

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1985
DATE ENTERED DEC 13 1985

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC PA-116 Jeremy's Run Site
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN LURAY VICINITY OF [REDACTED] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE VIRGINIA CODE 51 COUNTY PAGE CODE 07
139

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, MID-ATLANTIC REGION
STREET & NUMBER 143 SOUTH THIRD STREET

CITY, TOWN PHILADELPHIA VICINITY OF STATE PENNSYLVANIA

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. N.A.
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE N.A.

DATE FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context:

PA-116 was located and sampled by a two stage process of survey and testing in the late Spring and Summer of 1978 in the Northern Areal Transect of the Shenandoah National Park as part of a general study of the cultural resources of the Park (Foss 1979: 41-43). The study, carried out by the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Virginia and sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Region of the NPS, involved an initial walk through survey in which potentially habitable areas were located and the presence of artifacts noted. Normally, artifacts were not collected in this first stage. At PA-116, because of the large number of diagnostics noted, these were drawn, located on a sketch map, and marked by small monuments for later collection. During the second stage of intensive survey and testing, diagnostics were collected. Shovel transects using a 5 m. interval and a one meter test square provided controlled samples and evidence of the stratigraphy of the site. The test square was placed in a spot where multiple shovel transects indicated a cluster of prehistoric material (see map).

PA-116 has yielded a number of diagnostic points indicating an occupation ranging from Middle Archaic through late Woodland (ca. 5000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.). These points include a Morrow Mountain II, a Steubenville-like Lanceolate, and three Levanna Triangular specimens. The prehistoric material covers the entire site (about 2,625 square meters) but clusters near the center. Ground cover is light due to the coniferous trees that flourish on the site.

Environment:



. The site is especially well-suited to take advantage of permanent fresh water and a number of micro-environments while being well protected from the prevailing winds.

Archaeological Investigations:

As mentioned above, actual testing of PA-116 was done by means of shovel transects. Initially, two of these were placed perpendicular to one another and when a concentration of artifacts was found, two more lines rotated at a 45° angle from its center to define its boundaries and a test square set in the center (see map). Shovel tests were 5 m. apart and consisted of five shovels full of dirt sieved through 1/8 inch screen. The one meter test square was excavated in four arbitrary 10 cm. levels and screened in like fashion.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES Middle Archaic-late Woodland BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The ideal location of PA-116 [redacted] and its central location with respect to a number of rich ecological zones probably drew prehistoric groups to this spot for millennia. The relatively confined habitable area has resulted in the concentration of lithic debris from the beginning of the Middle Archaic period down through, at least, 1300 A.D.

Because of the hypothesized role of the Blue Ridge as a boundary in pre-historic times and because of its similarity (complementarity?) to MD-112 (also nominated for the National Register), PA-116 represents a valuable resource for future archaeologists interested not only in defining regional cultural boundaries but, in dealing with the phenomenon of the frontier in both its prehistoric and historic forms.

PA-116 is one of the best preserved and most productive site in the northern part of the Shenandoah National Park and thus represents an areally critical segment of Blue Ridge Culture history. Its easy accessability to hikers renders it potentially useful to the Park's interpretive program as well as a potential site for future archaeological investigation.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Foss, Robert W.

1979 A Geographical Perspective on Blue Ridge Prehistory: The Pre-historic Survey. in Patterns in Time, by M.A. Hoffman (ed.), Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS, Philadelphia, Pa.

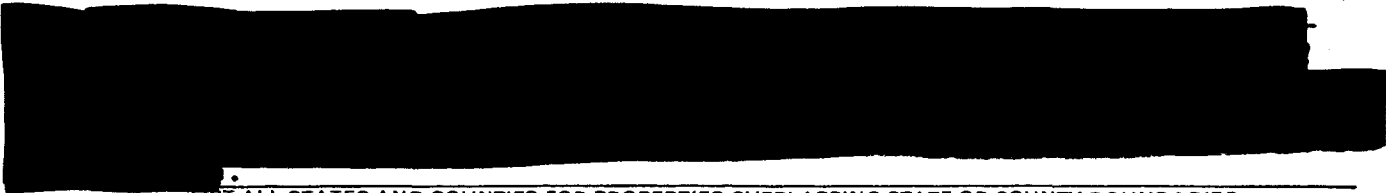
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED]

UTM REFERENCES

A	[REDACTED]	B	[]	[]	[]
	ZONE EASTING NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	[]	D	[]	[]	[]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION



LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE
STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

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ORGANIZATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

STREET & NUMBER

201 TILLMAN HALL

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CITY OR TOWN

MACOMB

STATE
ILLINOIS 61455

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

[Signature] STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

[Signature]

TITLE

Chief Archaeologist, National Park Service, Oct. 27, 1985

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Signature]

DATE 12/13/85

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Archaeological Investigations:

Soils at PA-116 consisted of a dark brown humic A horizon about 5 cm. deep underlain by a predominantly brown loam B horizon to a depth of about 25 to 30 cm. Artifact density was highest in the upper 20 cm.

The small size of the flakes recovered, the fact that quartzite (the predominant lithic resource) was exotic to the site and the relatively small functional range of artifacts suggest a specialized purpose for PA-116. It was probably a hunting camp used for staging activities further into the mountains or driving animals downstream. The abundance of late Woodland points, the lithic debris, and the overall environmental setting of PA-116 remind one of the Gentle Site, MD-112, on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. In this respect, it offers an excellent opportunity to compare and contrast the late prehistoric populations of the Shenandoah Valley and Piedmont within the context of the Blue Ridge.

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

There is no evidence of historic building activity on PA-116 and, although plowing during the 19th and early 20th century is a possibility, it would have been shallow and had little impact on the horizontal clustering of material. The principal historic impact on PA-116 was through timbering. More testing would be required to determine the existence of discrete horizontal components and the degree to which they have been disturbed.

Likewise, the effects of erosion on the remains at PA-116 are difficult to evaluate. Judging from the present appearance of the site, there seems as if there has been little serious erosion except possibly on the southern and western peripheries of PA-116, due to stream activity.