

**RESULTS OF PHASE I PEDESTRIAN SURVEY/CULTURAL RESOURCE
INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED HAMPTON PLACE RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



Prepared for
THE ISAACS GROUP, P.C.
8720 Red Oak Blvd. Ste. 420
Charlotte, N.C. 28217

Submitted by:
R. Kevin Donald, PhD
All-Terrain Ethno/Archaeological Services
2640 Heartly Hills Drive
Charlotte, North Carolina 28213

ABSTRACT

REPORT TITLE: RESULTS OF PHASE I PEDESTRIAN SURVEY/CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED HAMPTON PLACE RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

LAND STATUS: Private Property/Brentwood Homes

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA

LOCATION: UTM Zone 17, N-3913088/E-519070, USGS Derita 1972/1993 Quad Map 7.5 Series 1:24,000.

ACRES SURVEYED: 16.666 acres

NO. OF ELIGIBLE SITES: 1

NO OF ISOLATED OCCURENCES: 0

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: One State and/or National Register-eligible prehistoric or historic cultural resource site was found during the pedestrian survey. If, however, human remains are found during any ground disturbing or other activities associated with the construction of the residential neighborhood, all such activities should immediately cease and the Director of the State Historic Preservation Office and the State Archaeologist shall be immediately notified as required by law. All ground disturbing or other activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease until a professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the remains. If any archaeological, paleontological, or historical site or object that is at least 50 years old is exposed during ground-disturbing activities all ground-disturbing or other activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease until a professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the remains.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

At the request of Mr. Juan A. Blue, Project Manager, The Isaacs Group and Mr. Clayton F. Skipper, Development Manager/VP, Brentwood Homes, All-Terrain Ethno-Archaeological Services was asked to conduct a Phase I pedestrian survey of the Hampton Place Residential Development Project area to locate and identify the presence of any cultural resources within the project area. The Hampton Place Residential Development project will develop, for residential occupation, approximately 16 acres. They will be involved in subsurface digging, surface grading and any and all activities associated with the preparation of the project area for residential development. In addition, Mr. Justin Karriker, of Wetland and Natural Resource Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 224, Newton, NC 28658 or P.O. Box 882, Canton, NC conducted a wetlands and natural resource survey prior to the Phase I pedestrian survey conducted by All-Terrain Ethno/Archaeological Consulting Services.

The project area is located in UTM Zone 17, N-3913088/E-519070 on USGS 7.5'Quad Derita 1972/1993. The project area is located on an undifferentiated floodplain with its northeastern and southern edges flanked by Clark's Creek and an unnamed tributary, respectively. The project area covers a total of 16.666 acres (see Figure 1).

To reach the project area from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, go west on WT Harris Blvd until you reach Old Sugar Creek Road. Go North on Old Sugar Creek Road approximately 2 miles until you reach a dirt road approximately 75-100 yards south of the street, Hampton Place. Turn right on this unidentified road and take it till it deadends. Get out and walk southeast approximately 500 feet on an old road that will be obvious when you park. There is a cable wire attached to two posts used to block motorized traffic to the largely unused road.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966, as amended in 1992, formally established federal policy on the protection and preservation of significant cultural resources. In brief, the NHPA requires that historic and prehistoric resources be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This process is referred to as a 'determination of eligibility' (DOE). If a resource is determined eligible for (or is formally listed on the NPHR), a further aspect of the NHPA requires an assessment of the level of effect that a proposed project would have on the resource. This assessment is referred to as a 'Section 106 Finding of Effect.'

This 'determination of eligibility' report includes a description of the project area and location, previous research in the project area, research methods, results, and management recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A). **Geo-morphological Zones** – North Carolina is recognized as having three distinct geo-morphological zones or biomes: *the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Zone* and the *Appalachian Mountain Zone*. A *zone*, here, is referred to as any dominant class of similar communities of plants, animals and soil organisms as well as soil composition (see Figure 2).

B). **The Coastal Zone** – this particular province of North Carolina has a general configuration characteristic of only the last 5000 years. Sea level has changed from a low of about 300 ft below the present stand around 18,000 years ago during the final stages of the Wisconsin glacial (Bellis et al. 1975:13). The Tidewater and the Inner Coastal Plains marks a time of interglacial movement and deposits as well as distinguishing biodiversity within the Coastal Zone. The Tidewater region includes one of the world's most complex coastlines, beginning with a fragile line of barrier islands separating the Atlantic Ocean from the sounds of the interior. These islands are collectively represented as the Outer Banks, which constantly are changing in response to the processes of wind and wave erosion, sedimentary deposition, tidal action and changes in sea level. The Inner Coastal Plain is characterized by gently sloping sandy and loamy uplands dissected by major rivers and their tributaries. The Inner Coastal Plain is inundated with large swamps, pocosins (intense wetland areas) and numerous oval and elliptical shallow lakes and swamps known as the 'Carolina Bays' (Stuckey 1965:13).

Deciduous forests within the Coastal Zone produced hickory nuts, acorns, and walnuts, revealing a varied and abundant food supply. Numerous edible plants were available. The pine and swamp forest furnished an ample supply of wood for cultural purposes and provided communities of mammals, reptiles and birds with a habitat. The rivers, estuaries and ocean provided fish and shellfish. Such an environment could not have existed in the Coastal Plain any earlier than 6000B.C. (Whitehead 1972:312).

C). **The Appalachian Mountain Zone** – More than 100 years of archaeological investigations in the Appalachian Summit (Kroeber 1939:5) has provided scientific data substantiating approximately 11,000 years of occupation (Coe 1934) in this ancient uplift area. The Appalachian Summit, as a geographical region, contains some of the highest portions of the Appalachian Mountain chain. Valley floors range from about 1200ft to 3000ft above mean sea level (AMSL). Many mountain peaks exceed elevations of more than 6000ft. The Great Smokey Mountains form a barrier that for 54 miles never drops below 5000 ft. (Sharpe 1954:471). It is bordered on the west by the Ridge, Valley and Interior Plateau provinces. It is the Piedmont Zone that borders the Appalachian Summit to the east. The majority of the drainage of the Appalachian Summit, an oak-chestnut forest region (Braun 1950), flows relatively gradual to the west to the Tennessee or Ohio Rivers. The eastern side is a steep escarpment whose streams descend rapidly into Piedmont Zone rivers, only to eventually flow sluggishly into the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

The Appalachian Mountain Zone geography is predominately igneous and metamorphic with granites, schists, gneisses, quartzites and local inhabitants used soapstone, slate, chalcedony, felsite, mica and chert, the prehistoric Indian's principal lithic raw material of choice (King 1968:2-10). The Appalachian Summit region is also home to the historic and modern Cherokee. The Cherokee used a variety of local fauna for settlement and habitation. Some of these local fauna include: black bear, white-tailed deer, gray wolf, mountain lion, bobcat, groundhog, cottontail rabbit, raccoon, squirrels, red and gray fox, beaver, skunks, muskrat, bison, elk, turkey, grouse, fish, turtle and amphibians (King 1968:2-10).

D). **The Piedmont Zone** - The Piedmont Zone covers an area of approximately 20,000 acres, cutting the entire state in almost half and can be characterized as a highly dissected plateau containing relatively flat valleys and gently rolling hills. These rolling hills and flat valleys are occasionally interrupted by more pronounced ranges such as: the Uwharrie Mountain range, the Sauratown Mountain range and Kings Mountain range. The elevation range within the Piedmont Zone is from 400ft in the eastern portion to over 1000 feet in the western portion. (see Figure 2).

The bedrock structure of the Piedmont Zone is comprised of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. During the early Paleozoic Period (540-250 mya) volcanic activity was intense and is responsible for the formation of the Carolina Slate Belt, which runs the entire length of the state.. According to Stuckey (1965), the Carolina Slate Belt, provided early inhabitants of the Piedmont with ample supplies of raw materials for tool construction and use.

The Pleistocene (1,000,000 BP – 5000BP) was a time of considerable erosive activity in North Carolina, characterized by large deposits of upland soils into the floodplains of the Piedmont (Trimble 1974). Massive erosion from repeated abandonment of overused agricultural areas is largely to blame for the creation of many floodplains, wetlands and swamps within the Piedmont Zone (Trimble 1974). The major branches of drainage systems form a distinctive pattern within the Piedmont: the Dan River, to the north; the Tar and Neuse Rivers, to the east; the Yadkin River in the central portion of the Piedmont, and the Catawba River to the southwest. During prehistoric times these drainage systems would have encouraged north-south movement (Stuckey 1965).

Towards the end of the Pleistocene, around 15,000 AD, humans began adapting to the Piedmont because of its abundance in natural plant and animal resources as well as an abundant lithic supply. The early Piedmont forest consisted of oak (*Quercus alba*, *Quercus bicolor*, *Quercus chapmannii*, *Quercus stellata*) and hickory (*Hicoria floridana*, *Carya glabra*, *Carya ovata*, *Carya cordiformis*) stands. The end of the Pleistocene, as climatic conditions began to warm; the oak-hickory association was gradually replaced by a mixed forest, dominated by oak and pine (*Pinus echinata*, *Pinus elliotii*, *Pinus glabra*, *Pinus strobus*). These oak, pine and hardwood mixtures, like the American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) are what we see today and pine has increased in recent times. This forested overstory provided an abundance of edible plants and game animals (Ashe 1897, Houck 1956, Trimble 1974).

Specific flora and fauna within the region and project area include: buffalo, panther, wolf, elk, bear, blueberry, blackberry, hawk, raccoon, beaver, opossum, sunflower, sumpweed, chenopodium, squash, white-tailed deer, fresh-water mussels, peaches. (For more details on direct subsistence data for the general region please see Chapman 1975; Chomko and Crawford 1978; Lewis and Lewis 1961; Webb and DeJarnette 1942; Yarnell 1976).

In general, the Hampton Place Residential Development Project area is within the mid-Carolina drainage sub-basin. The mid-Carolina drainage, a permanent streambed, drains into the Catawba River. The bedrock underlying portions of the project area and the surrounding region consist of Oligocene-aged granite. Fossiliferous sedimentary and hydric soil units characterize the project area. They represent ancient alluvial sequences and are interbred with volcanic units. Permeability zones tend to occur in limestones, with less permeable circumstances occurring in silt-sized and clay-sized deposits (Stuckey 1965).

The project area has been disturbed over the last 100 years or more. Primary disturbances include floodplain environmental processes, human settlement, road cuts, construction, logging and any and all activities associated with these activities.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE PROJECT AREA PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Historic Background

The project area is situated in a typical undifferentiated floodplain characteristic of many within the Piedmont Zone. This region was occupied by native peoples from widely divergent linguistic and cultural backgrounds whose lifeways were characterized by adaptive radiation and specialization in a varied post-Pleistocene environment. Peoples of the Piedmont Zone are represented in the archaeological record in three broad developmental periods: the Paleo-Indian Period (15,000-8000 BC), the Archaic Period (8000-600 BC) and the Woodland Period (600-1700BC).

The Paleo-Indian Period (15,000-8000 BC) - Establishing a sequence or model of the development of settlements and subsistence within the Piedmont Zone during the Paleo-Indian Phase has proven difficulty. Based on previous archaeological work (Griffin 1967; Worthington 1957; and Willey 1966) Paleo-Indian occupation of the Piedmont Zone is indicated by sporadic surface discoveries of fluted projectile points (Perkins 1971; 1973), with the exception of the Hardaway Site (for an elaboration on this situation please see documents from the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). The small number of Paleo-Indian sites in the Piedmont Zone is potentially reflective of an overall small population at the time. At this time the specialization of Pleistocene mega-fauna and the seasonal round of resource utilization model can not be substantiated (Griffin 1967; Worthington 1957; and Willey 1966).

The Archaic Period (8000-600 BC) – Unlike the Paleo-Indian Period, the persons living during this time extended their presence over the entire Piedmont Zone. They left a wealth of archaeological evidence that is difficult to miss over their 6000-7000 year span (Coe 1952). While tool types and implements hold a striking similarity, there is enormous variation in site size, content and function. The Archaic Period is anything but a representation of an unchanging homogeneous cultural system. “Archaic,” as a taxonomic construct, covers more complexity and diversity than any other taxonomic construct applied to the Piedmont.

The Early-to-Late Archaic Period is characterized by more adaptation to diverse and specialized ecological niches. Archaeologists, some, see a continuation of hunting and gathering patterns established during the Paleo-Indian Period (Coe 1952, 1964; Griffin 1967). The ‘base camp’ and ‘extractive locus’ sites are two of the major site types found during the Archaic Period. Base camps were major maintenance sites while the latter is associated with the direct procurement of resources. Extractive locus sites are typically associated with the interriverine upland and base camps are generally associated with the floodplains of the major Piedmont streams (House and Ballenger 1976; Mathis 1979).

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Isaacs Group along with Brentwood Homes proposes to construct a residential area by clearing a 16.666 acre parcel for the construction of residential homes. The purpose of the cultural resource survey was to determine the presence or absence of culturally significant artifacts within the proposed project area.

This study supplies the results of an archaeological investigation with the 16.666 acre parcel slated for the construction of residential homes. The study provides the conclusions of a literature search, the development of a research design, methods, findings, as well as recommendations based on site-significant evaluations, Section 106 compliance of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the National Register Criteria (National Register Bulletin#15)

Foremost, the archaeological Phase I pedestrian survey and inventory of the Hampton Place Residential Construction project was designed to address the Cultural Resource Management concerns of the State Historic Preservation Office. Furthermore, the pedestrian survey and inventory was regarded as an opportunity to address research problems of the project area and the surrounding region.

The research strategies in the field were designed to deal with the following research problems:

1. The determination of the presence or absence of culturally significant surface artifacts, features or sites located within the project area.
2. The determination of assessment of the project area as a valuable archaeological resource.
3. The assessment and significance of the archaeological impact of residential construction activities within and adjacent to the project area.
4. The determination of the relationship of past and present settlement patterns and other land-use strategies within and adjacent to the project area.

To summarize, the systematic pedestrian survey and inventory of the project area was oriented to the research problems listed above. The pedestrian survey and inventory was regarded as an opportunity to address research problems of the project area and the surrounding region. These research problems were additionally considered in respect to the significance-assessments dictated by Cultural Resource Management regulations, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resource inventory survey of the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project was conducted using a two-phase design.

During Phase I, a primary literature search was conducted. This literature search was designed to place the project area into an archaeological context by examining available ecological, archaeological and ethnographic literature pertaining to the project area. USGS topographic maps as well as construction plans for residential construction were reviewed prior to departure to the project area.

Phase I also involved stratifying the project area into high, medium and low cultural site probability areas as outlined in the Fremont National Forest Inventory Plan. Resulting from the review of topographic maps of the project area, specific "*areas*" were established within the boundary of the project expanse before going to the project site. The stratification of the project area resulted in all of the project area being stratified as *high* probability.

Phase II research involved an actual on-the-ground pedestrian survey. The survey strategy employed was a complete survey of high cultural resource site probability areas. High cultural resource site probability areas were delineated based on the number of positive environmental factors found within the project area. The Fremont National Forest Inventory Plan outlines this stratification process in more detail.

Field survey in high probability areas is intensive and provides 85-100% coverage. High cultural resource site probability areas are surveyed using transects no farther than 20 meters (one chain) apart. Emphasis is placed on examining those environmental features that determine the area to be high probability (i.e. flat terrain, eco-tonal environments and areas within 300 meters of water). The survey transects are intended to be walked as straight compass-oriented lines. Most of the project area was conducive to rigid survey methods. Also, meandering transects, which follow in the field opportunistic situations, such as exposed soils, stream cuts and eco-tonal lines were also examined carefully.

The area of the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project surveyed which was considered to be high probability was 100%. Total area inventoried was approximately 16.666 acres or 100%.

Upon the location of any culturally significant artifact, feature and/or site, evaluations will be made according to the criteria stipulated in the National Register Bulletin 15. Upon further assessment, adequate information will be gathered to determine whether a prehistoric or historic property is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Code for Significance Evaluation Criteria

- NS – Not Significant
- NLS – No Longer Significant
- A – Site reflects Major Trends in History
- B – Site is Associated w/ the Life of a Significant Person
- C – Site is an Excellent Example of a Site Type
- D – Site is Likely to Yield Important Scientific Data
- E – Site has Cultural Significance (i.e. Burial) (National Register Bulletin #15)

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY RESULTS

After careful consideration and implementation of the research designs and methods mentioned above, one potentially significant prehistoric or historic cultural resource site 31MK1080** was documented during the on-the-ground- pedestrian survey of the Hampton Place Residential Constriction Project area. 31MK1080** is a African American cemetery covering approximately 1.5 acres of land on the northern edge of the project area. The boundary of the site appears to follow the contours of a series of old-growth white oaks that have been planted and purposefully spaced. (Please see site form in appendix for details on 31MK1080**).

EVALUATION OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE

A Brief Examination of the Context and Legal Significance for 31MK1080**

The Jonahville Cemetery Site (31MK1080**) is located in an area that has been occupied by Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland cultures for the last 12,000 years (Griffin 1967; Worthington 1957; and Willey 1966). 'In 1740 blacks [African-American Pioneers] in South Carolina outnumbered whites by almost two to one, and one half of that majority had been born in Africa (Ferguson 1992:xxi). By 1760, the Catawba Indians were being decimated by disease, warfare and an inability to deal with the gun and will of European immigrants. As early as 1740, the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road immigrants brought with them the desire to develop the Piedmont and before the end of the Revolutionary War (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, Greenwood 1984) the slowly developing Piedmont was moving away from being a small, unattractive trading post to becoming an agrarian and rural society with Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and German Lutheran churches as the center of social life (Powell 1989).

By the end of the Revolutionary War, the most fortunate of citizens were allowed the opportunity to acquire large parcels of land, in hopes of making fortunes based on land and slave labor. According to Greenwood (1984), slavery was introduced to the Piedmont as early as 1760. By the early 1800's the planters established the Charlotte-to-South Carolina Railroad to secure their economic growth. The railroad allowed for easier and less expensive transportation cost for the burgeoning plantation system taking root in the Piedmont (Morrill, 1998).

An 1860's Census of Slave Schedule in Mecklenburg County revealed that approximately 6800 New World Africans lived under the yoke of slavery, but when looking at the historical record of their presence, they appear to have almost never been. After the Civil War, the newly freed New World Africans and the already free population began exposing and developing more of their cultural heritage, aided by the Populists, Republicans and the Freedman's Bureau. However, they were not aided by a planter population who had no interest in democracy or selling their land to their ex-employees. As the antagonism grew between planter and New World African, progressively and aggressively more legislation, in the form of ordinances and codes, was enacted as a result of the obsession of the planter's preoccupation with the fear of their ex-employee's behavior (Crow, et al, 1992).

Planters were appalled and shocked that some of their most trusted, reliable and obedient *slaves* decided that life would be better elsewhere and that their life would be better off under their own control. The planters angrily responded to this new situation with an attitude of fear and resentment, always with an eye towards the philosophy of keeping these people 'in their place.' With the emergence of New World Africans out of slavery, New World African churches became psychological and social havens against the psychological (and physical) violence, intimidation, economic and social hurdles the planters threw in the path of New World African progress. These New World African churches also provided a local focal point for the emergence of new communities. Franklin, and other historians, generally refer to this period as the 'independent church movement' (Franklin 1980, Gravely 1989, Raboteau 1978) of which Jonahville A.M.E. Zion Church was potentially a part. Clinton Chapel A.M.E. Zion [1865] and First United Presbyterian Church [1866] were the first exclusively New World African churches established in Charlotte during the independent church movement and as populations increased, more churches were needed.

St Lloyd Presbyterian Church Cemetery Site in south Charlotte (17 515966E 3890297N) is a designated Historical site that has a striking resemblance to 31MK1080** (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission). The same criteria used to establish the St. Lloyd Presbyterian Church Cemetery site as a significant landmark can also be applied to 31MK1080**, based on the criteria set forth in N.C.G.S. 160A-400:

1) The Jonahville Cemetery Site (31MK1080**) is a locally large and well-preserved burial site of African Americans that contains graves dating from roughly from the late 1860's until about the mid 1920; 2) the Jonahville Cemetery Site is located in an otherwise highly-developed section of Charlotte and is one of the few reminders of the rural farming community that once lived in this area of Charlotte; and 3) the Jonahville Cemetery Site (31MK1080**) is the only surviving remnant of Jonahville A.M.E. Zion Church, a Christian congregation that established its own house of worship in response to the newly-gained liberation of African Americans from bondage (Survey and Report on St. Lloyd Presbyterian Church Cemetery at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission).

Other laws and statutes applicable to 31MK1080**'s 'determination of eligibility' and its 'significance' include: the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), Public Law 96-95; the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Chapter 70, Article 2; the North Carolina Archaeological Record Program, Chapter 70, Article 4; the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 113A, Article 1; the Protection and Enhancement of the Historical and Cultural Heritage of North Carolina, Executive Order XVI; the Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act, Chapter 70, Article 3; and Cemetery Protection, G.S. 14, G.S. 65, G.S. 70.

Evaluation of the eligibility of the Johanville Cemetery Site (31MK1080**) to the National Register of Historic Places will be addressed according to a select number of the minimum criteria for eligibility determination of historic sites as outlined by the National Register Bulletin (briefly listed above) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Based on information provided by the National Register Bulletin, 31MK1080** meets Criteria A, C, D and E of the Evaluation Criteria.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

One potentially State or National Register-eligible historic cultural resource site (Jonahville Cemetery Site 31MK1080**) was encountered during the cultural resource inventory survey. The Jonahville Cemetery Site 31MK1080** is *significant* because of its potential to contribute to the historical landscape of the early life of African-Americans within the region. Adverse impacts to the integrity of the Jonahville African-American Cemetery Site (31MK1080**) will result from the construction activities proposed for the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project. Therefore, a finding of 'adverse effect' is recommended for the project. Further mitigation should include a discussion on the minimization of adverse activities on 31MK1080** or complete 'avoidance' of 31MK1080**. Further recommendations for the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project include (but are not limited to):

- 1). All-Terrain recommends that processes should be pursued in an effort to place 31MK1080** on the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission's List of Significant Sites in Mecklenburg County/National Register of Historic Places.
- 2). Brentwood Homes, The Isaacs Group, All-Terrain and the North Carolina SHPO as well as other relevant parties (i.e. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission) involved in the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project should be coordinated among themselves to insure that the required mitigative measures are taken when unexpected archaeological data arise.
- 3). It is recommended that additional subsurface monitoring be conducted at the site during any ground-disturbing activities adjacent to 31MK1080**. The monitoring is necessary to observe ground disturbing activities during construction so as to appropriately address any unforeseen archaeological occurrences during construction.
- 4). An archaeological awareness meeting should be set up to bring current constructors and other relevant parties involved in the Hampton Place Residential Construction Project up-to-speed on archaeological knowledge that is critical to a legal understanding and cultural appreciation of the region's past as well as assisting and enabling constructors in avoiding costly construction delays.

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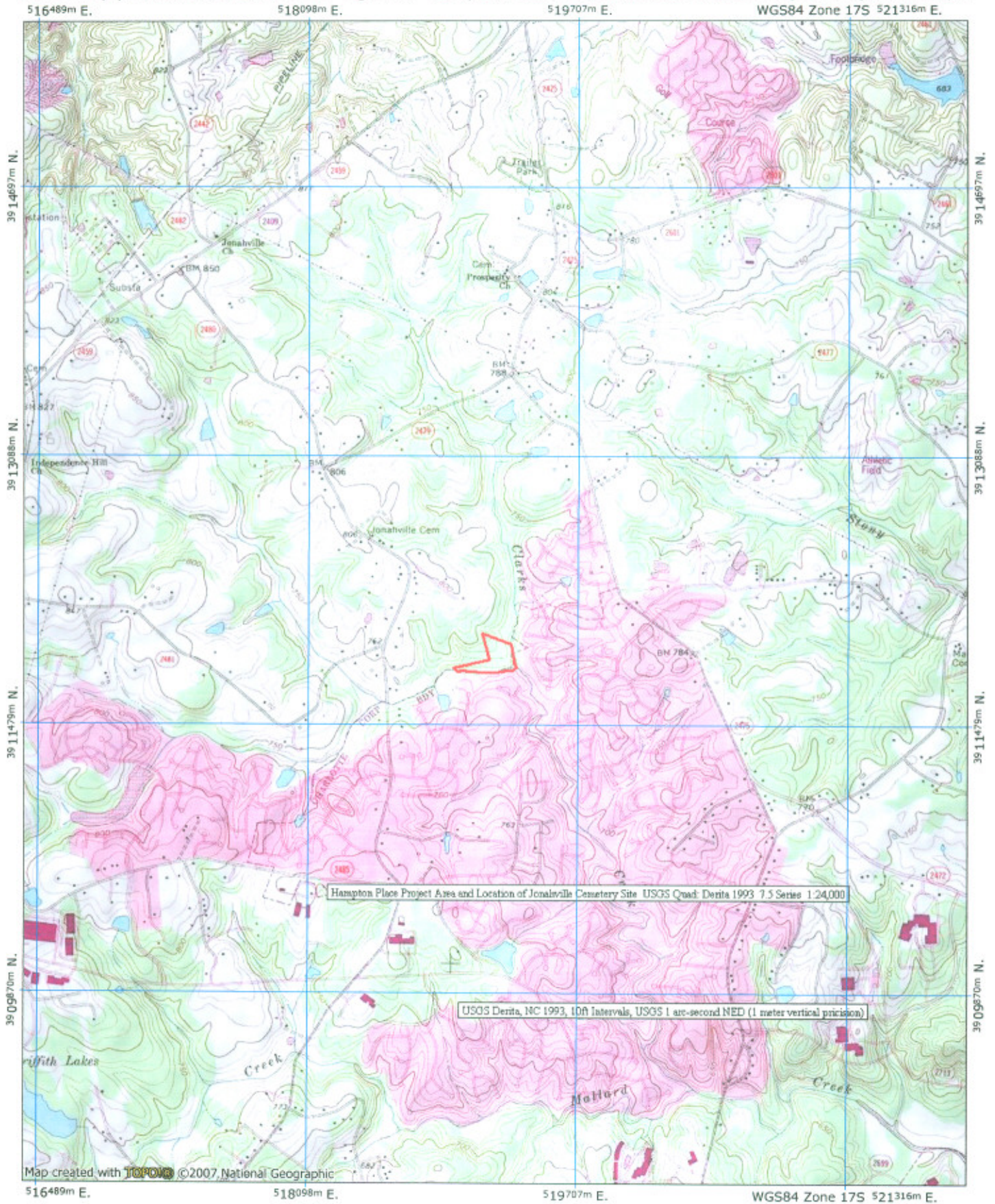
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APPENDICIES
(Appendix 1- PROJECT AREA MAP)

TOPO! map printed on 05/24/07 from "Figure 1- Hampton Place Residential Construction Project Project Area.tpo"



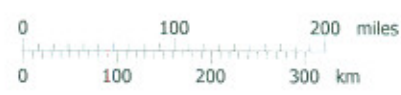
APPENDICIES
(Appendix 2 – MAP OF
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ZONES)

TOPO! map printed on 05/24/07 from "Figure 2 - North Carolina's Geomorphological Zones.tpo"

87°32.000' W 85°36.000' W 83°40.000' W 81°44.000' W 79°48.000' W 77°52.000' W 75°56.000' W WGS84 72°16.000' N



87°32.000' W 85°36.000' W 83°40.000' W 81°44.000' W 79°48.000' W 77°52.000' W 75°56.000' W WGS84 72°16.000' N



05/24/07

APPENDICIES
(Appendix 3 – Site Form for 31MK1080)**

- 9 - Kanawha Stemmed
- 10 - Kirk Serrated
- 11 - Kirk Stemmed
- 12 - Stanly Stemmed
- 13 - Morrow Mtn. I Stemmed
- 14 - Morrow Mtn. II Stemmed
- 15 - Guilford Lanceolate
- 16 - Halifax Side-Notched
- 17 - Savannah River Stemmed
- 18 - Sm. Savannah R. Stemmed
- 19 - Gypsy Stemmed
- 20 - Swannanoa Stemmed
- 21 - Badin Crude Triangular
- 22 - Yadkin Large Triangular
- 23 - Roanoke Large Triangular
- 24 - Uwharrie Triangular
- 25 - Caraway Triangular

- 34 - PPt. Frag. Indeterminate) _____
- 35 - End Scraper (Type I) _____
- 36 - End Scraper (Type II) _____
- 37 - End Scraper (Type III) _____
- 38 - Side Scraper (Type I) _____
- 39 - Side Scraper (Type II) _____
- 40 - Side Scraper (Type III) _____
- 41 - Pointed Scraper _____
- 42 - Oval Scraper _____
- 43 - Pisgah Triangular _____
- 44 - Haywood Triangular _____
- 45 - Garden Creek Triangular _____
- 46 - Copena Triangular _____
- 47 - Connestee Triangular _____
- 48 - Madison _____
- 49 - South Appalachian Pentagonal _____
- 50 - Transylvania Triangular _____
- 99 - Other _____

60. PREHISTORIC - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS/SAMPLES:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Phytolith Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Non-Human Bone Or Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 T-L Sample(S) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Antler | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Sediment Sample(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Unworked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Wood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Worked Marine/River Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Fiber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Turtle Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Fabric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 C-14 Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Fire-Cracked Rock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Pollen Sample(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other |

61. CERAMIC TEMPER 1:

62. SURFACE TREATMENT 1:

63. CERAMIC TEMPER 2:

64. SURFACE TREATMENT 2:

65. CERAMIC TEMPER 3:

66. SURFACE TREATMENT 3:

HISTORIC SITE INFORMATION

67. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGIN: 1865 (?)

68. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION END: 1930 (?)

69. REFINED DATE FROM: 70. REFINED DATE TO:

71. HISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS: Cemetery

72. HISTORIC SITE DEFINITION: Cemetery

73. HISTORIC REMAINS DESCRIPTION: Burials

74. MAIN STRUCTURE FUNCTION: Internments

75. NUMBER OF OUTBUILDINGS:

76. OUTBUILDING DISTANCE(S):

77. OUTBUILDING FUNCTIONS:

78. OUTBUILDING DESCRIPTION:

79. KITCHEN GROUP:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Ceramics | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Glassware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Wine Bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Tableware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Case Bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Kitchenware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Tumbler | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Pharmaceutical Bottle | |

80. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Window Glass | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Construction Hardware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Nails | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Door Lock Parts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Spikes | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |

81. ARMS GROUP:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Gun Parts, Bullet Molds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Gun Flints, Gunspalls | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |

82. MILITARY OBJECTS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Swords | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Artillery Shot & Shell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Insignia | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Bayonets | |

83. CLOTHING GROUP:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Buckles | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Hook & Eye Fasteners |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Thimbles | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Bale Seals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Buttons | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Glass Beads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Scissors | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Straight Pins | |

84. PERSONAL GROUP:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Coins | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Personal Items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Keys | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |

85. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Tobacco Pipe | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Stub-Stemmed Pipes | |

86. ACTIVITIES GROUP:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Construction Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Storage Items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Farm Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Ethnobotanical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Toys | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Associated With Stable Or Barn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Fishing Gear | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Colonial-Indian Pottery | |

87. HISTORIC MISC:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Bone Fragment | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Silversmithing Debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Furniture Hardware | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Button Manufacturing Blanks | |

88. DATEABLE CERAMICS:

ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION

89. ARTIFACT INVENTORY:

90. CURATION FACILITY:

91. ACCESSION NUMBER(S):

92. ACCESSION DATE(S):

93. OTHER CURATION FACILITY:

94. OTHER ACCESSION NUMBER(S):

95. OWNER/TENANT INFORMATION: Brentwood Homes

96. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE #S:

97. COMMENTS/NOTES:

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM VI (cont.)

Question 19: Research Potential:

Since there was no subsurface testing done on 31MK1080**, there is no way of determining the subsurface extent of the site boundaries, which will include the remaining structural foundations of the Jonahville Church, located adjacent to 31MK1080**. Because the site is mainly identified as a cemetery/burial grounds, the likelihood of subsurface archaeological data is great. Because of the historic nature of the site and its settlement and land-use patterns, there is the potential the site will reveal evidence of pre-1865 occupation.

The research strategies in the field were designed to deal with the following research problems:

1. The determination of the presence or absence of culturally significant surface artifacts, features or sites located within the project area.
2. The determination of assessment of the project area as a valuable archaeological resource.
3. The assessment and significance of the archaeological impact of residential construction activities within and adjacent to the project area.
4. The determination of the relationship of past and present settlement patterns and other land-use strategies within the adjacent to the project area.

Question 20: Potential Impacts Artificial:

The most prevalent form of potential artificial impacts would include any and all activities of construction and ground-disturbing activities associated with residential development.

Question 21: Potential Impacts Environmental:

The most prevalent form of potential environmental impacts would include any and all activities associated with 'site formation processes' such as fauna disturbance, flooding and erosion.

Question 22: Explanation of Impacts:

Potential artificial impacts can be explained by including any and all activities of construction and ground-disturbing activities associated with residential development. Potential environmental impacts can be explained by including any and all activities associated with geo-morphological processes present within and adjacent to the project area.

Question 23: Recommendations:

Following is a list of recommendations concerning the cultural resource management of the Jonahville Cemetery Site 31MK1080**:

- Pursuant of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) All-Terrain and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) must coordinate and concur on the level of effect of ground-disturbing activity. Levels of effect under Section 106 include: 'no effect,' 'no adverse effect,' and 'adverse effect.'
- If the project is considered 'adverse,' Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires mitigation efforts that would minimize harm, if there is the potential to alter or destroy the site. The mitigation efforts are coordinated between All-Terrain and the NC SHPO and are formalized in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which must be signed by the NC SHPO, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), and any local jurisdiction if any are involved in the project funding.

Question 24: Explanation of Recommendations:

If potentially eligible historic or prehistoric resources are identified, the project design must be evaluated to determine if there will be any effects to the resources. If significant resources are affected, design alternatives that would avoid or minimize the effects must be considered by the design team.

Question 95: Owner/Tenant Information:

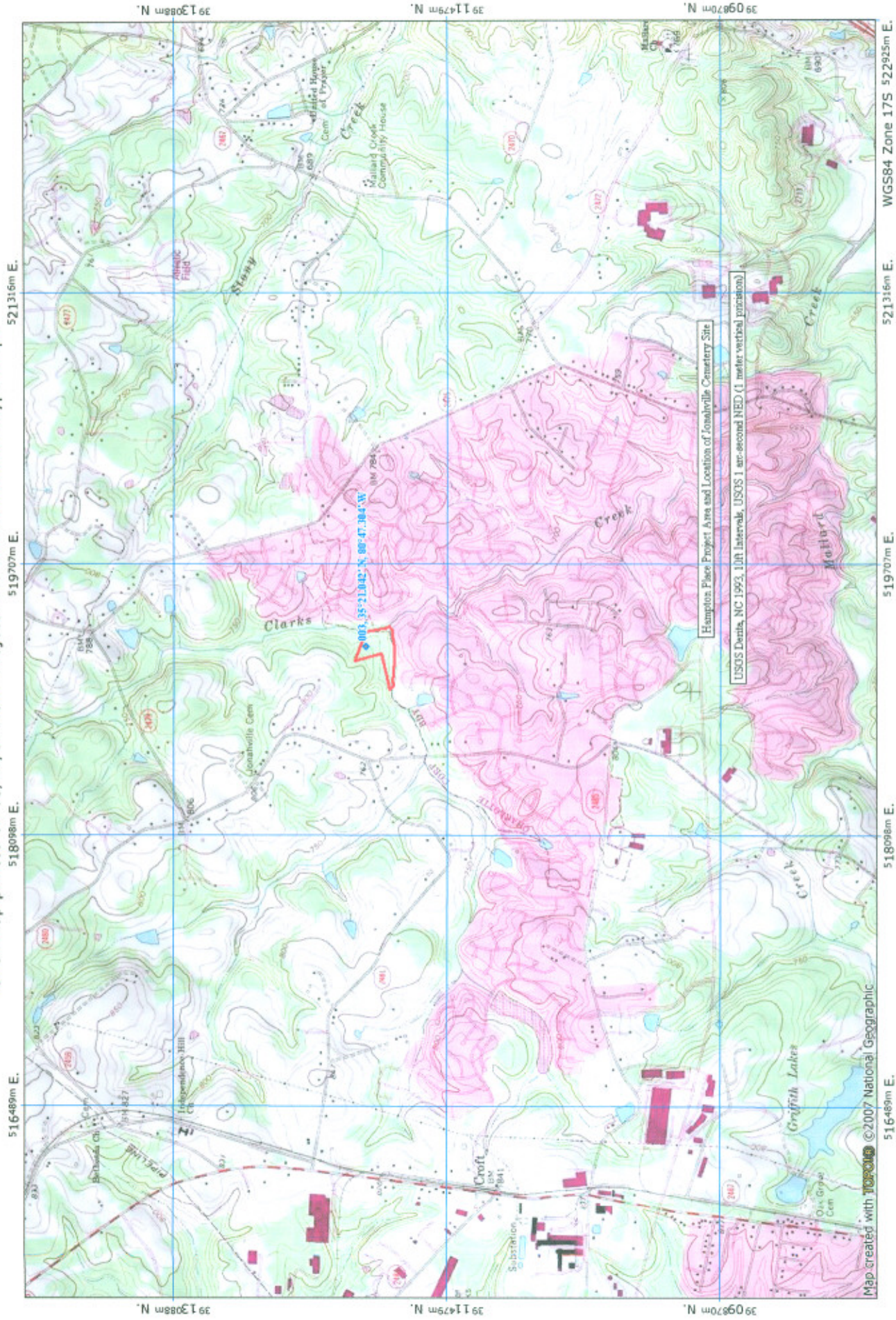
Mr. Juan Blue, Program Manager
The Isaacs Group: Civil Engineering Design and Land Surveying
8720 Red Oak Blvd, Suite 420
Charlotte, NC 28217

Mr. Clayton F. Skipper, Development Manager/VP
Brentwood Homes
1941 Savage Road Suite 500-D
Charleston, SC 29407

Question 97: Comments/Notes:

The site appears to have an immense amount of ethnographic oral history data attached to it that may be of significance when determining the eligibility, significance, settlement patterns and land-use patterns among African-American populations.

TOPO! map printed on 05/22/07 from "Project Area and Monument Waypoint.tpo"



Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

POLARIS

Property Ownership Land Records Information System

Date Printed: Sun Jan 21 02:24:59 EST 2007



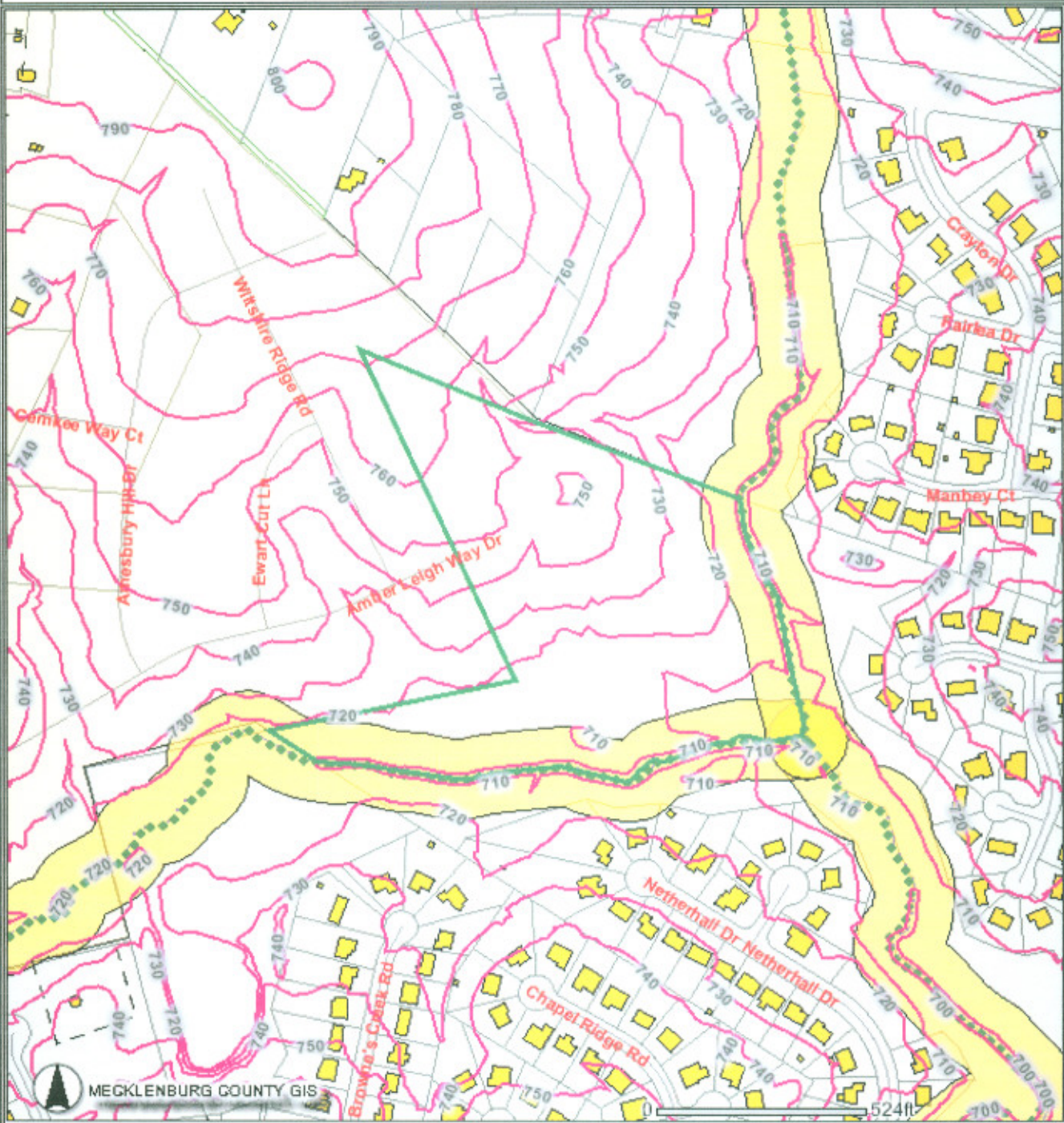
This map is prepared for the inventory of real property within Mecklenburg County and is compiled from recorded deeds, plats, tax maps, surveys, planimetric maps, and other public records and data. Users of this map are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification. Mecklenburg County and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

POLARIS

Property Ownership Land Records Information System

Date Printed: Fri Jan 12 11:46:16 EST 2007



This map is prepared for the inventory of real property within Mecklenburg County and is compiled from recorded deeds, plats, tax maps, surveys, planimetric maps, and other public records and data. Users of this map are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification. Mecklenburg County and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

NOTE: THE ACTUAL RATIO OF PRECISION FOR THIS SURVEY IS 1.0": 270,613'.

GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 100 ft.



L.T. POPE
9379-520

HILL LAND CORP.
5617-724

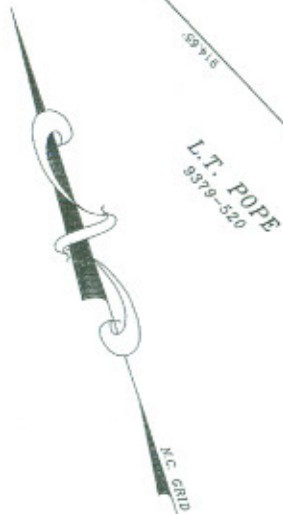
BRYNMOOR MAP 3
MAP: 23-747



CENTEX
8736-810

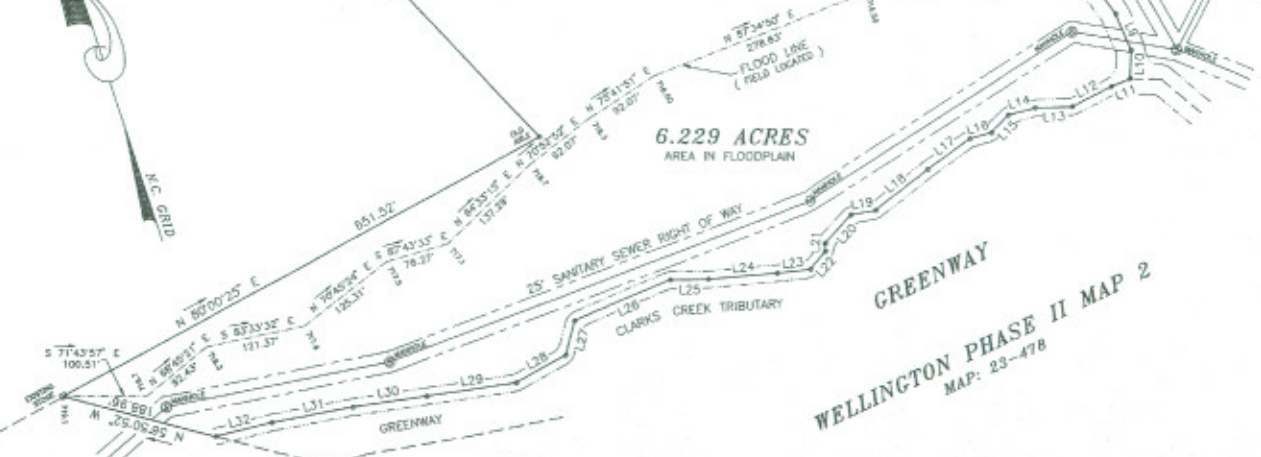
YORK PLACE II
AT WELLINGTON
MAP: 22-562

10.437 ACRES
AREA ABOVE FLOODPLAIN



L.T. POPE
9379-520

6.229 ACRES
AREA IN FLOODPLAIN



GREENWAY
WELLINGTON PHASE II MAP 2
MAP: 23-478

LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L1	N 02°51'30" W	28.88'
L2	N 06°37'40" W	48.88'
L3	N 14°57'25" W	70.73'
L4	N 27°26'45" W	121.13'
L5	N 04°37'42" W	71.45'
L6	N 18°00'04" W	53.46'
L7	S 08°58'41" E	78.85'
L8	N 17°58'19" W	68.28'
L9	N 05°32'01" W	47.35'
L10	N 20°25'58" E	33.89'
L11	N 87°01'34" E	74.71'
L12	N 81°21'15" E	53.00'
L13	S 73°12'33" E	45.02'
L14	S 86°26'28" E	33.58'
L15	N 63°08'05" E	29.43'
L16	S 87°16'44" E	26.77'
L17	N 73°08'53" E	63.24'
L18	N 70°08'45" E	78.43'
L19	S 81°38'52" E	28.80'
L20	N 60°23'14" E	46.42'
L21	N 17°35'44" E	9.65'
L22	N 58°47'30" E	27.61'
L23	S 77°32'55" E	43.68'
L24	S 76°28'49" E	83.55'
L25	S 72°16'02" E	47.07'
L26	N 85°31'27" E	125.40'
L27	N 33°07'23" E	42.58'
L28	N 71°07'13" E	87.80'
L29	S 80°09'42" E	108.80'
L30	S 79°45'44" E	80.53'
L31	S 82°11'13" E	98.48'
L32	S 85°26'23" E	70.18'

GREENWAY

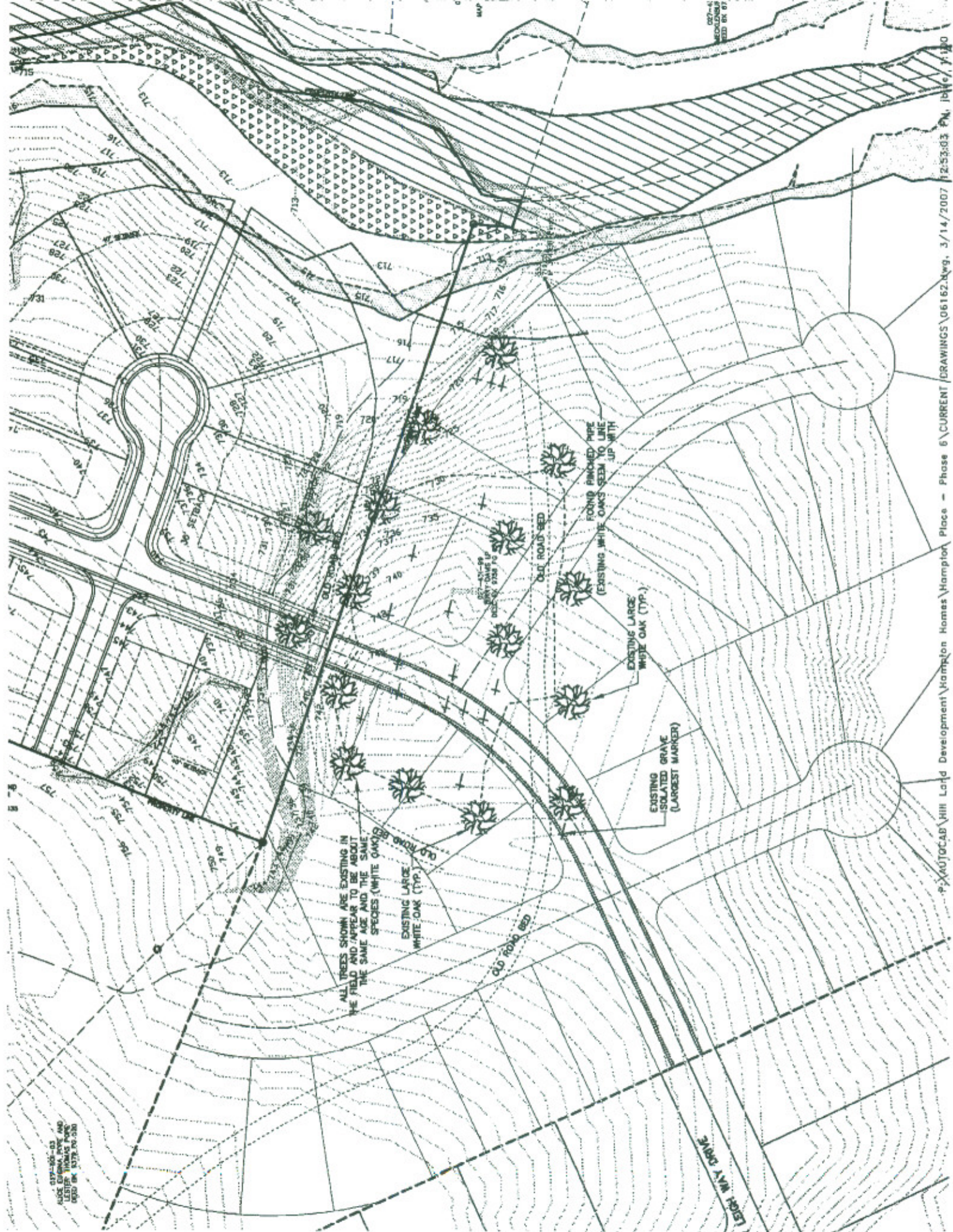
BROWNE'S FERRY
MAP: 23-613

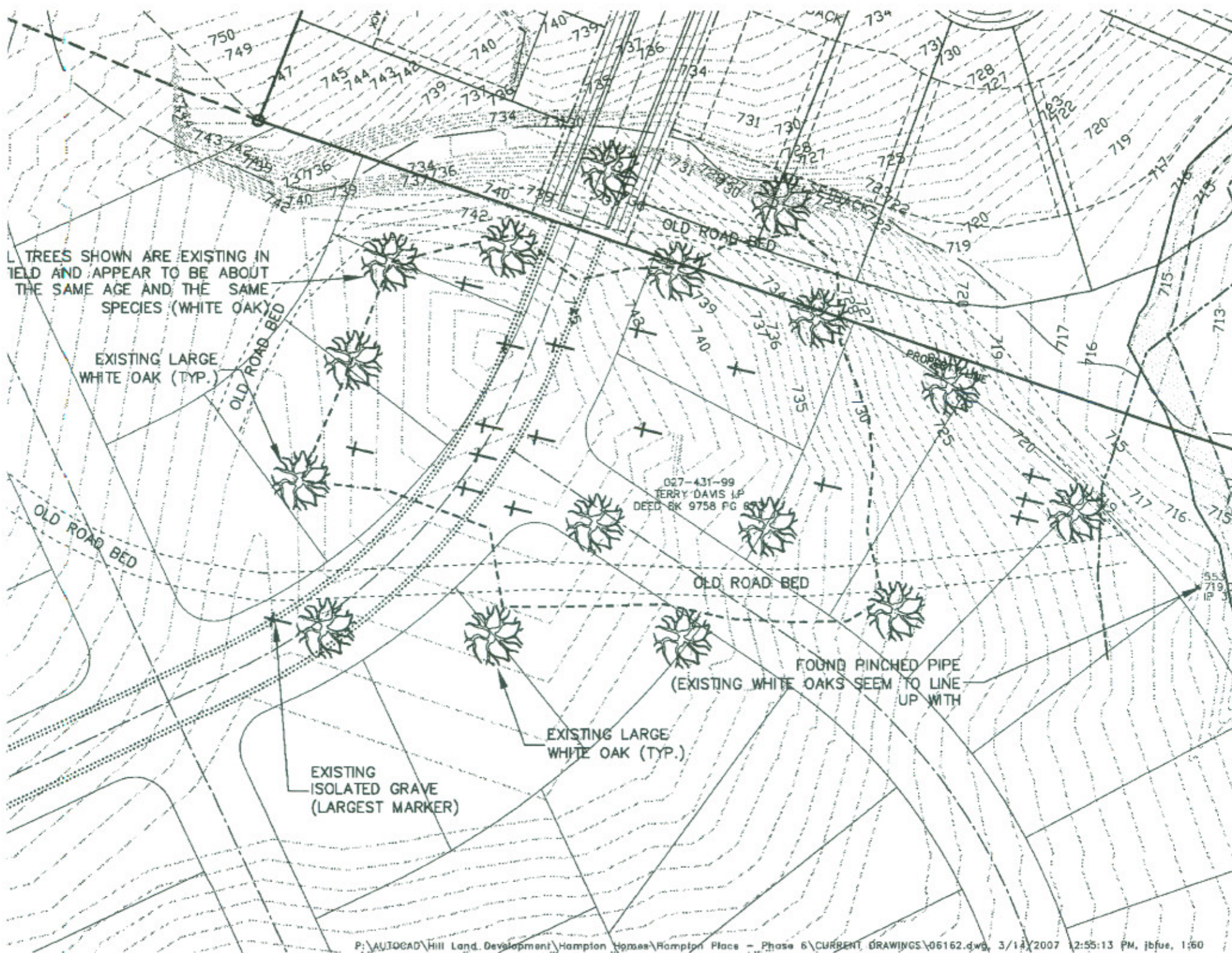


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 817 DENNY DRIVE CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28205 TEL. (704) 321-8948

SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE: APRIL 21st, 1988





ALL TREES SHOWN ARE EXISTING IN FIELD AND APPEAR TO BE ABOUT THE SAME AGE AND THE SAME SPECIES (WHITE OAK)

EXISTING LARGE WHITE OAK (TYP.)

027-431-99
JERRY DAVIS LP
DEED BK 9758 PG 87

FOUND PINCHED PIPE
(EXISTING WHITE OAKS SEEM TO LINE UP WITH)

EXISTING LARGE WHITE OAK (TYP.)

EXISTING ISOLATED GRAVE
(LARGEST MARKER)

