

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

LISTED ON:
VLR 12/17/2009
NRHP 03/17/2010

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gala Site
other names/site number 44BO0048; 011-5155

2. Location

street & number State Route 220 not for publication X
city or town Gala vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Botetourt code 023 zip code 24085

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 1/30/10
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Village site
Funerary Graves/Burials

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Industry Sub: Energy Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
 roof N/A
 walls N/A
 other N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology – Prehistoric

Period of Significance 3000 – 1000 B.C.; A.D. 900 - 1607

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation Late Archaic; Late Woodland

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Smithsonian Institution

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 18

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
<u>1 17 604685 4172043</u>	<u>2 17 604985 4172009</u>	<u>3 17 605002 4171646</u>	<u>4 17 604583 4171706</u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Michael B. Hornum, Ph.D., Senior Project Manager
 organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date 6/23/09
 street & number 241 E. 4th St., Suite 100 telephone (301) 694-0428
 city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

=====

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Site 44BO0048 is located on the east bank of the James River in rural Botetourt County, Virginia. The site is largely contained within the boundaries of the Gala Compressor Station, an active natural gas transmission facility. Archeological investigations of the site began in the 1890s, and current excavations are guided by the stipulations of a cultural resources management plan developed during consultation pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Artifacts and other site information indicate that the site was occupied from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods, with primary occupations during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland. The site's cultural deposits include features ranging from burials to post and pit features, and midden deposits. In spite of disturbance related to several construction episodes, the site retains a high degree of integrity. Phase III data recovery investigations outside the Gala Compressor Station have revealed the burials of 28 individuals, all associated with the Late Woodland period, clustered in a mortuary complex that may represent the early stages of an accretional mound associated with the Lewis Creek Mound Culture. Further analysis of the site and artifact assemblages has the potential to provide a significant body of data, including material culture, funerary ritual, settlement patterns, and community development, that will allow a greater and more holistic understanding of the later prehistoric occupation of Botetourt County and southwestern Virginia.

Site Description

Site 44BO0048 extends from the eastern bank of the James River for approximately 1,250 feet (380 meters) eastward. The first and second terraces on which most of the site is located are situated between Mill and Sinking Creeks, at 940 to 970 feet (286.5 to 295.7 meters) above mean sea level. Portions of the site along its west, north, and south edges, lie on the active James River floodplain. The site area has undergone some modification during the past century. The construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in the 1890s, U.S. Route 220 in 1935, and the Gala Compressor Station in the 1940s all have impacted the area. Approximately 70 per cent of the site presently lies within the boundaries of the Gala Compressor Station, which is in active use.

One geomorphological study of the site was undertaken in 1992, confirming that soils within the first and second terrace portions of the site consisted of fine-grained silts and clays.¹ A very dark plowzone (Ap), or horizon containing soils mixed by agricultural plowing, was found above a subsoil (B) horizon of strong brown color. The darkness of the Ap horizon is the result of a high organic content, which has led to its characterization as a "midden", a deposit of refuse from daily occupation including high amounts of food waste. In portions of the site, historic fill layers associated with the movement and discard of soils during construction of the compressor station facility were noted. These layers ranged from a mixture of topsoil, subsoil, and prehistoric artifacts to culturally sterile clay-rich sands and gravels mechanically excavated from deeper strata. Cultural materials have been recovered from the plowzone, mechanically disturbed fill deposits, and the intact cultural features that are present beneath these horizons.²

The site appears to have been occupied from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods.³ The primary occupational periods encountered during early investigations were the Late Archaic and later Late Woodland.⁴ However, more recent investigations also indicate significant site activity during the early Late Woodland as well.⁵ The cultural deposits at the site include burials, post and pit features, and midden deposits, all found to retain much of their integrity in spite of plow and other damage.⁶

The site was first identified by Gerard Fowke of the Smithsonian Institution in 1891-1892 when construction of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad disturbed as many as 200 burials.⁷ Fowke encountered the midden deposit, pit features, ash lenses, and as many as 31 burials. His report is included in the Institution's Bureau of Ethnology river valley series. During the 1940s R.P. Carroll, a professor at the Virginia Military Institute and member of the Archaeological Society of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 2

=====
Virginia, recovered artifacts during construction of the Gala Compressor Station. These items included ceramic and lithic artifacts, as well as human and animal remains.⁸ Clifford Evans of the Smithsonian Institution analyzed ceramic artifacts from Fowke's collection during the 1950s and classified these materials as belonging to the Radford series (including both Radford and Page types), an early Late Woodland ceramic classification.⁹ In 1983, Keith Egloff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources¹⁰ analyzed additional ceramic artifacts that had been recovered from a utility trench, and Egloff identified Radford ware again, and also other Late Woodland ceramic types, the Dan River, Grayson, and New River types. The faunal remains were analyzed by Michael Barber, archaeologist with the United States Forest Service, who identified white-tailed deer, bear, rabbit, and various unidentified mammal and avian species.¹¹

In 1992, the archaeological firm Gray & Pape, Inc. undertook additional archeological investigations that included shovel testing, soil coring, and geomorphological study.¹² This study identified intact midden deposits and three features in the western portion of the site, as well as areas of Ap horizon material buried under fill in the central and eastern portion. Archaic and Woodland artifacts were recovered, including Late Woodland New River, Grayson, Dan River, and Radford ceramic sherds.

Later in 1992, Gray & Pape, Inc. undertook monitoring and clearance episodes that resulted in recovery of artifacts from disturbed and Ap horizon contexts.¹³ In 1993, further investigations and monitoring by Gray & Pape, Inc. during minor upgrades to the compressor station facility identified three possible post mold features below the Ap horizon as well as disturbed areas.¹⁴ Further monitoring in 1994 revealed one area of Ap horizon deposits below fill, but no cultural material.¹⁵ In 1996, further testing and monitoring during additional upgrades revealed no intact midden deposits but disturbed soils, fill, and Ap horizon soils.¹⁶

Additional investigations were undertaken at the site outside of the compressor station. In 1996, Phase I survey for pipeline work east of U.S. Route 220 revealed low density deposits and disturbance.¹⁷ In 1998, Phase I survey was conducted for the Virginia Department of Transportation's (VDOT) proposed widening of U.S. Route 220, and this survey revealed Ap horizon soils, no midden deposits, and only a light density of artifacts.¹⁸ However, Phase II evaluation in 1999 unearthed a range of artifacts from Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, as well as one Late Archaic hearth feature.¹⁹ Phase III data recovery investigations for VDOT in 2001 revealed burials of 28 individuals, all associated with the early Late Woodland period, clustered in a less than 6 m (20 ft) diameter mortuary complex that has led the excavators to surmise that they represent the early stages of an accretional mound associated with the Lewis Creek Mound Culture.²⁰ A cluster of burial pits is a common feature at the bases of mounds, and has been documented at other sites with mounds that have been identified as part of the Lewis Creek culture, such as the Middle River/John east Mound and Pass Run/Brumback Mound. The creation of accretional mounds in the Lewis Creek culture is an unusual trait in Virginia's prehistory and has led to attempts to link this culture with other contemporary mound-building cultures, including the Fort Ancient of the Ohio Valley and the Clemson Island of the Susquehanna Valley. Other cultural features identified during the data recovery included 11 possible post molds, 5 small pit features, and 5 fire-cracked rock concentrations.

Most recently, Goodwin's 2005 investigations for a concrete footer location and conduit trenches for the muffler vent lines at the compressor station uncovered the remains of at least three individuals, and perhaps as many as five, that were interred within 6 to 8 feet of each other.²¹ Two possible additional burials were documented approximately 43 feet to the north, allowing the archeologists to surmise that the features comprised a burial cluster, which raised the potential for the presence of the early stages of another accretional mound, like that along U.S. Route 220. This hypothesis was strengthened during Goodwin's 2006 investigations in proposed anode and anode cable locations.²² During these investigations, two additional locations of human remains – one disturbed by agricultural plowing, one apparently intact –

were identified in an area located between the two sets of 2005 discoveries. None of the 2005 and 2006 burials were excavated since they were avoided after discovery. In the absence of burial excavation and accompanying radiocarbon dates, it presently remains unclear whether the cluster of burials encountered within Gala Compressor Station during 2005

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 3

=====

and 2006 can be associated, as in the case of the burials along Route 220, with the early Late Woodland Lewis Creek Mound Culture, which could provide further evidence for the sources and development of mortuary mound construction in southwestern Virginia, or whether they reflect later Late Woodland interments with less evidence for broader regional affiliations.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 4

=====

8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Site 44BO0048 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion D because the site possesses significant potential to address research issues relating to (1) community structure, through analysis of the configuration of the Late Archaic encampments and Late Woodland village; (2) funerary practices, through consideration of the clustering of burials and the possible relationship of this cluster to the Lewis Creek Mound Culture during the early Late Woodland; (3) settlement patterns and ethnic diversity, through analysis of the ceramic variations recovered from the Late Woodland component and investigation of possible links to the Clemson Island, Fort Ancient, and Dan River cultures, which are centered in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Dan River valleys, respectively; and, (4) socio-cultural complexity in the upper James River valley portion of southwestern Virginia, in comparison with the results of Egloff's 1987 analysis of prehistoric sites in extreme southwestern Virginia. The period of significance for this prehistoric site is based on the artifacts recovered and other site information, and encompasses the Late Archaic (ca. 3000-1000 B.C) and Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 900-1607) periods.

Significance Statement

Site 44BO0048 was occupied from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods, but more recent archeological investigation identifies the primary occupational periods as the Late Archaic and especially the Late Woodland. The cultural deposits at the site include areas with a high degree of integrity. These areas include human burials and midden deposits. The midden materials are accumulative, and although historic plowing has occurred in areas of the midden, the western portion of it, part of which has been protected by a fence erected by Columbia Gas, only has been shovel tested and retains a high degree of vertical integrity, with Archaic artifacts recovered from deposits below those containing Woodland materials.²³ Even in areas of the site that have been disturbed by plowing or other earthmoving activity, intact cultural features indicative of long-term occupation have been identified.²⁴ During the 2005 investigations, fill and plowzone horizon soils were found to contain a mix of Late Archaic and Late Woodland materials, but beneath these disturbed horizons prehistoric cultural features were identified, including human burials, post molds, and a refuse pit. During the 2006 investigations, two additional burials – one apparently intact – were identified, as were post mold features; all beneath disturbed horizons. The burials identified in 2005 and 2006 were avoided, covered, and remain intact. All of these data indicate that a high degree of site integrity persists in areas that have not been excavated and are protected, and the presence of these intact features indicate that Site 44BO0048 can provide information essential to a full understanding of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupation of southwestern Virginia.

Research questions associated with community structure may be addressed through further investigation of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland components. The community structure of the Late Archaic component, which probably represents a series of seasonal encampments, can be studied through analysis of cultural features and the midden soils that have not been impacted by later occupations. Pit and post features can provide data on storage, discard, and structure design and encampment layout. Midden soils can provide important information on subsistence and refuse disposal. Based on the well-documented Late Woodland artifacts and types of features - including many burials, the thick midden deposit, many ceramics, and post mold features associated with structures, the Late Woodland component likely represents a palisaded village occupied by multiple families, although no palisade has been identified to date due to the limited nature of investigations at the site, especially along its edges. Investigation of similar sites in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic indicates that certain features may be expected within such a context.

These do include or could include:

- (1) pit features of several types (eg., fire, refuse, and storage pits): Pit features include hearths, storage and refuse disposal areas, among other uses, and analysis of both the features and their contents may provide information about the storage, processing, and discard of food and other materials;

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 5

- =====
- (2) house structures: Investigation of such features may provide information about village design, individual economic and social status, and length of occupation;
 - (3) the village palisade: The presence of a palisade would confirm a Late Woodland association, and would help to define the limits of the village itself;
 - (4) the midden, or prehistoric garbage pile: Midden deposits ordinarily contain a wealth of organic and inorganic artifacts, and can provide important data on food types and sources, community health, and patterns of disposal;
 - (5) human burials, which provide biological, epidemiological, pathological, and other data not contained in any other type of feature ; and,
 - (6) artifacts, which would include pottery fragments, mortar stones, celts, grooved axes, mullers, clay pipes, steatite pipes, arrowpoints, scrapers, drills, bone beads, bone awls, bone needles, bone perforators, bone fishhooks, charred corn, mussel shell, periwinkle shell, and debitage, all of which tell the story of a community's efforts to feed, clothe, and house its members.

Research questions regarding burial practices may be answered through additional investigation of burials identified at 44BO0048. The early Late Woodland component identified at the site includes a burial cluster of 28 individuals, which may represent the early stages of an accretional mound associated with the Lewis Creek Mound Culture.²⁵ The Lewis Creek Mound Culture was defined by Howard MacCord of the Virginia State Library and Archaeological Society of Virginia, and has been further discussed by Gary Dunham in his dissertation for the University of Virginia.²⁶ Mortuary mounds associated with this culture had been identified at 13 sites in the central portion of western Virginia. Typically, the mounds are underlain by secondary and primary pit burials of individuals, with collective burials in the mound strata above. The Lewis Creek mounds generally are accretional in the sense that over time the subterranean mortuary pit cluster is overlaid with collective bone beds in an earthen matrix. This construction has traits associated with Mississippian mounds – the individual burials in pits under the mound – and also with Late Woodland ossuaries documented in the Eastern Coastal Plain – the collective bone beds. At Site 44BO0048, it appears that the burial cluster ceased to be used before accretion of the earthen matrix collective burials. The Lewis Creek culture accretional mounds are unusual in Virginia prehistory, but paralleled in other areas of Eastern North America during the Late Woodland period, especially in the Clemson Island Culture of the Susquehanna Valley. A second burial cluster of at least 7 to 9 individuals, possibly associated with the Late Woodland, was identified in 2005 – 2006, and raised the potential for the presence of the early stages of another accretional mound at the site.²⁷ As stated above, if bone is sufficiently preserved such burials can provide data on nutrition, health, and demography. In addition, burial clusters can provide important insights into the typology and chronology associated with mortuary rituals and practices, and cultural affiliations of the practices.

Settlement patterns and ethnic diversity may be addressed through analysis of the range of ceramic types recovered from Site 44BO0048. This range (including Page, Radford, Grayson, Dan River, and New River wares) suggests continuous habitation through the Late Woodland period, and also represents the cultural heterogeneity of the site. Benthall notes that certain styles of decoration, vessel shapes, and rim treatment in the Radford and New River series, as exhibited at the Shannon site in Montgomery County, show remarkable resemblances to some pottery of the Baum (Ft. Ancient) focus in Ohio.²⁸ It is quite possible that the Kanawha/New River basin was the route by which the Allegheny region of Virginia received Ft. Ancient influences from the Ohio Valley. This influence is most apparent in the New River Series, which represents a Ft. Ancient – Late Woodland mixture in terms of decorative techniques such as net- and fabric-impressions with finger-pinched rims.²⁹ Additionally, influence from Tennessee is evident at Late Woodland sites in southwestern Virginia; the Radford series shares enough similar characteristics with the Candy Creek Focus of eastern Tennessee, in terms of limestone temper, rim strips, folded over rims and fine, clear cord impressions, to suggest a basic underlying cultural relationship.³⁰ The Page series is mostly connected with northwestern Virginia, with the James River representing the southern limit of its distribution, and this ware type has been connected in terms of decorative attributes with Clemson Island and Shenk's Ferry Late Woodland wares of the Susquehanna Valley.³¹

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 6

=====
It has long been proposed that the Dan River phase represents prehistoric Siouan Indian societies ancestral to historic tribes. According to one view, the Dan River culture is related to the Sara Indians, a Siouan-speaking group occupying areas along the Dan River near the North Carolina – Virginia border at the time of early contact.³² This view is based on the continuity in ceramic development that has been perceived from Middle Woodland Yadkin through early Late Woodland Uwharrie to Dan River and later proto-historic ceramic wares used by the Sara. The Dan River culture also has been connected it with other historic Siouan groups– the Tutelo and Saponi – based on the Contact period relationship of these groups to the Dan River and its tributaries.³³ Others have shown that the Dan River culture extends further north into Virginia by pointing to the Lauderdale and Lipes Sites, located on the James River near Buchanan, which have yielded high percentages of Dan River ceramic sherds.³⁴

Issues related to socio-cultural complexity may be addressed through comparison of the characteristics of site 44BO0048 with other Late Woodland sites in southwestern Virginia. During the Late Woodland period, southwestern Virginia was a cultural crossroads, exhibiting a complex history of socio-cultural influences including Mississippian/Cherokee cultures to the south, Forth Ancient, Clemson Island, and Monongahela cultures to the north, and Dan River culture to the east.³⁵ In his study of ceramics from 25 Woodland sites in Lee, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, and Wise Counties in extreme southwestern Virginia, Egloff found evidence indicating various levels of socio-cultural complexity ranging from chiefdoms intrusive to the area but having origins in Mississippian and Cherokee cultures, to indigenous tribal societies, which evolved into chiefdoms, to indigenous tribal societies unaffected by intrusive chiefdoms.³⁶

Because Site 44BO0048 is located in an area of cultural intersection, its midden strata, pit and post features, and burials are important for the data that they can contribute to an understanding of Late Archaic and Late Woodland behavioral patterns and of the influences from and interaction with nearby regional cultures during the Late Woodland, especially Mississippian/Cherokee cultures to the south, Fort Ancient in the Ohio Valley, Clemson Island in the Susquehanna Valley, and Dan River culture in North Carolina. Thus, Site 44BO0048 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion D because the site contains a significant potential to address research issues relating to community structure, funerary practices, settlement patterns and ethnic diversity, and socio-cultural complexity in the upper James River valley.

End Notes

- ¹ Kozarek et al. 1992
- ² Weed and Myers 2001:11-12
- ³ Weed and Myers 2001:66
- ⁴ Bowden 1999:6
- ⁵ Barber et al. 2003
- ⁶ Weed and Myers 2001:66
- ⁷ Fowke 1894
- ⁸ Weed and Myers 2001:16
- ⁹ Evans 1955
- ¹⁰ Egloff 1983
- ¹¹ Barber n.d.
- ¹² Kozarek et al. 1992
- ¹³ Wittkofski et al. 1992; Wittkofski 1992
- ¹⁴ Wittkofski 1993, 1994; Winter 1994a
- ¹⁵ Winter 1994b
- ¹⁶ Pape 1996
- ¹⁷ Botwick 1996
- ¹⁸ Bowden 1998
- ¹⁹ Bowden 1999

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 7

- =====
- ²⁰ Barber et al. 2003
 - ²¹ Hornum 2005
 - ²² Hornum 2007
 - ²³ Weed and Myers 2001:66, and the previous testing plan and site conditions plan, and photographs of the fenced midden accompanying this form
 - ²⁴ Hornum 2005; Hornum et al. 2007
 - ²⁵ Barber et al. 2003
 - ²⁶ MacCord 1986; Dunham 1994
 - ²⁷ Hornum 2005; Hornum et al. 2007
 - ²⁸ Benthall 1969:146
 - ²⁹ Evans 1955
 - ³⁰ Evans 1955
 - ³¹ Barber et al 2003
 - ³² Coe et al. 1995
 - ³³ Bushnell 1935; Swanton 1953; Miller 1957
 - ³⁴ Carter and MacCord 1968; MacCord 1971
 - ³⁵ Egloff 1987:45; Barber et al. 2003:178-180
 - ³⁶ Egloff 1987:47

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 8

=====

9. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Barber, Michael
n.d. Summary List: Gala Site 44BO48 Fauna. In Kozarek et al. 1992.
- Barber, Michael F., Jerrell Blake, Jr., Michele Brumfield, Bradley Bowden, Robert D. Clarke, Maureen S. Meyers, and Carol S. Weed
2003 *Archaeological Data Recovery of a Portion of the Gala Site (44BO48), Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Virginia Department of Transportation.
- Benthall, J.L.
1969 *Archaeological investigation of the Shannon Site.* Virginia State Library Publications, No. 32, Richmond, VA.
- Botwick, Brad
1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Line VA and VAM-9 Segments KA/VA Uprate Project, Botetourt and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia.* Prepared for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.
- Bowden, Bradley
1998 *Supplemental Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Route 220 Right-of-Way, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Virginia Department of Transportation.

1999 *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44BO48, the Gala Site, within the Proposed Route 220 Corridor, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Virginia Department of Transportation.
- Bushnell, David I., Jr.
1935 *The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia, 1608.* Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Carter, Stuart B. and Howard A. MacCord, Sr.
1968 The Lauderdale Site. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 22(4):156-171.
- Coe, Joffre L., Thomas D. Burke, S. Homes Hogue, Billy Owens and Leland G. Ferguson
1995 *Town Creek Indian Mound: A Native American Legacy.* University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Dunham, Gary H.
1994 Common Ground, Contested Visions: The Emergence of Burial Mound Ritual in Late Prehistoric Central Virginia. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Egloff, Keith T.
1983 Letter Report to J.T. Moldenhauer (sic), October 21, 1983. In Kozarek et al. 1992.

1987 *Ceramic Study of Woodland Occupation Along the Clinch and Powell Rivers in Southwest Virginia.* Virginia Division of Historical Landmarks, Research Report Series 3:Richmond.
- Evans, Clifford
1955 A Ceramic Study of Virginia Archaeology. Smithsonian Institution, *Bureau of American Ethnology*

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 9

=====

Bulletin 160. Washington, D.C.

Fowke, Gerard

1894 *Archaeological Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys.* Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology. GPO, Washington, D.C.

Hornum, Michael B.

2005 Summary Report on the Results of the Archeological Investigations and Monitoring at Site 44BO48, the Gala Site, for Proposed Minor Upgrades to Gala Compressor Station, Botetourt County, Virginia (DHR File No. 1992-0309). Letter report submitted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. to VDHR in July 2005.

Hornum, Michael B.

2007 *Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Rectifier Anode Cable Maintenance Project at Gala Compressor Station, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (forthcoming).

Kozarek, Sue Ellen, W. Kevin Pape, Royce McNeal, and Thomas Minichillo

1992 *Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Gala Compressor Station and Site 44BO48 in Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

MacCord, Howard A., Sr.

1971 The Lipes Site. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 26(2):53-107.

1986 The Lewis Creek Mound Culture in Virginia. *Archaeological Society of Virginia.* Ms on file at the VDHR, Richmond.

Miller, Carl F.

1957 *Revaluation of the Eastern Siouan Problem.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 164.

Pape, W. Kevin

1996 Gray & Pape Project 95-0130 Letter Report, April 23, 1996. Subject: Gala Compressor Station Drain Line and Utility Pole Construction Results of Archaeological Work. Submitted to Ms. Kim Elkins, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

Swanton, John R.

1953 *Indian Tribes of North America.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145.

Weed, Carol S. and Ruth G. Myers

2001 *Phase III Archival Data Recovery Investigations of a Portion of the Gala Site (44BO48) within Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Gala Compressor Station, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

Winter, Len

1994a *Archaeological Monitoring Summary for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Water Pipe Repair at the Gala Compressor Station, Site 44BO48, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 10

=====

1994b Untitled letter report dated July 13, 1994. Subject: Trench monitoring at the Gala Compressor Station on May 26, 1994. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

Wittkofski, J. Mark

1992 *Archaeological Monitoring Summary for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Routine and New Electrical Actions, and Sanitary Maintenance at the Gala Compressor Station, Site 44BO48, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

1993 *An Archaeological Management Summary for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's O & M Work at the Gala Compressor Station, Site 44BO48, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

1994 *Archaeological Monitoring Summary for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Relocated Underground Odorizing Tank Construction at the Gala Compressor Station, Site 44BO48, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

Wittkofski, J. Mark, John P. Mullen, and Daniel R. Hayes

1992 *Phase I Cultural Resources Management Summary of Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Proposed Electrical Conduit Construction at the Gala Compressor Station, Botetourt County, Virginia.* Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Gala Site
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 10, Photos Page 11

=====

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The site boundaries are as follows. Site 44BO0048 extends from the eastern bank of the James River for approximately 380 m (1,250 ft) to east; the eastern bank of the James River marks the western site boundary. The southern and northern boundaries of the site are constituted by Mill and Sinking Creeks, respectively.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries are justified by natural water bodies on three sides of the site and by archeological investigations that have defined the eastern site edge. The eastern site boundary was established by significant decrease in artifact density encountered there by testing in 1996, which yielded only 10 artifacts out of 14 shovel tests, all from plowzone contexts (Botwick 1996:36-37).

**Photographs - all photographs are of: THE GALA SITE (44BO0048; 011-5155), Botetourt County, Virginia
Negatives are stored on site at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.**

Michael B. Hornum, Photographer

DATE: July 20, 2006
VIEW OF: Site 44BO0048, including fenced "midden zone" at Gala Compressor Station. View looking southeast.
NEG. NO.: 23353:14
PHOTO 1 OF 4

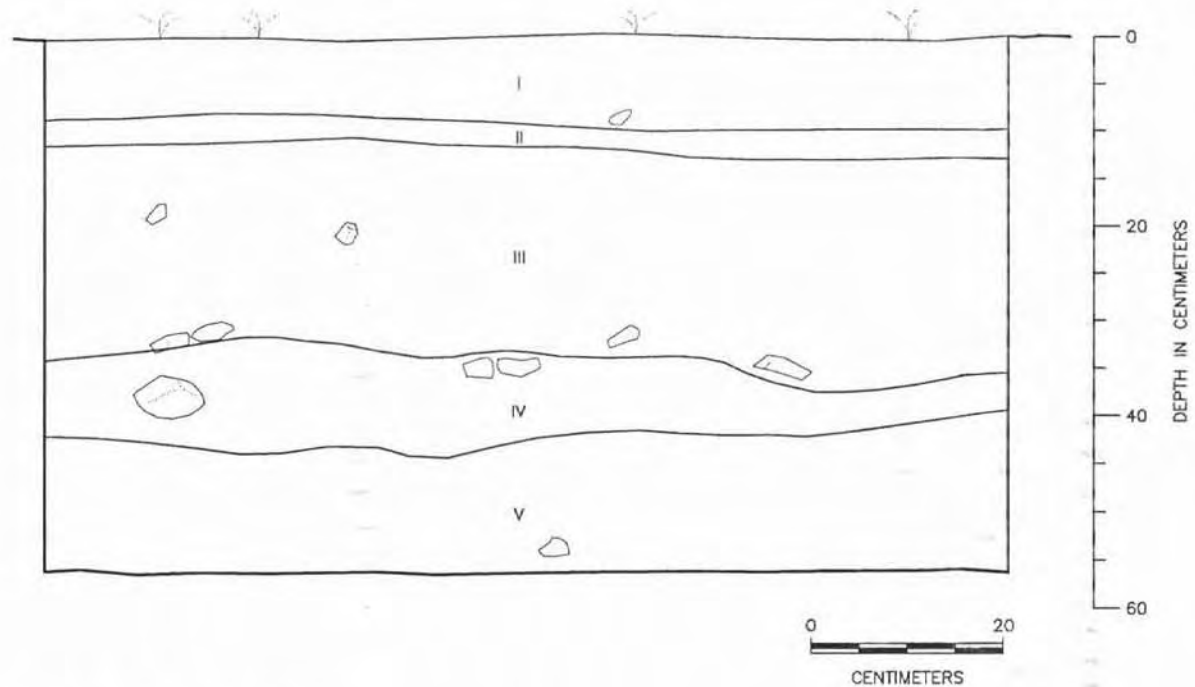
DATE: July 20, 2006
VIEW OF: Site 44BO0048, including fenced "midden zone" at Gala Compressor Station. View looking southwest.
NEG. NO.: 23353:29
PHOTO 2 OF 4

DATE: July 20, 2006
VIEW OF: Site 44BO0048, including fenced "midden zone" at Gala Compressor Station. View looking west.
NEG. NO.: 23353:26
PHOTO 3 OF 4

DATE: July 20, 2006
VIEW OF: Site 44BO0048, including detail of fenced "midden zone" at Gala Compressor Station. View looking south.
NEG. NO.: 23353:11
PHOTO 4 OF 4

Additional items

Site 44BO0048, typical soil profile within Gala Compressor Station



- I. 10YR 4/3 BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH 5% LARGE GRAVELS (FILL)
- II. 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 50% 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM (FILL LENS)
- III. 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH 5% SMALL GRAVELS (FILL)
- IV. 10YR 5/3 BROWN SILTY LOAM (A_p REMNANT)
- V. 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM (SUBSOIL)

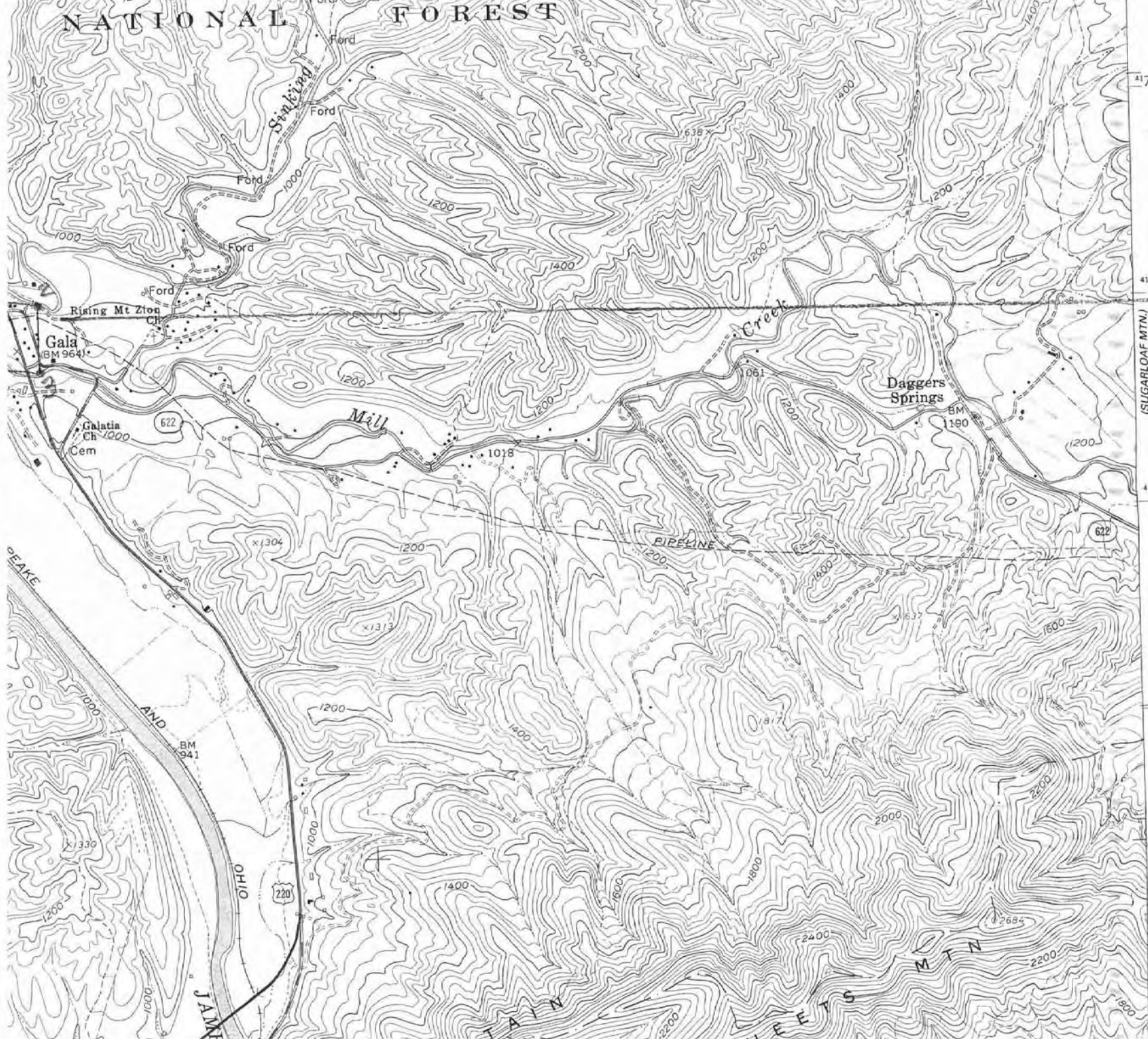
GALA ANODE
Site 44BO48 - Test Unit 3
Soil Profile - South Wall

DATE: 02/08/07

PREPARED BY: BW



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701



Botetourt County, VA
 Gala site
 State AC 220
 1992-0309
 Eagle Rock, VA
 UTM Zone 17
 1. N 4172043
 E 604685
 2. N 4172009
 E 604985
 3. N 4171646
 E 605002
 4. N 4171706
 E 604583

Site Boundary

