GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHORT REPORT

Report Title: A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey for the Perrow Park Improvements in the City of Jasper, Pickens County, Georgia

Prime Consultant : Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB)

Sub Consultant: N/A

Date Submitted:

Document Type: ☐ Federally Funded ☐ State Funded ☑ Due Diligence

RESULTS:

☐ **Negative Findings**

☒ **Isolated Archaeological Find(s)** [Please include a description of all isolated find(s) and their delineation]

Isolated Find (IF)-1 consists of a transitional Paleoindian to Early Archaic projectile point/knife (PPK) that was recovered from Shovel Test C6 at a depth between 10 and 15 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Five shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (m) intervals in cardinal directions around Shovel Test C6 to delineate IF-1; all were negative for cultural materials. Full delineation to the west was prohibited by the Survey Area boundary. PPK types of this time period are identifiable by auriculate bases, basal thinning along the proximal margin of the point, and a reduced size from both preceding and successive PPK morphologies. These forms are interchangeably referred to as Hardaway, St. Albans, Dalton, or Big Sandy series PPKs in the region. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates that the location of IF-1 was historically covered by a church which was subsequently razed after 1975. Additionally, soil profiles within the area indicate a deflated topsoil that included non-local gravel fill layers, likely the result of heavy machinery disturbances related to the razing of structures within the Survey Area and land modifications that created the current ground surface. While archaeological discoveries of two or fewer artifacts found within a 30 m radius are typically given the Isolated Find designation, Paleoindian PPKs merit careful consideration even when identified with no accompanying assemblage. Archaeological material identified at positive shovel test C6 consists of a possible Paleoindian PPK; however, the single artifact was identified in a clearly disturbed stratigraphic context and lacks all integrity of location. As the archaeological find lacks this fundamental aspect of integrity, its designation and further evaluation as an archaeological site should not be considered necessary. It was instead considered an Isolated Find as defined by current GCPA standards, and is therefore not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

IF-2 consists of a single fragment of lead-glazed, undecorated earthenware recovered from Shovel Test B5 at a depth of 0 to 20 cmbs. A single shovel test was investigated 15 m to the west to delineate IF-2, but was unable to be excavated due to a paved driveway. Full delineation to the west, south, and east was prohibited due to the boundary of the Survey Area. As IF-2 is situated approximately 5 m north of a current house that is visible on historic aerial imagery to as early as 1945, it is likely that the cultural material recovered from IF-2 is affiliated with the historic occupation of the house.

CONSULTANT INFORMATION:

Principal Investigator:	Matt Lyons	Email Address:	mlyons@vhb.com
Project Archaeologist:	Will Heflin	Email Address:	wheflin@vhb.com
Document Author:	Matt Lyons	Email Address:	mlyons@vhb.com

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION:

I, Matt Lyons, the Principal Investigator, do hereby certify that the Area of Potential Effect for the above referenced project (as described in the enclosed form) has been thoroughly surveyed for archaeological resources per the requirements of the GCPA *Guide for Archaeological Investigations* and that no archaeological sites were located or identified with the survey area.

PI Signature: Matthew T Lyons **Date:** **2/01/2024**

REPORT DISTRIBUTION:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITION OF SURVEY AREA:

County(ies): Pickens

USGS Quadrangle(s):

Jasper, Georgia

UTM Coordinates of Project Centerpoint: E736214 N3816955

UTM Zone(s): 16S

Latitude: 34.4671436°N

Longitude: 84.4282671°W

Project Description (proposed improvements, existing and proposed ROW, if known, etc.):

The city of Jasper is proposing an improvement project for the renovation of Perrow located in Pickens County, Georgia (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would consist of development of Perrow Park from its current status as an undeveloped lot by constructing a 950-seat amphitheater, restroom facilities, sidewalk and parking improvements, and greenspace renovation. The improvement project would be constructed within an approximately 3.1 acre (ac), or 1.3 hectare (ha), footprint within Perrow Park property. This footprint is designated as the Survey Area for this report.

Definition of Survey Area (length, width, etc.):

The Survey Area is situated within the current extent of Perrow Park in Jasper, Georgia. Measuring approximately 525 feet (ft) (160 meters [m]) east-west by 475 ft (145 m) north-south, the Survey Area is bounded by East Spring Street along its northern periphery and by South Main Street for a portion of its western periphery. This Phase I archaeological survey was completed on behalf of the city of Jasper as a due diligence effort to identify and assess cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The archaeological survey adhered to the guidelines established by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA 2019).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

Previously Recorded Sites Within 1Km:

According to the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) database, a single previously recorded archaeological site has been recorded within 1 kilometer (km) of the Survey Area (Figure 3). Site 9PI239, recorded in 2019 by Edwards Pitman Environmental, Inc., is situated approximately 500 m east of the Survey Area (Blackwelder 2019). Also known as the Jasper City Cemetery, site 9PI219 is an historic to modern cemetery affiliated with the adjacent Jasper United Methodist Church and contains interments as early as the middle nineteenth century, with the most recent interment dating to 2016.

Previous Surveys Intersecting Current Survey Area:

According to GNARGHIS, there are no previous surveys that intersect the current Survey Area

Figure 1. Survey Area Depicted on the 1999 Lawrenceville, Georgia 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1999).

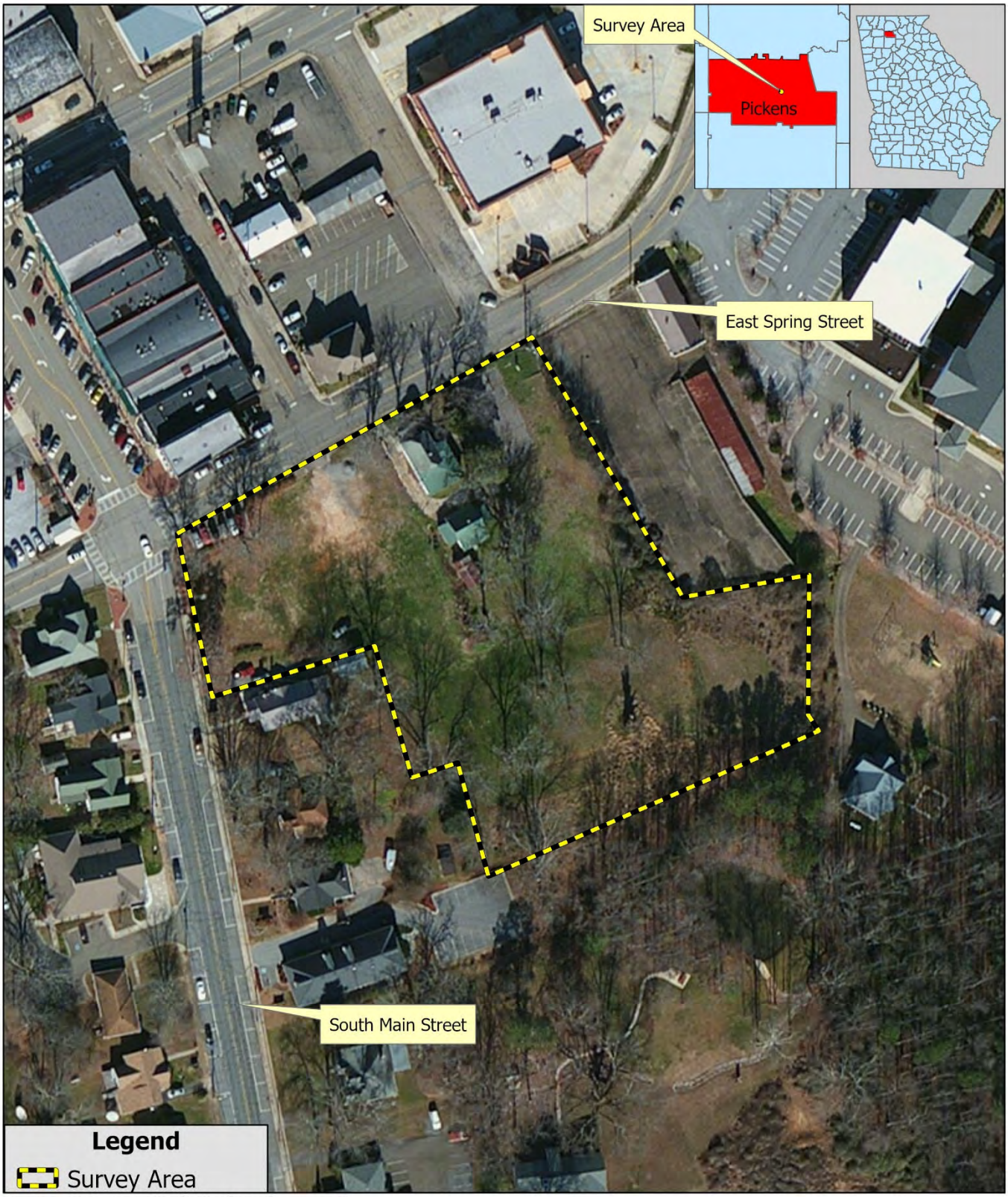


Figure 2. Survey Area Depicted on Current Aerial Imagery.

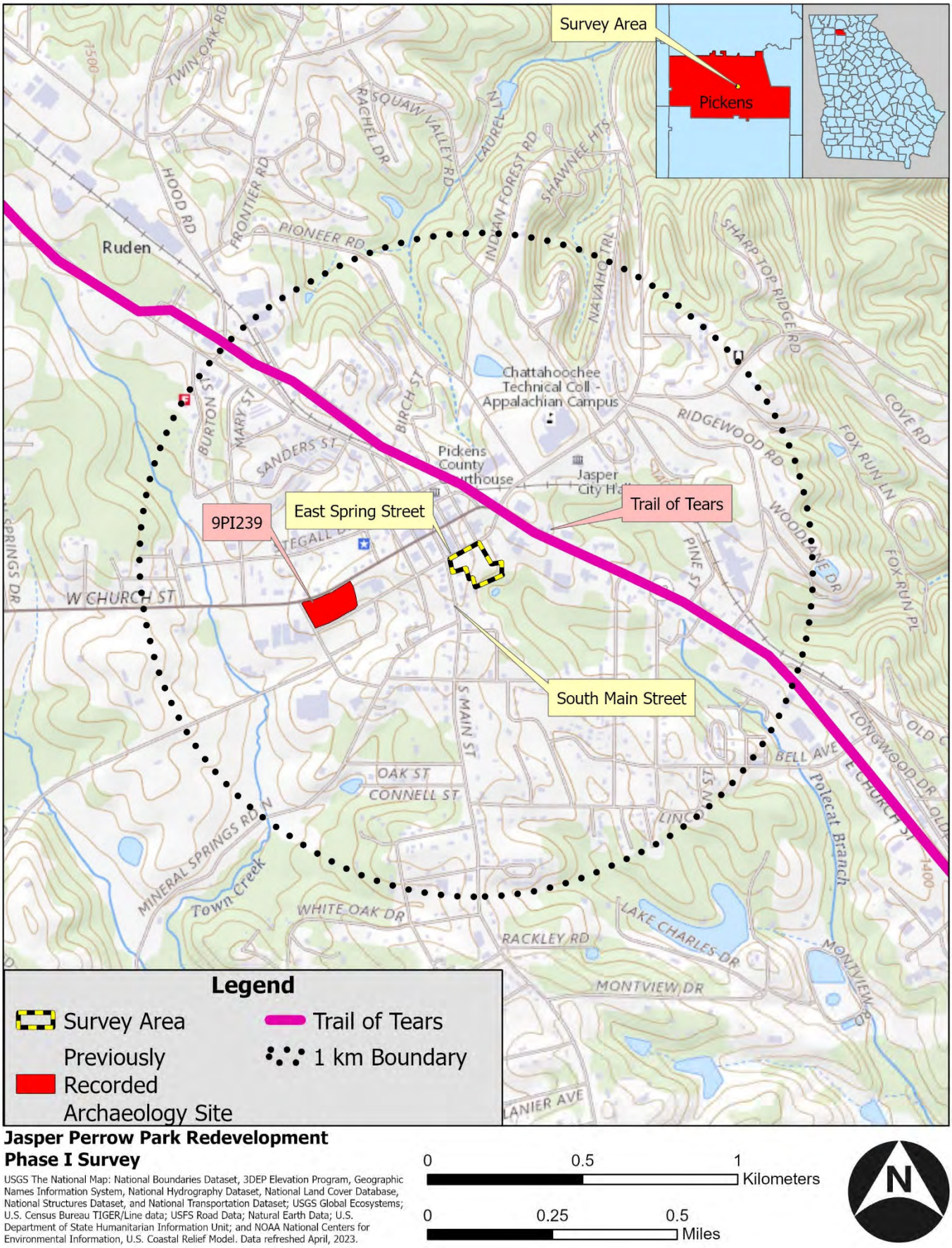


Figure 3. Previously Recorded Sites and Surveys.

References:

Blackwelder, Jon
2019 Official State of Georgia Archaeological Site Form: *9PI239.* State of Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia

Clark, William Z. and Arnold C. Zisa
1976 *Physiographic Map of Georgia.* Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA)
2019 Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys. Electronic document, http://georgia-archaeology.org/GCPA/standards_for_survey/, accessed January 24, 2024.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1942 EarthExplorer. https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, accessed January 24, 2024.
1972 EarthExplorer. https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, accessed January 24, 2024

Soil Survey Staff
2022 Web Soil Survey. Soil Survey Staff, http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/. January 25, 2024.

Additional Contextual Information (*including Historic Districts, Battlefields, TCPs, Historic Trails, etc., as appropriate)*:

The historic route of the Trail of Tears, which follows portions of the Old Federal Road in Pickens County, is located within the city of Jasper approximately 125 m northwest of the Survey Area. No archaeological sites related to the Trail of Tears have been recorded within the city of Jasper, but the extent of the Old Federal Road likely utilized during the Trail of Tears, is listed as "intact" on GNAHRGIS. It currently parallels the path of State Route (SR) 53 and is oriented southeast by northwest. No cultural materials related to the Trail of Tears were located within the Survey Area. The section of the Trail of Tears within 1-km of the Survey Area is depicted in Figure 4.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY INFORMATION: *(Insert maps and photos for each section as needed)*

Soil Descriptions:

As depicted in Table 1, the majority of the soils in the Survey Area (58.6%) consists of Madison Fine Sandy Loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes. The Madison series is classed as well-drained soils derived from residuum weathered from granite or gneiss than can extend more than approximately 2 m before encountering bedrock. These soils are typically located along slopes or hillsides. Hayesville series soils are similar in origin and drainage class as Madison series soils; while also formed from weathered granite and gneiss bedrock, Hayesville soils are typically situated on flatter hilltop landforms rather than slopes. A typical soil profile within the Survey Area consists of two strata. Stratum I, a Dark Grayish Brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy clay loam, extends between the surface and 30 cmbs. In western portions of the Survey Area, gravel fill was observed within this stratum and appeared to be the result of non-local fill deposits (Figure 5). Stratum II, a culturally sterile subsoil of Red (2.5YR 4/6) clay is situated between 30 and 50 cmbs.

Table 1. Soils Within the Survey Area (Soil Survey Staff 2024)

Soil Name	Drainage Type	Acres in Survey Area	Percent of Survey Area
Madison Fine Sandy Loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Well-Drained	2.7	85.9%
Hayesville Fine Sandy Loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Well-Drained	0.4	14.1%
Total		**3.1**	**100.0%**

Note: minor area calculation value differences due to GIS mapping discrepancies.

Figure 4. View Towards the Historic Trail of Tears Corridor from the Northeastern Corner of the Survey Area.

Figure 5. Soil Profile at Shovel Test C6.

Topography:

Pickens County is located within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. The Ridge and Valley province is situated across the central and eastern portions of the United States, extending from the northeast United States south through Georgia and into parts of Alabama. The province is bordered to the south by the Piedmont, the Cumberland Plateau Province to the west and the Appalachian Mountains to the east. The Survey Area is located within the Cherokee Upland District. This district is characterized rough, hilly surfaces bisected by deeply eroded ravines (Clark and Zissa 1976). The highest elevations in the District are found atop ridges between 1300 and 1500 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Pedology in the Cherokee Upland District consists of clays and clay loams atop Cambrian to Mississippian shale, sandstone, limestone, and mudstone. Topographic relief within the Survey Area contains an average slope of 5.4 percent with elevations ranging between approximately 1460 and 1440 feet amsl.

Land Use/Vegetation/Ground Cover:

A comparison of historic aerial imagery from 1945 to the current day indicates that several land use changes have occurred during the twentieth century within the Survey Area (USGS 1945; USGS 1972). Several structures depicted within the center of the Survey Area on historic aerial imagery dating to circa 1945 does not appear in later imagery and were presumably razed by 1975 (Figures 5 and 6). Notably, a large church and several structures that were historically situated within the western half of the Survey Area have been subsequently razed since 1972. The removal of these structures likely involved heavy machinery that modified the ground surface within the Survey Area. Today, the Survey Area is a vacant lot utilized as park space by the city of Jasper. Vegetation consists of manicured greenspace grasses, hardwood trees, and extensive overgrowth of kudzu vines along the southern periphery of the Survey Area (Figures 8 through 10).

Survey Limitations and Disturbance(s):

As the Survey Area is bounded on two sides by active roadways and parking areas, pavement and subsurface utilities prevented excavation of three shovel tests. In the southern portion of the Survey Area, widespread growth of dense kudzu vines prevented access to a single shovel test along the southern margin.

Survey Methods (*Including cemetery, metal detection, etc.):*

Investigation of the Survey Area included both surface inspection and systematic shovel testing. In general, shovel tests were typically excavated along transects spaced at 30 m apart and at intervals of 30 m within the Survey Area. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and were either excavated at least 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil (usually the B horizon) or to 80 cmbs, or until the water table was reached, whichever came first. Shovel tests were spaced along transects and excavated by natural soil horizons. All excavated soils were sifted using ¼-inch mesh for uniform artifact recovery. Standardized data for each shovel test were collected on forms and in notebooks; information recorded consisted of depth, Munsell soil color for each soil stratum, and the number and type of each artifact encountered if applicable. Once excavated, the walls of each shovel test were inspected for artifacts, features, and other indications of an archaeological site. All excavated shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

For the purposes of this investigation, the definitions of an archaeological site and an isolated find adhered to those presented in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (GCPA 2019). An archaeological site thus defined consisted of a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape associated with past human activity retaining context and containing artifacts or features at least 50 years old. Additionally, to be considered a site, an encountered archaeological resource must have met at least one of the following criteria:

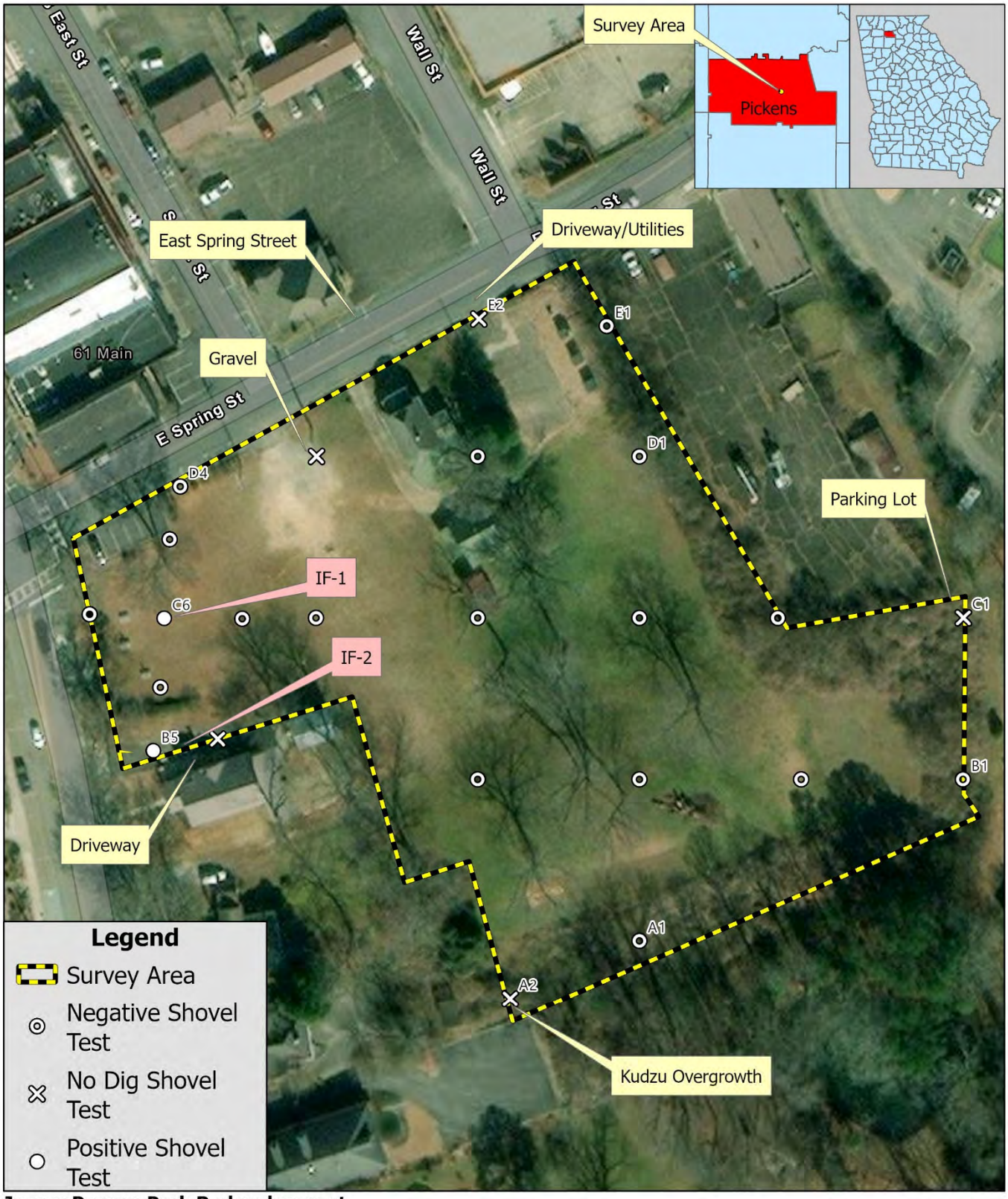
- *A surface area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) within a 30-m radius;*
- *Two or more shovel tests yielding at least one artifact each within 30 meters of each other;*
- *A shovel test that produces three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact);*
- *An area with visible or cultural features (e.g., shell midden, graves, rock shelters, petroglyphs, chimney fall, brick walls, rock piles, piers, whiskey stills, prospect pits, military earthworks, etc.);*
- *Abandoned graves or cemeteries should be recorded as archaeological sites;*
- *Single artifacts may receive a site designation if the researcher can justify its significance as culturally meaningful (e.g., a Paleo projectile point) and/or association with specific surface or landscape features.*

Locations with two or fewer artifacts found within a 30-m radius and not containing features or ruins are classified as an Isolated Find (IF). In determining whether encountered artifacts ought to be classified as IFs, VHB applies the considerations outlined in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations,* which defines an IF as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-m radius and states an IF is inherently ineligible for listing on the NRHP. In the event an IF was unique and potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to information potential, it would have been considered a site. Deposits of cultural artifacts lacking integrity, such as road fill, stream gravels, or other situations where artifacts clearly are re-deposited, are also considered isolated finds.

No. of STs: 19 No. of No Digs: 5

Additional Survey Information:

N/A



Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Phase I Survey

Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

0 15 30 45 60 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

N

Figure 6. Results of Shovel Testing Within the Survey Area.

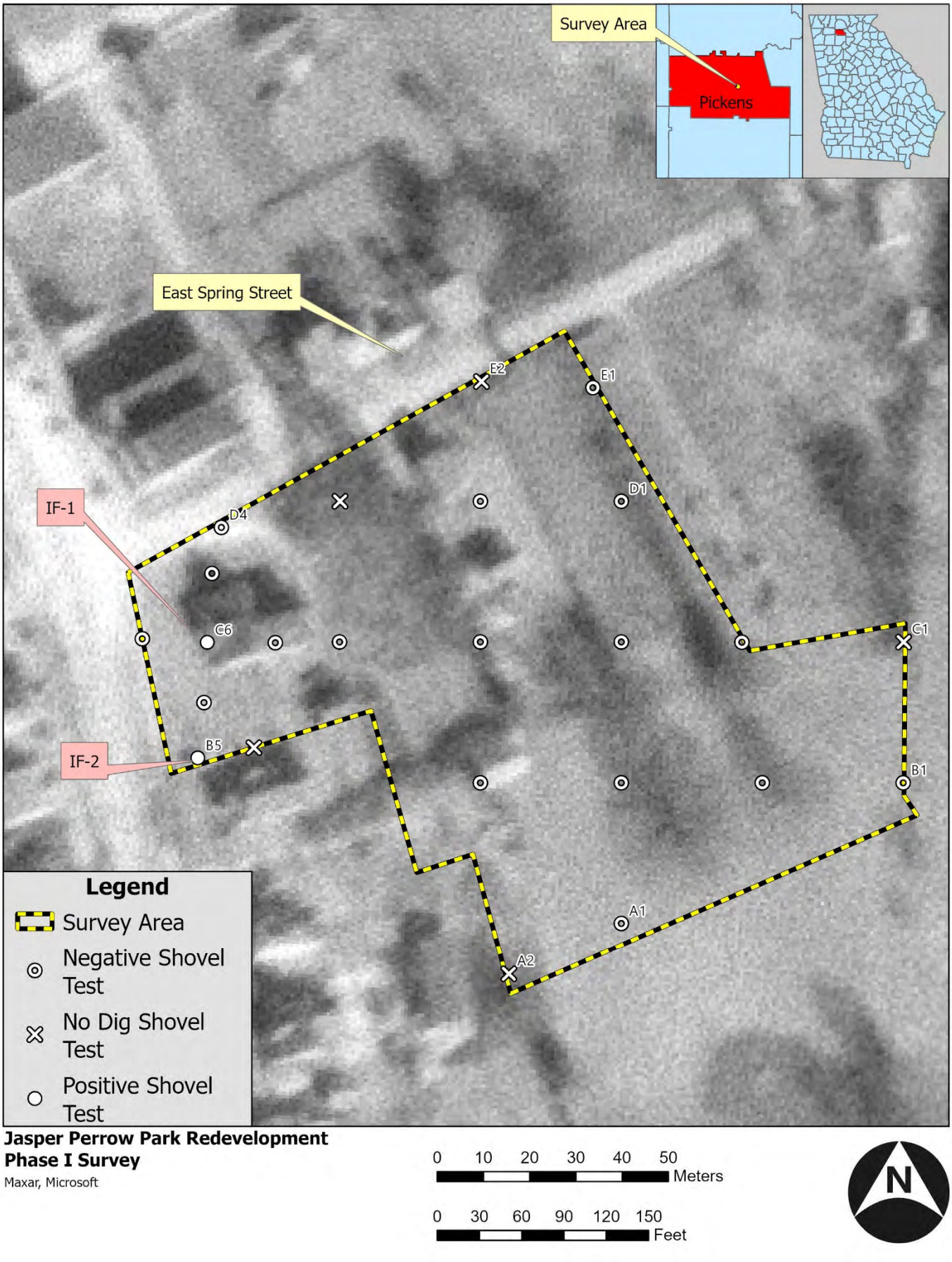


Figure 7. The Survey Area Depicted on Historic Aerial Imagery circa 1945.

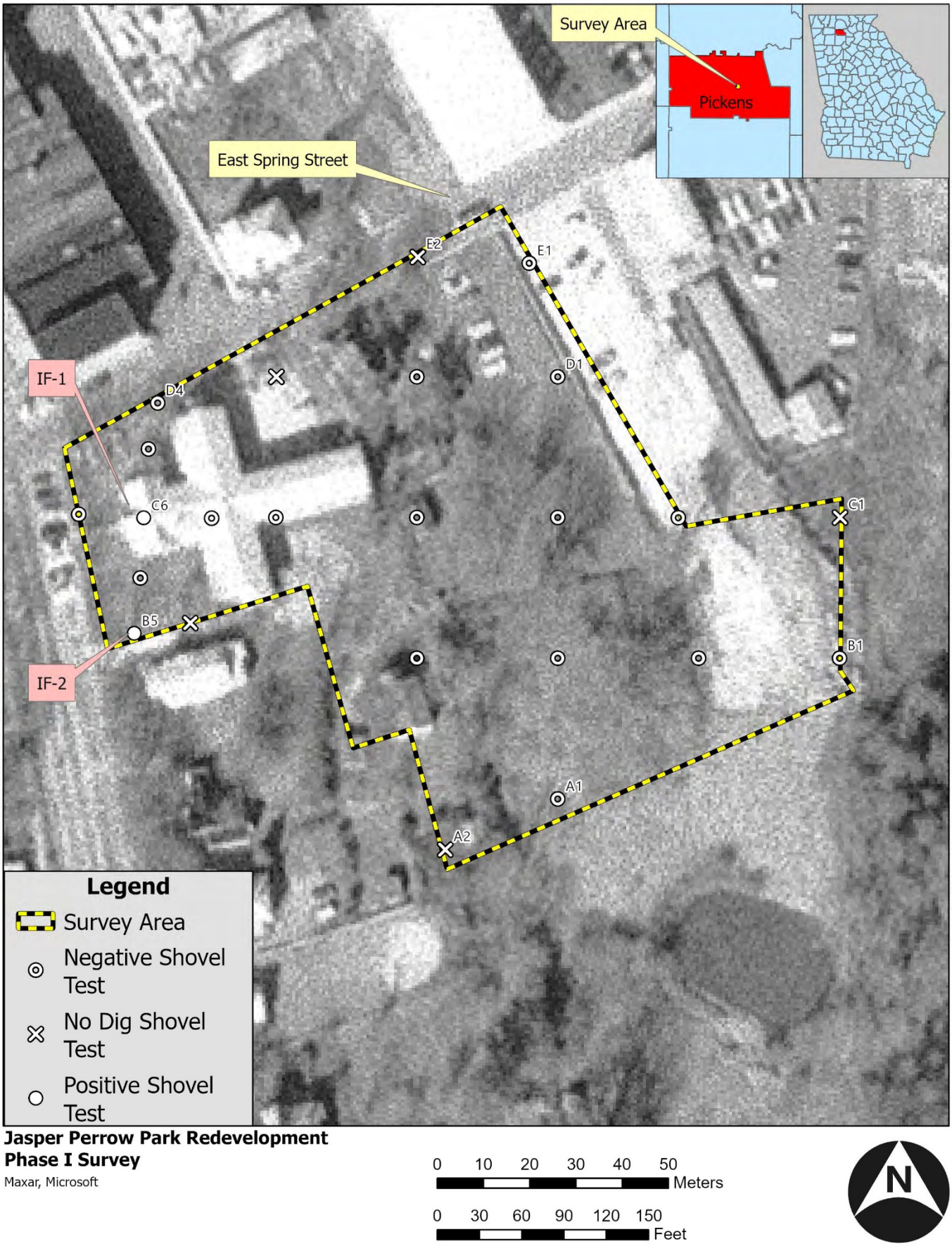


Figure 8. The Survey Area depicted on Historic Aerial Imagery circa 1972.

Figure 9. Overview of IF-1 from Shovel Test B5, Facing North, Depicting Graded Landscape Within the Survey Area.

Figure 10. Paved Surfaces and Utilities in the Survey Area at Shovel Test E2, Facing East.

Figure 12. Overview of FS-2 from Shovel Test C6 Facing South; note Paved Driveway in Background

Figure 11. PPK Recovered from IF-1.

Figure 13. Lead-Glazed Earthenware Recovered from IF-2.

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST:

- [x] 1. CV of Principal Investigator
- [x] 2. Field Notes
- [ ] 3. Other:
- [ ] 4. Other:

Please mail one hard copy and one optical character recognition enabled PDF copy of the report to HPD. For your information, the electronic copy will be uploaded to the Georgia Archaeological Site File at the University of Georgia-Athens for permanent retention.

Matt Lyons, RPA

Archaeologist

As an Archaeologist in VHB's Atlanta office, Matt is experienced in conducting Section 106 and Section 110 archaeological compliance, including: Phase I, II, and III archaeological survey and investigations, National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessments, and artifact analysis. His research specialties include lithic analysis, predictive modeling, and statistical analysis. He is responsible for proposal writing, archaeological fieldwork and analysis, and report writing. Matt has worked throughout the United States, including projects in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, DC. Matt has provided cultural resource services to Georgia Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Transportation, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Duke Energy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the National Forest Service (NFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Argonne National Laboratory, and several military installations.

12 years of professional experience

Education

MA, Anthropology, University of Florida, 2018

BA, Anthropology, University of Georgia, 2012

Registrations/Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists, 01/2023

First Aid, CPR, and AED Certified

Affiliations/Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Society for Georgia Archaeology (Vice President)

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (Secretary)

VHB Office

Atlanta, GA

GDOT, Phase I and II Report for Proposed Chevis Road Improvements, PI No. 00017975, Chatham County, GA

Principal Investigator

GDOT is proposing redevelopment along approximately 4.6 miles of County Road 76/Chevis Road in Chatham County, Georgia. Matt served as Principal Investigator for this redevelopment project. In this role, he was responsible for background research, site assessment for NRHP inclusion, and report writing. Seven newly identified archaeological resources were identified and assessed during this project.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), Bladensburg Bus Garage Reconstruction, Washington, DC

Principal Investigator

WMATA is proposing to rebuild and modernize their Bladensburg Bus Garage in Washington, DC to modernize repair and storage facilities. Matt served as Project Archaeologist for the monitoring and recording of unanticipated discoveries uncovered during the development. In this role, Matt monitored construction, provided NRHP documentation and assessments of the historic Fleischmann's Yeast Factory (51NE061) and other historic infrastructure features, and prepared a technical report regarding the discovery, history, and eligibility of the site.

US Army Corps of Engineers, Boat Basin Park, Decatur County, GA

Archaeologist

Matt served as Lead Archaeologist for Phase II archaeological investigations of two National Register of Historic Places eligible archaeological sites located with USACE-owned lands along the Flint River in South Georgia. He oversaw all fieldwork and reporting efforts, including background research, site revisit delineations and test unit investigations, artifact analysis, NRHP evaluation and assessment, and investigations

reporting. The project contained a intact pre-contact shell midden; fieldwork efforts indicated that the site post-dated shell midden habitations in the region and is a unique outlier in the known history of the lower Flint River, it was recommended for avoidance or mitigation.

Argonne National Laboratory, Phase I and II Survey of MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida

Archaeologist

Matt served as Lead Archaeologist for Phase I and II archaeological investigations of lands owned by MacDill Air Force Base. He oversaw all fieldwork and reporting efforts, including background research, site revisit delineations and test unit investigations, artifact analysis, NRHP evaluation and assessment, and investigations reporting. The project surveyed four previously recorded Archaic sites and shell middens and additional Phase I testing of 800 acres of previously unsurveyed portions of the base. Fieldwork efforts indicated that two of the Archaic sites subjected to Phase II testing represented expansive Middle and Late habitation sites that were unique in their preservation; they were recommended for avoidance or mitigation.

Tennessee Valley Authority, Phase I Survey of the Optimist Solar Farm, Starkville, Mississippi

Archaeologist

Matt served as Lead Archaeologist for Phase survey of over 2,000 acres for the proposed Optimist Solar Farm in Clay County, Mississippi. He oversaw all fieldwork and reporting efforts, including background research, site identification and recording, NRHP evaluation and assessment, and investigations reporting. The project identified 25 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, many of which were early-20th century tenant houses. Fieldwork was catered towards the location and identification of early-19th century Choctaw residences that preceded their expulsion under terms of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

GDOT, Phase II Archaeological Testing for the CR 4/Story Road Bridge Over North Branch Swift Creek, PI No. 0016571, Crisp County, GA

Principal Investigator

Matt served as the Lead Archaeologist on this low impact bridge replacement survey. He led Phase II fieldwork to investigate a Middle to Late Archaic site that included GPR survey, Phase II unit excavations, and NHRP assessments. Additional tasks included background research, laboratory analysis, report writing and managerial coordination with agency specialists.

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Chief Vann House, Chatham County, GA

Archaeologist

Matt assisted with the Phase III data recovery of the Chief Vann House, an NRHP-listed structure and grounds of one of the leaders of the Cherokee Nation prior to their expulsion under terms of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. He led fieldwork in portions of the site subject to roadway expansion, recovering a variety of 19th-century cultural materials related to the agricultural industry of the estate; additionally, he assisted in final reporting and NRHP eligibility assessments.

Jasper Perrow Park
E2
No Dig Option

01/23/2024
10:07

wheflin@vhb.com
WH

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture

Vegetation:

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes:

Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
No Dig, test in driveway between utilities

Jasper Perrow Park
E1
Negative

01/23/2024
10:19

wheflin@vhb.com
WH

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 15	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay,Fill

Vegetation:

Disturbed red clay with artificial gravel at surface, behind utility boxes

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes:

Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Behind marked utilities and electrical boxes

Jasper Perrow Park
C6
Positive

01/23/2024
10:53

wheflin@vhb.com
WH

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 15	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silt,Loam
2	15 - 30	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation:

In grassy park

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Lithics		10 - 15

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment

Jasper Perrow Park	**01/23/2024**	wheflin@vhb.com
C5	**11:02**	WH
Negative		

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 5	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silt,Loam
2	5 - 15	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grassy park

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Test cancelled for buried utility

Jasper Perrow Park	**01/24/2024**	wheflin@vhb.com
C2	**10:09**	WH
Negative		

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 20	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silt,Loam
2	20 - 30	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: in grassy park

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment

Jasper Perrow Park	**01/23/2024**	wheflin@vhb.com
C4	**11:27**	WH
Negative		

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 30	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silt,Loam
2	30 - 40	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grassy park

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment

Jasper Perrow Park	**01/23/2024**	wheflin@vhb.com
C3	**11:36**	WH
Negative		

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 30	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silt,Loam
2	30 - 40	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grassy park

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment

Jasper Perrow Park	**01/23/2024**	wheflin@vhb.com
C1	**11:43**	WH
No Dig Option		

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture

Vegetation:

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
No dig, test in parking lot

Jasper Perrow Park
C6.15N
Negative

01/23/2024
12:53

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 20	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	20 - 40	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Fill

Vegetation: Grass, some hardwood

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Gravel impasse, grey powder substance inclusion at closing of strat I

Jasper Perrow Park
A2
No Dig Option

01/23/2024
12:37

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture

Vegetation:

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
No dig for impenetrable vine ground cover

Jasper Perrow Park
D1
Negative

01/23/2024
10:58

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 10	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Sand,Clay,Loam

Vegetation: Leaves, grass, some hardwood

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Gravel impasse

Jasper Perrow Park
A1
Negative

01/23/2024
12:29

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 20	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay
2	20 - 40	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay,Fill

Vegetation: Grass, leaves, vines

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Compact fill

Jasper Perrow Park
B1
Negative

01/23/2024
12:16

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 15	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	15 - 30	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay,Sand,Fill

Vegetation: Grass, vines

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Gravel impasse

Jasper Perrow Park	01/23/2024	joshuadavis@vhb.com

B2 Negative	**12:04**	JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 10	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	10 - 40	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown	Sand,Clay,Fill
3	40 - 50	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grass, medium planted pine

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Compact sub

Jasper Perrow Park B3 Negative	**01/23/2024** **11:54**	joshuadavis@vhb.com JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 10	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	10 - 20	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown	Sand,Clay,Fill
3	20 - 30	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grass, some hardwood

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Compact sub

Jasper Perrow Park B4 Negative	**01/23/2024** **11:46**	joshuadavis@vhb.com JD

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture

Soil:

1	0 - 5	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	5 - 15	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown	Sand,Clay,Fill
3	15 - 30	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation:

Grass

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes:

Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment Compact sub, dense gravel in strat II

Jasper Perrow Park
B5
Positive

01/23/2024
11:29

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 2	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam
2	2 - 40	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay
3	40 - 50	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation:

Grass, leaves

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth
European Ceramics	Indeterminate Whiteware	0 - 20

Notes:

Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment Compact sub

Jasper Perrow Park
D2
Negative

01/23/2024
10:49

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 10	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay,Loam

2	10 - 40	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown	Sand,Clay
3	40 - 50	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Clay

Vegetation: Grass, some hardwood trees

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Compact sub

Jasper Perrow Park
D3
No Dig Option

01/23/2024
10:20

joshuadavis@vhb.com
JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture

Vegetation:

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
No dig for gravel at surface

Jasper Perrow Park
D4
Negative

01/23/2024
10:11

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JD

Soil:

Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture
1	0 - 2	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sand,Clay
2	2 - 10	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Sand,Clay,Fill

Vegetation: Grass, bushes

Artifacts:

Field finding	Finding Type	Depth

Notes: Jasper Perrow Park Redevelopment
Rock impasse

64534.100 Perrow Park WH 1
1/23/24

B5.15E No liq, driveway ⊘
FS1

B6.10W 0-30 cm brown silty loam
FS-1 30-40 cm red clay SUB ⊖
·in grassy park near road

B6.15E 0-20 cm yellowish brown silty fill
FS-1 20-30 cm compact red clay ⊖
·grassy park, near gravel lot

B6.15S 0-20 cm brown silty loam
FS-1 20-30 cm compact red clay ⊖
·in grassy park

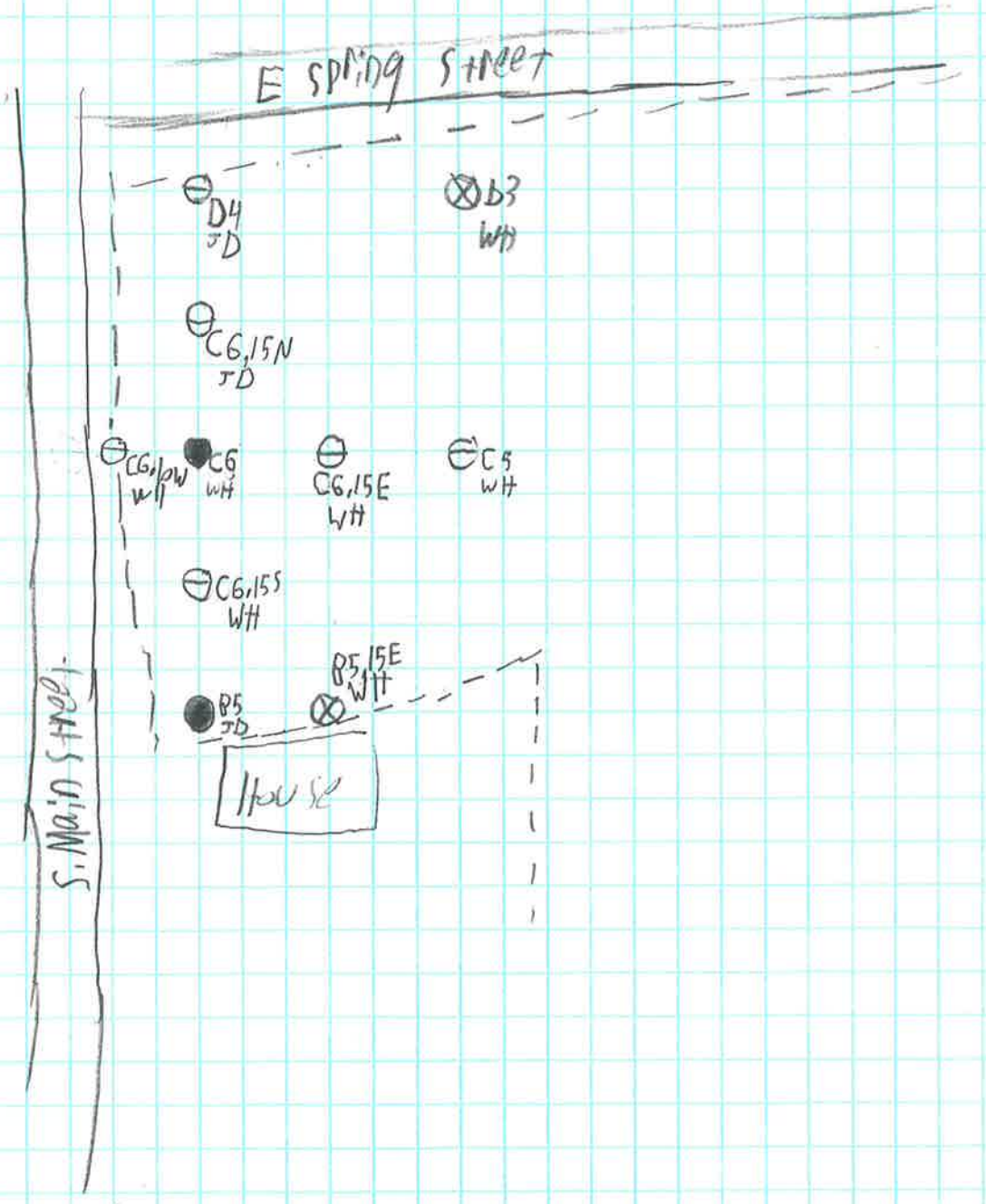
Scale: 1 square = _____

Rite in the Rain

64534.00 Perrow Park WH 12

Site FS-1 was originally recorded when one partial PP/K was found at shovel test C6, at a depth of 10-15 centimeters below surface (cmbs). later, a historic ceramic sherd was found at shovel test B5. The site was delineated at 15 meter intervals in all cardinal directions, with shovel test C6 as a base point. The site was unable to be fully delineated to the west and the south, due to ESB restrictions

Scale: 1 square = _____



H 1/23/2024 FS-1

54534.00 Perrow Park

ESB — — — No-Dig ⊗ Negative ⊖ Positive ● 5in ■ N