archaeological Resources

Data recovery excavations shall be conducted to mitigate project impacts to sites 31HN220 (Field Site 1), 31HN222 (Field Site 3), 31HN227 (Field Site 8), 31HN239 (Field Site 20), 31HN243 (Field Site 24), and 31HN245 (Field Site 26), in accordance with the data recovery plans provided as Appendixes 1–4 to this Memorandum of Agreement. All data recovery

work, including reporting, shall be completed within twenty-four (24) months of the execution of this Agreement by the District and SHPO.

The SHPO shall provide notification to the District upon completion of the data recovery program.

II. Treatment of Human Remains and Funerary Objects

The Developer, in consultation with SHPO, the District, TVA, and the EBCI, shall ensure that the treatment of any human remains and associated funerary objects discovered within the project area complies with all applicable state and federal laws. Should human remains be encountered during historic properties investigations or post-review discovery, all ground disturbing activities within 50 feet of the discovery will be ceased immediately. The remains will be treated with respect to the deceased, and shall be protected from the time of discovery from further construction activities pending consultation to resolve treatment of such remains.

The Developer shall immediately notify the District, the State Archaeologist and the Henderson County Medical Examiner should any human remains and/or associated funerary objects be encountered in connection with any activity covered by this agreement.

To satisfy the District's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the District shall consult with the other parties to this MOA concerning the treatment and disposition of these remains. This consultation shall include consideration of the EBCI Treatment Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects, attached as Appendix 5.

In addition, the State Archaeologist shall consult with the Executive Director of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs regarding the treatment and disposition of the remains, as required by North Carolina General Statute (G.S.) 70, Article 3 (The Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act). When feasible, human remains may be preserved in place.

The Developer, in consultation with the District, SHPO, TVA, and the EBCI shall ensure that those remains and artifacts are treated in a manner consistent with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation's "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (2007). Further, discovery and treatment of human remains and graves other than those reasonably identified as Native American may require application of North Carolina General Statutes (G.S.) 14-148 (Defacing or desecrating grave sites); G.S. 14-149, (Desecrating, plowing over or covering up graves; desecrating human remains); G.S. 65-106 (Removal of graves; who may disinter, move, and reinter; notice; certificate filed; reinterment expenses; due care required); in addition to G.S. 70, Article 3, (The Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act).

III. Unanticipated Discoveries

If, during the implementation of the project, a previously unidentified historic property is encountered, or a previously identified historic property is affected in an unanticipated manner, the District will consult with the other parties to this MOA, and will ensure that all

work shall cease in the area of the discovery until the previously unidentified historic property or unanticipated effect can be evaluated, and an appropriate treatment plan developed, pursuant to 36CFR800. If human remains are discovered, consultation shall proceed as outlined in Stipulation II, above.

IV. Dispute Resolution

Should the North Carolina SHPO, EBCI, or the TVA object within (30) days to any plans or documentation provided for review pursuant to this Agreement, the District shall consult with the other parties to this Agreement to resolve the objection. If the District determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the District will forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council). Within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council will either:

- A. Provide the District with recommendations which the District will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute, or
- B. Notify the District that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.7(c) and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the District, in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.7 (c) (4) with reference to the subject of the dispute.

V. Amendment

Any party to this Agreement may request that it be amended or modified, whereupon District and SHPO, in consultation with the Developer, TVA, EBCI, and when applicable, the ACHP, shall consult in accordance with 36CFR800.6(c)(7) to consider such revision(s).

Any resulting amendments or addenda shall be developed and executed among District and SHPO and when applicable, the ACHP, in the same manner as the original Agreement.

VI. Termination

Pursuant to 36CFR800.6(c)(8), District or SHPO may terminate this Agreement by providing 30 days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties shall consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement by the District and the North Carolina SHPO, its subsequent acceptance by the Council and implementation of its terms, evidence that the District, has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the Undertaking, and that the District, has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

AGREED:

By: S. Kenneth Jolly Date: 8/5/08
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District

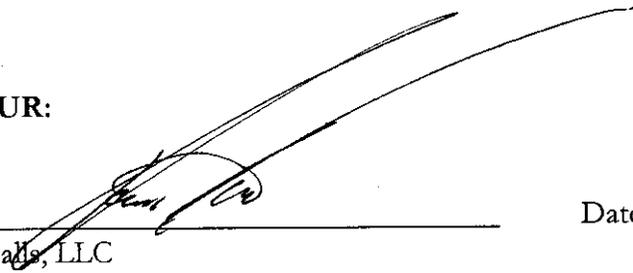
By: Jeffrey Alcorn Date: 7/28/08
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

By: _____ Date: _____
Tennessee Valley Authority

By: Bidgette Ellis
Tennessee Valley Authority

Date: 7-28-08

CONCUR:

By:  _____
Seven Falls, LLC

Date: 8-8-08

CONCUR:

By: _____
Cherokee Nation

Date: _____

CONCUR:

By: _____
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

Date: _____

FILED BY:

By: _____
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Date: _____

APPENDIX 1

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 31HN220
AND 31HN222 AT THE SEVEN FALLS GOLF AND RIVER CLUB,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**COE ACTION I.D. # 2007-3367
ER 07-0660**

INTRODUCTION

This data recovery plan specifies measures to mitigate adverse effects to NRHP-eligible archaeological sites 31HN220 and 31HN222, which will be impacted by planned construction of the Seven Falls Golf and River Club in Henderson County, North Carolina. These two historic period sites are situated on residential lots in Phase II of the proposed development, and are scheduled to be destroyed by proposed construction. Data recovery excavations are proposed to mitigate the effects to these sites, and allow construction in the areas to proceed. In the event that future project design changes allow for the preservation or avoidance of portions of these sites, TRC will notify the District, the SHPO, and the TVA of this fact, and propose appropriate modifications to this plan.

PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Sites 31HN220 and 31HN222 date to the historic period, and are situated on narrow ridges in an upland ridge system located between Folly Creek to the east and Little Willow Creek to the west, from 2.5 to 2.75 km south of the French Broad River (Cox et al. 2008). The sites are approximately 430 m (1,410 ft) apart, with 31HN222 located northeast of 31HN220, closer to Folly Creek. Considerable timber has been removed from the ridges, and vehicle trails cross the area. Prior to recent construction, the sites were probably accessed by unimproved roads running north from Folly Road, which is situated south of the Seven Falls property.

31HN220

31HN220 (Field Site 1) is situated on an upland ridge saddle, on the west side of an access road that extends south to Folly Road. Neither the road nor the structure appears to be depicted on the historic maps dating to 1907–1938, and no documentary information on prior ownership or occupancy is presently available.

This site contains two fieldstone piles that likely represent chimney falls, along with a low-density artifact scatter. A small assemblage of artifacts was collected from the surface of the adjacent access road, the ground surface surrounding the rock piles, and one of five shovel tests. The soils encountered in the shovel tests were deflated, and consisted of a yellowish brown silt loam A horizon that was approximately 15 cm thick and overlay a yellowish red clay loam B horizon.

The artifact assemblage includes a porcelain doll's head fragment; a machine cut nail (ca. 1805–1900); a Mason's patent canning jar fragment (ca. 1858–1920); a colorless liquor bottle fragment; undecorated blue-tinted ironstone sherds (ca. 1840–1885); and a small number of undecorated and decorated whiteware sherds including a mold decorated pitcher fragment, one polychrome hand painted sherd in Bright Palette colors with an unidentified green floral pattern (ca. 1830s–1860s), and a red cut sponge stamped sherd (ca. 1845–1930) (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 2000).

Based on the artifact assemblage, 31HN220 appears to date to the mid- to late 19th century. Given the meager artifact assemblage recovered, however, it is possible that the occupation began earlier in the 19th century and/or continued into the early 20th century.

31HN222

31HN222 (Field Site 3) is situated on a ridgetoe overlooking Folly Creek, approximately 430 m northeast of 31HN220. The site does not appear to be depicted on the historic maps dating to 1907–1938, and no documentary information on prior ownership or occupancy is presently available.

This site contains one partially intact fieldstone chimney base, a second possible fieldstone chimney fall, and a low-density surface scatter of historic artifacts (Webb and Cox 2008). The fieldstone piles are approximately 30 feet apart, and it is not evident if one or more structures are represented. Several other, apparently displaced fieldstone foundation remnants are scattered to the northeast and along a recent access trail to the west. Four shovel tests were excavated and encountered an olive brown silt loam A/E horizon that was 10 to 25 cm thick, and overlay a yellowish red clay loam B horizon.

A variety of late 19th to early 20th century artifacts were recovered from the surface, including alkaline-glazed stoneware sherds, a solarized panel-type glass bottle base and another solarized glass fragment (ca. 1880–1920), a colorless glass fragment, slate fragments exhibiting evenly-spaced parallel scratches typical on writing slate fragments, and undecorated and decorated whiteware sherds including a green transfer printed bowl rim and a “flow blue” transfer printed plate fragment (both decorated whitewares are styles typical to the turn of the 20th century).

Based on the artifact assemblage, 31HN222 appears to date to the late 19th to early 20th century. Given the meager artifact assemblage recovered, however, it is possible that the occupation began earlier in the 19th century.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

The following plan begins with a review of research questions that can potentially be addressed using data from the sites. Following this review, subsequent sections detail the proposed research procedures, including those for background research, fieldwork, laboratory analyses, reporting, and curation, as well as procedures to be used in the event of the discovery of potential human graves or remains. Due to the similarities between these sites, single sets of research questions and field and analysis procedures are proposed for each site.

Research Questions

The following research questions have been developed to guide research at the two sites, but it is recognized that additional questions may be generated as the project continues. The references provided for some research questions represent only a sample of the literature relevant to these questions, and many other resources will be consulted as the investigations proceed.

The archaeological resources associated with sites 31HN220 and 31HN222 include the remains of two small structures (or structure complexes) dating to the 19th and possibly the early 20th centuries. Each site appears to represent a small-scale rural farmstead, considered one of the essential elements of the Carolina or Upland South landscape (Beaman et al. 1998; Jordan-Bychkov 2003; Olson 1998). Although such farmsteads were once ubiquitous, very few sites of this type and time period have been investigated in North Carolina, particularly in the western region of the state (Beaman et al. 1998; Greene n.d.; Linda Hall, personal communication 2008; John Mintz, personal communication 2008).

The investigation of sites 31HN220 and 31HN222 offer the opportunity to explore many aspects of rural domestic life in western North Carolina during this period. The questions identified to this point focus on capturing social and economic data from the resources, and are intended to utilize data from archaeological, documentary, and possibly oral history sources.

1. What is the spatial layout and organization of each archaeological site? What domestic structures and outbuildings were present, and how was the farmstead landscape organized in relation to the nearby creeks, roads, and landscape features?

2. What is the timing and duration of occupation at each site? Do the principal architectural features represent contemporaneous or successive buildings? Is it possible to identify the former owners or inhabitants using documentary or oral historical information?
3. What material culture inventory is represented at each site, and what information can these materials provide concerning the economic status of the inhabitants, and their integration into broader commercial and social networks?
4. Are subsistence practices visible within the archaeological records of each site? What is the historical or archaeological evidence for food storage by the residents? What data can the sites provide regarding the living conditions, diet, and farming practices of these rural occupants?
5. What similarities and differences are visible between the two sites and assemblages, and how are those related to such factors as chronology and the presumed economic status of the inhabitants?
6. What information can these sites provide about broader patterns of settlement growth and abandonment, material culture use, subsistence, and economic patterns in Henderson County and in the North Carolina mountains? How do the architectural patterns, spatial organization, and artifact assemblages and material cultural remains from these sites compare with similar sites that have been investigated (to varying degrees) elsewhere in the Appalachians (e.g., Groover 1998; Horning 1995, 2000a, 2000b; Shumate and Evans-Shumate 1996; Tanner 2004; Webb and Jones 2006), Piedmont (Beaman et al. 1998; Joseph and Reed 1997; Stine 1989), and Sandhills (Steen 2005, 2006, 2008)?

Research Methods

Background Research. The work will begin with additional background research to supplement the more general research conducted as part of the previous survey (Benyshek 2007; Cox et al. 2008). This research will take several forms. On a general level, the researchers will continue to accumulate comparative data on the historic archaeology of western North Carolina and the surrounding region. This will be accomplished both through continuing literature review and through consultations with other researchers in the region.

More specific documentary and oral history research will also be conducted, including continued examination of primary and secondary references concerning Henderson County history, the analysis of historic maps, deeds, and vital statistics and census records, and possible informant interviews. In particular, TRC will attempt to trace the chain of title for each property, and to match information from that research with available census data. In addition, we will consult with former landowners and local historians and genealogists in an attempt to identify individuals with knowledge of the farmsteads and surrounding region.

Field Methods. A variety of field methods are proposed to gather data relevant to the research questions outlined above. Many of the research questions are most effectively answered using data from discrete features and on spatial patterning of features, and for this reason the excavations will include both hand-dug excavation and mechanized stripping and feature excavation. Details concerning the proposed excavations are provided below.

Site Clearing and Preparation. All investigations will begin with site preparation. All downed vegetation and underbrush will be removed from each site, and a survey grid will be established across each site. All excavations will be conducted in the metric system, and reported in both metric and English equivalents.

In association with the site preparation, digital photographs will be taken to document the pre-excavation conditions at each site.

Close Interval Shovel Testing. Excavations will begin with systematic 5-m interval shovel testing across each site area. The shovel testing will continue along each grid line until two consecutive negative shovel tests have been excavated. Each shovel test will be 30 cm in diameter, and all artifacts will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to uniformly recover artifacts. Shovel tests will be excavated to the base of the A/E soil horizon, averaging between 10 and 25 cm in depth. In conjunction with the shovel testing, staff will conduct additional pedestrian survey of adjacent landforms (including steams and ravines) to check for evidence of outlying features such as spring boxes or refuse deposits.

Metal Detector Survey. Limited metal detector survey will be conducted to supplement the shovel testing results. Initially, the metal detector will be used to survey two-m wide transects in a cruciform pattern across each site and the adjacent landform. All hits will be flagged and mapped using the total station, and a sample of up to 100 metal detector hits at each site will be excavated to aid in understanding the distribution of metal artifacts across the site and their relationship to structure and feature locations and apparent activity areas.

Chimney Fall Excavation. At least one apparent chimney fall at each site will be investigated in order to expose and record the original fire box and hearth, and gather information on structure orientation. Any artifacts recovered as part of this work will be piece-plotted as appropriate, and test units may be excavated in the hearth area as appropriate.

Hand-Dug Excavation Units. Up to 12 1 × 1 m square hand-dug excavation units will be excavated at each site to investigate architectural features, gather artifact samples, and to investigate apparent artifact concentrations or features encountered in the shovel testing or metal detector survey. The units at each site will include at least two excavation units placed in an apparent hearth area, and at least three units organized into a 1 × 3 m trench designed to intersect a wall line.

All units will be excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. All soil from the hand-dug units will be screened through ¼-inch or smaller mesh. A level form will be completed for every level excavated and a unit summary form will be completed for each unit. This form will include a description of the strata and recovered artifacts, elevations (both below surface and in reference to the site datum), a plan map showing any features or soil anomalies, and a list of all artifact bags, flotation samples, and other samples removed from the unit. All soils will be described using the Munsell color system and the USDA soil texture designations. The top of each level within each stratum will be scraped and examined for the presence of features. If no features are present, excavation of the next level will proceed. Representative unit profiles will be drawn and photographed, and plan drawings will be made as necessary.

Mechanized Stripping. Following the hand excavation, mechanized stripping will be used to remove the remaining topsoil from the structure and yard area to search for subsurface features, including any hearth-front cellars that may be present. The stripping will be conducted using a backhoe with a toothless bucket. All stripping will be monitored by one or more archaeologists, who will shovel shave the area as necessary and systematically flag all potential features as they are exposed.

Feature Recordation and Excavation. All possible cultural features (pits, postholes, etc.) will be flagged when first exposed and given a unique number for subsequent tracking purposes. Features will then be mapped using a total station, drawn and photographed, and excavated.

Standardized techniques will be used to record and excavate features, although these may vary depending on feature size and apparent type. Initially, each feature will be carefully defined by troweling or shovel

shaving and mapped in plan view. Photographs will be taken of the feature in plan. Each feature will be cross-sectioned along its long axis. The initial half will be excavated by natural strata (fill zones) if these can easily be recognized, or removed in a single unit if not. The feature will then be mapped and photographed in profile, and the remainder of the fill will be excavated by natural strata or fill zones. If at any time a feature is determined to be noncultural in origin (e.g., rodent burrow, tree root), excavation will be terminated.

All information generated from feature excavation will be recorded on a feature form. Standard soil descriptions will be completed for each fill zone, and data will be recorded concerning form, evidence of burning, etc. Flotation samples (12 l in volume) may be taken from each feature depending on its type and significance. The remaining feature fill will be screened through either one-quarter inch mesh or window screen, depending on its provenience.

In the event that large or especially complex features, or large numbers of features, are identified, the Contractor will consult with the District, the SHPO, and the TVA to determine appropriate sampling and excavation strategies.

Human Remains. Although no gravesites are known to be located within the areas to be excavated, it is possible that graves will be identified during the excavations. In the event that apparent marked or unmarked graves are identified, information regarding their number and location will be provided to the developer, so that they can be preserved or relocated in accordance with North Carolina General Statute G.S. 65-106. In the event that human remains are observed, work in the immediate area will stop immediately, and notifications will proceed in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 70-3, *The Unmarked Human Burial and Skeletal Remains Protection Act*.

Laboratory Methods. The following laboratory methods will be employed.

Artifact Processing. All project materials will be returned to TRC's Chapel Hill laboratory for processing. Initially, all artifact and sample bags will be checked against provenience data from field records. The artifacts then will be washed, dried, and rebagged in 4 mil plastic zippered bags.

Artifact Analyses. Historic period artifacts will be classified according to material type and function. Every effort will be made to describe artifacts as precisely as possible, including the identification of specific artifact varieties (e.g., liquor bottle, lamp chimney, teacup, and chamber pot), manufacturers (e.g., Globe Pottery Company), or brands (e.g., Mason's Improved). Ceramic artifacts will be classified according to recognized types (e.g., pearlware, ironstone), and by decorative technique (e.g., hand-painted, transfer print, decal) and vessel form. Similarly, bottles will be described by type, color, size, and closure type. The analysis will include a minimum vessel count for ceramics and glass. When possible, historic artifacts also will be analyzed to determine their date of manufacture. This will involve analysis of individual diagnostic artifacts (e.g., bottles, buttons or coins), as well as the possible application of the mean ceramic dating technique. Published artifact sources that will be used include Fike (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Miller (2000), Nelson (1968), Noël Hume (1969), South (1977), Toulouse (1971), and others. As the final step, sherds will be mended to form complete or partial vessels. The number and proveniences of these mends will be recorded, allowing for quantified cross-mend analysis. This technique provides a means of better understanding the relationship between archaeological areas, units and levels, and their stratigraphic context within a historic site, as well as providing insights into refuse disposal processes and site formation processes.

All artifacts will be grouped according to the artifact pattern model originally devised by South (1977) and revised by Garrow (1982). Although originally developed by South for the identification of artifact patterning among British Colonial sites, the model will be used here *only* as a method of artifact

classification. This allows for the organization of artifacts on both the provenience and component levels, and also facilitates any future cross-comparisons with other assemblages formatted in this manner.

Any prehistoric artifacts that are recovered will be analyzed according to standard regional typologies.

Other Specialized Analyses. Flotation samples will be processed using a Flote-Tech system from Dausman Technical Services, or its equivalent. This electric-powered flotation tank separates heavy and light fractions, and a removable dam can be slipped into place to gather very light materials from the heavy fraction, such as bone and dense charcoal. The resulting light and heavy fractions will be dried for further processing.

Archaeobotanical analyses of handpicked and flotation samples will follow a modification of the procedure outlined by Yarnell (1974:113-114). First, all samples will be sieved through 4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm, and 0.5 mm screens. Contaminants will be removed before weighing charcoal with an electronic balance accurate to 0.0001 g. In large samples, contamination weight will be estimated by using a riffle sampler to produce a subsample for quantitative analysis. Charcoal larger than 2 mm will be sorted and quantified by counting fragments; charcoal 0.5–2 mm will be scanned for presence/absence of rare categories; and seeds removed. For wood charcoal, the objective will be to identify 20 fragments larger than 2 mm for most samples. For identification, the transverse section of the wood will be studied at 30–280X magnification after manually breaking the charcoal to obtain a clean section. From counts of the charcoal larger than 2 mm, the percentage occurrence of charcoal types by weight can be approximated. Uncarbonized plant remains from most shallow archaeological contexts will be assumed to be more recent inclusions and will not be tabulated.

The faunal analyses will concentrate on identifying the economic use(s) of the specimens by the site's inhabitants. Faunal remains will be removed from all excavated contexts and analyzed according to species, portion, size, age at time of death, burning, other intentional cultural modification, and any postdepositional alteration and/or modification. Nondiagnostic fragments will be sorted as either thermally altered or nonthermally altered. The Number of Individual Specimens (NIS) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be ascertained for each taxon.

Curation. All artifacts, field notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered from the project will be temporally curated by the Contractor. Permanent curation arrangements will be determined in consultation with the client and SHPO.

Reporting. A Management Summary documenting the successful completion of the fieldwork phase of the project will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within ten days of the completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigations. This summary will document that the work has been completed in accordance with the data recovery plan, and should provide sufficient information for construction clearance to be granted.

The draft technical report will be submitted to the client, the OSA, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within eight months after completion of the fieldwork. This report will meet all North Carolina state guidelines. The final report will address the comments received from all reviewers, will be submitted within 30 days of receipt of all draft report review comments. Final report copies will be supplied to the client, the OSA, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI, and will be made available to appropriate research facilities.

PERSONNEL

The investigations at 31HN220 and 31HN222 will be carried out by personnel from TRC's Chapel Hill and Asheville offices. Mr. Paul Webb, Program Manager for those offices, will serve as Project Manager.

The Principal Investigator for the project will be Ms. Heather Olson. Ms. Olson possesses a M.A. degree in Anthropology from Louisiana State University, and has directed fieldwork for several previous historic projects throughout North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Other staff members and specialists will be assigned once project scheduling is determined.

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APPENDIX 2

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 31HN227
AT THE SEVEN FALLS GOLF AND RIVER CLUB,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

INTRODUCTION

This data recovery plan specifies measures to mitigate adverse effects to NRHP-eligible archaeological site 31HN227, which will be impacted by planned construction of the Seven Falls Golf and River Club in Henderson County, North Carolina. This prehistoric site is situated in the golf course portion of Phase I of the development, and is scheduled to be destroyed by construction. As outlined below, data recovery excavations are proposed to mitigate the effects to this site and to allow construction in the area to proceed. In the event that future project design changes allow for the preservation or avoidance of part of this site, TRC will notify the parties to the MOA of this fact, and propose appropriate modifications to this plan.

PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

31HN227 dates primarily to the Middle to Late Woodland period, and is situated on a low terrace west of Little Willow Creek, just below its confluence with Folly Creek (Cox et al. 2008:56–62). The site was first identified during the 2007 Seven Falls reconnaissance survey, when a single shovel test produced 10 prehistoric artifacts, including two ceramic sherds and eight pieces of debitage (Benyshek 2007a). A surface collection conducted during the reconnaissance produced an additional six debitage fragments, as well as a core and a projectile point/knife.

An additional 82 shovel tests were excavated at the site during the 2008 survey, 34 of which produced prehistoric artifacts (Cox et al. 2008:56–62). The artifacts were confined to the plow zone and were not abundant, with most shovel tests containing only one to two artifacts. Based on the survey data, 31HN227 measures up to 140 m northeast-southwest by 80 m northwest-southeast, for a total site area of approximately 7900 m². It is likely that the site size (as determined by the plowzone scatter) may be exaggerated somewhat due to the redistribution of artifacts through plowing, however, and it is anticipated that subsurface features are likely confined to a smaller area.

The combined reconnaissance/survey assemblage consisted of 84 artifacts, including 22 ceramic sherds, 43 pieces of lithic debitage, 10 lithic tools, eight fire cracked rocks and one recent historic glass fragment. The identifiable sherds recovered from the survey are Connestee simple stamped, indicating a Middle to Late Woodland period occupation (ca. A.D. 200–800). The lithic debitage assemblage includes quartz ($n=28$), quartzite ($n=10$), chert ($n=4$) and rhyolite ($n=1$).

Subsequent to the initial survey, and at the recommendation of the Office of State Archaeology, mechanized stripping was conducted on portions of the site to investigate the potential for subsurface pit features and posts. A total of 847 m² was stripped, resulting in the identification and excavation of six confirmed small pit features and ten more equivocal postholes. The pit features include an apparent earth oven and five medium to small pits (including one with expanding sides).

The testing artifact assemblage (excluding materials from flotation samples) includes an additional 45 chipped stone and 37 ceramic artifacts, including apparent Connestee simple stamped and cord marked ceramics, a check-stamped sherd (likely either Pigeon or Connestee), a Woodland stemmed point, and a small triangular point dating to the Mississippian or proto-historic periods.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

The following plan begins with a review of research questions that can potentially be addressed using data from 31HN227. Following this review, subsequent sections detail the proposed research procedures, including those for background research, fieldwork, laboratory analyses, reporting, and curation, as well as procedures to be used in the event of the discovery of potential human graves or remains.

Research Questions

The following research questions have been developed to guide research at 31HN227, but it is recognized that additional questions may be generated as the project continues, particularly if a substantial Mississippian component is identified. The references provided for some research questions represent only a sample of the literature relevant to these questions, and many other resources will be consulted as the investigations proceed.

1. What is the chronology of the Middle to Late Woodland occupation(s) at 31HN227? What ceramic types are present, and how do associated dates compare with ideas on Middle to Late Woodland chronology outlined by Keel (1976), Wetmore (2002), Wetmore et al. (2000), and others? Do the Connestee materials at 31HN227 date solely to the Middle Woodland period, or is there any confirmation at this site that use of Connestee ceramics extended into the Late Woodland period (cf. Robinson et al. 1994; Wetmore et al. 2000)?
2. What minority ceramic types are present, and how do they relate to the (presumably) more dominant Connestee type? If Swift Creek materials are present, do they appear to represent a distinct occupation (as at the Sneed Site [Benyshek 2008]), or were they used alongside the Connestee wares?
3. What ceramic vessel forms are present in the assemblage? How do these compare with contemporaneous vessel assemblages documented elsewhere in western North Carolina and the Southeast (e.g., Benyshek 2007b; Blanton et al. 1986; Sassaman et al. 1993; Webb i.p.)?
4. What types of lithic materials are present in the assemblage, and how were they used by the site's occupants? Does the predominance of quartz and quartzite in the survey and testing assemblage represent Middle to Late Woodland use of local raw materials, or does it possibly relate to minor Archaic period use of this landform?
5. What cultigens are present in the Middle to Late Woodland contexts at 31HN227, and what was their apparent role in the diet? Is there additional evidence for cultivation of maygrass and sumpweed, as was discovered during the work at Cherokee EMS (Benyshek 2007b) and other sites in western North Carolina? Are other presumed native cultigens (e.g., squash, gourd, sunflower, knotweed, chenopodium, and little barley) present in these contexts as well? Is there any evidence for the presence of maize, as was found at Icehouse Bottom and California Creek (Chapman and Cites 1987; Crites 1998)? How do the subsistence practices evident at this site compare with those from surrounding regions (Crites 1997; Fritz 1990, 1993; Smith 1992; Yarnell and Black 1985)?
6. What is the nature of the Middle to Late Woodland occupation at 31HN227? Does this site appear to represent a multi-seasonal or year-round farmstead or hamlet, or do the materials appear to result from more short-term occupations? If structures are present, what is their form, and how do they compare with Middle Woodland structures documented elsewhere in the Southeast by Wetmore (1989, 1996), Anderson (1985), Webb (i.p.) and others?
7. What types of storage and cooking facilities are present at the site? Does the spatial organization of these facilities, and any structural remains present, provide any indications regarding the size and composition of the group(s) using the site?
8. How do the Middle to Late Woodland components at 31HN227 compare with those from sites elsewhere in western North Carolina, including those at other sites in the French Broad drainage

(Biltmore Mound [Kimball and Shumate 2003], Bent Creek [Shumate and Kimball 2006] and 31BN828 [Pare et al. 2007]) as well as elsewhere (Robinson 1989, 1996; Benyshek 2007b; Keel 1976)? What information can this site provide about social and economic patterns in the region during this time period?

9. Is there additional evidence for a Mississippian or proto-historic component at 31HN227? If so, what was the nature of that occupation, and how does it relate to contemporary developments elsewhere in the French Broad and adjacent drainages?

Research Methods

Background Research. The work will begin with additional background research concerning the nature of Middle to Late Woodland sites in western North Carolina. This work will include examination of technical reports and other materials on file at the Office of State Archaeology in Asheville or Raleigh, as well as conversations with other researchers working in this area.

Field Methods. The following field methods are proposed for the 31HN227 data recovery excavations. The research questions outlined above are most effectively answered using data from discrete features and concerning the spatial patterning of features and posts, and for this reason the excavations will focus on mechanized stripping, followed by mapping and excavation of features and posts. Details concerning the proposed excavations are provided below.

Site Clearing and Preparation. No additional site clearing is needed prior to the investigations. The excavations will utilize the metric grid that was established during the testing excavations.

Mechanized Stripping. Mechanized stripping will be used to remove the topsoil from at least 60% of the remaining site area, for a total excavated area (including the tested area) of approximately 5000 m². The stripping will proceed in such a fashion so that all parts of the site are examined. In the event that some areas of the site are determined to contain no cultural features, work in those areas can be terminated following consultation with the parties to this MOA. Conversely, if large areas of the site are found to contain features, posts, or potential human burials, additional excavation beyond that planned may be required.

The stripping will only be conducted using a backhoe or trackhoe with a toothless bucket. All stripping will be monitored by one or more archaeologists, who will shovel shave the area as necessary and systematically flag all potential features as they are exposed.

Feature Recordation and Excavation. All possible cultural features (pits, postholes, etc.) will be flagged when first exposed and given a unique number for subsequent tracking purposes. Features will then be mapped using a total station, drawn and photographed, and excavated.

Standardized techniques will be used to record and excavate features, although these may vary depending on feature size and apparent type. Initially, each feature will be carefully defined by troweling or shovel shaving and mapped in plan view. Photographs will be taken of the feature in plan. Each feature (except for potential graves) will be cross-sectioned along its long axis. The initial half will be excavated by natural strata (fill zones) if these can easily be recognized, or removed in a single unit if not. The feature will then be mapped and photographed in profile, and the remainder of the fill will be excavated by natural strata or fill zones. If at any time a feature is determined to be noncultural in origin (e.g., rodent burrow, tree root), excavation will be terminated.

All information generated from feature excavation will be recorded on a feature form. Standard soil descriptions will be completed for each fill zone, and data will be recorded concerning form, evidence of burning, etc. Flotation samples (minimal 12 l in volume) will be taken from each fill zone or feature, depending on its type and significance. The remaining feature fill will be screened through one-quarter inch mesh.

In the event that large or especially complex features, or large numbers of features, are identified, the Contractor will consult with the parties to the MOA to determine appropriate sampling and excavation strategies.

Human Remains. It is possible that graves will be identified during the excavations. In the event that apparent graves are identified, information regarding their number and location will be provided to the parties to the MOA so that consultations can be conducted concerning their treatment. In the event that human remains are observed, work in the burial area will stop immediately, and notifications will proceed in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 70-3, *The Unmarked Human Burial and Skeletal Remains Protection Act*, and the terms of the MOA.

Laboratory Methods. The following laboratory methods will be employed.

Artifact Processing. All project materials will be returned to TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory for processing. Initially, all artifact and sample bags will be checked against provenience data from field records. The artifacts then will be washed, dried, and rebagged in 4 mil plastic zippered bags.

Artifact Analyses. Prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts will be analyzed in TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory. All artifact data will be entered into a computer spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel or Access. The prehistoric artifact analysis will focus on identifying assemblages and/or technological attributes diagnostic of particular temporal and geographical cultural trends. The artifacts will be identified according to established regional types or styles.

Lithic Artifacts. Lithic artifacts will first be sorted into a number of general categories, including chipped stone tools, chipped stone debitage, groundstone, and fire-cracked rock. Chipped stone tools will then be described by general type (e.g. projectile point/hafted biface, biface, unifacial scraper, retouched flake, etc.). When possible, projectile points will be assigned type names based on those developed by previous regional researchers (e.g. Coe 1964; Dickens 1976; Keel 1976). Relevant measurements will be taken for unbroken specimens, the raw material will be recorded (see below), and the artifact will be weighed.

Unmodified chipped stone debitage will be sorted by raw material, and further subdivided by size grades (<1 cm, 1–2 cm, etc.) and amount of cortex present. The following three categories for cortex measurements will be used: 90–100 percent (primary flake); 10–90 percent (secondary flake); and 0–10 percent (tertiary flake).

The raw material will be recorded for each chipped stone artifact. In addition to recording basic raw material type (e.g., chert, quartz, and quartzite), raw materials will be sorted by meaningful, regionally recognized types (such as Knox chert, Del Rio jasper, etc.) or by other provisional types as much as possible.

Groundstone artifacts will be analyzed individually, and categorized according to their morphology, the nature and extent of modification, raw material, and apparent function.

Fire-cracked rock (FCR) and apparent unmodified rock fragments from all contexts will be counted and weighed and then discarded. This process may take place in the field for non-feature materials; materials

from features will be washed and examined in the laboratory before being discarded. Representative samples of FCR from feature contexts will also be retained for possible analysis.

Ceramic Artifacts. Prehistoric ceramics will first be separated into fragments greater and smaller than 2 cm; fragments smaller than 2 cm will be scanned for ceramics beads, pipe fragments, or similar artifacts; the remaining small sherds will be counted and weighed but not otherwise analyzed.

All sherds larger than 2 cm will be subjected to detailed analysis. Each sherd will be characterized according to surface treatment and decoration (i.e., fabric impressed, plain, complicated stamped), temper type and size, and location of the extant fragment(s) in the original vessel (i.e., rim, neck, body, etc.).

The aplastic (inclusion) content will be documented as the type (or raw material) of the major material present. Sand temper will be identified using fine (< 0.25 mm), medium (0.25–0.5 mm), or coarse (>0.5 mm) categories. The inclusion of very coarse sand will also be noted. Other temper types that will be found include crushed quartz, other crushed rock, and limestone.

Surface decoration will be recorded by type (e.g., simple stamped), and major decorative mode characteristics will be recorded. The surface decoration–aplastic content from the preliminary analysis will be compared to published type descriptions; type names will be applied as feasible.

Sherd thickness on rim specimens will be measured when possible 3 cm below the lip. Vessel diameters will be recorded when portions were represented by large enough rims to measure arcs. Minimum vessel counts will be recorded for the significant sherd-bearing features. Cross mending will be accomplished, but sherd counts will not be altered based on these results unless the break was obviously fresh.

Other Specialized Analyses. Flotation samples will be processed using a Flote-Tech system from Dausman Technical Services, or its equivalent. This electric-powered flotation tank separates heavy and light fractions, and a removable dam can be slipped into place to gather very light materials from the heavy fraction, such as bone and dense charcoal. The resulting light and heavy fractions will be dried for further processing.

Archaeobotanical analyses of handpicked and flotation samples will follow a modification of the procedure outlined by Yarnell (1974:113–114). First, all samples will be sieved through 4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm, and 0.5 mm screens. Contaminants will be removed before weighing charcoal with an electronic balance accurate to 0.0001 g. In large samples, contamination weight will be estimated by using a riffle sampler to produce a subsample for quantitative analysis. Charcoal larger than 2 mm will be sorted and quantified by counting fragments; charcoal 0.5–2 mm will be scanned for presence/absence of rare categories; and seeds removed. For wood charcoal, the objective will be to identify 20 fragments larger than 2 mm for most samples. For identification, the transverse section of the wood will be studied at 30–280X magnification after manually breaking the charcoal to obtain a clean section. From counts of the charcoal larger than 2 mm, the percentage occurrence of charcoal types by weight can be approximated. Uncarbonized plant remains from most shallow archaeological contexts will be assumed to be more recent inclusions and will not be tabulated.

The faunal analyses will concentrate on identifying the economic use(s) of the specimens by the site's inhabitants. Faunal remains will be removed from all excavated contexts and analyzed according to species, portion, size, age at time of death, burning, other intentional cultural modification, and any postdepositional alteration and/or modification. Nondiagnostic fragments will be sorted as either thermally altered or nonthermally altered. The Number of Individual Specimens (NIS) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be ascertained for each taxon.

AMS or conventional radiocarbon samples will be drawn from carbonized remains recovered from discrete features and stratigraphic contexts. Whenever possible, attempts will be made to date identifiable botanical remains (i.e., specific seeds, cupules, etc.) rather than unidentifiable charcoal fragments. A minimum of four assays will be obtained if sufficient suitable materials are recovered.

Curation. All artifacts, field notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered from the project will be temporally curated by TRC. Permanent curation arrangements will be determined in consultation with the client and SHPO.

Reporting. A Management Summary documenting the successful completion of the fieldwork phase of the project will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within ten days of the completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigations. This summary will document that the work has been completed in accordance with the data recovery plan, and should provide sufficient information for construction clearance to be granted.

The draft technical report will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within eight months after completion of the fieldwork. This report will meet all North Carolina state guidelines. The final report will address the comments received from all reviewers, and will be submitted within 30 days of receipt of all draft report review comments. Final report copies will be supplied to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI, and will be made available to appropriate research facilities.

PERSONNEL

The investigations at 31HN227 will be carried out by personnel from TRC's Chapel Hill and Asheville offices. Mr. Paul Webb, Program Manager for those offices, will serve as Project Manager. The Principal Investigator for the project will be Ms. Tasha Benyshek. Ms. Benyshek earned a M.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of Alabama-Birmingham, and has directed numerous previous projects in western North Carolina. Other staff members and specialists will be assigned once project scheduling is determined.

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APPENDIX 3

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 31HN239
AND 31HN245 AT THE SEVEN FALLS GOLF AND RIVER CLUB,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**COE ACTION I.D. # 2007-3367
ER 07-0660**

INTRODUCTION

This data recovery plan specifies measures to mitigate adverse effects to NRHP-eligible archaeological sites 31HN239 and 31HN245, which will be impacted by planned construction of the Seven Falls Golf and River Club in Henderson County, North Carolina. These prehistoric sites are situated in the residential portion of Phase III of the development, and are scheduled to be destroyed by construction. As outlined below, data recovery excavations are proposed to mitigate the effects to these sites and to allow construction in the area to proceed. In the event that future project design changes allow for the preservation or avoidance of parts or all of these sites, TRC will notify the parties to the MOA of this fact, and propose appropriate modifications to this plan.

PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Sites 31HN239 and 31HN245 are Archaic period sites situated in the uplands in the southern portion of the Seven Falls tract (Cox et al. 2008).

31HN239

31HN239 is an apparent single component Middle Archaic site situated on a relatively level, upland ridge toe adjacent to Folly Road, at its junction with another unnamed road. The landform slopes to the east and is bounded on the west by the abovementioned, unnamed road/trail and to the south by Folly Road. To the north, the landform rises slightly before sloping back down, but the site seems confined to this lower, more southerly portion of the ridge. Seven of 19 shovel tests at the site produced a total of 35 lithic artifacts, including two quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points/knives. The soil sequence is relatively consistent across the site and consists of a 15 to 25 cm thick, dark yellowish brown loamy sand A horizon, overlying yellowish brown to strong brown sandy loam to clay. The site appears to be unplowed, although there has likely been some disturbance from logging.

31HN245

31HN245 is an apparent single component Archaic site situated on a relatively level, upland terrace adjacent to the south of an unnamed tributary of Folly Creek. The landform slopes up sharply to the south, and the site is bounded on the east and west by two steep sided, seasonal drainages. Fifteen shovel tests were excavated at the site during the survey, eight of which produced a total of 92 prehistoric lithic artifacts; five additional artifacts were recovered from the surface. The soil sequence encountered was quite consistent, and included a relatively thin (8 cm thick) black silt humic layer, underlain by a brown to dark yellowish brown silt that extended from 8 to 22 cm below the surface and overlay strong brown clay subsoil. Artifacts were recovered from the uppermost two soil layers and were possibly confined to the second stratum.

The 97 lithic artifacts recovered include four quartz biface fragments. None of these are diagnostic, but the predominance of quartz in the assemblage suggests a Middle Archaic date. Sixty-nine of the artifacts were found in a single shovel test, and although no stained soil was apparent in that excavation, the high concentration of material suggests that a feature of some type is likely present. Another shovel test recovered material from ca. 32 cm below the surface and in association with charcoal-flecked soils; possibly indicating a second feature location.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

The following plan begins with a review of research questions *that can potentially be addressed using data* from 31HN239 and 31HN245. Following this review, subsequent sections detail

procedures, including those for background research, fieldwork, laboratory analyses, reporting, and curation, as well as procedures to be used in the event of the discovery of potential human graves or remains.

Research Questions

The following research questions have been developed to guide investigations at 31HN239 and 31HN245. These questions focus on gaining an understanding of the chronology and spatial organization of each site, which coupled with data on features and tool assemblages can be used to increase understanding of Middle Archaic occupations in the North Carolina mountains. The references provided for some research questions represent only a sample of the literature relevant to these questions, and many other resources will be consulted as the investigations proceed.

1. What is the chronology of the Archaic period occupation(s) at 31HN239 and 31HN245? Do both sites represent single-component (or largely single-component) Middle Archaic occupations, as is indicated by the survey data?
2. Does test unit excavation at these sites support survey indications that both are unplowed and minimally disturbed?
3. How do the tool assemblages from these sites compare to one another, and to those documented at the Slipoff Branch Site (Purrington 1981), Cold Canyon (Shumate and Kimball 2001) and other Middle Archaic period sites in western North Carolina and elsewhere (e.g., Chapman 1977; Purrington 1983)?
4. How do patterns of lithic raw material procurement and use at these sites compare with those documented by Bass (1975)? Is there any evidence for procurement and use of non-local raw materials, or are the assemblages dominated by locally available quartz and quartzite?
5. What is the spatial distribution of artifacts and features at these sites? How do these distributions compare with one another, and with models of hunter-gather site organization discussed by Cable (2005), Cantley and Cable (2002), and McNutt (2008) for sites in the North Carolina Sandhills and elsewhere?
6. What types of activities appear to have been conducted at these sites, and what types of occupations are represented? How do these sites compare with previous models of Archaic settlement in the mountains and elsewhere, including those discussed by Bass (1975), Chapman (1977), Claggett and Cable (1982), Davis (1990), Sassaman and Brooks (1990), and Yu (2001)?

Research Methods

Background Research. The work will begin with background research concerning comparable Archaic sites in western North Carolina and in the surrounding region. This work will include examination of technical reports and other materials on file at the Office of State Archaeology in Asheville or Raleigh, as well as conversations with other researchers working in this area.

Field Methods. The following field methods are proposed for the 31HN239 and 31HN245 data recovery excavations. These methods are based on those currently used to investigate other minimally disturbed Archaic sites in the Sandhills, as discussed by Cable (2005) and McNutt (2008), but have been modified to fit the particular characteristics of these sites.

Site Clearing and Preparation. Hand clearing of underbrush will be conducted at each site as needed to facilitate mapping and excavations. A metric grid will be established prior to the work, and will be used to guide the excavations. Prior to beginning excavation, topographic maps of each site will be constructed using the total station.

Initial Shovel Testing. Work at each site will begin with excavation of systematic shovel tests at 5-m intervals across each site to identify the overall pattern of artifact distributions. These tests will be 30 cm in diameter, and will be excavated in natural levels. Soil from each test will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Revised artifact density maps will then be constructed for each site, and used to guide the subsequent excavation. An estimated 180 shovel tests will be required for this work, including 100 tests at 31HN239 and 80 tests at 31HN245.

Initial Test Unit Excavation. Following the initial shovel testing, four 1 × 1 m test units will be excavated at each site to gather more detailed information on site stratigraphy and vertical artifact distributions. These units will be distributed in various areas of artifact concentrations. Based on the results of these units, and soil profiles observed during the initial shovel testing, a determination will be made concerning the extent of site disturbance based on logging, plowing, or other factors.

Each unit will be excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels within natural strata (including the A horizon). All soil from the hand-excavated units will be screened through ¼-inch or smaller mesh. A level form will be completed for every level excavated and a unit summary form will be completed for each unit. This form will include a description of the strata and recovered artifacts, elevations (both below surface and in reference to the site datum), a plan map showing any features or soil anomalies, and a list of all artifact bags, flotation samples, and other samples removed from the unit. All soils will be described using the Munsell color system and the USDA soil texture designations. The top of each level within each stratum will be troweled and examined for the presence of features. If no features are present, excavation of the next level will proceed. Representative unit profiles will be drawn and photographed, and plan and profile drawings made as needed.

Supplemental Shovel Test Excavation. Once this assessment is made, additional shovel tests will be excavated at 2.5 m intervals in selected areas of each site to better isolate artifact concentrations and allow selection of areas for block excavations. Based on previous work in the Sandhills (Cable 2005; McNutt 2008), this shovel test interval has been found to provide reasonable definition of small artifact concentrations. As with the previous shovel tests, revised artifact density maps will then be constructed for each area. An estimated 400 shovel tests will be required for this stage of investigations, including 200 tests at 31HN239 and 200 tests at 31HN245.

Block Excavations. Based on the results of the shovel tests, block excavations will be excavated to investigate at least one artifact concentration at 31HN239 and two artifact concentrations at 31HN245. In addition to encompassing an artifact concentration, each block will also include the relatively low density areas surrounding the concentration (which could be the location of structures or other activity areas). Each block will be composed of multiple 1 × 1 m units, which will be excavated in 50 × 50 cm squares to provide maximum control over horizontal artifact distributions. Based on the results of the previous work, each 50 × 50 cm square will either be excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural levels (if there are indications of intact artifact distributions within the A horizon) or by natural levels (if there are no such indications).

In the event that the block excavations do not include the two apparent feature locations documented at 31HN245, additional small block excavations will be placed to examine those and any similar potential features discovered during the shovel testing.

Up to 160 square meters will be allocated to block excavation, including 80 square meters at 31HN239 and 80 square meters at 31HN245.

Feature Recordation and Excavation. All possible cultural features (pits, hearths, etc.) will be flagged when first exposed and given a unique number for subsequent tracking purposes. Features will then be mapped, drawn and photographed, and excavated separately from the surrounding matrix.

Standardized techniques will be used to record and excavate features, although these may vary depending on feature size and apparent type. Initially, each feature will be carefully defined by troweling or shovel shaving and mapped in plan view. Photographs will be taken of the feature in plan. Each feature (except for potential graves) will be cross-sectioned along its long axis. The initial half will be excavated by natural strata (fill zones) if these can easily be recognized, or removed in a single unit if not. The feature will then be mapped and photographed in profile, and the remainder of the fill will be excavated by natural strata or fill zones. If at any time a feature is determined to be noncultural in origin (e.g., rodent burrow, tree root), excavation will be terminated.

All information generated from feature excavation will be recorded on a feature form. Standard soil descriptions will be completed for each fill zone, and data will be recorded concerning form, evidence of burning, etc. Flotation samples (minimal 12 l in volume) will be taken from each fill zone or feature, depending on its type and significance. The remaining feature fill will be screened through either one-quarter inch mesh or window screen, depending on its provenience.

In the event that large or especially complex features, or large numbers of features, are identified, the Contractor will consult with the parties to the MOA to determine appropriate sampling and excavation strategies.

Mechanized Stripping. If the block excavations demonstrate that intact features are present extending into the B horizon at either or both of these sites, additional portions of the sites will be examined through mechanized stripping. If this is determined feasible, a backhoe or trackhoe with a toothless bucket will be used to remove the remaining topsoil from at least 25% of the remaining site areas. All stripping will be monitored by one or more archaeologists, who will shovel shave the area as necessary and systematically flag all potential features as they are exposed. Feature excavation will then proceed as outlined above.

Human Remains. It is possible that human graves will be identified during the excavations. In the event that apparent graves are identified, information regarding their number and location will be provided to the parties to the MOA so that consultations can be conducted concerning their treatment. In the event that human remains are observed, work in the burial area will stop immediately, and notifications will proceed in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 70-3, *The Unmarked Human Burial and Skeletal Remains Protection Act*, and the terms of the MOA.

Laboratory Methods. The following laboratory methods will be employed.

Artifact Processing. All project materials will be returned to TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory for processing. Initially, all artifact and sample bags will be checked against provenience data from field records. The artifacts then will be washed, dried, and rebagged in 4 mil plastic zippered bags.

Artifact Analyses. Prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts will be analyzed in TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory. All artifact data will be entered into a computer spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel or Access. The prehistoric artifact analysis will focus on identifying assemblages and/or technological attributes diagnostic of particular temporal and geographical cultural trends. The artifacts will be identified according to established regional types or styles.

Lithic Artifacts. Lithic artifacts will first be sorted into a number of general categories, including chipped stone tools, chipped stone debitage, groundstone, and fire cracked rock. Chipped stone tools will then be described by general type (e.g. projectile point/hafted biface, biface, unifacial scraper, retouched flake, etc.). When possible, projectile points will be assigned type names based on those developed by previous regional researchers (e.g. Coe 1964; Dickens 1976; Keel 1976). Relevant measurements will be taken for unbroken specimens, the raw material will be recorded (see below), and the artifact will be weighed.

Unmodified chipped stone debitage will be sorted by raw material, and further subdivided by size grades (<1 cm, 1–2 cm, etc.) and amount of cortex present. The following three categories for cortex measurements will be used: 90–100 percent (primary flake); 10–90 percent (secondary flake); and 0–10 percent (tertiary flake).

The raw material will be recorded for each chipped stone artifact. In addition to recording basic raw material type (e.g., chert, quartz, and quartzite), raw materials will be sorted by meaningful, regionally recognized types (such as Knox chert, Del Rio jasper, etc.) or by other provisional types as much as possible.

Groundstone artifacts will be analyzed individually, and categorized according to their morphology, the nature and extent of modification, raw material, and apparent function.

Fire cracked rock (FCR) and apparent unmodified rock fragments from all contexts will be counted and weighed and then discarded. This process may take place in the field for non-feature materials; materials from features will be washed and examined in the laboratory before being discarded. Representative samples of FCR from feature contexts will also be retained for possible analysis.

Ceramic Artifacts. Prehistoric ceramics will first be separated into fragments greater and smaller than 2 cm; fragments smaller than 2 cm will be scanned for ceramics beads, pipe fragments, or similar artifacts; the remaining small sherds will be counted and weighed but not otherwise analyzed.

All sherds larger than 2 cm will be subjected to detailed analysis. Each sherd will be characterized according to surface treatment and decoration (i.e., fabric impressed, plain, complicated stamped), temper type and size, and location of the extant fragment(s) in the original vessel (i.e., rim, neck, body, etc.).

The aplastic (inclusion) content will be documented as the type (or raw material) of the major material present. Sand temper will be identified using fine (< 0.25 mm), medium (0.25–0.5 mm), or coarse (>0.5 mm) categories. The inclusion of very coarse sand will also be noted. Other temper types that will be found include crushed quartz, other crushed rock, and limestone.

Surface decoration will be recorded by type (e.g., simple stamped), and major decorative mode characteristics will be recorded. The surface decoration–aplastic content from the preliminary analysis will be compared to published type descriptions; type names will be applied as feasible.

Sherd thickness on rim specimens will be measured when possible 3 cm below the lip. Vessel diameters will be recorded when portions are represented by large enough rims to measure arcs. Minimum vessel counts will be recorded for the significant sherd-bearing features. Cross mending will be accomplished, but sherd counts will not be altered based on these results unless the break is obviously fresh.

Other Specialized Analyses. Flotation samples will be processed using a Flote-Tech system from Dausman Technical Services, or its equivalent. This electric-powered flotation tank separates heavy and light fractions, and a removable dam can be slipped into place to gather very light materials from the

heavy fraction, such as bone and dense charcoal. The resulting light and heavy fractions will be dried for further processing.

Archaeobotanical analyses of handpicked and flotation samples will follow a modification of the procedure outlined by Yarnell (1974:113–114). First, all samples will be sieved through 4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm, and 0.5 mm screens. Contaminants will be removed before weighing charcoal with an electronic balance accurate to 0.0001 g. In large samples, contamination weight will be estimated by using a riffle sampler to produce a subsample for quantitative analysis. Charcoal larger than 2 mm will be sorted and quantified by counting fragments; charcoal 0.5–2 mm will be scanned for presence/absence of rare categories; and seeds removed. For wood charcoal, the objective will be to identify 20 fragments larger than 2 mm for most samples. For identification, the transverse section of the wood will be studied at 30–280X magnification after manually breaking the charcoal to obtain a clean section. From counts of the charcoal larger than 2 mm, the percentage occurrence of charcoal types by weight can be approximated. Uncarbonized plant remains from most shallow archaeological contexts will be assumed to be more recent inclusions and will not be tabulated.

It is unlikely that faunal remains will be recovered from these open-air Archaic sites. If such remains are recovered, however, specimens will be analyzed according to species, portion, size, age at time of death, burning, other intentional cultural modification, and any postdepositional alteration and/or modification. Nondiagnostic fragments will be sorted as either thermally altered or nonthermally altered. The Number of Individual Specimens (NIS) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be ascertained for each taxon.

AMS or conventional radiocarbon samples will be drawn from carbonized remains recovered from discrete features and stratigraphic contexts. Whenever possible, attempts will be made to date identifiable botanical remains (i.e., specific seeds, cupules, etc.) rather than unidentifiable charcoal fragments. A minimum of two assays will be obtained if sufficient suitable materials are recovered.

Curation. All artifacts, field notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered from the project will be temporally curated by TRC. Permanent curation arrangements will be determined in consultation with the client and SHPO.

Reporting. A Management Summary documenting the successful completion of the fieldwork phase of the project will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within ten days of the completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigations. This summary will document that the work has been completed in accordance with the data recovery plan, and should provide sufficient information for construction clearance to be granted.

The draft technical report will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within eight months after completion of the fieldwork. This report will meet all North Carolina state guidelines. The final report will address the comments received from all reviewers, and will be submitted within 30 days of receipt of all draft report review comments. Final report copies will be supplied to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI, and will be made available to appropriate research facilities.

PERSONNEL

The investigations at 31HN239 and 31HN245 will be carried out by personnel from TRC's Chapel Hill and Asheville offices. Mr. Paul Webb, Program Manager for those offices, will serve as Project Manager. The Principal Investigator for the project will be Ms. Tasha Benyshek. Ms. Benyshek earned a M.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of Alabama-Birmingham, and has directed numerous

previous projects in western North Carolina. Other staff members and specialists will be assigned once project scheduling is determined.

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APPENDIX 4

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 31HN243
AT THE SEVEN FALLS GOLF AND RIVER CLUB,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

COE ACTION I.D. # 2007-3367

ER 07-0660

INTRODUCTION

This data recovery plan specifies measures to mitigate adverse effects to NRHP-eligible archaeological site 31HN243, which will be impacted by planned construction of the Seven Falls Golf and River Club in Henderson County, North Carolina. This prehistoric site is situated in the residential portion of Phase IV of the development, and is scheduled to be destroyed by construction. As outlined below, data recovery excavations are proposed to mitigate the effects to this site and to allow construction in the area to proceed. In the event that future project design changes allow for the preservation or avoidance of this site, TRC will notify the parties to the MOA of this fact, and propose appropriate modifications to this plan.

PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

31HN243 is a small rockshelter site situated on the upper reaches of Folly Creek (Cox et al. 2008:91). The site lies on a small bench on the south and west side of the creek, under a large boulder overhang; the total flat area within and in front of the overhang measures approximately 5 × 3 m. This site was identified during the 2008 survey, when a single shovel test within the shelter produced four pieces of debitage. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and additional excavations were not conducted at that time due to the site's restricted size.

The shovel test encountered approximately 35 cm of deposits overlying rock, but it is likely that the depth of deposits vary within the shelter. It is unclear whether the rock encountered in the shovel test represents bedrock or possible roof fall.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

The following plan begins with a review of research questions that can potentially be addressed using data from 31HN243. Following this review, subsequent sections detail the proposed research procedures, including those for background research, fieldwork, laboratory analyses, reporting, and curation, as well as procedures to be used in the event of the discovery of potential human graves or remains.

Research Questions

The following research questions have been developed to guide the investigation at 31HN243, and focus on gaining an understanding of the chronology and nature of the activities carried out within and in front of the shelter. Depending on the nature of the recovered materials, additional research questions will be developed to guide the analysis and reporting.

1. What is the chronology of the rockshelter occupation? Does the artifact assemblage result from a single visit, or can multiple occupations be identified based on artifact or raw material types, or the spatial distribution of artifacts or features? How does the history of occupation relate to that of the Seven Falls tract as a whole, and to existing models of prehistoric settlement patterns and land use in western North Carolina?
2. What types of activities were carried out within and adjacent to the shelter? Was the shelter used only for short-term occupations and related activities, or is there any evidence of its use for storage or other functions? How does the lithic assemblage compare to those from nearby contemporaneous open-air sites?

Research Methods

Background Research. The work will begin with background research concerning comparable rock shelter sites in western North Carolina and in the surrounding region. This work will include examination of technical reports and other materials on file at the Office of State Archaeology in Asheville or Raleigh, as well as conversations with U.S. Forest Service personnel and other researchers working in this area.

Field Methods. The following field methods are proposed for the 31HN243 data recovery excavations. Given the small size of the site and the nature of the research questions, the investigation will focus on careful excavation of the interior of the shelter and of the immediately adjacent area outside the shelter. Details concerning the proposed excavations are provided below.

Site Clearing and Preparation. No site clearing is needed prior to the investigations. A metric grid will be established prior to the work, and will be used to guide the excavations. The grid will be oriented with the long-axis of the rock shelter.

Prior to beginning excavation, a detailed topographic map of the shelter and its immediately surrounding area will be constructed, using close-interval (no more than 1 m interval) total station readings. Care will be taken to obtain detailed information on the location of the shelter drip line, as well as the shelter height. In conjunction with the mapping, detailed digital photographs will be taken.

Hand-excavated Test Units. The interior of the shelter will be excavated using a series of 1×1 m units, divided into 50×50 cm squares. Each square will be excavated in 5-cm arbitrary levels within natural strata, if present. The work will begin with excavation of a 50-cm wide trench oriented perpendicular to the long axis of the shelter, and extending from the back wall to a point at least a meter in front of the shelter drip line. This trench will be excavated either to bedrock or other rock, or to a maximum depth of 60 cm, in order to provide a profile across the shelter. (In the event that the trench does not reach rock, it will be deepened as necessary once the surrounding area has been excavated to the same level as the base of the trench).

All soil from the hand-excavated units will be screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or smaller mesh, and a 12-l flotation sample will be taken from each level of the northeastern 50×50 cm unit within each 1×1 m unit. A level form will be completed for every level excavated and a unit summary form will be completed for each unit. This form will include a description of the strata and recovered artifacts, elevations (both below surface and in reference to the site datum), a plan map showing any features or soil anomalies, and a list of all artifact bags, flotation samples, and other samples removed from the unit. All soils will be described using the Munsell color system and the USDA soil texture designations. The top of each level within each stratum will be troweled and examined for the presence of features. If no features are present, excavation of the next level will proceed. Representative unit profiles will be drawn and photographed, and plan drawings will be made as necessary.

With the exception of the area of the trench, an attempt will be made to expose and map the surface of each natural stratum, or each arbitrary level, over large contiguous areas in order to facilitate the identification of pits, artifact concentrations, or other features.

The excavations will be extended to bedrock or the surface of any rock fall that may be present. In the event that two or more sterile levels are encountered in a large area of the shelter (measuring at least 1.5×1.5 m), excavation of that area may be discontinued so long as at least two 50×50 cm units in that area are extended to rock, and document that no additional cultural materials are present.

In the event that apparent rock fall is encountered (beyond that that can be manually moved), TRC will consult with the Office of State Archaeology regarding the potential for mechanized removal of the rock fall and additional excavations of the soil beneath.

Excavation of the shelter and the area in front of the shelter (outside the drip line) will require no more than 15 1 × 1 m units, divided into 60 50 × 50 cm squares.

Feature Recordation and Excavation. All possible cultural features (pits, postholes, etc.) will be flagged when first exposed and given a unique number for subsequent tracking purposes. Features will then be mapped, drawn and photographed, and excavated separately from the surrounding matrix

Standardized techniques will be used to record and excavate features, although these may vary depending on feature size and apparent type. Initially, each feature will be carefully defined by troweling and mapped in plan view. Photographs will be taken of the feature in plan. Each feature (except for potential graves) will be cross-sectioned along its long axis. The initial half will be excavated by natural strata (fill zones) if these can easily be recognized, or removed in a single unit if not. The feature will then be mapped and photographed in profile, and the remainder of the fill will be excavated by natural strata or fill zones. If at any time a feature is determined to be noncultural in origin (e.g., rodent burrow, tree root), excavation will be terminated.

All information generated from feature excavation will be recorded on a feature form. Standard soil descriptions will be completed for each fill zone, and data will be recorded concerning form, evidence of burning, etc. Flotation samples (minimal 12 l in volume) will be taken from each fill zone or feature, depending on its type and significance. The remaining feature fill will be screened through either one-quarter inch mesh or window screen, depending on its provenience.

Human Remains. It is possible that human graves or human remains will be identified during the excavations. In the event that apparent graves are identified, information regarding their number and location will be provided to the parties to the MOA so that consultations can be conducted concerning their treatment. In the event that human remains are observed, work in the burial area will stop immediately, and notifications will proceed in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 70-3, *The Unmarked Human Burial and Skeletal Remains Protection Act*, and the terms of the MOA.

Laboratory Methods. The following laboratory methods will be employed.

Artifact Processing. All project materials will be returned to TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory for processing. Initially, all artifact and sample bags will be checked against provenience data from field records. The artifacts then will be washed, dried, and rebagged in 4 mil plastic zippered bags.

Artifact Analyses. Prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts will be analyzed in TRC's Asheville or Chapel Hill laboratory. All artifact data will be entered into a computer spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel or Access. The prehistoric artifact analysis will focus on identifying assemblages and/or technological attributes diagnostic of particular temporal and geographical cultural trends. The artifacts will be identified according to established regional types or styles.

Lithic Artifacts. Lithic artifacts will first be sorted into a number of general categories, including chipped stone tools, chipped stone debitage, groundstone, and fire cracked rock. Chipped stone tools will then be described by general type (e.g. projectile point/hafted biface, biface, unifacial scraper, retouched flake, etc.). When possible, projectile points will be assigned type names based on those developed by previous regional researchers (e.g. Coe 1964; Dickens 1976; Keel 1976). Relevant measurements will be taken for unbroken specimens, the raw material will be recorded (see below), and the artifact will be weighed.

Unmodified chipped stone debitage will be sorted by raw material, and further subdivided by size grades (<1 cm, 1–2 cm, etc.) and amount of cortex present. The following three categories for cortex measurements will be used: 90–100 percent (primary flake); 10–90 percent (secondary flake); and 0–10 percent (tertiary flake).

The raw material will be recorded for each chipped stone artifact. In addition to recording basic raw material type (e.g., chert, quartz, and quartzite), raw materials will be sorted by meaningful, regionally recognized types (such as Knox chert, Del Rio jasper, etc.) or by other provisional types as much as possible.

Groundstone artifacts will be analyzed individually, and categorized according to their morphology, the nature and extent of modification, raw material, and apparent function.

Fire cracked rock (FCR) and apparent unmodified rock fragments from all contexts will be counted and weighed and then discarded. This process may take place in the field for non-feature materials; materials from features will be washed and examined in the laboratory before being discarded. Representative samples of FCR from feature contexts will also be retained for possible analysis.

Ceramic Artifacts. Prehistoric ceramics will first be separated into fragments greater and smaller than 2 cm; fragments smaller than 2 cm will be scanned for ceramics beads, pipe fragments, or similar artifacts; the remaining small sherds will be counted and weighed but not otherwise analyzed.

All sherds larger than 2 cm will be subjected to detailed analysis. Each sherd will be characterized according to surface treatment and decoration (i.e., fabric impressed, plain, complicated stamped), temper type and size, and location of the extant fragment(s) in the original vessel (i.e., rim, neck, body, etc.).

The aplastic (inclusion) content will be documented as the type (or raw material) of the major material present. Sand temper will be identified using fine (< 0.25 mm), medium (0.25–0.5 mm), or coarse (>0.5 mm) categories. The inclusion of very coarse sand will also be noted. Other temper types that will be found include crushed quartz, other crushed rock, and limestone.

Surface decoration will be recorded by type (e.g., simple stamped), and major decorative mode characteristics will be recorded. The surface decoration–aplastic content from the preliminary analysis will be compared to published type descriptions; type names will be applied as feasible.

Sherd thickness on rim specimens will be measured when possible 3 cm below the lip. Vessel diameters will be recorded when portions are represented by large enough rims to measure arcs. Minimum vessel counts will be recorded for the significant sherd-bearing features. Cross mending will be accomplished, but sherd counts will not be altered based on these results unless the break is obviously fresh.

Other Specialized Analyses. Flotation samples will be processed using a Flote-Tech system from Dausman Technical Services, or its equivalent. This electric-powered flotation tank separates heavy and light fractions, and a removable dam can be slipped into place to gather very light materials from the heavy fraction, such as bone and dense charcoal. The resulting light and heavy fractions will be dried for further processing.

Prior to processing flotation samples, a 1 l subsample will be removed from each flotation sample for possible special processing and analysis. This processing will include grain-size analysis of at least two soil columns from within the shelter. Depending on the results of the excavations, additional specialized analyses also may be conducted.

Archaeobotanical analyses of handpicked and flotation samples will follow a modification of the procedure outlined by Yarnell (1974:113-114). First, all samples will be sieved through 4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm, and 0.5 mm screens. Contaminants will be removed before weighing charcoal with an electronic balance accurate to 0.0001 g. In large samples, contamination weight will be estimated by using a riffle sampler to produce a subsample for quantitative analysis. Charcoal larger than 2 mm will be sorted and quantified by counting fragments; charcoal 0.5–2 mm will be scanned for presence/absence of rare categories; and seeds removed. For wood charcoal, the objective will be to identify 20 fragments larger than 2 mm for most samples. For identification, the transverse section of the wood will be studied at 30-280X magnification after manually breaking the charcoal to obtain a clean section. From counts of the charcoal larger than 2 mm, the percentage occurrence of charcoal types by weight can be approximated. Uncarbonized plant remains from most shallow archaeological contexts will be assumed to be more recent inclusions and will not be tabulated.

The faunal analyses will concentrate on identifying the economic use(s) of the specimens by the site's inhabitants. Faunal remains will be removed from all excavated contexts and analyzed according to species, portion, size, age at time of death, burning, other intentional cultural modification, and any postdepositional alteration and/or modification. Nondiagnostic fragments will be sorted as either thermally altered or nonthermally altered. The Number of Individual Specimens (NIS) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be ascertained for each taxon.

AMS or conventional radiocarbon samples will be drawn from carbonized remains recovered from discrete features and stratigraphic contexts. Whenever possible, attempts will be made to date identifiable botanical remains (i.e., specific seeds, cupules, etc.) rather than unidentifiable charcoal fragments. A minimum of two assays will be obtained if sufficient suitable materials are recovered.

It is possible, although unlikely, that preserved and uncharred organic materials will be recovered from within the shelter. In the event that such materials are identified, TRC will consult with the Office of State Archaeology regarding their treatment and conservation.

Curation. All artifacts, field notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered from the project will be temporally curated by TRC. Permanent curation arrangements will be determined in consultation with the client and SHPO.

Reporting. A Management Summary documenting the successful completion of the fieldwork phase of the project will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within ten days of the completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigations. This summary will document that the work has been completed in accordance with the data recovery plan, and should provide sufficient information for construction clearance to be granted.

The draft technical report will be submitted to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI within eight months after completion of the fieldwork. This report will meet all North Carolina state guidelines. The final report will address the comments received from all reviewers, and will be submitted within 30 days of receipt of all draft report review comments. Final report copies will be supplied to the client, the SHPO, the COE, TVA, and the EBCI, and will be made available to appropriate research facilities.

PERSONNEL

The investigations at 31HN243 will be carried out by personnel from TRC's Chapel Hill and Asheville offices. Mr. Paul Webb, Program Manager for those offices, will serve as Project Manager. The Principal Investigator for the project will be Ms. Tasha Benyshek. Ms. Benyshek earned a M.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of Alabama-Birmingham, and has directed numerous previous projects

in western North Carolina. Other staff members and specialists will be assigned once project scheduling is determined.

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APPENDIX 5

EBCI Treatment Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects

(Survey, Excavation, Laboratory/Analysis, and Curation Guidelines)

It is the wish of the EBCI that whenever possible, human interments be left in situ, unstudied, and protected from current and future disturbance. However, when these parameters cannot be met, the following guidance shall apply:

Archeological Surveys: The EBCI requests that in the event human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered, no photographs of such items be taken. Detailed drawings are permissible, however.

Excavations: The EBCI requests that in the event human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered, no photographs of such items be taken. Detailed drawings are permissible, however. Also, if after consultation with the SHPO and culturally affiliated, federally recognized tribes, the lead agency determines that the excavation of these items is required, the EBCI requests that only the lead archaeologist and a physical anthropologist participate in the removal of these items. The EBCI also requests that, in the case of full excavation of human remains, the entire burial matrix be removed and curated for future reburial. Lastly, EBCI requests to be sent the proposals and research designs that will be provided to the SHPO and State Archaeologist for review and approval prior to the initiation of any excavation activities.

Laboratory Treatment/Analysis: The EBCI requests that any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony not be unnecessarily washed or cleaned, and that only dry brushing be consistently used. Again, we request that no photographs be taken of such objects for documentation or curation purposes, however detailed drawings are acceptable. Furthermore, in terms of human remains, we require that no destructive analyses be permitted, and we would like to have discussions and agreements about the kind of analyses, if any, that will be permitted.

Curation: The EBCI requests that in all cases where it is remotely feasible, that human remains, associated funerary objects, and the burial matrix be stored together. Furthermore, we ask that these type of objects, as well as sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony, be removed from public viewing or public handling and that researchers not automatically be granted access to such items. Research requests should be submitted to the EBCI Cultural Resources office in the event someone wishes to study such items.

Avoidance/Preservation in Place/Excavation/Reburial: Remember, our preference is always avoidance/preservation in place. Unless there are very good reasons as to why this is not possible, we will not immediately enter into discussions of excavation, removal, study, reburial, etc. That being said, if remains must be moved, it is always our preference that they be out of the ground for only as long as it takes to move them to their new resting place, which should be as close to the original resting place as possible (within line of sight). Sometimes, we do allow minimal study of the remains, especially if it can be done with the remains in situ. If longer study is needed, we prefer a field lab to sending them off some distance to be studied in a lab. The bottom line is that the less time they are exposed to the air, the better it is for the people involved and the Tribe. If reburial is the only option, the most efficient/time sensitive reburial process is preferred. Also, capping of the burials is not typically problematic, especially if there is ample fill dirt between the individual and the foreign capping material.