

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
DATE ENTERED

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC **AU-154 Site Near Paine Run Rock Shelter**

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

**SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK**

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

**LURAY**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**06**

STATE

**VIRGINIA**

VICINITY OF

**51**

COUNTY

**AUGUSTA**

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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> 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
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable) **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,**

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:

AU-154 was discovered in late March of 1976 as part of a systematic survey [redacted] undertaken by the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Virginia (McLearn 1976). The site was located in the [redacted] [redacted] surface reconnaissance located several clusters of artifacts on Park property south of the road.

One two meter test square excavated to a depth of 40 cm. in the Summer of 1976 produced 2,157 artifacts including two diagnostic points--a Halifax like base of late Middle Archaic vintage and a Late Archaic Savannah River base. These establish a minimal time range for AU-154 of between 3000 and 1000 B.C.

Today AU-154 is densely forested with secondary growth and artifacts are detectable around the bases of trees where roots have brought them to the surface, in the roadbed and in the yard of a privately owned house across Paine Run Hollow Road to the north.

#### Environment:

AU-154 lies at [redacted] an elevation of 1400 feet [redacted] terrace formed by alluvial and colluvial processes. The site is bisected [redacted], dividing the Park owned land to the south from the privately owned land to the north. Inspection of the private land indicates that the site extends [redacted], while the southern border is marked by the steep mountain slope. (see map). Today, ground cover on Park land is restricted by dense secondary growth of deciduous forest.

#### Archaeological Investigations:

In addition to the small number of artifacts recovered from the Paine Run Hollow Road in March, 1976, 2,157 stone artifacts were found in the two meter test square excavated that summer. That square was excavated in four arbitrary ten cm. levels to a depth of 40 cm. and all backdirt sieved through 1/4 inch mesh screen. A site density of 1,348 artifacts per cubic meter was calculated from that single test square.

Quartzite comprised 90.4% of the stone tools and debitage recovered, while red jasper accounted for a surprising 7.9% with quartz and greenstone making up the balance. It is thought that the high frequency of red jasper is partly explained by a nearby source just to the west where Paine Run cuts an old fault line. This does not explain the absence of jasper at nearby AU-158 (the Paine Run Rockshelter) or in the rest of Paine Run. The demonstrated chronological variation in the use of red jasper in the nearby Shenandoah Valley suggests that it is most frequently used in Paleo Indian times. Despite the present dating of AU-154 to late Middle-Late Archaic times, it is possible that the site is appreciably older and perhaps extends into the Paleo Indian epoch.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Archaeological Investigations:

Analysis of the lithic industry revealed a functionally diversified site. Artifact manufacture is attested by 302 cortex flakes (14.0% of the industry) and 18 cores and core remnants (0.8%). Although most flakes were over 2 cm. long (795--36.9%), a relatively high frequency of microflakes (563--26.1%) indicates that the final finishing and/or resharpening of tools took place at AU-154. Because 146 (6.7%) flakes in the assemblage were utilized, it is apparent that much so-called waste was used for a variety of tasks, including food processing and wood and bone working.

Only 37 or 1.7% of the artifacts found were finished core tools or bifaces and 16 of these were unidentifiable. Even the 21 remaining specimens showed discernible functional specialization. Microscopic analysis might prove useful if funds were available in the future. Knives (7), scrapers (6) and projectile points (7) were the dominant traditional types and reflect a hunting emphasis. Two unutilized, unfinished bifaces represent an intermediate stage of tool manufacture, while two chipped stone axes attest woodworking and, perhaps, forest clearance.

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

Although no plow scars were found in the test square, the cross-mending of broken artifacts suggests some disturbance of the site, probably by light, horse drawn plows. No historic structures were found on the Park portion of AU-154, but a new house stands in a small clearing [REDACTED]. Horizontal clustering of material is indicated by surface concentrations around the bases of certain trees, but large scale excavations and piece plotting (cf. AU-167) would be required to test this observation properly.

# 3 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 Middle-Late Archaic BUILDER/ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The archaeological significance of AU-154 is indicated by a number of factors

(1) The high frequency of red jasper is unique in the Park (with the possible exception of WR-103). This may suggest an early, Paleo Indian component at the site which, given the low altitude and proximity to the Shenandoah Valley, is a solid possibility. A second explanation could involve the proximity of jasper outcroppings, but is puzzling in light of the absence of the resource even at the nearby site of AU-158. The discontinuity in lithic resource utilization is one of the more intriguing problems posed by any site in the Blue Ridge.

(2) The existence of abundant comparative data from other Paine Run sites (including two --AU-158 and AU-167--nominated for the National Register) allows an almost unparalleled opportunity to investigate the effects of altitude on prehistoric adaptive strategies on the western face of the mountains.

(3) Analysis of the AU-154 tool assemblage indicates a functionally varied site with high artifact density. There is good reason to believe that it was a staging ground for seasonal movement into the Blue Ridge in Archaic times and thus stands between Valley and upland sites in any comparative scheme that might be proposed by future researchers, contrasting valley to montane sites.

(4) The size and richness of AU-154 linked to its limited sampling suggest that future investigations would provide a greater number of chronological indicators and the length of time over which the site was used during the prehistoric era.

(5) Finally, AU-154 is one of the closest archaeological sites to the Shenandoah Valley that still enjoys the protection of the NPS. With the rapid "development" of lands along the Park borders, such an important site needs strong protection and will serve as a resource for future generations of scientists should the destruction of Valley sites continue at its present rate.

**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, Charlottesville.

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 6,000 square meters (2,500 square meters in the Shenandoah National Park)  
 UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

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

**12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION**

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

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

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER