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<b>Howard Beverly, MA, MAA, RPA</b>	<b>Principal Investigator, Historic Materials Specialist, GIS</b>
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<p><b>Availability:</b> Immediate</p> <p><b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:jhbeverly@crai-ky.com">jhbeverly@crai-ky.com</a></p> <p><b>RPA Registration ID:</b> 12745</p>	<p><b>Specific Duties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise fieldwork</li> <li>• Historic artifact analysis</li> <li>• Historic and prehistoric archaeology</li> <li>• Report preparation</li> <li>• Geographical Information System (GIS)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education and Training:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M.A. anthropology, Michigan State University, East Michigan, Arkansas, 2001</li> <li>• M.A. applied anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 1992</li> <li>• B.A. anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, 1990</li> <li>• Certificate in Applied Archaeology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, 1990</li> </ul>
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<b>Experience Summary Information</b>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Principal Investigator</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. 2017 – present</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 2006 – 2017</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Field Supervisor</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 2001 – 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Great Lakes Research Associates 1993 – 1995</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GIS Analyst</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 1998 – 2017</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Field Technician</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 1995 – 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">US Forest Service 1991 – 1992</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Graduate Teaching Assistant</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Michigan State University 1994</p> <p style="text-align: center;">University of Maryland 1991 – 1992</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assistant Cultural Resource Administrator</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fairfax County Park Authority 1989 – 1999</p>

**Mr. Beverly** has 20+ years of experience in archaeology and more than 15 years of GIS experience. He has served as Principal Investigator and author for archaeological projects in Kentucky, Indiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and Michigan.

**Kentucky Archaeology Projects**

**Field Director; Phase I Archaeological Survey and Deep Testing for the Milton Madison Bridge Replacement, Milton, Trimble County, Kentucky and Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for conducting the archaeological survey for this project. The Phase I survey and deep testing occurred in locations of the current bridge, both sides of the bridge, and at proposed ferry landing and associated parking locations. Investigations included shovel probing, hand-augering, core drilling monitoring and excavation of trenches with a backhoe. One site (15TM112) and six isolated finds were discovered during the investigations. The site, located during deep testing on the Kentucky side, consisted of a flake tool, debitage, fire

cracked rock, and one feature – a rock filled pit. The site extended through four of the trenches. Based on the nature of the deposits and the presence of an intact feature, the site had integrity and was considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further work was recommended unless the site could be avoided or there if there is a determination of no adverse effect.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement and Approaches on KY 474 Over Smith Creek, Carter County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 1.60 acre (0.65 ha) APE. Disturbances were recorded in about 80% of the APE. These disturbances were due to road construction, residential construction, and reconstruction to Smith Creek prior to the survey. Two shovel probes were excavated and one section was surface collected, but no archaeological material was recovered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the US 60 over Upper Stinson Creek Bridge Replacement, Carter County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 1.29 acres (0.5 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. The APE has been inundated with water on multiple occasions and modern debris was observed on the surface and buried along the creek. Portions of the APE were inundated at the time of the survey, but the rest of the APE was subjected to shovel probing, auger probing, and surface collection. The archaeological survey involved a visual inspection of the entire APE and shovel probing in areas of less than 15 percent slope and those areas not inundated at the time of the survey. Visual inspection ruled out the existence of historic surface remains or rockshelters. Auger and shovel probing produced no subsurface artifacts or cultural features. No further archaeological work is recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for Road Widening along KY 1991, Montgomery County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 8.75 acres (3.5 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15MM225, 15MM226, and 15MM227, were identified. Site 15MM225 consists of eight non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. Site 15MM226 consists of two non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. Site 15MM227 consists of two pieces of historic ceramics and a small brick fragment and six non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. The known surveyed extents of the sites identified within the APE were not deemed potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for Improvements to the KY172 Alignment, Army CORPS of Engineers Permit Areas, MP 5.0 to MP 8.0, Morgan County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 23.6 acres (9.6 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. In all, four previously unrecorded archaeological sites- 15Mo166, 167, 168, 169, and one Isolated Find (IF 1) were identified within the project bounds. The known surveyed extents of the sites identified within the APE were not deemed potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction of KY 172 from 0.894 Miles West (MP 2.00) of KY 1161 to 0.730 Miles West (MP 5.00) of KY 650, Army Corps of Engineers Permit Areas, Morgan County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 39.7 acres (15.8 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15MO161 and 15MO162, were identified within the project bounds. None of the sites were deemed potentially eligible for recommendation to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement and Approaches on PR 1015 over Rockcastle Creek, Martin County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the APE totaling 2.175 acres

(0.88 ha). The archaeological survey involved a visual inspection of the entire APE and shovel probing in areas of less than 15 percent slope. The northern half of the APE was disturbed by residential construction which was photo-documented. The southern half of the APE, on the floodplain of Rockcastle Creek, was subjected to shovel probing at 10 and 20 m intervals. Seven of these probes were augured to depths below one meter to test for the presence of buried surfaces or cultural layers. There were no subsurface features revealed in the shovel probes or auger profiles. Historic metal fragments (n=3), an unidentifiable nail fragment (n=1), and 25 pieces of coal and cinder were recovered from STPs 1 and 2 between the surface and 150 cm below the surface. The area immediately northeast of STP 1 one was a septic leech area for the house on the terrace above, and the area northeast of STP 2 was the septic leech field for the most modern house within the APE. Only negative shovel probes lay to the west and the creek formed the southern boundary of the testable area. The findings were submitted to the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) for review as a possible archaeological site. OSA determined that the find did not merit a site number "due to the paucity of artifacts, the thoroughly mixed/disturbed deposits, and the use of the site area for a septic system" (Christina Pappas, personal communication 2014). The historic house within the APE had been moved from the floodplain area up to the terrace after fill was dumped there from the modern construction of KY 645. No other historic surface features were encountered.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Realignment of KY 805, Letcher County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the APE 32.9 acres (13.3 ha). The survey identified one archaeological site, 15LR98. The site consisted of four historic house sites dating to the early twentieth century and associated with the founding of the town of Jenkins, Kentucky by the Consolidated Coal Company. Site 15LR98 is considered to be ineligible for recommendation to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criteria A, B, C and D. No further archaeological work is necessary within the APE.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Bridge Replacement and Road Improvements along CR-1332 (Race Track Hollow Road), Ison, Letcher County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed right-of-way extension and a temporary easement for construction, totaling approximately 1.9 acres (0.8 hectares). The APE has been subjected to various types of extensive, modern disturbances by different property owners, and only a very small area was found to possess undisturbed stratigraphy when subjected to shovel probing. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Reconstruction of a section of KY 773, Carter County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed right-of-way and temporary easement for construction totaling approximately 14 acres (5.7 hectares). Three previously unknown archaeological sites (15CR266, 15CR267, and 15CR268) and two isolated finds (IF 1 and IF 2) were discovered. The three sites and two isolated finds sites were determined to have limited research potential and were not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for all five sites.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Realignment of KY100 between I-65 East and KY622, Simpson County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 31.6 acres (12.8 hectares) APE. Four previously unknown archaeological sites and five isolated finds were discovered. Of these four sites, 15Si32 was a historic site with extant house that dates from ca. 1920 to the present. Site 15Si33 is a historic site with extant house that dates from ca. 1920 to the present with an unspecified prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural context. Sites 15Si34 and 15Si35 are both low-density, prehistoric scatters from an undetermined cultural context. Artifacts from all four sites were sparse and no features or buried cultural deposits were found. As a result, all four sites have limited research potential and are not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work is recommended for these four sites. All five isolated finds are a totally excavated resource, and as such, no research potential remains, and therefore they are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D.

Criteria A, B, or C do not apply.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of KY 1231, Knott County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 36.8 acres (14.9 hectares) APE. As a result of this survey, one early twentieth century historic archaeological resource was located, site 15KT139. Site 15KT139 is the remains of a residential structure and associated outbuildings and structural features dating to the early 20th century. According to local informants, the site is a historic residence built around 1920 that was washed away in a flood. A section of a retaining wall constructed from cut stone and mortar remains in place. It is the same construction method that was used in the stone outbuilding that is present. In addition to the cut stone wall, portions of the foundation to the former house are still visible. These are large pieces of uncut limestone. The site has been disturbed by recent activity evident by areas of push piles present at the time of survey. No historic artifacts were recovered from the site likely due to seasonal flooding within the area and salvaging of building materials. Furthermore, some of the site has been disturbed as evidenced by areas of push piles, and at the time of survey, areas were inundated with water. As a result, Site 15KT139 has limited research potential and integrity. Therefore, Site 15KT139 is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work is recommended at 15KT139.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction of a Section of KY 773, Carter County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 14.0 acres (5.7 hectares) APE. Three previously unknown archaeological sites (15CR266, 15CR267, and 15CR268) and two isolated finds (IF 1 and IF 2) were discovered. Site 15CR266 is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group, with a small historic 20th century component consisting of a single shard of glass. Site 15CR267 is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. Site 15CR268 is a historic domestic site dating from the late 19th to early 20th that may be the location of the Eastern Kentucky Railway stop known as Vincent. Artifacts from all three sites were sparse and no features or buried cultural deposits were found. As a result, all four sites have limited research potential and are not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work is recommended for these four sites. All two isolated finds are a totally excavated resource, and as such, no research potential remains, and therefore they are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, or C do not apply.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Replacement Bridge and Approaches Over Locust Creek on KY 36, Carroll County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey 4.7 acres (6.0 hectares) APE. Two previously unknown archaeological sites (15CL105 and 15CL106) were discovered. Site 15CL105 is a multi-component site with both a historic and a prehistoric element. The historic component is represented by artifacts recovered from a single STP and dates from the late 19th to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The site is probably associated with an extant structure (CL 151) standing just outside the project area to the north that dates circa 1870 and has been listed as a contributing resource to the Hunter's Bottom Historic District. The historic component of the site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. The prehistoric component of site 15CL105 is a low density prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural context and represents a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. It is difficult to draw conclusions of settlement activities and structure from so few artifacts. Since no diagnostic material was recovered it is not possible to assign the occupation to any cultural or temporal period. The prehistoric component of the site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. The historic component of site 15CL105 is limited to a small locale surrounding the STP. As a result, the portion of the historic site within the proposed right-of-way has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. For the prehistoric component of site 15CL105, no features or buried deposits were found. As a result, the site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. Site 15CL106 is a low density prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural

context and represents a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. It is difficult to draw conclusions of settlement activities and structure from so few artifacts. Since no diagnostic material was recovered it is not possible to assign the occupation to any cultural or temporal period. The site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. No features or buried deposits were found at site 15CL106. As a result, the site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply.

**Field Crew; Phase III Archaeological Excavations, Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky.** Mr. Beverly was a member of the field and laboratory crew for this project. Phase III archaeological excavations were conducted on three sites (15Js96, 15Js97 and 15Js113), part of the former Camp Nelson Civil War Depot. Archaeological and archival research on these well preserved and material rich sites indicated that a wide range of functions including, industrial, administrative, food service, residential and commercial were represented. It was found that different statuses of people, including officers and enlisted men (both black and white) and male and female civilians, occupied most of these sites. To add more complexity to site(s) structures, the occupations were not static as both inhabitants and functions changed over time. These discoveries, based on a combined archaeological and archival approach, highlight the demographic, social and functional complexity of a large Civil War depot designed to perform manufacturing, shipping, military training, internal support and defense functions. The later transformation of Camp Nelson into one of the nation's largest recruitment and training camps for African-American troops and an African-American refugee camp, in the heart of a slaveholding state, brought on new logistical order and authority challenges for the army. Material remains recovered from excavations reflect this transformation and the army's methods and success at meeting these challenges.

#### **Michigan Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Publicly Owned Airport for Baraga County, Michigan.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 137.3 acres (55.6 hectares) for the public use airport for Baraga County, Michigan. Ten previously undocumented archaeological sites were discovered (sites 20BG64 to 20BG73). None were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Practical Alternative 5 (PA-5) of US 131 in St. Joseph County, Michigan.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 11 miles of the Preferred Alignment (PA5) in St. Joseph County, Michigan. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of thirteen previously undocumented historic sites (20SJ214 through 20SJ226). None of these sites were found to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Future Runway Nine Extension and the Proposed Runway One Extension at Marlette Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the future Runway Nine extension and the proposed Runway One extension encompassing 58.9 acres (23.84 hectares) at the Marlette Township Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan. As a result of the survey, one 20th century historic site (20SL129) was discovered and was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **Tennessee Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator; Metal Detector Survey, Parker's Crossroads Battlefield, Parker's Crossroad, Henderson County, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the metal detector survey conducted along the path of a proposed pedestrian trail. Initial analysis reveals the presence of four clusters of artifacts. None of which can be considered an archaeological site. Cluster 1 is an early-to-mid 20th century artifact concentration containing a couple of battle related artifacts at the proposed pedestrian trail's western terminus, a second cluster is located along a slight increase in elevation, a third alongside I-40, and the fourth at the proposed pedestrian trail's eastern terminus. Clusters 2 and 4 do not contain any Civil War related artifacts. Within Cluster 3 was a single piece of lead buck shot. Between these four artifact clusters are five isolated finds. Of particular interest from the isolated finds is an 1830 Liberty Head five silver cent

coin.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Washington Pike/Millertown Pike Improvements, Section Two – Washington Pike from I-640 to Murphy Road, City of Knoxville, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was limited to the areas of construction that encompassed 39.3 acres (15.9 hectares) and included areas that have been previously developed including, extant building, roadways, parking areas, and areas of ground disturbance. Only a single unidentified lithic debitage flake made from Knox Gray chert from an unknown cultural affiliation was recovered. Because the find was a totally excavated resource, no research potential remains, and as such it is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, or C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, I-275 Business Park Access Improvements, Section III, City of Knoxville, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was limited to the areas of construction encompassed 5.7 acres (2.3 hectares) and included areas that have been previously developed including, extant building, roadways, parking areas, and areas of ground disturbance. After initial in-field inspection, it was determined that the entire APE had been impacted by recent developments. Therefore, no shovel test probes were excavated. The Phase I survey located no archaeological resources within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, East Cedar Street Roadway Improvement Project, City of Bristol, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was 1.21 miles long and encompassed a total of 11.6 acres (4.7 hectares). Shovel probing was conducted in areas of less than 20 percent slope and in areas not disturbed by recent development. The Phase I survey identified no archaeological resources within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Morristown Medical District Roadway Improvement, City of Morristown, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Ape for the project was limited to the proposed locations of new sidewalks and curbs and gateway improvements. The construction of new sidewalks and curbs (0.28 acres, 0.11 hectares) were proposed along several streets: on the east side of North High Street, on the south side of West 4th North Street, on the east side of McFarland Street, and along both sides West 5th North Street until the intersection of West 5th North Street and Mars Street. The proposed gateway improvements incorporate 0.02 acres (0.01 hectares) are were located at two intersections: at the north and south corners of the intersection of West 5th North Street with Jackson Street, and at the east and west corners of the intersection of North High Street with West 1st North Street (US 11). After initial in-field inspection, it was determined that the entire project area had been impacted by recent development and utility installation, therefore no shovel test probes were excavated within the APE. It is likely that any prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the APE, if any existed, have been lost to recent development. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Duplex Road (S.R 247), Spring Hill, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for this project included a 6.5-acre portion of the proposed new alignment. As a result, one new site, 40MU590, and two isolated finds were identified. Site 40MU590 was a historic domestic site dating from the early nineteenth century to the present with an indeterminate prehistoric component. The prehistoric component was an unassigned low density debitage scatter that produced neither subsurface features nor diagnostic artifacts. The site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places. Because the two isolated finds were a totally excavated resource, no research potential remained, and as such they were not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D and Criteria A, B, or C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Co-Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sections One and Three, Middle**

**Creek Road Extension, City of Sevierville, Tennessee.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for this project consisted of a new alignment from Dolly Parton Parkway to S.R. 66 encompassing 46.3 acres (18.7 hectares). As a result of the survey, one small possibly a Woodland period site (40SV186) was discovered and is considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Additional archaeological work was recommended.

#### **West Virginia Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to I-64/US 35 Interchange from Crooked Creek to 40th Street within the Town of Nitro in Putnam County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The survey involved examining sections of the proposed improvements for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. Two newly documented archeological sites were discovered, 46PU353 and 56PU355. Site 46PU353 appears to be a homestead or small farm situated in a rural area along the Scary Creek floodplain, which empties into the Kanawha River. The site dates from the mid-19th century to the late 20th century, as suggested by the date range of the artifacts. Site 46PU353 did not yield and is considered unlikely to yield information important in prehistory and history since the site has little subsurface integrity, affected by modern activities. Thus it is not recommended for nomination to the NRHP, according to Criterion D. No further archaeological work is recommended for the site. Site 46PU355 is the site of a cemetery that may be associated with the Battle of Scary Creek, which took place in 1861. According to a local informant, who did not provide their name, the bodies of three Union soldiers were buried in this area (unnamed informant, personal communication 2013). One rock marker was observed in the area. The marker could represent multiple graves, or additional markers could have been moved. No other evidence indicates association with the Battle of Scary Creek other than informant's comments. There is insufficient information to provide a determination of NRHP eligibility. Because selection of the Downstream Alternative would have a negative impact on the site, the Downstream Alternative was revised to avoid the site. Selection of the revised Downstream Alternative, then, will not have a negative effect on the site. No further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, WV-2 Alternate 1 and Alternate 2, From Proctor to Kent, In Marshall and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The survey involved examining sections of the proposed improvements for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. The Phase I investigations located four archaeological sites (46MR193, 46MR194, 46MR195, and 46MR197). Site 46MR193 consists of historic artifacts and associated above ground historic resources (MR-0150) that date in occupation from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Site 46MR194 consists of historic artifacts, above ground historic resources, and a small prehistoric scatter. The historic resources date from the mid-20th century and may be associated with either a residence of an agricultural outbuilding. The lithic scatter is from an unknown cultural group dating from an unknown cultural occupation. Site 46MR195 is an isolated find consisting of a small collection of domestic historic artifact recovered from a single Shovel Test Probe. Site 46MR197 consists of historic artifacts and associated above ground historic resources (MR-0144) that date in occupation from the late 19th to the mid to late 20th century. No features or buried deposits were found at any of the four sites. Archaeologically, none of the sites yielded or are likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, thus none of the sites are considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply to sites 46MR194 and 46MR195. Site 46MR193 has standing structures (MR-0150) that do not meet the applicable Criteria A, B, and C, and is thus considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 46MR197 has standing structures (MR-0144) none of which meet Criteria A and B since archival research did not yield information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. Only one of the site's associated structures meets Criterion C. This structure, the large barn, is an excellent example of a large barn used for the production of corn in rural Marshall County. It retains a high level of integrity of materials, location, feeling, workmanship and

design, unlike the other outbuildings. This structure makes Site 46MR197 eligible for nomination to the NRHP according to Criterion C.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 1, 2, and West Realignment in Raleigh County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The surveys involved examining sections of the bypass for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. No archaeological sites were encountered. In addition to being the Principal Investigator, also served as the Field Director for the archaeological survey.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Realignment of CR 3 “Hott Curve” in Pendleton County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. As a result of this survey, one previously unrecorded archaeological site was discovered. Site 46PD340 was a multi-component mid-to-late 19th century ephemeral scatter of historical ceramics and glass along with an unassigned prehistoric component consisting of an ephemeral scatter of prehistoric lithics. The light scatter of artifacts was recovered from a disturbed context (Ap horizons) with no visible middens or features present in the subsoil (B horizons). Because of these deficiencies, 46PD340 did not contain information that would justify its nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. Additionally, Criteria A, B, and C were not applicable. As such, site 46PD360 was not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition to being the Principal Investigator, also served as the Field Director for the archaeological survey.

**Field Director, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Realignment of US 220 in Hardy County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for conducting the archaeological survey for this project. The Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 12.13 acres (4.907 hectares). The survey resulted in the discovery and documentation of three historic sites (46HY531, 46HY532, and 46HY533). Sites 46HY531 and 46HY533 dated from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. Phase II archaeological investigations were recommended for these two sites to test and evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**Field Director, Phase II Archaeological Testing and Phase III Archaeological Mitigation, of sites 46HY531 and 46HY533, in Hardy County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly assisted in the direction of the Phase II and Phase III archaeological investigations of sites 46HY531 and 46HY53. Both sites were considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places and would be impacted by the realignment of US 220. Site 46HY531 was a house site occupied between 1780 and 1840. Based on the integrity of the deposits and the research potential, site 46HY531 was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D. Site 46HY533 was a house site occupied between 1780 and 1840. Based on the integrity of the deposits and the research potential, site 46HY533 was considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D.

**Field Director, Phase III Mitigation for a Portion of Site 46CB42, A Multi-Component Site in Cabell County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly helped to direct the Phase III archaeological investigations of site 46CB42. According to previous Phase II testing there were intact subsurface features associated with a Late Woodland occupation of the multi-component site. The research goals of the Phase III mitigation include refinement of the Late Woodland ceramic and lithic chronology and classification for this region of West Virginia using chronometric techniques and stylistic and manufacturing analyses as well as investigating settlement patterns and subsistence practices to help refine regional models. Research at site 46CB42 helped to contribute to a better understanding of the nature and evolution of Late Woodland society in West Virginia. Although the portion of the entire site investigated was very small, the lithics suggest the Late Woodland occupation could be similar to Woods and Niebert rather than to Childers. The size of the entire site is 19 acres which resembles a hamlet rather than a village.

**GIS Analyst; Phase I Archaeological Survey, Fort Edwards, Capon Bridge, Harrison County, West Virginia.** Mr. Beverly conducted the spatial analysis of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I archaeological survey. Fort Edwards is the site of an important French and Indian War fort as well as an eighteenth century to twentieth century farmstead. These



archaeological investigations were directed towards locating colonial period deposits and features and examining the archaeological integrity of the site. To these ends a multimethod approach consisting of surface collecting, shovel test probe excavation, unit excavation and finally backhoe trenching, was conducted. Deeply stratified deposits covering the middle eighteenth to middle nineteenth century were discovered in the site's northern half. The archaeological investigations resulted in the discovery of numerous eighteenth and nineteenth century subsurface features in the northern, western and southern portions of the site, including three segments of the fort's stockade trench as well as cellars, trash pits and post molds. Most exciting was the discovery of a "V" shaped bastion along the northern stockade line. The combination of intact middle eighteenth century strata and features makes Fort Edwards an excellent laboratory to investigate and interpret the French and Indian War frontier.

### **Indiana Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological Records Check and Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed State Road 135 Rehabilitation, Driftwood Township, Jackson County, Indiana.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed rehabilitations totaling 92.68 acres (37.5 hectares), including existing ROW and roads alignments. The Phase IA archaeological survey identified five newly documented archaeological sites: 12J509, 12J510, 12J511, 12J512, and 12J513. Research potential for all five sites is very limited; therefore, none are considered to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

### **New York Projects**

**Co-Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for CR6 Bridge Replacement Project, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York.** Mr. Beverly served as a co-principal investigator for the combined Phase IA literature search and sensitivity assessment and IB field investigations for the proposed CR6 Bridge replacement project in West Kill, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Area of Potential Effect was defined by the existing CR 6 bridge to the north, existing CR 6 to the east, and to the south and west by other properties. The goal of the Phase IA literature search and sensitive assessment was to inform subsequent testing strategies and to provide the contextual framework within which to interpret identified sites; and the goal of the Phase IB field investigations was to identify sites over 50 years of age that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The survey involved examining sections of the APE for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. No archaeological sites were encountered.

### **Pennsylvania Projects**

**Field Director, On-Site Monitoring of the Fuhrman House (36Er241) Garage Concrete Floor Removal, Summit Township of Erie County, Pennsylvania.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for monitoring the removal of the concrete floor from the Fuhrman House (36Er241) garage. As a result of the on-site monitoring ten features were identified. Further Phase II excavations were recommended for Features 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to determine National Register Eligibility. No further works was recommended for Features 1, 2 and 3.

**Field Director, Additional Phase II Testing of the Fuhrman House (36ER241), Summit Township of Erie County, Pennsylvania.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The purpose of the testing was to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site after removal of a concrete garage floor. The removal of the floor exposed ten features. None of the features examined during the Phase II testing were determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

### **Texas Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Grand Parkway Segments H and I-1 Archaeological APE, Montgomery, Harris, Liberty, and Chambers Counties, Texas.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Grand Parkway Segments H and I-1, located in parts of Montgomery, Harris, Liberty, and Chambers counties, on

the northeast side of the greater Houston metropolitan area from US 59 (N) to IH 10 (E) generally between FM 2100 and SH 146, was conducted at the bequest of HNTB. As a result, one previously unknown archaeological site (41MQ300) was discovered. Site 41MQ300, located during the survey of a previous alignment of Segment H, is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group, with a small historic mid-to-late 20th century component consisting of a single metal wire fragment. The site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for the site.

#### **Oklahoma Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Carlton Landing, Eufaula Lake, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project consisted of the Carlton Landing development proposed lease area of 228 acres (92 hectares) of federal property managed by the USACE at Eufaula Lake. A total of five sites were examined during this survey. Three were revisits (34PS166, 34PS167, and 34PS168) and two were newly discovered sites (34PS553 and 34PS554). Site 34PS166 is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic and an early-to-mid twentieth century occupation. Site 34PS167 and 34PS168 are both small lithic scatter associated with Late Archaic cultures. Site 34PS553 is a small lithic scatter associated with an unidentified cultural group. And site 34PS554 is a historic site dating from the early-to-mid twentieth century. The historic component of 34PS166 may be related to site 34PS553 though spatially separated. As a result of the survey, all five sites were determined to have limited research potential and were not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for all five sites.

#### **Mississippi Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to the SR 30 and CR 215/CR 217 (Campground Road) Intersection in Lafayette County, Mississippi.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 3.43 acres (1.39 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Bridge Construction on State Highway 501 crossing at Leaf River, Scott County, Mississippi.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 4.8 acres (1.9 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Reconstruction of State Highway 429 crossing of Yockanookany River at Thomastown, Leake County, Mississippi.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way encompassing 10.1 acres (4.1 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to State Route 9 (SR 9), Realignment of Alternative C, Union County, Mississippi.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE consisted of 12.9 acres (5.22 hectares) of a realignment to Alternative C, near the intersection of Bridge Creek and CR 189. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to nail Road at the Intersection of Nail Road and I-55, DeSoto County, Mississippi.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The 75.3 acres

(30.5 hectares) APE included a proposed new interchange with Interstate 55 (I-55) at Nail Road, as well as the extension and widening of Nail Road from Interstate Boulevard west of I-55 to Airways Boulevard east of I-55, and the extension of Pepper Chase Drive to connect to the new proposed Nail Road. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

#### **Arkansas Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0501, Turner Road to County Road #5, on Highway 64 in White County, Arkansas.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 13.6 acres (5.5 hectares). The Phase I Archaeological Survey identified three historic, possible farmstead/house archaeological sites, and one isolated find. Two of the sites (3WH883 and 3WH884) date from the early to mid-20th century while the other (3WH882) dates from the late 19th to early 21st century. All three sites consisted of a limited range of artifacts which would provide limited research potential. Shovel probes at the sites did not locate any sub-surface features, indicating a lack of integrity. Because the entire areas of all three sites were not investigated as part of the current survey, the NRHP eligibility of the sites as a whole cannot be fully assessed. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of the three sites remains undetermined. The portion of the sites within the current CA0501 APE were fully investigated and found to lack intact subsurface features or deposits. Therefore, the portion of the sites within the APE does not contribute to the potential significance of the sites and no further work is recommended for all three.

**Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0101, Cross County to Highway 147, on Highway 64 in Crittenden County, Arkansas.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 63.8 acres (25.8 hectares). The Archaeological Phase I Survey documented thirty-three newly recorded archaeological, eight isolated finds, and three site revisits. Only one site, 3CT9, is potentially eligible for listing on the NHRP. However, because of AHTD redesign this site is being avoided and no impact will occur. No further archaeological work is recommended.

#### **South Carolina Archaeological Projects**

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Intermodal Yard at the former Charleston Naval Base, North Charleston, South Carolina.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE consists of 156.1 acres (63.2 hectares). The archaeological survey involved visually inspecting and photographically recording the entire APE, and shovel probing areas of less than 15 percent slope. Since the early 1900's, the APE has undergone extensive development resulting in soil disturbances, and as a result, the majority of the APE has suffered a loss of integrity. The survey found no archaeological resources, and no further archaeological work is required. Two areas were within a restricted access area during the survey, but both areas are adjacent to areas of extensive disturbance. Therefore, any archaeological resources in these restricted areas have most likely lost integrity.

**Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey, TTI Access Roads Project, Anderson County, South Carolina.** Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE encompassed 17.7 acres (7.1 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

**Field Crew; Phase I Archaeological Survey, Fort Winyah, Morgan Park, Georgetown, Georgetown County, South Carolina.** Mr. Beverly was part of the survey crew for conducting the archaeological survey for this project. The archaeological investigations were directed towards locating Fort Winyah, a fort built in 1809 and garrisoned during the War of 1812. Based on archival material, particularly maps and drawings of the fort, and the identification of archaeological remains associated with Fort Winyah, it is concluded that the fort is located in

Morgan Park. The identification of intact subsurface remains of Fort Winyah (38Ge637) indicates the site has integrity and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Publications**

2001 Spatial Patterning of Artifacts from a Civil War Era Machine Shop, Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Master of Arts, Anthropology, Michigan State University.

### **Presentations**

1992 Civil War Period Harpers Ferry: Archaeology and History. Paper presented at the 1992 Graduate Colloquium, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

1994 "Toward No. 40 High Street-object of this forced march . . . to replenish the inner man and to capture a few social imbibes": The Historical and Archaeological Aspects of Alcohol Consumption at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, during the American Civil War. Paper presented at the 1994 Consortium for Archaeological Research Spring '94 Symposium, MSU Archaeology: Today and Tomorrow, East Lansing, Michigan.

1995 "Toward No. 40 High Street-object of this forced march . . . to replenish the inner man and to capture a few social imbibes": The Historical and Archaeological Aspects of Alcohol Consumption at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, during the American Civil War. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 1995 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

1997 Buildings in Space: An Analysis of Building Location, Function and Activity Areas from Camp Nelson. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 1997 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Corpus Christi, Texas.

2000 Use of Excavation Data for Computerized Interpretation of Archaeological Features at 15Js113, Camp Nelson Machine Shop & Some Thoughts about the Direction of GIS in Historical Archaeology. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 2000 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Québec City, Canada.

2004 GIS Applications in Cultural Resource Management. Paper presented at the 2004 Kentucky GIS Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.

2006 "...of all the Southern Railway System shops, the Ferguson Shops are the most mysterious." Archaeological and Historical Research of the Ferguson Shops. Paper presented at the Twenty-Third Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

2007 "...of all the Southern Railway System shops, the Ferguson Shops are the most mysterious." Archaeological and Historical Research of the Ferguson Shops. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 2007 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.

2010 Moving Across the Landscape: A GIS Perspective on Settlement. Paper presented at the 67th Southeast Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.

Beverly, J. Howard, J. Chris Rankin and W. Stephen McBride

1999 Use of Excavation Data for Computerized Interpretation of Archaeological Features at 15Js113, Camp Nelson Machine Shop. Paper presented at the Sixteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.

Sandefur, Tracey, J. Howard Beverly, J. David McBride, Robert W. Ball and Dona Daugherty

2011 The McMurray Site (15Fa313): Archaeological Investigations at an Historic Farmstead. Paper presented at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Natural Bridge State Resort Park, Kentucky.

### **Technical Reports**

Ball, Robert W. and J. Howard Beverly

2011 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for CR6 Bridge Replacement Project, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Greene

County Highway Department. Copies available from Division for Historic Preservation, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Waterford.

Beverly, J. Howard

- 2009 *A Supplemental Report to A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Historic Reconnaissance of State Route 9 Preferred Alternative C, Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- 2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Clay County Recycle Center, Manchester, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Manchester, Kentucky. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Cunningham Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Fairdealing Exchange Area, Marshall County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Fancy Farm Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Farmington Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Folsomdale Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Hardin Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Kentucky Side of the Hazel Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Kentucky Side of the Lynnville Exchange Area, Graves County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Kentucky Side of the West Plains Exchange*

- Area. Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Kirksey Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Lowes Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Lynn Grove Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the New Concord Exchange Area, Calloway County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Sedalia Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Tennessee Side of the Lynnville Exchange Area, Weakley County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- 2011 *An Assessment for Potential Impacts from Fiber Optic Burial to Known Archaeological Sites and Known Cemeteries within the Wingo Exchange Area.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp, Inc. dba West Kentucky & Tennessee Telecommunications Cooperative. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2012 *Carlton Landing Phase I Archaeological Survey, Eufaula Lake, Oklahoma.* CDM Smith. Submitted to United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District. Copies available from Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Norman.
- Beverly, J. Howard, Dona Daugherty and J. David McBride  
2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Construction at State Highway 501 Crossing of Leaf River (Bridge No. 18.7), Scott County, Mississippi.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- Beverly, J. Howard, Dona Daugherty and Tracey A. Sandefur  
2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Reconstruction of State Highway 429 Crossing of Yockanookany River (Bridge No. 3.6) at Thomastown, Leake County, Mississippi.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

- Beverly, J. Howard, Dona Daugherty, Ann S. Wilkinson and J. David McBride  
2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of WV-2 Alternate 1 and Alternate 2, From Proctor to Kent, In Marshall and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.
- Beverly, J. Howard and Dona R. Daugherty  
2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Bridge Reconstruction and Road Realignment for CR 1283 over Tygarts Creek, Greenup County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 2012 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the I-275 Business Park Access Improvements, Section III, in Knoxville, Tennessee (PIN 110262.00).* CDM Smith. Submitted to City of Knoxville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- Beverly, J. Howard, Dona R. Daugherty and Tracey A. Sandefur  
2010 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Parker's Crossroads National Battlefield Project II, City of Parker's Crossroads, Henderson County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Tennessee Wars Commission/Tennessee Historical Commission. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- Beverly, J. Howard and J. David McBride  
2006 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of Sections One and Three of the Extension of Middle Creek Road, Sevierville, Tennessee.* Submitted to City of Sevierville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- Beverly, J. Howard, J. David McBride and Robert W. Ball  
2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0101, Cross County to Highway 147, on Highway 64 in Crittenden County, Arkansas.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Copies available from Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock.
- 2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0501, Turner Road to County Road #5, on Highway 64 in White County, Arkansas.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Copies available from Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock.
- Beverly, J. Howard, J. David McBride, J. Chris Rankin and Ann Wilkinson  
2012 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Grand Parkway, Segments H and I-1, Montgomery, Harris, Liberty, and Chambers, Counties.* CDM Smith. Submitted to HNTB Corporation. Copies available from Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
- Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey Sandefur and J. David McBride  
2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the East Cedar Street Roadway Improvement Project, City of Bristol, Sullivan County, Tennessee (PIN 112454.00).* CDM Smith. Submitted to City of Bristol. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- 2012 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey was conducted for the Morristown Medical District Roadway Improvement Project (PIN 110259.00).* CDM Smith. Submitted to City of Morristown. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.
- Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey Sandefur and Ann Wilkinson  
2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Publicly Owned Airport for Baraga County, Michigan.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Bureau of Aeronautics, Michigan Department of Transportation Copies available from Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing.
- Beverly, J. Howard and Tracey A. Sandefur  
2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Practical Alternative 5 (PA-5) of US 131 in St. Joseph County, Michigan.* Submitted to Bureau of Transportation Planning, Michigan Department of Transportation Copies available from Michigan State Historic Preservation Office,

Lansing.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur and Robert W. Ball

2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Replacement Bridge and Approaches Over Locust Creek on KY 36, Carroll County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur, Jana Bean and J. David McBride

2009 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Historic Reconnaissance of State Route 9 Preferred Alternative C, Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur, Dona R. Daugherty and Robert W. Ball

2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Realignment of KY 100 between I-65 East and KY 622, Simpson County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur, J. David McBride and Dona Daugherty

2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of KY 1231, Knott County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur, J. David McBride and Dona R. Daugherty

2012 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction of a Section of KY 773, Carter County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur and Ann S. Wilkinson

2006 *A Report of a No Find Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Watt Road/Old Stage Road Connector, Farragut, Knox County, Tennessee.* Submitted to City of Farragut. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

Beverly, J. Howard and Ann Wilkinson

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 1, in Raleigh County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 2, in Raleigh County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Beckley Bypass, West Realignment, in Raleigh County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

2012 *Washington Pike/Millertown Pike Improvements, Section Two – Washington Pike from I-640 to Murphy Road, Knox County, Tennessee (PIN 043090.00).* CDM Smith. Submitted to City of Knoxville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

Daugherty, Dona, J. Howard Beverly and Tracey A. Sandefur

2011 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 9, Union County, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Daugherty, Dona R., J. David McBride and J. Howard Beverly

2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for KY 44 Reconstruction Project, Bullitt County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis,



Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Fenton, James P., J. Howard Beverly, Crista Haag and Kurt Rademaker

2004 *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations at 15Ma177, Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Environmental Consulting and Training Services, Inc. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David and J. Howard Beverly

2008 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Elkhorn Bend, LLC Property for the Blue Grass Airport Proposed Runway 9-27, General Aviation Facility, Taxiway, and General Aviation Road, Fayette County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Blue Grass Airport. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

2008 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Part of the Blue Grass Airport Proposed Runway 9-27, General Aviation Facility, Taxiway, and General Aviation Road, Fayette County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Blue Grass Airport. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

2008 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Section Two of the Extension of Middle Creek Road, Sevierville, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Sevierville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly and Dona Daugherty

2010 *Monitoring of Utility Trench Excavation at the Rudy Cemetery on Westport Road, St. Matthews, Jefferson County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Dona Daugherty, A. Gwynn Henderson, Renee Bonzani, David Pollack and Larry Gray

2011 *Phase II Testing of 40Sv186, A Woodland Period Hamlet in Sevier County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Sevierville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Dona Daugherty and Ann Wilkinson

2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey ahead of the Reconstruction of the KY 36 and KY 32 Intersection, Nicholas County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Dona R. Daugherty and Ann Wilkinson

2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of KY 480, Bullitt County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Tracey Sandefur and Dona Daugherty

2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for KY 1448/Maple Leaf Road Reconstruction Project, Mason County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Tracey A. Sandefur, Dona R. Daugherty and Ann Wilkinson

2014 *Phase III Archaeological Investigation of Site 15BB137 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Ann Wilkinson and Dona Daugherty

2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for Road Widening along KY 1991, Montgomery County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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- 2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the U.S. 220 Realignment and a Phase II Evaluation of Sites 36HY531 and 36HY533 in Hardy County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.
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- 2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Louisville and Greyhound sites for the Proposed Chatham Area Transit (CAT) Transfer Center, Savannah, Georgia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Chatham Area Transit, Savannah, Georgia. Copies available from Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.
- Sandefur, Tracey Ann, J. Howard Beverly and Robert W. Ball
- 2010 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Historic Reconnaissance of Nail Road, DeSoto County, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
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- 2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Future Runway Nine Extension and the Proposed Runway One Extension at Marlette Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Bureau of Aeronautics, Michigan Department of Transportation. Copies available from Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing.
- Sandefur, Tracey A., J. Howard Beverly, Ann Shouse Wilkinson and J. David McBride
- 2009 *Phase IA Archaeological Records Check and Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed State Road 135 Rehabilitation, Driftwood Township, Jackson County, Indiana.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Indiana Department of Transportation. Copies available from Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.
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- 2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Alternate B of U.S. 460 in Montgomery and Menifee Counties, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
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- 2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the KY-32 Reconstruction Project, Alternate #1, Over Scrubgrass Creek and TTI Railroad, Nicholas County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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2008 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the City of Frenchburg's Proposed Water Main Extensions Along KY1274 and Through the Daniel Boone National Forest, Menifee County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to O'Brien and Gere Engineers. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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2008 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of State Route 397 (Mack Hatcher Parkway) Western Extension, Williamson County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Franklin. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

### **Professional Registration**

Register of Professional Archaeologist (RPA), 2003 to Present

Certified Geographic Systems Professional (GISP), (lapsed)

### **Professional Activities**

Member, Society for Historical Archaeology

Member, Southeast Archaeological Conference

Member, Midwest Archaeological Conference

Member, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Plains Anthropological Society, Member

Member, Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologist  
Board Member – 2013 - 2016

### **Training**

Consultation and Protection of Native American Sacred Lands

"Thinking Beyond the Pavement" – A Workshop on Context-Sensitive Design

Project Management

Fundamentals of Map Design Workshop

Fundamentals of GPS

Managing GIS Implantation

Introduction to ARC/INFO