

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 AU-158, THE PAINE RUN ROCKSHELTER

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

CITY, TOWN LURAY

STATE VIRGINIA

VICINITY OF
CODE 51

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY AUGUSTA

06
CODE 015

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"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<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.

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE VIRGINIA 22835

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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:

AU-158, the Paine Run Rockshelter, was located in the Spring of 1976, in the first intensive archaeological foot survey of an entire drainage system in the Shenandoah National Park (McLearn 1976). As a result of this survey, 17 prehistoric sites were identified, including three recommended for National Register status--AU-158, AU-154 and AU-167. From the beginning, AU-158 was recognized as important and a small test excavation undertaken there in the Summer of 1976 (Foss 1977: 71-82). At that time, two one meter squares were dug, one well outside the rockshelter and one just inside the edge of the overhang. Although the test outside the shelter was sterile, the second square, ORO (see photo), was enormously productive, revealing a stratigraphic sequence extending from late Woodland into (Late) Archaic times (ca. 1600 A.D. - 2000 B.C.):

In conjunction with a general cultural resources study of the Shenandoah National Park undertaken by the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Virginia and funded by the Mid-Atlantic region of the NPS, intensive excavations were carried out at AU-158 during Spring and early Summer of 1978 (Foss 1979: 113-144). The 1978 excavation area comprised seven square meters, including the previously mentioned 1976 test square, ORO, and uncovered roughly half of the area under the rock overhang. The results of these excavations have been published in preliminary form in Foss 1979 (113-144) and are summarized in supplemental tables, maps, and a stratigraphic profile appended to this form and illustrated by a photograph.

The 1978 excavations confirmed the 1976 findings by revealing a stratified occupation--the clearest yet known in the Shenandoah National Park--divisible into three chronological "horizons."

Horizon I included the two uppermost Geologic Zones (GZ-0 and GZ-1A) and contained ceramics and triangular points dating to late Woodland times (ca. 800 - 1600 A.D.). The five identifiable projectile point types associated with Horizon I included: (1) Madison Triangular points, (2) Levanna Triangular points, (3) an "Eared" Yadkin point, (4) a Sid-notched Levanna Triangular point, and (5) a single, untyped, side-notched specimen. Their vertical distribution suggests the Madison and Levanna points clustered near the surface, while the other points were distributed in lower levels. The untyped, side-notched point was found at the base of GZ-1A. In addition to projectile points, 88 sherds were associated with Horizon I, including Albemarle (Variant #1), Potomac Creek, and Radford Series pottery.

The artifacts found in Horizon I indicate a variety of activities with the bifacial stone tools and debitage reflecting an emphasis on hunting. High frequencies of small, edge resharpening flakes indicate the constant retouch of cryptocrystalline bifaces dulled or broken by use. Although some cores and core remnants as well as decortication and thinning waste

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 (Late) Archaic-Early Woodland & late Woodland BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Perhaps the most significant aspect of AU-158 is that it is one of only two sites in the Shenandoah National Park (and one of the few in central Virginia) with clear stratigraphic superposition of prehistoric phases. Representing at least 3000 years of periodic, small scale occupation, AU-158 is valuable both methodologically for providing local evidence of stylistic and technological change in the lithic industry and culturally by enabling us to examine processes of change under controlled conditions. Since the dating of prehistoric sites in the Park is based on comparison of chronologically sensitive artifacts (mostly points and pottery) with directly dated assemblages in areas as far away as Georgia, North Carolina and New York, AU-158 permits direct validation of these cross-dating procedures for the entire Blue Ridge province.

AU-158 also provides direct evidence of a period in eastern North American prehistory which saw major cultural changes: (1) the attainment of "primary forest efficiency" during Late Archaic times and (2) the development of village-based horticulture in the late Woodland period. Our research throughout the Shenandoah National Park has shown a surprising florescence during the Late Archaic-Early Woodland period (Hoffman and Foss 1980) followed by very limited use of the mountains in late Woodland times. Thus, the distributional data suggest and AU-158 documents (albeit in a limited way) that a major change in life style occurred twice in the Blue Ridge before the coming of the Europeans.

Because of its location at the juncture of two major environmental zones--the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah Valley--and because of the topographic, hydraulic and residential advantages of the site, AU-158 has lain astride an important route of communication throughout prehistoric times. During the Archaic (and perhaps Early Woodland) the movement was probably regular, substantial and transhumant. During the late Woodland, movement was probably more sporadic, more linked to hunting and based ultimately in large villages to the west. Although trading and raiding parties may have used this route, there are no signs of late Woodland occupation elsewhere in Paine Run.

Finally, AU-158 has provided abundant data from what has been, to date, the most carefully controlled rockshelter excavation in the State of Virginia --information that is of use to both archaeologists and geologists interested in the micro-evolution of land forms and the role of human activities in such processes.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Foss, Robert W.
 1977 Man and Mountain: An Archaeological Overview of the Shenandoah National Park. M.A. thesis, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Virginia.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED]
 UTM REFERENCES

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

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION [REDACTED]

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

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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: DR. MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN
 ORGANIZATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LAB, WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
 STREET & NUMBER: 201 TILLMAN HALL
 CITY OR TOWN: MACOMB
 DATE: [REDACTED]
 TELEPHONE: (309) 298-1188
 STATE: ILLINOIS 61455

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
 YES NO

NAME: [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 Historian, National Park Service
 DATE: 10/27/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 [Signature]
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 DATE: 12/13/85
 ATTEST: [Signature]
 DATE: [REDACTED]
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Context:

show some primary tool manufacture in Horizon I, most tools were brought to AU-158 in finished form.

The preponderance of imported, blue-gray cryptocrystalline rock from the Valley, reflects the degree to which the late Woodland occupants of AU-158 were oriented toward the resources of their large village homebases. The extensive re-utilization of cryptocrystalline debitage and broken points indicates the preference for this locally scarce material.

The late Woodland groups using AU-158 were probably small, perhaps hunting bands or nuclear families and perhaps analogous to the recent, "good ole boy" bands known to use Paine Run Rockshelter on weekend evenings, depositing beer cans, building small fires, and engaging in rites of social intensification. The burning of many late Woodland tools and large amounts of charcoal and small pieces of bone indicate some food preparation, but no storage pits of vegetable processing tools were found that would indicate extensive, seasonal gathering activities. The primary attractions of AU-158 for late Woodland peoples was the juxtaposition of shelter, a permanent water supply.

Horizon II is defined by the association of ceramics and Early Woodland projectile points with Geologic Zones 1B, 2A, and 2D and remains problematic pending further analysis. All diagnostic stone tools were recovered from the upper part of GZ-1B in 1976 in ORD and even the point types found are not precisely datable. These include: a red jasper Jack's Reef Corner Notched specimen dated in New York to ca. 900 A.D. (Ritchie 1961: 26-27) but of uncertain but probably older vintage in Virginia; a basal fragment of a contracting stem point similar to the Bear Island type (of apparent Late Archaic-Early Woodland date) (Ritchie 1961: 14-15); a complete quartz contracting stem type; and a basal fragment of a deeply side-notched quartz point. Ceramics include 24 sherds of Stony Creek and Albemarle (Breenstone Tempered Variant # 1) Wares. Together, the points and ceramics suggest an Early Woodland date (ca. 1000 B.C. - 800 A.D. for Horizon II).

Horizon II is functionally analogous to Horizon I, although there is a suggestion that within the still poorly known Horizon II levels, there is a transition from the activities and technology typical of Horizon I to those associated with Horizon III.

Horizon III is the lowest cultural zone presently known and is associated with Geological Zones 2B and 2C. Based on geo-stratigraphic analysis, these zones were likely deposited after 2000 B.C. Although the 1978 excavations

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Context:

investigated only a small area of Horizon III, it was possible to delineate a single activity zone. No chronologically diagnostic artifacts were associated with Horizon II, although bifacial tool blanks recovered as well as comparative geo-stratigraphic dating and comparison with the assemblages of other Paine Run sites like AU-167, suggest that Horizon III is probably Late Archaic.

In contrast to the functionally more complex overlying horizons, the primary activity attested in Horizon II was the production of stone tools. Using locally abundant quartzite cobbles, Late Archaic peoples stopped at AU-158 to take advantage of this then-valued resource and the protection and easy access to water afforded by the site. The only identifiable Horizon III bifaces were tool blanks and the artifact assemblage is almost identical morphologically to that recovered from the large quarry site on [REDACTED] (RM-130)--also nominated to the National Register. At AU-158 a single cluster of debitage found just north of a large piece of roof fall suggests that Late Archaic stone knappers sat on that large rock and flaked their debris into the then-adjacent stream channel--a type of early "industrial" pollution far less hazardous than its modern, chemical counterparts.

Environment:

[REDACTED]

The floral community surrounding the site is of mixed hardwoods and characteristic of well-watered stream bottom hollows in the Blue Ridge. Deer are commonly seen and local inhabitants complain of the depredations of a hungry black bear. Small mammals such as gray fox, racoon, and woodchuck are well known although fish, common before the 1977 drought (according to local trout fishermen) are rarely seen.

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Archaeological Investigations:

Archaeological exploration of AU-158 proceeded according to a three-step process involving initial location through foot survey (McLearn 1976), preliminary testing (Foss 1977: 71-82), and comprehensive excavation of about 50% of the site (Foss 1979). Because of the importance of any stratified site in the Shenandoah National Park (not to mention central Virginia), excavations from the testing stage on employed careful, slow techniques aimed at recovering a maximum amount of usable stratigraphic information.

In 1976, test square ORO was excavated in arbitrary 5 cm. levels to a depth of about 90 cm., sieving all backdirt through $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screen. Excavation of a second test square (5RO), [REDACTED] and is sterile.

The 1978 excavations covered seven square meters and were oriented to provide a longitudinal profile along a North-South axis of the site and include earlier test square ORO (see map). The site itself was mapped by professional surveyors from the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia and tied to USGS benchmarks. Each one meter square was assigned an arbitrary, individual number relating it to our overall grid system. Square 55, corresponding to 1976 square ORO, was re-excavated and used as a stratigraphic "window" or "supervisor's sondage." Subsequently, squares 54, 56, 57, 65, 66, and 67 were cleared. For better horizontal control, each one meter square was sub-divided into four 50 cm. quadrants and these, in turn, served as the basic horizontal units of excavation.

Vertical control was provided by three complementary methods: (1) the basic 3 cm. arbitrary level into which each 50 cm. quadrant was excavated provided the first control, (2) all artifacts over 2 cm. long (and all worked pieces) were mapped in situ using an arbitrary site datum established by a metal pin set into the face of the overhang and multiple "locational" measures (discussed below), (3) all arbitrary levels were related to natural units designated "Geological Zones."

Two complementary methods of artifact recovery were used: The first involved artifacts over 2 cm. and all worked pieces (and obviously utilized flakes) regardless of length in situ. Artifact measurements were taken to indicate "x," "y" and "z" coordinates, strike, dip, and clock azimuth. Second, artifacts smaller than 2 cm. or those which were missed in the time-consuming knife and trowel excavations, were recovered through a process of water screening in which individual, labelled buckets of dirt were sieved through window screen size mesh. The remaining heavy fraction was allowed to dry on newspapers and then hand picked for remaining cultural material.

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Archaeological Investigations:

A total of 8,851 artifacts were recovered and analyzed (Foss 1979b) and numerous soil samples taken which await future analysis. It has been possible to reconstruct both an archaeological and geologic history of the rockshelter, while the remaining undug half of AU-158 remains for future generations.

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

Excluding the light scatter of debris left by the recent use of the rockshelter by weekend partiers (an activity now actively discouraged by Park authorities), there has been little human disturbance of the Paine Run Rockshelter. Stratigraphic profiles show no intrusions and modern debris was strictly limited to the upper few centimeters.

Today the effects of natural erosion at AU-158 seem minimal, although the stream flood shoot that scoured the area in front of the shelter subsequent to late Woodland times probably removed much of the original, open air segment of the site. Foss (1979b) has worked out a tentative reconstruction of the geologic history of the rockshelter that helps explain the always difficult stratigraphy of such sites. Basically, despite initial reservations during the beginning of the 1978 season, AU-158 has proven to be surprisingly well stratified. Unfortunately, although it is the only site exhibiting any bone preservation (in late Woodland levels), the bone fragments are so small and scarce that they are of little value. Also, the absence of definite features is a handicap shared with other sites in the Shenandoah National Park.

ITEM 8, MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, CONTINUED

Foss, Robert W.

1979b A Chronological Perspective on Blue Ridge Prehistory: Excavations at the Paine Run Rockshelter. in Patterns in Time, by M.A. Hoffman (ed.). Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hoffman, Michael A. and Robert W. Foss

1980 "Blue Ridge Prehistory: A General Perspective," Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 34:185-210.

McLearen, Douglas C.

1976 The Paine Run Survey and Excavations at the Blackrock Springs Site: Investigations of Archaic Occupation in the Blue Ridge. in Man in the Blue Ridge, by M.A. Hoffman (ed.), Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS., Philadelphia, Pa.

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