

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LENOIR-GREENVILLE 230 kV
TRANSMISSION LINE IN LENOIR, JONES, AND PITT COUNTIES,
NORTH CAROLINA

by

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During November 1987, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology spent five person-days surveying 9.9 mi of the proposed Greenville-Lenoir 230 kV transmission line corridor (Clearinghouse Number ER 85-7625). The 9.9 mi corridor is comprised of six separate segments that run from Kinston in Lenoir County to near Greenville in Pitt County. The project was initiated at the request of Carolina Power and Light Company and resulted in the recording of two new archaeological sites and one "spot-find". Although the transmission line will be located near 10 previously recorded archaeological sites, a careful inspection of the proposed corridor indicates that none of these sites will be impacted. Because the construction of the transmission line will not adversely affect any significant archaeological resources, clearance is recommended for the project.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Carolina Power and Light Company, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology devoted five person-days, between November 16 and December 3, to surveying 9.9 mi of the proposed Greenville-Lenoir 230 kV transmission line corridor. The proposed corridor extends from U.S. 70, just east of Kinston in Lenoir County, northward to connect with the existing Greenville-New Bern 230 kV line east of Greenville in Pitt County (Figure 1). The corridor is 100 ft wide; areas surveyed consist of six separate segments comprising a little less than one-third of the total corridor.

The objectives of the survey were to locate and evaluate the research potential of as many archaeological sites as possible within the corridor. A "site", as defined here, refers to at least two spatially related artifacts or features that are indicative of prehistoric or historic activities. This somewhat broad definition only excludes the isolated "spot-find" which could result from an almost infinite variety of idiosyncratic or fortuitous events.

Sites were located by carefully walking over all areas with surface visibility. The evaluation of a site's potential or significance was guided by criteria of the National Register which state that archaeological resources are considered significant or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places if they have "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history" (36 CFR Part 800.1). Although this guideline is vague, it seems that, minimally, a site should have spatial or depositional context sufficiently preserved to allow some level of behavioral analysis beyond simple chronological placement.

As a result of the survey, two new prehistoric sites and the location of an isolated specimen were recorded. All date to the Archaic period. In addition, the precise locations of 10 previously recorded sites were carefully examined to determine if they would be impacted by the construction of the transmission line. The current study concludes that no significant archaeological resources will be affected by the project.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Archaeologists usually divide the prehistory of North Carolina into three periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Archaic period is further broken down into three subperiods--Early, Middle, and Late--which are based on the forms and methods of manufacturing chipped-stone tools, particularly projectile points. The Woodland period is divided into several phases. Along the northern Fall Line, the Vincent, Clements, and Gaston phases have been defined (Coe 1964). These phases are related to the Deep Creek, Mt. Pleasant, and Cashie phases of the northeast Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983). In the central Piedmont, the Badin, Yadkin, Uwharrie, and Dan River phases have been identified. Styles of pottery, as well as other material culture traits, provide indicies for differentiating these Woodland cultures.

The Paleoindian period is represented by the Hardaway complex, which is characterized in its earliest form by a lanceolate projectile point with a thin concave base. This early variety evolved into a Dalton-like point with broad, shallow side notches and serrated edges. The terminal Hardaway phase is represented by a projectile point with narrow side notches and a concave recurved base. Hardaway peoples

occupied central north Carolina perhaps as early as 12,000 B.C. (Coe 1964).

The Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods are represented respectively by the Palmer and Kirk complexes, which are also distinguished by projectile point styles. Palmer points are rather small, averaging 35 mm long and 20 mm wide. These points typically have serrated triangular blades, notched corners, and a straight ground base. Kirk specimens are larger, with some varieties averaging 100 mm long and 35 mm wide. Although blades are again triangular and serrated, the bases are straight to slightly rounded but never ground. Corner notching, characteristic of early Kirk specimens, is replaced by broad square stems in later varieties. Palmer may date as early as 10,000 B.C., while the Kirk complex appears to span the millennia between 6000 and 9000 B.C.

The beginning of the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of the Stanly complex, which displays the continued evolution of stemmed projectile points. During the Stanly phase, blades become wider and stems narrower, although the basic form still resembles the later Kirk types. The Stanly complex also contains the first evidence for extensive use of polished stone implements.

A continuity of projectile point styles was interrupted at the end of the Stanly phase by the introduction of two new types, both of which appear stylistically to be unrelated to the previous sequence. The earliest type is represented by the Morrow Mountain point which has a small blade and short tapering stem. Following the Morrow Mountain phase, a long thick lanceolate point, the Guilford, was introduced. This type is wide-spread over central North Carolina but not frequently found outside the area. Stanly dates from 5000 to 6000 B.C.; the

Morrow Mountain phase dates from 5000 to 4500 B.C. (Coe 1964:122-125).

The Late Achaic period began with a return to the manufacture of broad bladed, stemmed projectile points, characterized by the Savannah River complex. During this phase, full-grooved axes and soapstone bowls made their first appearance. The Savannah River complex, which began about 4000 B.C., may have persisted in some areas of North Carolina until about 500 B.C. (Coe 1964:123-124).

The Woodland period began with the introduction of pottery and horticulture and lasted in most areas of North Carolina until European contact. The Badin and Vincent complexes represent the earliest Woodland occupations in the Piedmont. The pottery of both phases is well made, with a fine sand or non-tempered paste, and usually has a cord-marked or fabric-impressed exterior surface. Little is known about these Early Woodland cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500) except that horticulture became increasingly important, and small villages or hamlets probably were occupied on a semi-permanent basis.

West of the survey area, the Middle and Late Woodland periods (ca. A.D. 500 to 1500) are defined by the Yadkin, Uwharrie, and Dan River phases. The shift from Early to Middle to Late Woodland, though not abrupt, is most apparent in the respective ceramic traditions. The fine sand-tempered Early Woodland sherds were gradually replaced by crushed-quartz tempered types of the Yadkin and Uwharrie phases which, in turn, were replaced by the mostly sand-tempered wares of the Dan River phase. By Uwharrie times, check-stamped and net-impressed exteriors were added to the inventory of surface finishes, and fabric impressing was abandoned. Net-impressing continued to be popular during the Dan River phase with the addition of a variety of incised decorations along the shoulders of vessels. In the survey area, three

ceramic series have been defined for the Woodland period. The earliest is the Grifton series which is characteristically clay tempered and displays a fabric-impressed exterior. This type is related to the Hanover series found along the southern Carolina coast. Grifton ceramics were replaced by the Lenoir series, defined by crushed quartz or coarse sand temper and a variety of surface finishes including cord marked, fabric impressed, and simple stamped. The Late Woodland and Early Historic periods are represented by the Tower Hill series. Although many of the basic Lenoir series attributes continued, there was a trend towards a more compact, fine-sand tempered paste, and the fabric impressions became somewhat finer (Crawford 1966). In general, the ceramics from the survey area show greater affinity to the coastal region than to the Piedmont. By A.D. 1200, agriculture was firmly established. Corn, beans, and squash were being grown to support larger populations that lived in established villages along the major rivers and tributaries. Hunting, however, continued to be important and would remain so throughout the Historic period. During the Historic period, the project area and surrounding coastal plain were occupied by Iroquois-speaking Tuscarora Indians. Shortly after the end of the Tuscarora War in 1714, most of these Indian groups moved to join their linguistic cousins in New York.

Several archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the transmission line corridor. Most are located in the area of Segments four and five in Pitt County and represent small camp sites dating from the Paleoindian through the Woodland period. One site (31Pt101) contained evidence of occupation throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods as well as the Historic period (Phelps 1975, 1977). A careful field and records check revealed that no previously recorded

sites will be impacted by the proposed transmission line.

John Lawson was one of the first Europeans to explore the survey area. In 1701, on his return trip from the North Carolina Piedmont, Lawson may have crossed Contentnea Creek, near present-day Grifton. In 1711, accompanied by DeGraffenreid, Lawson journeyed from New Bern up the Neuse River to the vicinity of Snow Hill. Here, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, Lawson was killed by a group of Tuscaroras. This unfortunate event marked the beginning of the war between the Tuscaroras and the Carolina colonists. Three years later, the Indians were defeated by General Barnwell and the South Carolina militia at Fort Catechna located on Contentnea Creek, near Hookerton.

One of the first permanent settlers in the area was Robert Akins who described Indian fields in a 1729 land petition to the North Carolina General Assembly. By 1737, there was sufficient colonial traffic that Dr. Frances Stringer was able to operate a thriving ferry business two miles east of present-day Kinston. County court was held at the Doctor's home after the formation of Johnston County in 1746. And in 1755, Governor Dobbs suggested that a new provincial seat of government be established at Stringer's Ferry. Dobb's somewhat self-serving goal was never achieved, but the town of George City was created in 1758 at Tower Hill, and Dobbs County was split off from the eastern half of Johnston that same year. In 1762, Kingston was established in honor of King George III, and in 1784 the community was officially named Kinston. It was not until 1791 that Lenoir County was carved from Dobbs, which was further reduced in 1799 by the creation of Greene County (Johnson and Holloman 1954).

One of the best descriptions of the project area was written in 1810 and included in a letter from John Washington to Thomas Henderson.

With respect to Lenoir County, it is generally level except near the river (in some places) and on some of its creeks, which can by no means be called hilly except as compared to the very level state of the rest of the county . . . The growth of the river low ground is generally oak, gum, poplar, birch, with some cypress. On the north side of the river (Neuse) there are some pretty extensive oak swamps. They are interspersed with ridges of good land high enough for cultivation . . . The product of this county is mostly Indian corn and pease with some Cotton, sweet potatoes, wheat, and Rye . . . Pork being the staple article of the county, a part of the Corn crop with little of the Wheat (in flour) is sent to market, and the residue (perhaps) much of the largest part of the Corn crop, as well as Wheat and all the Rye and nearly all the Pease and potatoes is given to hogs for fating . . . the inhabitants of this county seem to be so engaged in extensive pursuits as to have little relish for what the world calls pleasures (Johnson and Holloman 1954:84-89).

One of the most significant historical events to occur in the area was the Civil War Battle of Kinston during December, 1862. Estimates of between two and six thousand Confederate troops under General George Evans fought fifteen to thirty thousand Federal troops under the command of General John Foster. The outnumbered Confederates were forced to retreat to Goldsboro but eventually pushed the Union army back to New Bern. Most of the engagements took place on the west side of Kinston (Johnson and Holloman 1954:103-104).

After the Civil War, slave labor was replaced by the tenant system, and tobacco began to compete with corn and cotton as the major crop. Today, soy beans, corn, and tobacco along with truck crops are the main components of the agricultural system. The area also produces poultry, eggs, beef, hogs, and dairy products.

SURVEY METHODS, CONDITIONS, AND RESULTS

The transmission line corridor runs through the heart of the Inner Coastal Plain province of North Carolina. Because the terrain is level to gently sloping, streams are slow flowing and drainage is generally

poor, particularly along the stream flanks. To the north, the survey area is drained by the Tar River and its tributaries, whereas the southern section is drained by the Neuse River. Except for poorly drained areas, most of the transmission line segments were under cultivation and had been freshly plowed, providing excellent survey conditions.

Bottomland forests characterize the wooded areas and contain stands of water oak, hickory, red maple, and ash. Slightly dryer areas also contain sweet gum and poplar. These forests provide a fertile habitat for deer, squirrel, opossum, otter, racoon, and bobcat. Several species of birds including woodduck are also common (Coastal Zone Resources 1972:97-98).

Archaeological survey of the proposed transmission line corridor was accomplished by the visual inspection of all designated areas with surface exposures sufficient to permit the identification of cultural materials. Except in the vicinity of the Tar River, most of the stream valleys were swampy and wooded. These areas were inspected but not surface collected because of poor surface visibility and their low potential for containing archaeological remains. Specific field conditions and survey methods for the six surveyed corridor segments are described below.

Segment 1 (Figure 2)

Total Length: 7800 ft (1.5 mi).

Location: East of Kinston in Lenoir and Jones counties, running west to east from U.S. 70 to SR 1309 where it crosses the Atlantic and East Carolina railroad line (Rivermont 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangle). This section of the

transmission right-of-way runs along and crosses Southwest Creek and Mill Branch, a tributary.

Survey Results: No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found.

Segment 1(a)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Upland flanking west side of Southwest Creek.

Conditions: Field was still in soybeans at time of survey.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 1(b)

Length: 4200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Along the west valley edge and floodplain of Southwest Creek.

Conditions: Heavily wooded and swampy in many areas.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 1(c)

Length: 1000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 20-100%.

Location: Level upland surface just south of the juncture of Mill Branch with Southwest Creek.

Conditions: Generally excellent. Although this section cut through small portions of fields with cut soybeans and cut corn, most of the area had been recently plowed.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 1(d)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Across floodplain of Mill Branch and adjacent valley slopes.

Conditions: Low ground and heavily wooded with cane undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 1(e)

Length: 400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100%.

Location: On a flat upland surface along the east edge of Mill Branch valley.

Conditions: Excellent. Field had been recently plowed.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 1(f)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 20-30%.

Location: On a flat upland surface along the east edge of Mill Branch valley.

Conditions: Cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 2 (Figure 3)

Total Length: 7200 ft (1.4 mi). Only about 4000 ft of this section was marked for survey; however, since all of this area was heavily wooded, adjacent non-wooded portions of the right-of-way were also surveyed.

Location: Just south of Grifton in Lenoir County, between SR 1803 and SR 1801 (Grifton 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangle).

This section of the transmission right-of-way crosses Neuse River, its broad swampy floodplain, and adjacent valley margins.

Survey Results: No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found.

Segment 2(a)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 80%.

Location: On a level upland surface along the south edge of Neuse River valley.

Conditions: Disked corn field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 2(b)

Length: 4000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Along Neuse River floodplain and adjacent valley margins.

Conditions: Swampy, wooded floodplain; heavily wooded valley margins with thick cane and holly undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2(c)

Length: 1400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Flat upland surface on north side of Neuse River valley.

Conditions: Heavily wooded with thick cane and holly undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2(d)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100%.

Location: On flat upland surface north of Neuse River valley.

Conditions: Recently plowed; however, did not appear to have been rained upon.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 3 (Figure 4)

Total Length: 13,100 ft (2.5 mi).

Location: Just southwest of Helens Crossroads in Pitt County, between SR 1902 and SR 1724 (Gardnerville 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle). This section of the transmission right-of-way crosses Swift Creek, its broad wet floodplain, and adjacent valley margins.

Survey Results: No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found.

Segment 3(a)

Length: 2700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: On a level upland surface west of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Heavily wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(b)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 10-20%.

Location: On a level upland surface along the west edge of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 3(c)

Length: 200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Along the west edge of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Heavily wooded with thick undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(d)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 80-100%.

Location: Along the west edge of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Field had been recently plowed.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 3(e)

Length: 5700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Crosses Swift Creek valley and adjacent valley slopes.

Conditions: Heavily wooded and wet floodplain; heavily wooded valley slopes.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(f)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Level upland east of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Overgrown field.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(g)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Level upland east of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: Heavily wooded with dense undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(h)

Length: 1500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 20-100%.

Location: Level upland east of Swift Creek valley.

Conditions: This section included three fields divided by drainage ditches which contained cut beans (ca. 20% visibility), newly-planted rye (ca. 20-40% visibility), and recently plowed ground (100% visibility). The field with rye was too wet to walk over.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4 (Figure 5)

Total Length: 13,500 ft (2.6 mi). The section of the transmission right-of-way marked for survey was 13,100 ft long. An additional 400 ft segment (Segment 4f) was also surveyed.

Location: East of Haddocks Crossroads in Pitt County, between SR 1751 and SR 1743 (Gardnerville 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle). This section of the transmission right-of-way crosses Indian Well Swamp and an unknown tributary.

Survey Results: Two prehistoric archaeological sites (Pt220 and Pt221) were identified and surface collected. Neither site lies within the transmission right-of-way.

Segment 4(a)

Length: 1200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Crosses an unnamed tributary that flows into Indian Well Swamp from the west.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and heavily wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(b)

Length: 2600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 20-100% (mostly 100%).

Location: On a level upland surface flanking the juncture of Indian Well Swamp and an unnamed tributary.

Conditions: Segment consists of two plowed fields and a field with cut corn. Collecting conditions were good to excellent.

Comments: Two prehistoric archaeological sites (Pt220 and Pt221) were identified (see Site Descriptions). The landowner, who lives on SR 1749 about 300 ft west of the right-of-way, showed us a collection of several Archaic projectile points (mostly Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Savannah River types) that had been collected from their garden plot adjacent to the house. This plot also lies outside the right-of-way.

Segment 4(c)

Length: 7700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Along both east and west sides of Indian Well Swamp and adjacent valley slopes.

Conditions: Wet and heavily wooded with dense undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(d)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100%.

Location: On a level upland surface along the east edge of Indian
Well Swamp.

Conditions: Recently plowed.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4(e)

Length: 1100 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: On a level upland surface along the east edge of Indian
Well Swamp.

Conditions: Heavily wooded with dense undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(f)

Length: 400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100%.

Location: On a level upland surface along the east edge of Indian
Well Swamp.

Conditions: Recently plowed.

Comments: Nothing found. Segment 4(f) lay outside the area marked
for survey but was examined because of its location and
favorable surface collecting conditions.

Segment 5 (Figure 6)

Total Length: 3900 ft (0.7 mi).

Location: Southeast of Greenville near Galloway Crossroads in Pitt

County, between SR 1760 and SR 1761 (Greenville SE 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle). This section of the transmission right-of-way crosses Juniper Branch.

Survey Results: No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found.

Segment 5(a)

Length: 1600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: On an undulating upland surface south of Juniper Branch.

Conditions: Heavily wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(b)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 20-30%.

Location: Along the south edge of Juniper Branch valley.

Conditions: Cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(c)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Juniper Branch valley and adjacent valley slopes.

Conditions: Heavily wooded and swampy floodplain; wooded valley slopes with dense undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(d)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 80%.

Location: Level upland surface along north edge of Juniper Branch valley.

Conditions: Cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(e)

Length: 200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%

Location: Gradually sloping upland surface north of Juniper Branch.

Conditions: Heavily wooded.

Comments: No prehistoric archaeological sites found; however, the transmission right-of-way lies 50-60 ft east of a grown-over late 19th and early 20th century cemetery (not marked on CP&L aerial photo maps) located in this patch of woods.

Segment 5(f)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 30-100%.

Location: Gradually sloping upland surface north of Juniper Branch.

Conditions: About half of this section had been recently plowed; the remainder was a cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6 (Figure 7)

Total Length: 8500 ft (1.6 mi).

Location: Just west of Simpson in Pitt County, between the Norfolk Southern railroad line and the Greenville-New Bern 230kV Line (Greenville SE 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle). This section of the transmission right-of-way crosses Tar River, its floodplain, and adjacent valley margins.

Survey Results: An isolated soapstone potsherd (not recorded as a site) was collected along the south side of Tar River.

Segment 6(a)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 50%.

Location: Level upland surface just east of Mill Branch.

Conditions: Cut soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(b)

Length: 2300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Along Mill Branch valley and valley slopes.

Conditions: Heavily wooded with dense undergrowth.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(c)

Length: 1600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 40-70%.

Location: Across a high alluvial terrace flanking the south side of Tar River.

Conditions: Overgrown fields with numerous exposures of plowed ground.

Comments: A single soapstone potsherd was recovered approximately 70-100 ft east of the transmission right-of-way and 450 ft south of Tar River. Careful examination of the adjacent right-of-way failed to discover any additional archaeological remains. The fields west of the right-of-way had recently been plowed and were also surveyed (see Figure 7). Nothing was found in this area.

Segment 6(d)

Length: 3700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0%.

Location: Across Tar River floodplain.

Conditions: Heavily wooded and very low, wet, and swampy.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Only two small prehistoric sites and an isolated artifact were recorded during the course of the Greenville-Lenoir transmission line survey. The absence of sites was unexpected given the generally

excellent conditions of ground surface visibility and the number of previously recorded sites in the area. In many instances, survey was extended well beyond the corridor boundary in an effort to locate sites. The sites that were found are described below.

Pt 220 (Figure 5)

This site is located within Segment 4(b) in the southeast corner of a large plowed field adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Indian Well Swamp. It consisted of a light scatter of unmodified slate flakes (N=4) and a single Morrow Mountain II projectile point. This material was widely scattered over an area approximately 100 ft by 50 ft. Although collecting conditions were excellent, additional specimens could not be found. The projectile point indicates a Middle Archaic date for this site of very limited activity. Because of the nature of the site and the fact that it lies well outside the proposed corridor, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Pt 221 (Figure 5)

This site is also located with Segment 4(b) roughly 1400 ft west of Pt220. Again surface visibility was excellent, but only a small number of specimens could be found over an area 150 ft by 50 ft. The total inventory consisted of a Morrow Mountain II projectile point, a unifacial scraper, and two unmodified flakes, all of milky quartz. This site, too, dates to the Middle Archaic period and represents very limited activity. It lies just outside the transmission line corridor and no further work is recommended.

A small soapstone potsherd was found 450 ft south of the Tar River, 100 ft east of the transmission line right-of-way. Although surface

visibility was good, no other artifacts could be found. No further work is recommended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although several sites have been reported in Pitt and Lenoir counties, only two were discovered during the course of the transmission line survey. Both have low research potential and lie outside any areas of possible impact. Clearance is therefore recommended for the project.

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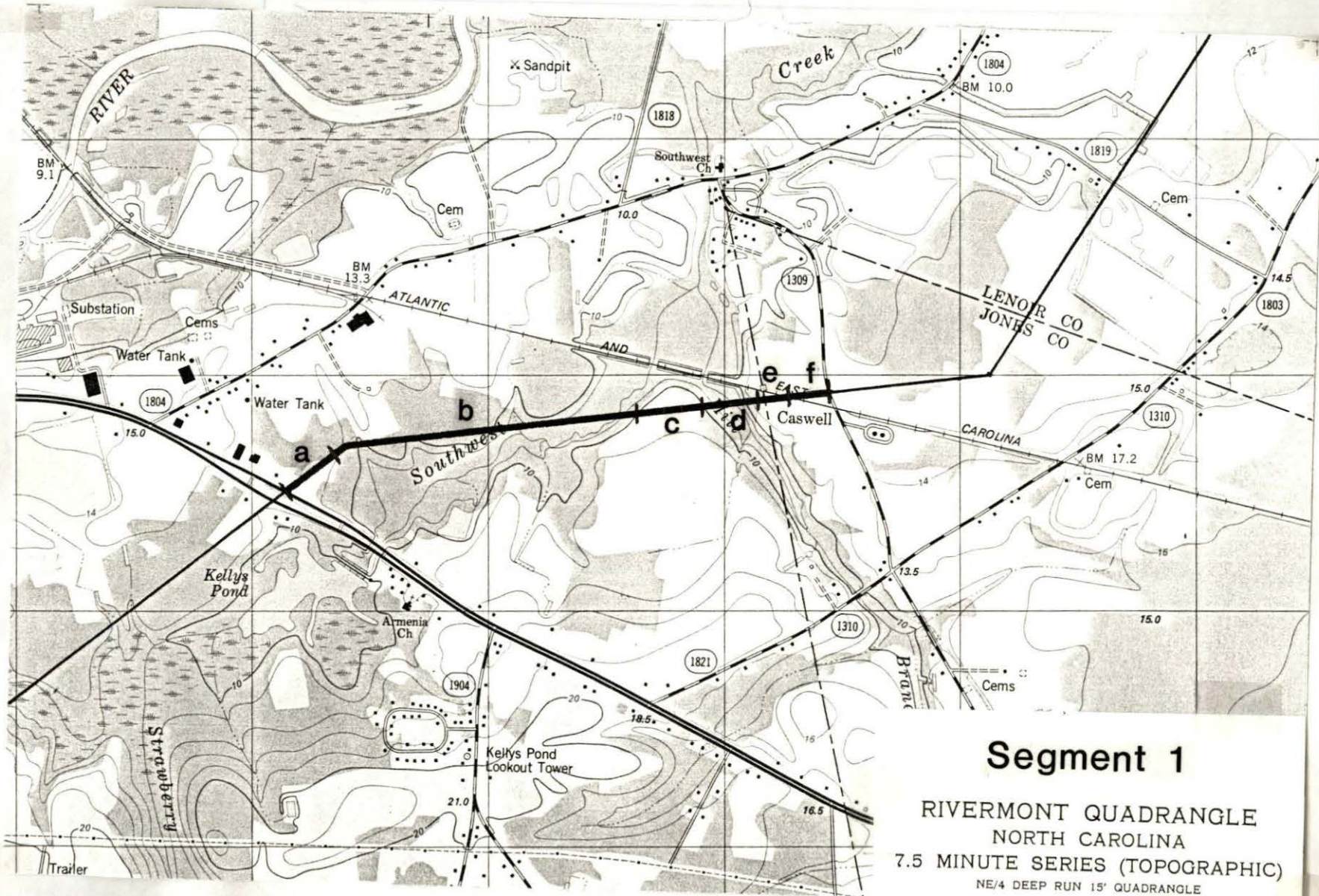
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Figure 2. Detailed map of Survey Segment 1 (Scale 1:24,000).



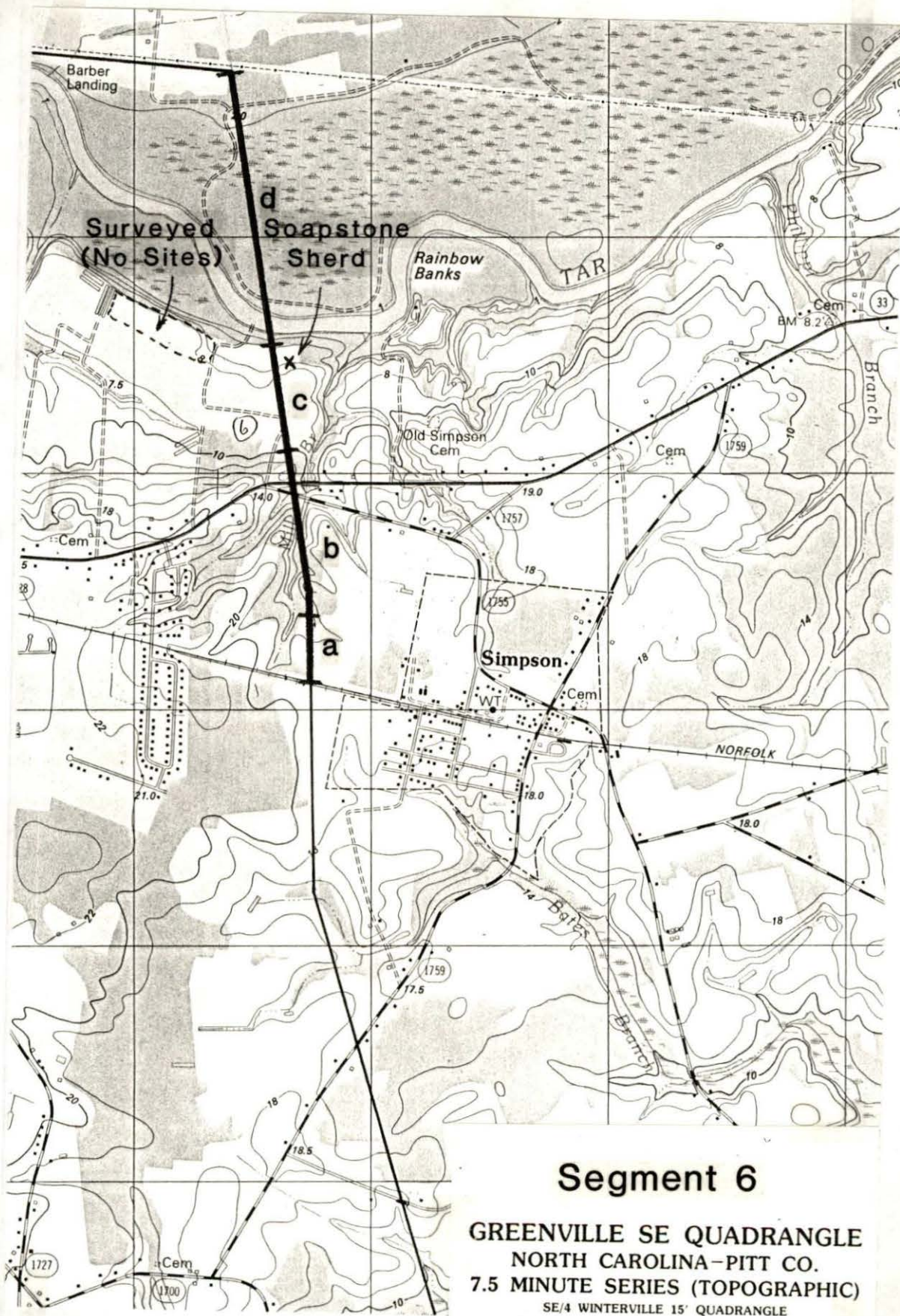


Figure 7. Detailed map of Survey Segment 6 (Scale 1:24,000).

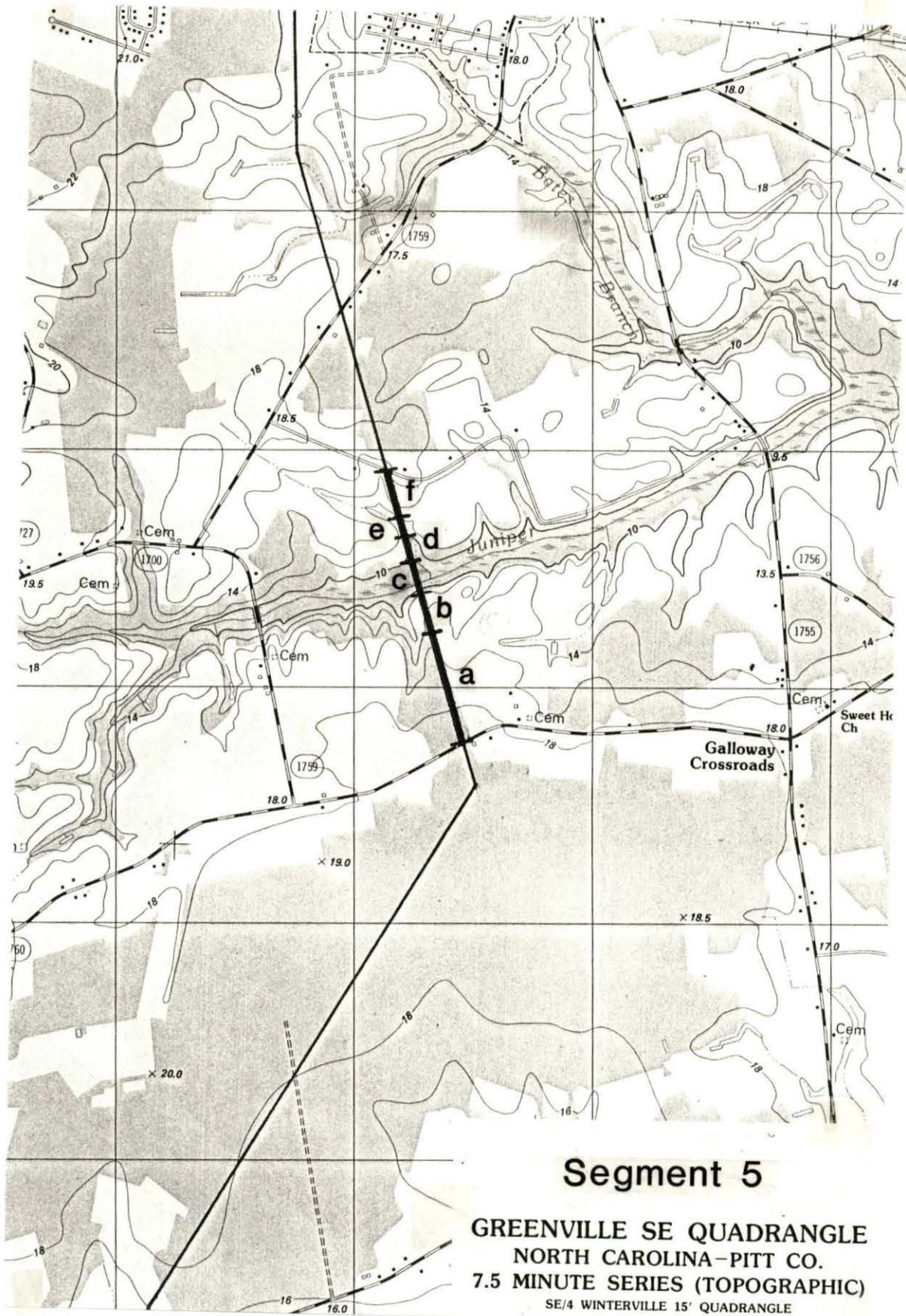


Figure 6. Detailed map of Survey Segment 5 (Scale 1:24,000).