SECOND PHASE INVESTIGATIONS OF LATE ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE ENO, HAW, AND DAN RIVER DRAINAGES, NORTH CAROLINA

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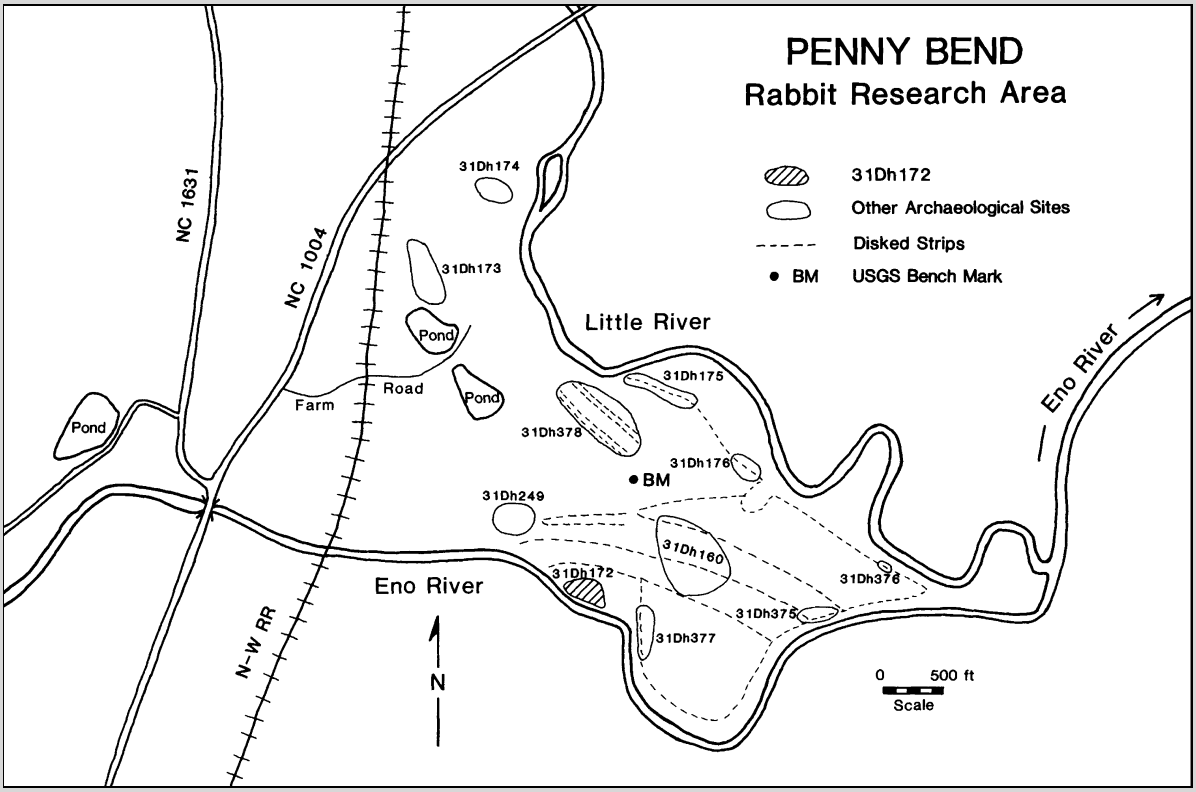

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FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Archaeological survey and testing, description of curated aboriginal ceramic collections from the Research Laboratories of Anthropology and Wake Forest University, collector interviews, and examination of privately owned archaeological collections have been conducted. Research has focused upon the Eno, Haw, and Dan River valleys of North Carolina to provide data on and examine hypotheses about aboriginal intersite settlement pattern change under the influence of European intrusion and expansion. Twenty-six newly recorded Woodland period sites and 19 newly recorded non-Woodland period sites are reported upon as are 10 previously recorded, but re-collected, Woodland period sites. A total of 3823 aboriginal sherds from 101 sites have been described, and significant observations regarding these sites are noted. Limited archaeological testing at the Trading Path ford at the Little River (31Dh369) identified an early colonial Euro-American component at the site. Limited testing at 31Or233 revealed a portion of a probable circular structure adjacent to a large aboriginal storage pit. Ceramics were primarily net impressed and smoothed. Systematic augering and shovel testing at 31Or248 suggested the presence of an aboriginal Woodland period structure at a site with very thinly scattered artifacts. In an attempt to locate the ethnohistorically documented village of Adshusheer, systematic augering and/or testing was conducted at 31Or232 and 31Dh172. The former site is located in the Eno River State Park at Cate's Ford. Although no intact sub-surface features were identified, the probable location of the remnants of a feature previously collected by an amateur archaeologist were located at this probable Hillsboro focus site. The report on 31Or232 included here is intended to fulfill the reporting requirements of North Carolina ARPA Permit # 2. At 31Dh172, systematic augering identified a somewhat disturbed midden deposit lying on a preserved natural levee adjacent to the Eno River. The site was determined to represent a multi-component aboriginal and 20th Century Euro-American site without a Contact period component. The discussion of 31Dh172 and additional archaeological reconnaissance at the Penny Bend Rabbit Research Area is intended to fulfill the reporting requirements of North Carolina ARPA Permit # 1 and federal ARPA Permit 85-NC-009.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Sponsorship and Funding

The work summarized in this report was partly sponsored by a survey and planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, through the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The National Park Service grant matched funds applied to the project by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The survey project has been integrated, wherever possible, with the Siouan-Project being conducted by the RLA.

Personnel

Roy S. Dickens, Jr. acted as Principal Investigator for the survey project. H. Trawick Ward and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. acted as project coordinators. Daniel L. Simpkins acted as field supervisor and principal writer of the report. Gary L. Petherick was field assistant for the project, wrote sections of the report (especially the intrasite analyses of the Wall and Fredricks sites), and drafted most of the report maps.

Project Objectives

This report attempts to fulfill two separate, but related objectives. The first is to provide a cultural resource management tool. Specifically, the report presents a compilation, synthesis, and upgrading of site-specific and regional data for Late Prehistoric and

Contact period sites in the Eno, Haw, and Dan River basins. As a compilation of data, the report should be useful in site specific evaluations as well as in general predictive modeling of site locations.

The archaeological survey is also part of a larger research effort, the Siouan Project, which is currently being conducted by the RLA. The central focus of the Siouan Project is the study of diversity and change among the Indian groups of the northern-part of the North Carolina Piedmont during the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods.

Curation

All artifacts, records, and photographs generated through the survey are property of the State of North Carolina and are curated by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Site Numbering System

The archaeological numbers used in this report are those of the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History unless otherwise specified. Site recording by different institutions within the state of North Carolina has sometimes resulted in different numbers being assigned to the same site. When such sites are reported in standard abbreviated format (e.g., Or231), ambiguity as to whether the designated site number is an institutional or official state designation can result. Official state numbers (in the style "31Or231") have been used throughout although a list of synonymous RLA site numbers (in the style "RLA-Or231") is provided in Appendix A.

Report Format

The overall goal of the survey project, of which this report constitutes a part, is to explore changes in aboriginal settlement patterns beginning just after European entry into and continuing through European colonization of the northern North Carolina Piedmont (ca. A.D. 1300-1740). The survey report that follows can be best understood as "work in progress". Much of the background information on the study can be found in previous reports (Simpkins 1985, Simpkins and Petherick 1986). In order to save time, space, and expense those reports will be cited frequently. It is also important to understand that individual projects described in this report were often undertaken because they were felt to be potentially informative along several different lines of modeling still being evaluated. Thus, in the discussion that follows, it is sometimes difficult to separate ideas and projects into discrete categories for the sake of reporting. Although there are drawbacks, the report organization is essentially chronological by project with reference to other aspects of the comprehensive survey where appropriate.

This report is also intended to fulfill reporting requirements for state and federal antiquities permits granted to the RLA for research at Eno River State Park (North Carolina ARPA Permit # 2) and at Penny Bend Rabbit Research Area (North Carolina ARPA Permit # 1 and federal ARPA Permit 85-NC-009).

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Pete Adkins, Steve Woods, Dan and Martha Harrington, Royce and Jimmy Reeves, John Braxton, Bob Weaver, Mike Cable, James Grizzle, Derek Foote, Forest Hazel and Chip Barnard for

providing information about site locations and/or collections to the Research Laboratories of Anthropology. Thomas H. Hargrove of Archaeological Research Consultants is thanked for facilitating research at 31Dh369 and for providing ethnohistoric information. Sam Blount, Park Superintendent at Eno River State Park, was helpful in facilitating our work at Cate's Ford. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and especially Carl W. Betsill, is thanked for their permission to conduct archaeological investigations at the Penny Bend Rabbit Research Area and especially for disking 31Dh172 prior to our investigations. Charles Cannon and Fieldcrest Mills of Eden, North Carolina are thanked for permission to visit and make collections at 31Rk62 and 31Rk68 as are all the other property owners who gave us access to their land. Linda Carnes, Mike Hartley and Linda Stine suggested identifications of many of the Euro-American artifacts described in this report although the authors must take responsibility for any faulty interpretations based upon their suggestions. Mary Ann Holm and V. Ann Tippitt helped with faunal and lithic raw material identifications respectively. Again, any misinformation can be traced to the authors. Ned Woodall, and especially Mickie Vacca, of the Wake Forest University Archaeology Laboratories took time from busy schedules to locate records and collections for our examination. Finally, we would like to thank Almeta Rowland-White, Dolores Hall, and Mark Mathis of the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History for their aid and patience.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

Project Goal

The overall goal of the survey project is to explore changes in aboriginal settlement systems from the period just before and continuing through the time of European colonization within the northern North Carolina Piedmont (ca. A.D. 1300-1740). A settlement pattern is defined as the geographic and physiographic relationships of contemporaneous sites within a single society (cf. Winters 1969; Roper 1979). As Flannery suggests (1976:162), the pattern of sites is empirically derived through survey.

The first task of the research necessarily consists of estimating the boundaries of networks of communities, or "phases" in the archaeological sense, across space and comparing these boundaries to the archaeological region (or survey universe) chosen for intensive analysis. The core region (cf. Simpkins 1985:29-30) of the survey universe consists of the drainages of the Dan, Haw, and Eno rivers from their sources within the state of North Carolina to the Fall Line. The method of investigation is intended to be systemic, in that focus is placed upon a group of interrelated variables in which a change in the value or state of any one variable can be expected to result in a change in the value or state of at least one of the others. Thus, the comprehensive unit of study is a settlement system (cf. Winters 1969; Roper 1979), which can be defined as the functional relationships among the archaeological components contained within the settlement pattern. Functional relationships will eventually be examined by comparing,

within an ecological framework, contemporary phases within their respective drainage systems. Again, as Flannery suggests (1976:162), the "rules" that generate settlement patterns "... cannot be empirically derived, but at least some of the rules can be deduced by simulation or the use of probabilistic models." Changes in the settlement systems can thus be investigated in terms of transformations and trajectories (cf. Clarke 1978), cultural evolutionary theory (cf. Sahlins and Service 1973), or acculturation theory (Spicer 1961). Recently, Dickens, Ward, and Davis (1986:11-12) have suggested a typology of contact situations in the Southeastern United States and proposed a model for culture contact and accompanying archaeological correlates that can be tested in this survey region.

Archaeological Context

Background research began in 1984/85 with a compilation of suspected Late Woodland and Contact period sites in the upper Dan, Eno, and Haw river drainages from their sources to the Fall Line. In 1985/86, records for two previously evaluated reservoir projects (i.e., Jordan Lake and Greater Alamance Creek reservoir) were re-examined. The site list appearing as Appendix B in 1984/85 was obtained through an examination of "site" and "information" files at the RLA for Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, and Chatham counties. Sites lying within other drainages (e.g., the Deep, Rocky, and Flat) were excluded from this inventory except in the case of exceptional sites (e.g., the 31Dh6, 7, 55, 56, 57 site complex) necessary to an understanding of the Contact period site distribution. In 1984/85, site information for the Eno and Haw drainages was checked against that of the Archaeology Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History

(Simpkins 1985: Appendix A). Also, historic maps, ethnohistoric documents, newspaper accounts, and primary documents were consulted for site information. A goal of the site inventory was to compile a listing of sites classified both by function (based upon site size and/or content) and chronology.

A goal of the larger Siouan Project is to produce, to the extent possible, an inventory of sites in each of the three drainages representing each of six periods that are keyed to important historic events. The Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1300-1525) forms the datum from which European disruption can be measured. The span of time is sufficient to incorporate trait-unit intrusions from Muskogean groups to the south. These trait-unit intrusions act as horizon markers and aid in chronological control. Evidence of any pre-contact trends in settlement pattern change can also be assessed within this period. The Protohistoric period (A.D. 1526-1625) begins with the onset of European (primarily Spanish) presence to the immediate south of the study region and ends with initial probings of the area from the northeast by the English. The Early Contact period (A.D. 1626-1675) spans the time between the onset of the fur trade and Bacon's Rebellion, both of which had considerable impact on aboriginal settlement. The Middle Contact period (A.D. 1676-1710) includes the time that the Occaneechee were on the Eno River near present-day Hillsborough, North Carolina, and also spans the interval between Bacon's Rebellion and the onset of unrest that led to the Tuscarora War. The Late Contact period (A.D. 1711-1740) marks the period of consolidation of the region's native populations generally outside the survey area and/or their dispersal within the area into groups too small to be easily recognized through either documents or archaeological remains. The Euroamerican period

(A.D. 1741-present) represents the time during which some of the dispersed populations increased their numbers to emerge as "triracial isolates" (cf. Pollitzer 1964 and Pollitzer, Menegaz-Bock, and Herion 1966).

Orthographical Note

Spellings of tribal groups and villages are presented as they appear in the original sources with the exception that standardized spellings arising from common anthropological and archaeological usage appear in interpretive discussions. Original spellings and citations have not been standardized because it often requires a subjective judgement to determine whether spelling variations refer to the same group. Original spellings also serve as signals that the discussion is referring to an original source. The reader is left to his or her own interpretation of whether the group under discussion is the same as that glossed under the common anthropological name. Those interested in reviewing a synonymy of tribal names with source citations should refer to Mooney (1894).

Surveyed Areas, New Sites, and Revisited Sites

Archaeological work was conducted in Alamance, Chatham, Durham, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, and Wake counties in 1985/86. Areas examined are generally in the vicinities of new sites as shown on Figure 1. Specific areas examined are recorded on their respective U.S.G.S. topographic maps at the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and at the RLA. At the Archaeology Branch, surveyed areas are denoted by the designation "S&P 1986" following the style of the 1984/85 survey areas designated "S&P 1985".

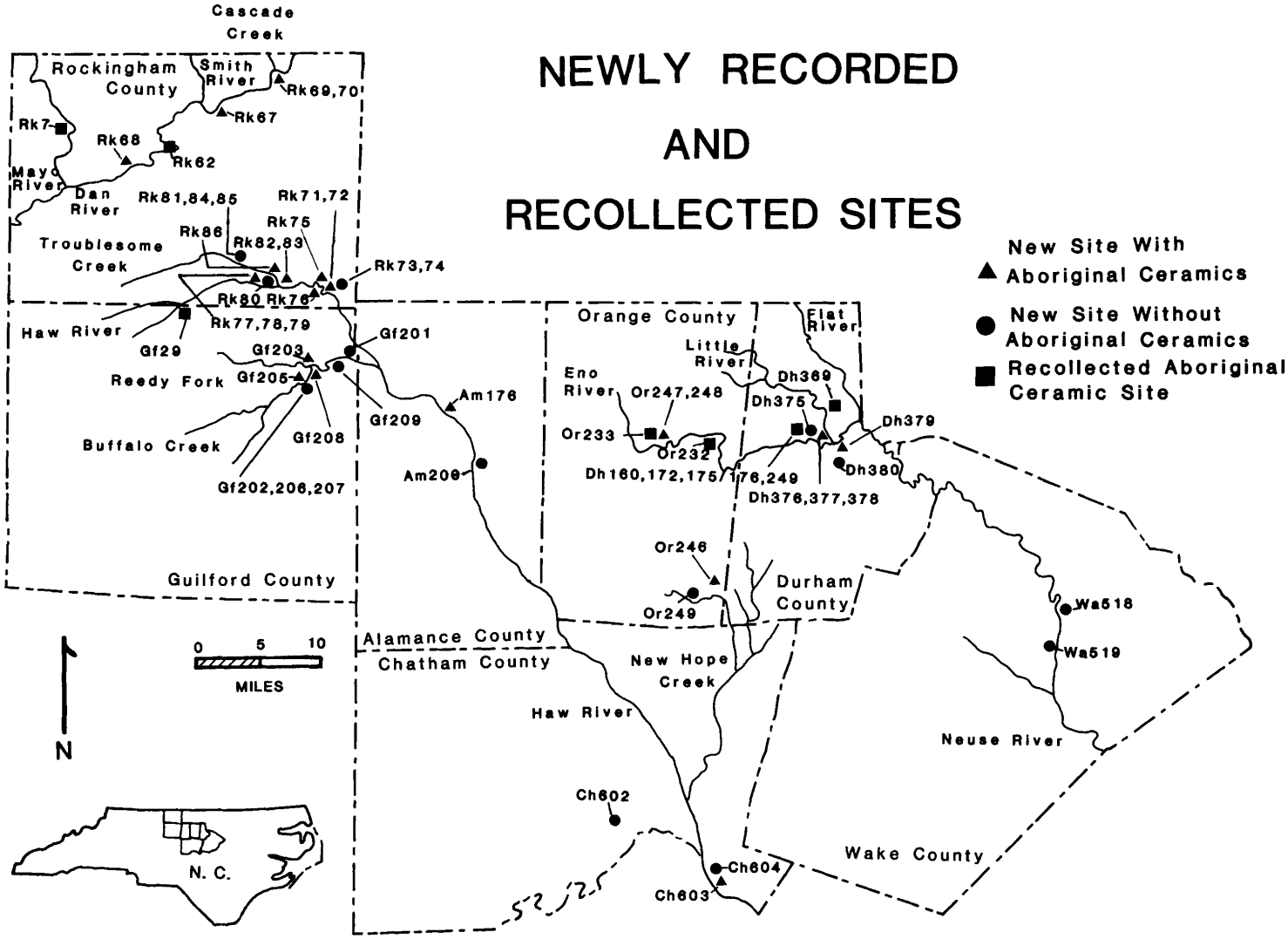

Figure 1. Newly Recorded and Relocated Sites.

In Alamance County, fieldwork concentrated upon the identification of new sites along the Haw River upstream from Burlington. In Chatham County, work focused on clarifying information about sites rumored in the Brickhaven area (see Haw River: Brickhaven Collections in this report). Work in Durham County is described in this report in Chapters V and IX. In Guilford County, survey efforts were concentrated on Buffalo Creek and Reedy Fork; tributaries of the Haw River, and 31Gf29 was revisited and recollected. In Orange County, archaeological survey to identify new sites was limited to the vicinities of 31Or246 and 31Or249. Additional archaeological investigations in Orange County are described in this report in Chapters VI and VIII. In Rockingham County, survey for new sites centered on the upper Haw drainage and the Troublesome Creek drainage. In addition, a limited amount of survey to identify new sites was undertaken in the Dan River drainage (see Dan River Survey section of this report). Sites 31Rk7 and 31Rk62 were revisited and re-collected and a day was spent accompanying an amateur archaeologist, Pete Adkins of Eden, North Carolina, to various areas within the Dan River drainage in Rockingham county. Survey in Wake County was limited to attempts to locate the site of the Lower Quarter visited by John Lawson in 1701 (Lefler 1967). This resulted in the recording of 31Wa518 and 31Wa519 and is described under the heading The Lower Quarter.

Appendix B provides a compendium of all newly recorded and revisited sites. Appendix C is a compendium of data pertinent to survey conditions at all areas where new sites were recorded. Appendix D provides a comparable compendium of all areas visited without identifying sites. Appendix E separates newly recorded sites into lists of those that did and didn't produce aboriginal ceramics. Finally,

Appendix F contains information on areas that were either not visited or incompletely evaluated, but which seem to warrant further investigation.

Environment

Environment can be heuristically separated into natural and social aspects. In 1984/85, emphasis was placed upon human-human interaction rather than human-land interaction. Discussions were further restricted to consideration of interaction between humans on an inter-ethnic rather than on an intra-ethnic basis. In 1985/86 a tentative analysis of stream characteristics as they relate to archaeological settlement patterns was prepared (Petherick 1985) and a copy forwarded to the Archaeology Branch as an addendum to the third interim report on the present project.

Archaeological Survey Techniques

Archaeological survey and testing was conducted in the Eno, Haw, and Dan River drainages to further evaluate recorded sites, to identify new sites, to assess the potential of particular geographic areas for more intensive survey at a later date, and to assess the potential for testing and excavation of sites at a later date.

Survey was opportunistic in the sense that areas with good surface visibility within or adjacent to floodplains were given highest priority. Emphasis was also placed on identifying, interviewing, and recording the collections of amateurs familiar with the survey area. Collector knowledge sometimes influenced the particular areas chosen for survey both because survey time was lessened, and collectors could often facilitate obtaining permission of landowners to visit and collect sites.

From the outset of the field reconnaissance, records were kept on areas where archaeological sites were not found as well as those areas with archaeological remains. Measures of surface visibility used in this report are described in detail in Simpkins (1985:13-15).

Collector Interviews

Driving from field to field during the course of archaeological survey, it soon becomes apparent that any predictive model of artifact densities must consider the fact that a large proportion of the area's prehistoric assemblages are to be found within the garages, basements, and barns along the sides of the roads being traversed. Similarly, much of the data needed to formulate and test aboriginal settlement patterns are in the minds of the occupants of those structures and nowhere else. Consequently, it is incumbent upon the surveyor to contact collectors while at the same time avoiding being led too far into the realm of myth and legend.

Methodology for collector interviews was the same as that used in the previous year's research and is described in Simpkins (1985:17). Individuals interviewed in 1985/86 and listed below were particularly adept at separating fact and fantasy. Martha Harrington (see Haw River: Brickhaven Collections), Pete Adkins (see Dan River Survey and Appendix F), Royce and Jimmy Reeves (see Appendix F), Chip Barnard (see Appendix F) and Forest Hazel (see Appendix F) all provided very useful information. Private collections analyzed in 1985/86 included those of Martha Harrington (Appendix G: 31Ch592, 31Ch603, 31Ch604), Chip Barnard (Appendix G: Saxapahaw 36), and Steve Woods (Appendix G: 31AM164). 31Am164 is an unusual collection requiring additional evaluation and should be deleted from Figure 8 (Simpkins 1985:91). The site should no

longer be considered an "Early Contact Small" site as listed in Simpkins (1985:122). At the present time it appears that 31Am164 (RLA-Am143) is a multi-component Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland (?), and possibly slave habitation site.

Projects

Although each project was undertaken as an aspect of the comprehensive Siouan Project, they were undertaken and completed independently. In several cases, preliminary reports were required on individual projects as field and laboratory work were completed. Individual projects did not usually focus upon individual hypotheses or models, but rather, had bearing upon several different ideas simultaneously. As a consequence, an overview of how individual hypotheses are interrelated is provided in the next chapter before discussions of individual projects. This overview, based largely upon Simpkins and Petherick (1986), should provide a perspective on the comprehensive research design as well as avoid the necessity of full explication of assumptions, hypotheses, and research design as each individual project is discussed.

CHAPTER III

SETTLEMENT PATTERN SUMMARY

Introduction

Thus far in the Siouan Project, five processes that may have affected archaeological settlement systems have been identified through examination of historic and ethnohistoric literature. These factors are depopulation, sociopolitical consolidation, increased trade with Europeans, intermittent warfare with Iroquoian groups, and miscegenation. These factors do not, in themselves, require corroboration by archaeological data. However, the manner in which native populations adjusted to these factors is not well understood and is open to different interpretations. In this chapter, Late Prehistoric intersite and intrasite settlement patterns are briefly outlined and changes in these patterns due to the above influences are discussed.

Ethnic Groups, Settlement Types, and Chronology

An initial question is whether the Late Prehistoric period settlement pattern is consistent with traditional anthropological models of tribes. Tribes should exhibit multiple synchronic villages within loosely defined territories. There should be no evidence of intrasite or intersite social stratification, and village exogamy should predominate over village endogamy between clans or moieties. Villages probably would have been moved periodically, and the economy would have been based upon mixed hunting-gathering and gardening (cf. Sahlins 1968; Service 1971; Adams and Kasakoff 1975).

The primary archaeological manifestation of tribal organization

would be approximately equivalent catchments of the various contemporaneous villages forming the tribal network, as well as the absence of elite sites such as ceremonial centers. Although it may not be possible to demonstrate site contemporaneity with great precision, the components of a tribal network should, through time, exhibit an approximation of catchments. Such catchments are being roughly delineated by a limited number of critical variables such as soil types, floodplain areas, and stream sizes measured in terms of length and discharge rates. Thus far, the analyses suggest that Late Prehistoric period intersite settlement patterns are not inconsistent with a tribal model.

Ethnohistorically, the upper Dan River drainage appears to have contained the Tutelo, Saponi, and Sara groups; the Haw drainage the Sissipahaw; and the Eno drainage the Eno, Shocoree, Adshusheer, and Occaneechi (Simpkins 1985:Figure 2, page 12). Each of these groups, however, probably extended outside the survey area at some time during the Contact period.

The method tentatively chosen to distinguish between different types of potential settlements combines measures of the number of potsherds recovered at sites with presence or absence of other artifact and feature categories.

Small sites are defined as those having produced less than 20 potsherds or an unspecified number of sherds with at least some dating from the Late Prehistoric period.

Possible Hamlets produced 20 or more identifiable sherds (at least in terms of surface treatments) with at least most of these dating to the Late Prehistoric period, or more than 20 total sherds with at least some dating to the Late Prehistoric period. In some cases, a site has

been included in this category if a collector suggested that it was a "good site," without corroboration.

Hamlets are defined as having 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds and either shell and/or animal bone and/or some indication of a feature or possible midden.

Villages are defined as having human bone, definite features, or structures. Information about sherd content was sometimes unavailable for sites classified as villages, but most had 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds.

Towns are defined as having human burials, features, shell, animal bone, and 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds. Most of the sites meeting the criteria for towns also have clear evidence of structures. In order of increasing functional complexity, and presumably size, the settlement types are small sites, possible hamlets, hamlets, villages, and towns.

Tentative chronological placements have been determined from radiocarbon dates (Simpkins 1985:80-82), cross-dating of ceramics (Davis 1983, 1985), and the presence and types of European trade goods (Carnes 1986).

Late Prehistoric Intersite Settlement Patterns

The Eno River is a small stream when compared with the Haw and Dan rivers. As a tributary of the Neuse River, floodplain soils in the Eno drainage are relatively scattered and limited in extent. The most general settlement pattern for late aboriginal sites within this drainage appears to be that the larger floodplains and stream confluences were reoccupied intermittently. It also seems possible that the area changed hands periodically as manifested by the presence of

two distinct ceramic traditions, stamped and net-impressed, possibly associated with Iroquoian and Siouan groups respectively (Davis 1986).

Apparently, the settlement patterns of the area were influenced by an "edge" formed between the eastern boundary of the Piedmont Slate Belt and the western boundary of the Triassic Basin as mapped by Rais (1957). This ecotone lies very near the Flat and Little River fords of the Occaneechi Trading Path. Contact period or early colonial sites have been found at both fords. Perhaps the interdigitation of the interior Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Triassic Basin, and Piedmont (again) from east to west in this vicinity created a shifting cultural boundary between Piedmont and Coastal Plain groups.

The Haw River is a youthful stream with few well-developed floodplains. Natural levees appear to provide the best locations for good agricultural soil, easy access to the river, and surfaces that remained dry except during high water. Although there are a few stratified Woodland sites on natural levees, terraces or ridges overlooking floodplains appear to have been more favored as settlement locations in this drainage. It is possible that such loci would have allowed the occupants to fully exploit floodplain soils, while avoiding placing their settlements on flood-prone land.

The Dan River is the most mature of the three rivers and has the most extensive floodplains. Not surprisingly, settlement density appears to have been greatest here in terms of number of settlements and total population during both prehistoric and during Contact times.

Contact Period Site Locations in the Dan River Drainage

For the Dan River, it is noteworthy that all three loci suggested as incorporating Contact period Sara villages (Upper and Lower Sara Town

and the Madison Cemetery) are located at or near confluences of major tributaries. In all three cases (Smith, Mayo, and Dan rivers from east to west), major streams run generally northwest from the sites and have their headwaters in the Blue Ridge. In addition, the Upper Sara Town is situated in the best possible location for easy overland communication with both the Yadkin and upper Haw drainages, and with the Ohio River headwaters to the north. Certainly these factors would have allowed access to a wide variety of natural resources as well as inter-cultural exchange.

The value of these hydrographic factors in site locations, at least in the Eno and Dan River drainages, was either enhanced (by facilitating trade) or impaired (by allowing easy access by enemies) by their close proximity to trails and trade paths. In addition to the routes depicted in Simpkins (1985:Figure 6, page 64), an east-west trail into this area can be inferred from Needham and Arthur's 1673 route from Aeno to Sarrah (Alvord and Bidgood 1912). Finally, the route taken north into Virginia by a portion of Lawson's 1701 entourage from Keyauwee might have passed through or by the Dan River sites.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT SYSTEM MODELING

Types of Site Concentration

Two site distribution patterns have been tentatively suggested (Simpkins 1985, Simpkins and Petherick 1986) for the areas under discussion. These patterns have been called hierarchical agglomeration and component clustering. Hierarchical agglomeration refers to the strictly synchronic clustering of functionally discrete settlements. The phenomenon may be indicative of some form of economic or subsistence differentiation between such entities as central villages and agricultural hamlets. Component clustering and multi-componentcy refer to the accumulation of sites through time at geographically and economically favored loci. Component clustering (as opposed to multi-componentcy) is the more general phenomenon and is defined as a tendency for sites to accumulate in near proximity to each other. Multi-componentcy is thus seen as a special form of component clustering where the accumulation locus is identical and superposition occurs. There is also an expectation that resettlement of particular loci under a component clustering model would be at least partially related to the knowledge of recently abandoned, favorably-located sites. Thus, component clustering is seen as resulting over rather short time intervals and is conjectured to have been a deliberate process. In contrast, multi-componentcy is seen as more random in terms of later occupants' knowledge of former habitation sites. This is not to say that both ancestral and descendant groups did not share concepts of what constituted a favorable habitation site nor that the earlier occupation

of a site might not have rendered a locus more favorable to a later group.

Hierarchical Agglomeration

In the Dan River drainage (where floodplains are most extensive), there seems to be a tendency for sites that are higher on the size/functional hierarchy to be surrounded by possibly contemporaneous sites that are lower in the size/functional hierarchy (see Simpkins 1985:89 Figure 7), and for hamlets to be the most evenly distributed settlement type throughout the basin. Such a hierarchical agglomeration may indicate a trend toward higher levels of sociopolitical integration. This trend is less pronounced in the Eno drainage, where, in comparison to the Dan River, larger sites seem to represent a greater proportion of the total site inventory. Likewise, agglomerations are less evident in the Haw drainage (see Simpkins 1985:91 Figure 8). Along the Haw, however, it is suspected that multi-component sites are more prevalent because of the restricted surface areas of natural levees. It is also noteworthy that sites at the hamlet level of the hierarchy seem to be absent from the main channel of the Haw. In contrast, hierarchical agglomerations are relatively pronounced on the Haw River tributaries at major confluences.

Component Clustering

It is assumed that the prehistoric Piedmont Indian groups, who practiced a mixed subsistence of hunting, gathering, fishing, and gardening, moved their villages periodically in response to such factors as soil exhaustion, vermin or weed infestation, firewood depletion, pressure from neighbors, or scarcity of game. Particular geographical

settings such as river bends, stream confluences, and areas of expansive, well-drained alluvial soils may have been especially favorable to recurrent settlement. Moreover, anthropogenic effects such as soil enrichment through midden deposition and disclimax vegetation also would have induced people to resettle previously occupied ground. Resettlement could be accomplished by the same or different societies. Of the two possibilities, it seems more likely that there were territorial claims to a particular set of loci within a shifting settlement system during prehistoric times. Also, the distance moved at any particular time probably would not have been great. During the Contact period, resettlement by different societies may have become more common.

Obviously, individual loci had an increasing chance over time to become multi-component just from stochastic factors. Nevertheless, the present data suggest a tendency for previously occupied sites to continue to be attractive to subsequent populations. As long as populations were growing, new areas would have continued to be settled. However, during the Contact period, when populations persistently declined, there may have been an increasing tendency for reoccupation of old sites so that, by the end of the period, virtually all settlements were on or very near previously occupied sites.

A premise of the component clustering model is that "old fields" would have been favored for resettlement by groups with reduced populations because smaller amounts of energy would be needed to prepare such locations for agriculture and because game probably would be plentiful in such areas. Better chronological control may come from a closer study of component clustering since resettlement should have occurred prior to forest succession. Thus, component clusters may

represent sets of sites that fall within limited chronological intervals.

This component clustering model may allow greater predictability of Contact period site locations since they can be expected in the near vicinity of earlier but more apparent (due to larger populations and perhaps longer occupations) sites. For example, disturbance about fifty yards from a prehistoric village (44Hr4) in southern Virginia recently exposed several pits and a burial containing European trade goods. The primary archaeological correlate of component clustering would be proportionately fewer single-component sites through time. However, it is important to recognize that multi-componentcy has to be defined in terms of agglomeration over limited areas rather than strictly as superposition.

In the Dan river drainage, clustered components (multi-component sites without superposition) are located at major confluences, which suggests that these were favored loci throughout the later aboriginal periods. In the Eno drainage, clustered components are found primarily at trail fords. And, natural levees may be the primary focus of clustered components along the Haw channel.

Two examples of loci where archaeological components appear to be clustered are at the confluence of the Dan River and Town Fork Creek and in the large bend of the Eno River just southeast of Hillsborough. Ten sites (31Sk1, 1a, 6, 8, 9, and 12-16) are all located within a stretch of 2.5 miles along the west bank of the Dan River. Four of these (31Sk1, 1a, 6, and 16) have Contact components and appear to represent at least three consolidated villages or towns. 31Sk6 and 31Sk16 may represent a single site although Keel (1972 site form) considered them to be discrete. At present, it appears that 31Sk1 and 31Sk1a were occupied in

close succession with the former site representing an Early Contact town and the latter site representing a Middle Contact town. The chronological placement of 31Sk6 is more problematic although the town is probably at least as late as 31Sk1a. The remaining sites in the cluster are Late Prehistoric. Minimally, the Dan River-Town Fork Creek area contains three chronologically distinct occupations. An examination of what is presently known about site distributions in the Dan River drainage seems to bear out the impression that the aforementioned locale was especially favored. Traditionally, this locus is referred to as Upper Sara Town, but it is uncertain whether all or just some of the historic components represent that named site.

At Hillsborough, the Wall Site (31Or11), Fredricks Site of the historic Occaneechi (31Or231), 31Or233, 31Or239, and 31Or248 all lie within 300 yards of one another (Figure 2). Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Contact components are all represented.

When sites contain both prehistoric and contact components, it is often difficult to determine whether the occupations were continuous. This is especially true when datable European artifacts are sparsely represented. For example, at the Poole Site (31Rd1), which may represent the site of Lawson's Keyauwee Town (Lefler 1967), none of the eight burials excavated by Coe (1937) contained historic materials. However, Feature 4, a shallow refuse-filled basin located about fifteen feet from the nearest burial contained glass beads, charred human bone, and the stem of a European trade pipe. Thus, it is unclear whether two components are represented or whether there is only a Contact component with few European items.

In the past, the uncritical association of archaeological components with towns identified in historic records has resulted in

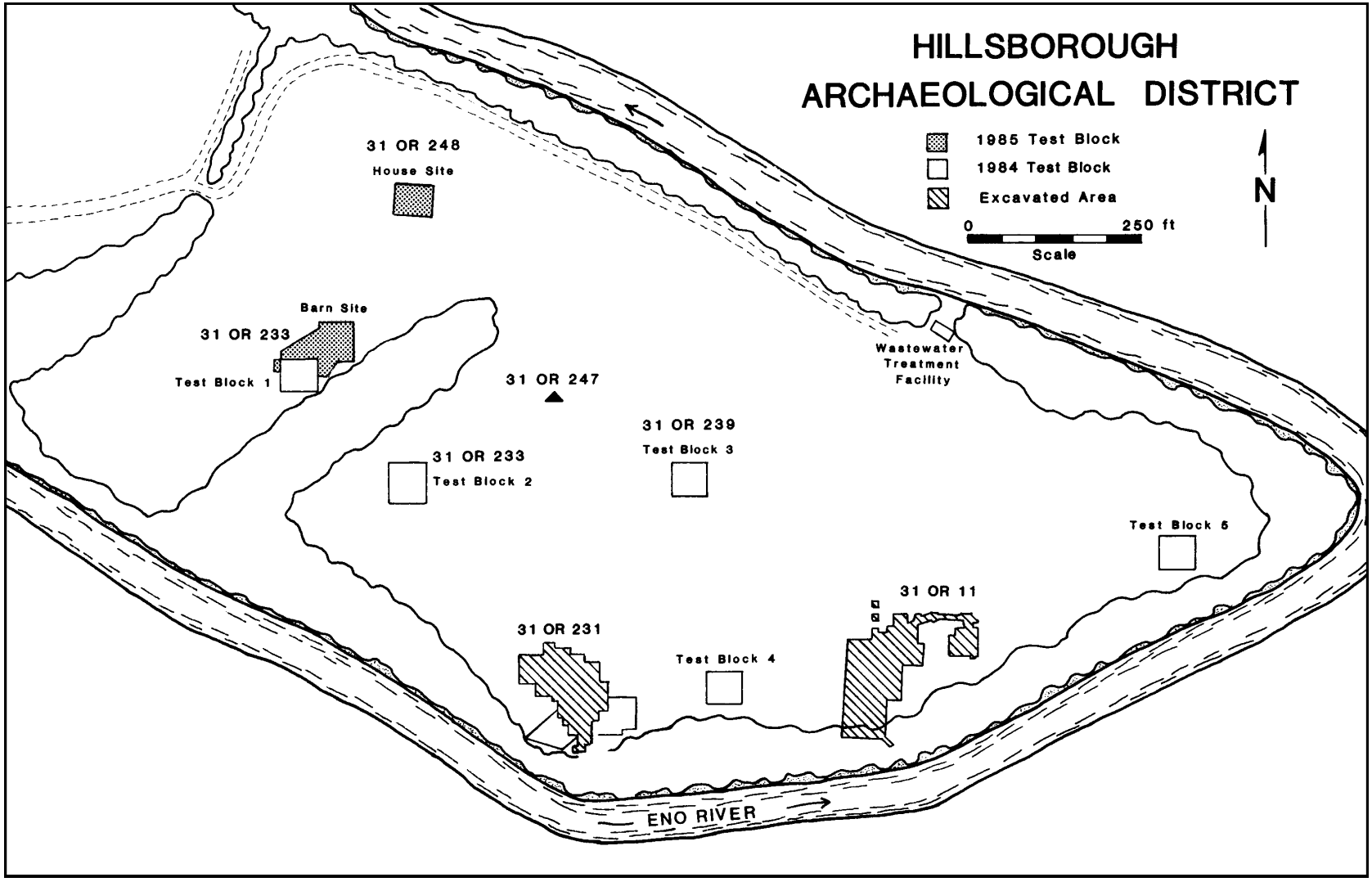

Figure 2. Hillsborough Historic District: Archaeological Area.

very misleading interpretations (e.g., Griffin 1945; Lewis 1951). This has come about because, according to the component clustering model already proposed, Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Contact components often occur in situations where it is difficult to isolate them stratigraphically or horizontally. Multi-component sites rarely have distinct vertical stratigraphy given the short spans of occupation and the homogenization of any superimposed cultural levels through modern agriculture and erosion. Thus, recognition of the multi-component nature of such a site may be possible only after a relatively large area has been excavated and a number of features examined. Thus, documentary evidence that appears to pinpoint as the location of a Contact period Indian village often delineates an area where several chronologically proximate, yet discrete, archaeological components are present. Once any one of these components has been identified, there has been a tendency to equate it with the historically named site. Any presence of historic artifacts might also be extrapolated to all aboriginal materials within the clustered complex, even though the time span separating the components could be considerable. These factors can be especially problematic in cases where brief and/or small-scale Contact period occupations are proximate to more substantial, and consequently more apparent, prehistoric settlements. A classic case of this situation is the long acceptance by archaeologists and historians of the Wall site (31Or11) as Occaneechi.

Spatial Implosion and Spatial Evaporation

During the Contact period, individual components should exhibit increasing diversities of artifact (especially ceramic) styles at equivalent settlement types because of tribal or ethnic amalgamation

resulting from depopulation. It is suggested that such consolidation may have taken place in the following order:

1. between villages within tribes as the number of villages per tribe decreased;

2. between tribes as entire tribes were reduced to single villages;

3. between ethnic or major linguistic groups--such as between non-Confederacy Iroquois and Siouan speakers; and

4. throughout the Contact period, across racial boundaries--such as between Indians, European traders, runaway indentured servants, and free blacks.

It appears that consolidation of the third type occurred first at two primary nodes--the Catawba and Fort Christanna areas--by what might be called spatial implosion, which left much of the North Carolina Piedmont devoid of native populations by the Late Contact period. However, there appear to have been cases where small groups of aborigines remained near their former places of residence but essentially disappeared from the historical record. These scattered, diffuse populations survived, according to a spatial evaporation model, through miscegenation, and eventually increased in population to emerge in later historic times as "triracial isolates" (cf. Pollitzer 1964 and Pollitzer, Menegaz-Bock, and Herion 1966) such as the Lumbee or Haliwa. Miscegenation also occurred, perhaps at a later date, at the nodes of spatial implosion as native populations continued to decline as a result of continuing exposure to European disease and other debilitating factors such as the introduction of alcohol.

The locations where consolidation took place probably were not random. Rather, movement could be expected toward European settlements and trade paths, not only to take advantage of increased trade opportunities but also for defense against raids of northern Indians. One would expect movement toward either nodes (fords and towns) or lines

(paths and/or roads) of European activity. Interaction was not unidirectional, however, because Europeans could be expected to have first settled cleared and anthropogenically enriched floodplain lands recently abandoned by Indians. For example, 31Dh369 is the earliest colonial European site known in the Little River drainage. This site is directly on the main trading path which, in turn, may have developed out of a path connecting the prehistoric component at the site with nearby Indian villages. As permanent European settlements fixed some of the more ephemeral paths that had formerly meandered between shifting Indian villages, Indians themselves may have become less prone to move their villages. Further, the fixed nature of European towns may have served to stabilize the territorial range, if not the precise settlement loci, of Indians who were becoming dependent upon Europeans. The implication is that space and time correlations between expanding European settlement patterns and contracting Indian settlement patterns should be observable in the archaeological record.

Whereas villages may have shifted within relatively well circumscribed territories prehistorically, historic depopulation may have expanded the areal extent and overlapping nature of territories because defenses of borders became less important as well as less possible. As a consequence, ethnic boundaries of the Late Prehistoric period should have become more diffuse especially in Protohistoric and Early Contact times when depopulation was uneven. Such uneven European impact upon Indian groups could have led to a type of movement that can be described by a "domino" model. This model suggests that as European expansion increased, one group after another may have been impacted and displaced. In the southern Virginia area, the Shocorrees may have been displaced inland, to be followed in succession by the Weanoc and

Occaneechi. There seems to have been a slight tendency for each group to maintain their relative positions and to stay close to former neighbors. There may have been a similar tendency among the Saponi and Tutelo, if their apparent move to the southwest is not merely a reflection of gaps in the regional coverage of the ethnohistoric record.

As depopulation became pandemic, population consolidation often appears to have been in areas where multiple ethnic boundaries converged. For instance, the Fort Christanna area to the northeast was proximate to the boundaries separating Siouan Piedmont groups from the Iroquois Meherrin, Nottoway, Susquehanna, and Tuscarora as well as coastal Algonquians. The Catawba area to the southwest was close to a boundary between Siouan, Muskogean, and Iroquois (i.e. Cherokee) speakers. Cooperation in the form of multi-ethnic aboriginal resistance to European domination may have been possible only where previously unfriendly Indian groups could each maintain some degree of independence and territorial integrity. Boundary areas may have been best suited to fulfill these divergent needs.

Intrasite Patterning

The characterization of the late Prehistoric intersite settlement pattern and the models proposed for settlement system change provide a basis for formulating general hypotheses concerning intrasite patterning at late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Contact period sites. Evidence for restructuring of aboriginal societies under conditions of depopulation, ethnic consolidation, increased European trade, and increasing inter-regional inter-ethnic warfare should be manifested in the archaeological remains of settlements of these periods. Moreover, any deviance from these models seen in the intrasite patterning can be

used to reformulate the intersite pattern models. In short, intrasite and intersite settlement patterns are best examined not as discrete, independent data sets, but rather in terms of dialectic analysis with information derived from the two data sets altering, augmenting, and hopefully improving the understanding of each data set as well as the fit between them. Several hypotheses concerning intra-site patterning resulting from ethnohistorically documented processes can be outlined as follows:

1. Contact period towns may be generally smaller than those of the late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods due to depopulation.

2. Contact period towns, having undergone sociopolitical consolidation, may be expected to have had a greater diversity of architectural forms than their earlier counterparts.

3. Contact period towns may have been more formally structured internally than late Prehistoric and Protohistoric towns due to consolidation and the need to integrate formerly distinct residence and/or ethnic groups at these towns.

4. Contact period towns may show evidence for increased usage of subterranean storage facilities as a concealment strategy due to increased incidence of inter-regional inter-ethnic warfare in part related to increased participation in European trade.

A preliminary evaluation of these hypotheses is possible through examination of the clustered component at Hillsborough (Figure 2) where extensive excavations at the Wall and Fredricks sites have been conducted. This data allows inferences about community structure of aboriginal settlements of the Protohistoric and Middle Contact periods can be drawn.

Wall Site

Approximately 25% (over 14,000 ft 2) of the Protohistoric Wall site has been excavated to date. The excavations have revealed a fairly detailed portrait of the internal development and configuration of this

Protohistoric period village (Figure 3). The village plan is semicircular with the Eno River serving as its southern boundary. A series of palisades were observed to extend out and enclose the village on its remaining sides. These palisades indicate that the village size changed during the time that it was occupied. Domestic structures were present along the interior of the palisades following a semicircular pattern. Burials were in pits located both inside and around these houses. Excavations in the central area of the village have not been undertaken but it is likely that a plaza was present in that area. Very few subterranean storage facilities were present at the site. Village refuse accumulated as a midden in a shallow swale along the northern periphery of the settlement (Figure 4). The most interior set of palisades conform to the edge of this swale and the village appears to have subsequently expanded over the midden-filled swale.

Ten complete structures have been identified (Figure 5), and two additional structures are partly defined but extend beyond the boundaries of the excavation. All but two of these twelve structures are circular single-post constructions that represent domestic houses. They appear to have been straight-sided buildings with large interior posts for support of ceiling and/or roof beams. The houses range in size from 18 to 25 feet in interior diameter with a corresponding floor area of from 270 to 490 ft^2.

Portions of five distinct palisades have been identified The spatial relationship of these palisades to one another and to the structures indicates that a double palisade type of fortification enclosed the village. The large size of the palisade postholes, coupled with evidence for the use of double palisades show that fortification was substantial.

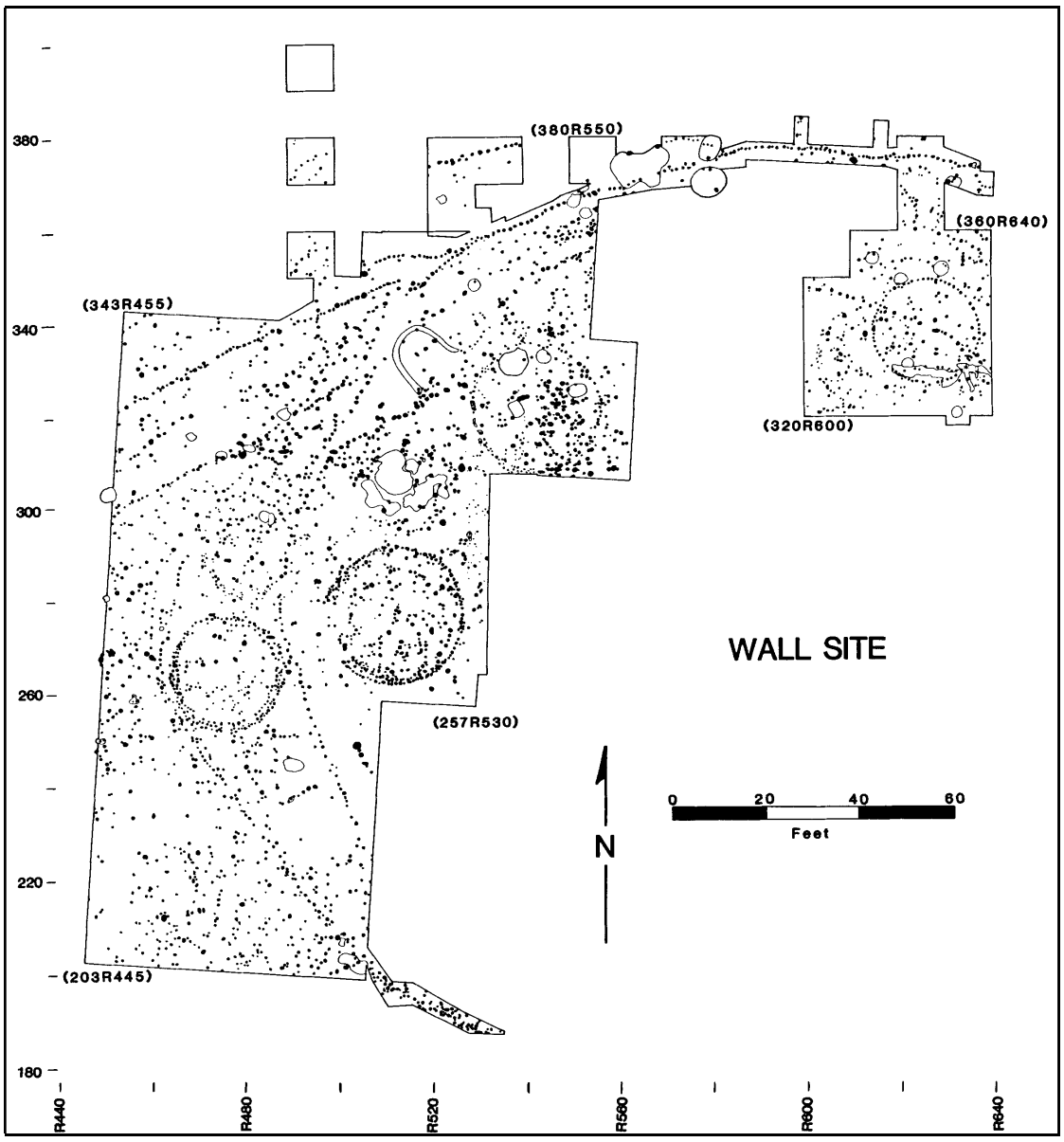

Figure 3. Excavation Plan at the Wall Site, 1938-1984.

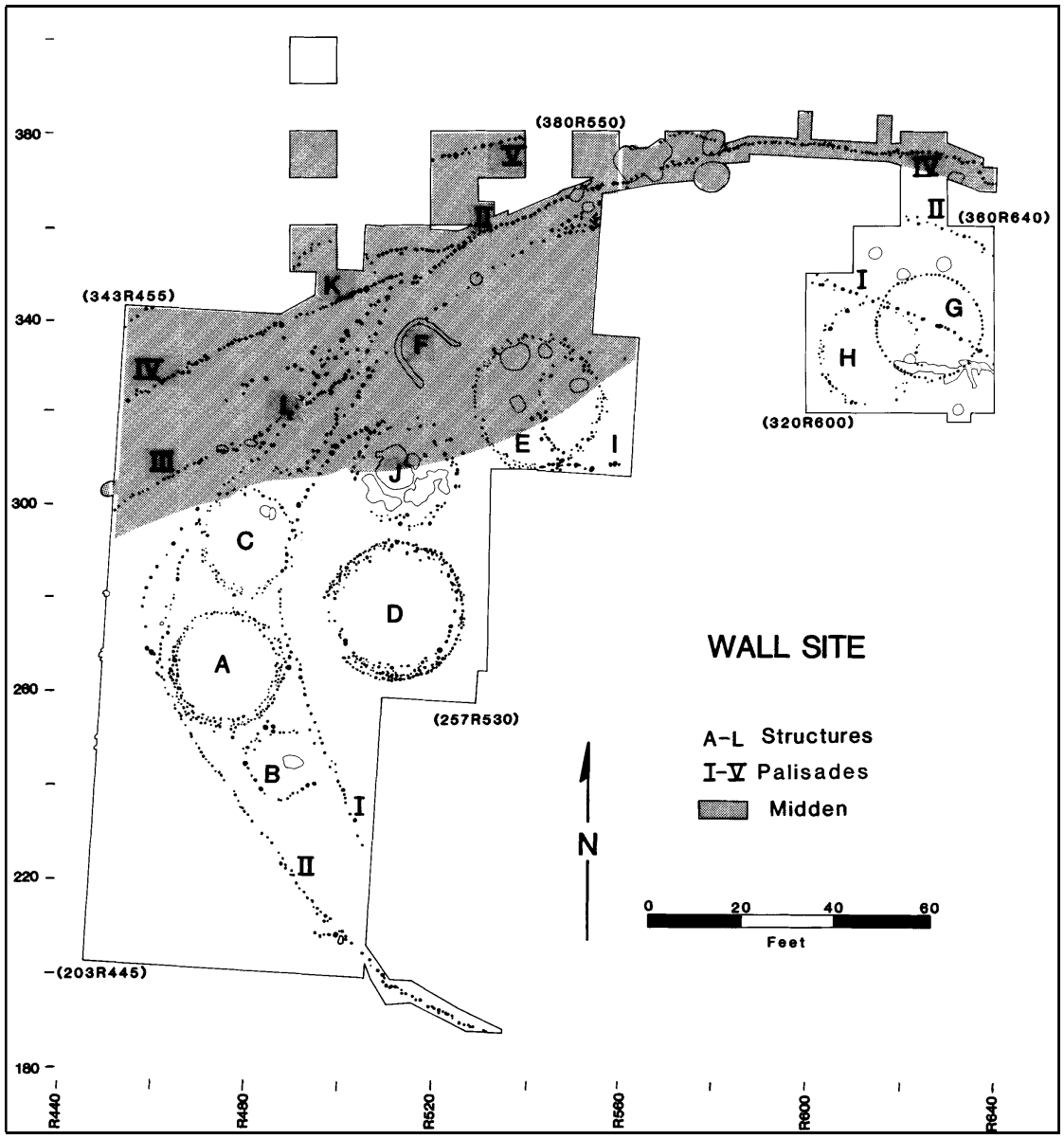

Figure 4. Areal Extent of the Midden at the Wall Site.

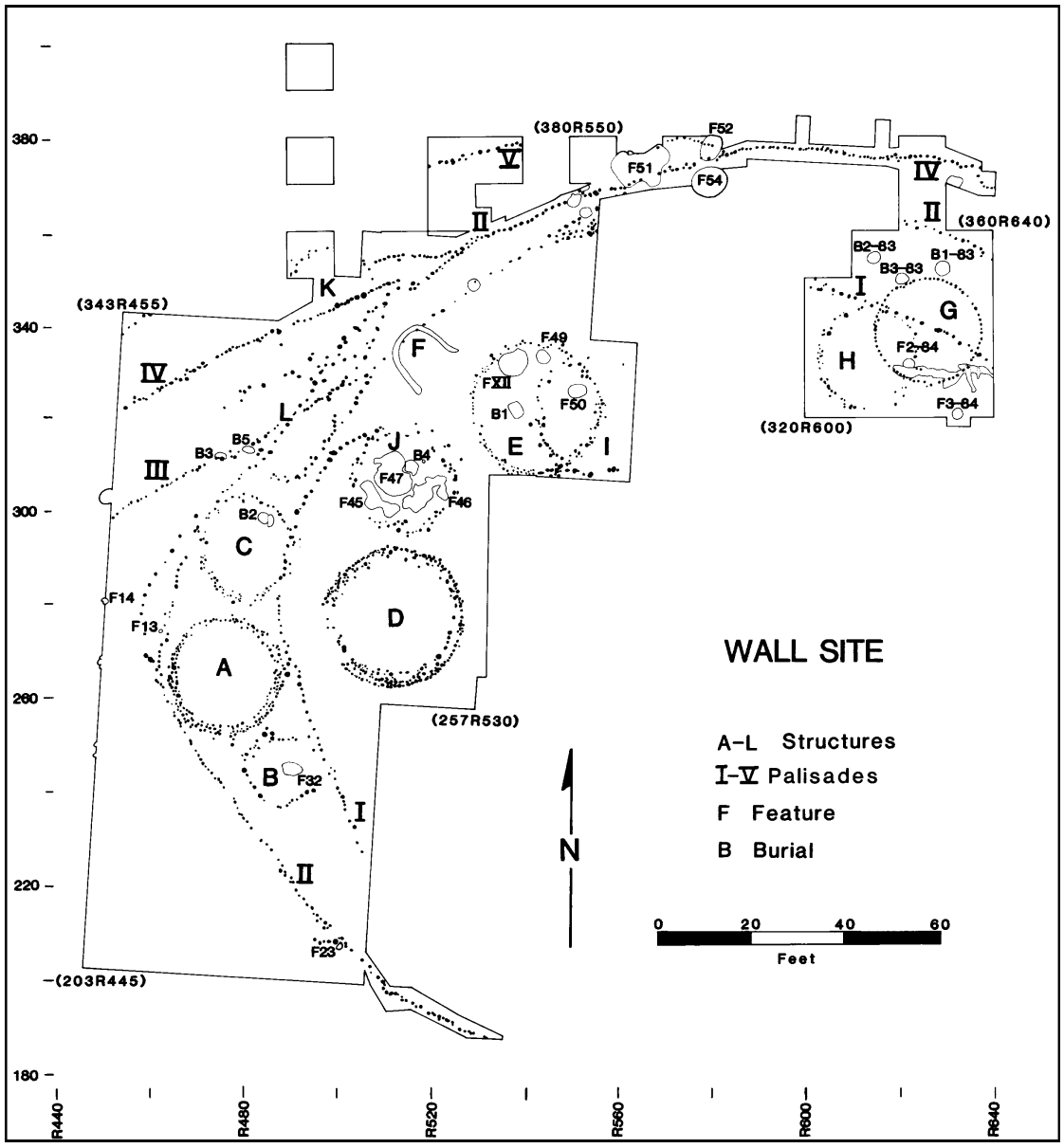

Figure 5. Plan of Architecture and Features at the Wall Site.

There is considerable variation in the number of concentric patterns of postholes which define houses. This variation is evidence of differential maintenance and rebuilding of domestic structures at the site. The houses in the interior portion of the town show evidence for more maintenance than those exterior to them indicating that they were probably occupied for a longer period of time. The orderly arrangement of the structures identified in the western area of the site suggests that they were all probably standing at the point of maximum settlement size (about one acre).

It is known that the settlement expanded because Structure C intruded into a posthole of Palisade I. It can be further suggested that at least two episodes of palisade expansion occurred. This expansion appears to have been more lateral than concentric with later palisades connecting to portions of earlier ones in the northern area of the town. The spatial relationship of Structures A, B, and C to Palisades I and II indicates that prior to palisade expansion, the space between Palisades I and II was used to accommodate increased need for house space. Some time later Palisades III and IV were constructed which greatly increased the enclosed village area, extending it upstream and probably downstream along the river.

Although the Wall site is the largest known village of this time period in the area, its size, even at its point of maximum expansion, suggests that its members regularly associated with each other. Kin-based institutions such as lineages, clans, or moieties probably provided a framework through which every person understood his relationships to members of both the village and other settlements linked to it as part of the settlement system.

One aspect of social organization that is inferable from the

archaeological record at the site is the relationships of household groups to one another as reflected in the spatial configuration of the domestic structures. Structures A, B, and C appear to represent a structure compound used by a single household. Structure A, the central of these, is also the largest and most clearly defined. The spatial relationship between structures A and C is mirrored by that of Structures D and J. It is possible that Structures A and D represent well-maintained winter shelters, Structures C and J ephemeral summer houses, and Structure B a special purpose building. This type of multiple structure household architecture is known ethnohistorically and archaeologically from other parts of the Southeast (e.g., Cumming 1958; Faulkner 1977; Hudson 1976; Lefler 1967; Schroedl 1980, 1983; Ward 1984). Structures L and K may represent another structure pair. Structure L is the smaller of the two and is nearly equidistant from Structures C and J. Thus while Structures A and C, D and J, and K and L seem to represent structure pairs, Structures C, L, and J form a group of three that bounds a somewhat symmetrical and rectangular space between them. Structure D, the largest and oldest structure in this group of six, bounds the fourth side of this open space. This open space can be interpreted as a small "plaza" type activity area which was shared by the inhabitants of these structures.

In an attempt to arrive at a population estimate for the Wall site, all of the non-overlapping structures were assumed to have been contemporary during some point of occupation. Since it has been argued that these structures represent paired winter and summer houses, only five distinct households appear to be represented in the 25% of the site excavated. Ethnohistoric literature indicates that Indian societies of the East and Southeast at the time of European contact lived in extended

family households (e.g., Tyler 1907; Lefler 1967; Hudson 1976). However, the actual size and variation in size of households for the tribal societies of this area is not known. The closest area for which descriptions of household size are available is the Virginia Tidewater region occupied by Algonkian Indians living in villages comprised of households of six to twenty people (Tyler 1907:101). In considering the household size for the Wall site it is assumed that the lower end of the six to twenty person range is appropriate given the relatively small size of the domestic structures at the site. Using an estimate of between six and eight persons per household, the population which occupied the identified structures would have been between 30 and 40 persons. If this portion of the site is representative of the entire town, then a population of between 120 and 160 persons can be postulated for the settlement at its maximum size.

The analysis and interpretation of the spatial structure of the Protohistoric Wall site provides a baseline necessary for the study of processes of culture change that occurred in this area as a result of European contact and interaction. The Wall site has been shown to have been a village that grew in size during its period of occupation. The extensive palisades present at the site indicate that some forms of labor may have been organized at the level of the entire community, and that year round residence by some or most of the village population probably was the norm. The homogeneity of structural architecture and the spatial relationship between the houses constructed over a period of years suggest that the pattern of growth was replicative. If the Wall site can be considered typical of other villages of this region during the Protohistoric period, then some generalizations can be offered. Sites are likely to be rather small, ranging in size from about three

quarters to one-and-a-half acres. The initial settlement was probably in the form of a small village/hamlet which may have been the product of fission from other villages. These small initial settlements may have experienced some degree of growth before they were abandoned during the course of a shifting horticultural settlement system. The settlements were probably fortified, implying that hostilities with other groups had become a fact of life. Internally, these villages were probably comprised of clusters of extended households that cooperated in certain labor intensive activities.

Fredricks Site

Investigations undertaken through the summer of 1985 at the Fredricks site have shown it to represent the town of the Occaneechi Indians during the latter part of the Middle Contact period. An area of 6500 ft^2 had been excavated (Figure 6) exposing about 60% of the palisaded village, an associated village cemetery, and a household compound that slightly predated the construction of the palisade and the major occupation at the site. The palisade appeared to have enclosed the village on all sides and not to have connected to the adjacent river. There did not appear to have been any expansion of the town subsequent to the construction of the palisade. Although plowing and erosion, especially in the southeastern half of the site had decreased the evidence of much of the architectural remains, a fairly clear pattern of the village structure had emerged and stood in stark contrast to the pattern observed at the nearby Wall site.

In contrast to the pattern of growth observed at the Wall site, the Fredricks site represents a short-term occupation in the Middle Contact period. Nine clearly defined structures had been identified (Figure 7).

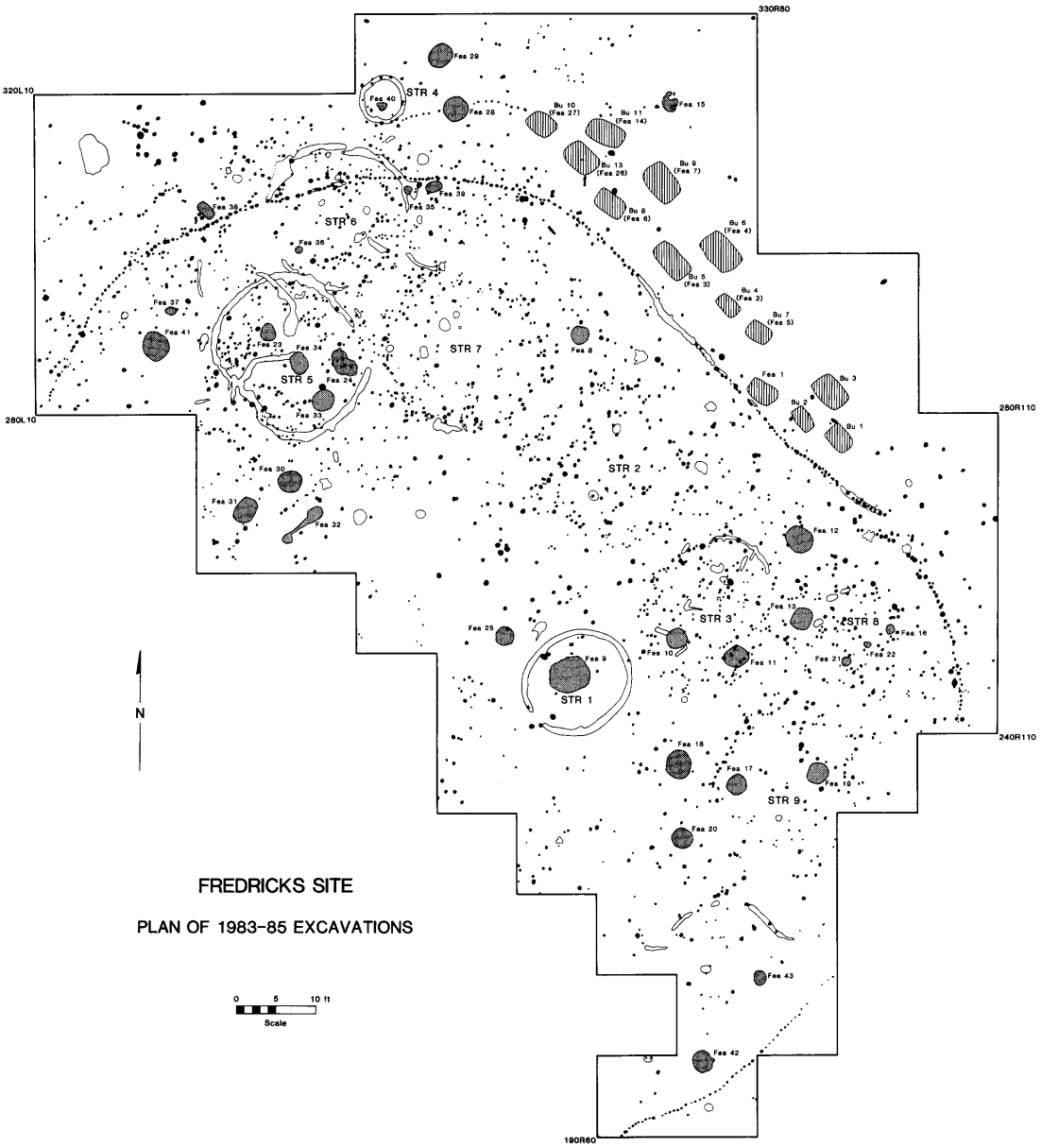

Figure 6. Fredricks Site Plan Showing 1983-1985 Excavations.

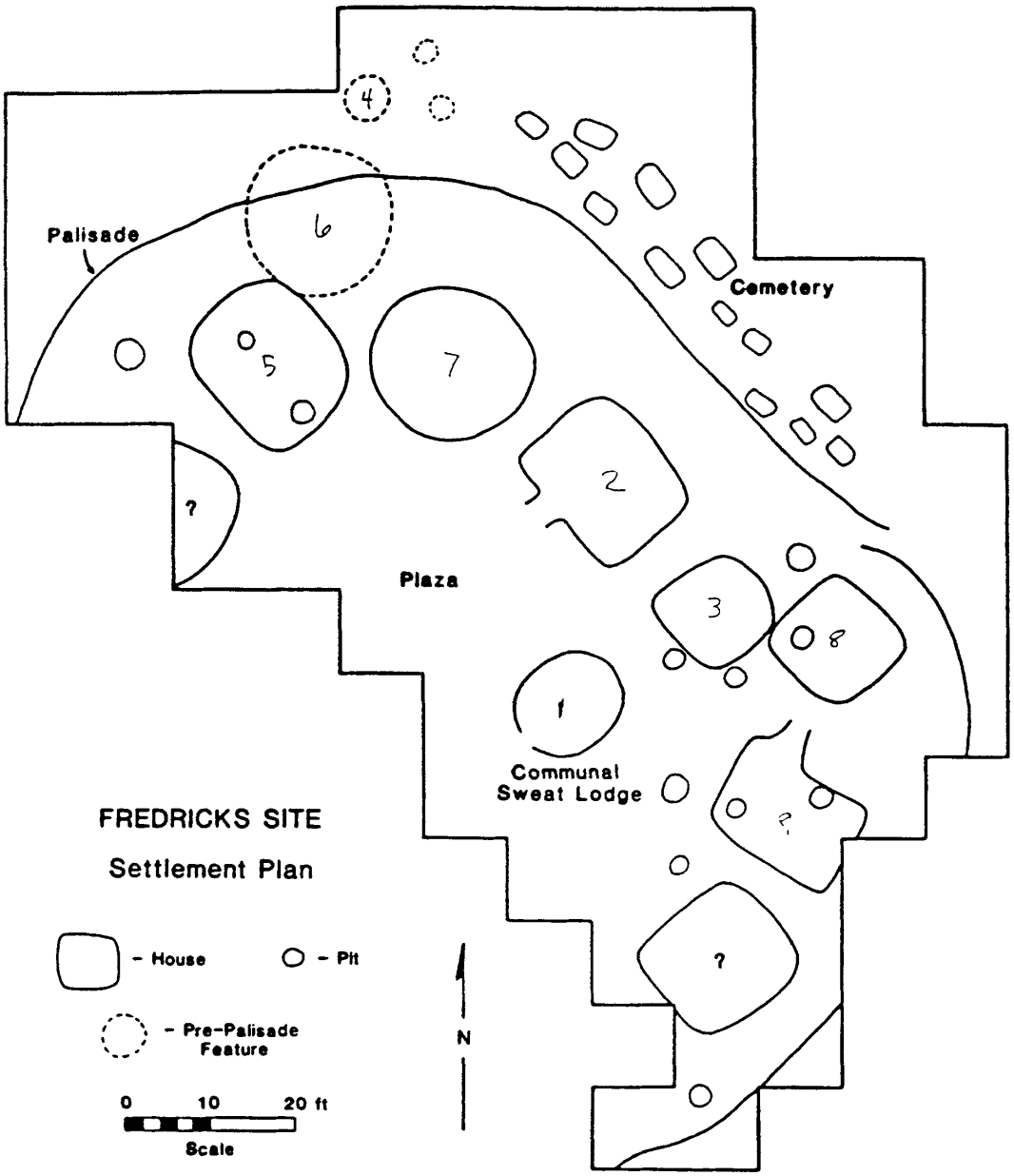

Figure 7. Settlement Plan of the Occaneechi Village through 1985.

Additionally, one structure was possibly present but poorly defined in the highly eroded southeast area of the site. Another structure was partly defined in the northwestern area of the site but extended beyond the excavation boundaries. Eight of the structures appeared to represent domestic houses associated with the palisaded village, additionally, one public structure, probably a communal sweat lodge, was present on the edge of the village plaza. Two structures are interpreted to predate the palisade. The wall trench of Structure 6 is intruded by a palisade post. Based upon physical proximity to Structure 6, Structure 4 (possibly a small sweat house), and two large refuse-filled storage pits (Features 28 and 29) are presumed to represent a pre-palisade compound. This pre-palisade compound may represent either the initial settlement of the area by a small group or household of the. Occaneechi or an existing small settlement of some other ethnic group. All structures within the palisade are assumed to be contemporary with the palisade.

The domestic houses associated with the palisaded village are just interior to and aligned with the palisade. These structures vary in size from approximately 144 to 270 ft^2 and have circular, oval and rectangular forms. Both walltrench and single-post construction techniques were used and the posts were significantly smaller than those observed at the Wall site. The house patterns are also generally more irregular in outline, suggesting that these structures were much less substantial than those at the Wall site.

All of the domestic structures in the southeastern area of the Fredricks site appear to have been small rectangular houses. Located both within and around these houses were numerous refuse-filled pits most of which probably originally functioned as small storage

facilities. An additional cluster of small houses with associated storage pits can be tentatively identified in the northwestern area of the site. Although only one of these houses had been excavated, it was of walltrench construction and more oval in form than the houses in the southeastern area of the site. Separating these two areas of domestic activity and habitation were Structures 2 and 7, neither of which had associated storage pits. Structure 2 was the largest rectangular structure observed at the site and Structure 7 was the only circular structure observed that is associated with the palisaded village (Structure 6 while circular, predates the palisade). The absence of associated pits and the spatial relation of these two structures in relation to the southeast and northwest domestic activity areas suggests that these buildings may have functioned differently from the rest of the houses. We suggest that Structures 2 and 7 may have been some type of multi-household public buildings used by different portions of the village population, Structure 2 possibly serving the southeast portion of the village and Structure 7 possibly serving the northwest portion of the village.

The spatial patterning and diversity of domestic architecture may be evidence for sociopolitical consolidation at Contact period villages and towns. Such consolidation undoubtedly posed problems of social integration that kin-based institutions may not have been able to resolve. The presence of the sweat lodge in a public area of the village suggests that this building may have also served as an integrative facility. The burial of deceased members of the village in a common cemetery may also have fostered such social integration. In 1986, a few burials were identified within the palisade. Although the significance of these additional burials can not be fully assessed at

present, it is possible that the dichotomy may reflect ethnic amalgamation with traditional Piedmont Siouan burial within the village and more northerly influenced Occaneechian burial in the cemetery outside the village.

The overall configuration of the Fredricks site can be viewed as a highly structured unit. Three distinct activity areas are present at the level of the village: a mortuary activity area, a domestic household activity area, and a public plaza with an associated public building. It is possible that the household activity area may have been further divided into at least two sub-areas where distinct groups may have resided.

The size of the entire settlement was estimated to be just over a quarter of an acre before the 1986 field season. Since that time the town has been shown to be more "D"-shaped than oval thus increasing the anticipated areal extent of the town. The houses were densely packed along the inside of the palisade. At the beginning of the 1986 field season it was estimated that there were no more than ten to fourteen households present, with a maximum estimated population of about 50 to 70 individuals. Although the final population estimate for the site may increase somewhat in light of the 1986 excavations, it is doubtful that there were more than 100 inhabitants of the town. The lack of rebuilding of either the houses or the palisade suggests that the settlement was occupied for a very brief period, probably well less than a decade. The presence of numerous subterranean storage facilities in and around the houses suggests that the economy was organized at the household level and that the threat of raiding by outside groups led to a practice of caching items in pits (Ward 1985).

Intersite/Intrasite Correlations

If the Fredricks site is typical of Middle Contact period villages, then comparison of it with its Protohistoric period counterpart at the Wall site demonstrates that much change in this settlement type had occurred as a result of cultural disruption during the Contact period. The intrasite data from these two sites tends to generally support the hypotheses concerning changes in intrasite settlement patterns, although data from additional sites of these periods will be necessary before the hypotheses can be more fully evaluated.

Some tentative generalizations about changes in intrasite settlement patterning and their relation to models of changes in the larger settlement systems can be offered. Whereas village relocation occurred during the Protohistoric period as a part of a shifting horticultural settlement system that was undergoing growth and expansion, Contact period village relocation apparently became more frequent and appears to have resulted from contraction of the settlement system as consolidation of formerly distinct groups into smaller villages took place. Internal village organization of the Protohistoric period towns was probably loosely ordered along lines of kinship. By the Middle Contact period, towns appear to have been multi-ethnic and more formally structured. Integration of community members may have been fostered through institutions based less on kinship than upon a recognized need to band together in the face of increased mortality from disease and warfare.

With further consolidation of ethnic groups, there probably were additional changes in community structure. For example, a description of a Saponi town as it existed in 1716 near Fort Christanna, Virginia was provided by John Fontaine (Alexander 1972). The settlement was

described as having houses joined side-by-side with three breaks in the circle of houses where the town could be entered. There was an open plaza in the center of the village and several sweat lodges were observed to lie between the Indian town and the river nearby. It is possible that by this time sweat lodges were serving as public buildings for individual ethnic groups then residing together. The description of the arrangement of houses at the Saponi town suggests that the settlement may have been divided into three separate residence areas. In many ways this description is similar to the Fredricks site, with the exception of the presence of several sweat lodges and the absence of a separate palisade.

As Wilson (1983:579) points out, Indians at Fort Christanna in the first decade of the eighteenth century included the Tutelo, Sapona, Occaneechi, and Stukanox. "The Stukanox were composed of the remnants of the Manaken, Hanathaskie, and other small Piedmont groups of Virginia." The Occaneechi included some or all of that group who had previously resided at the Fredricks site.

Thus, intrasite settlement data from the Fredricks site of the Occaneechi Indians and ethnohistoric data both support the proposition that depopulation led to ethnic consolidation which led to spatial implosion of the intersite aboriginal settlement system during the Contact period. Additionally, these data have shed light on how this consolidation necessitated a restructuring of community organization.

Spatial evaporation, where small kin-based groups dispersed through the vacated Piedmont remains poorly documented either archaeologically or historically. The small settlement types expected under the model are difficult to identify and interpret. Nevertheless, in order to understand aboriginal settlement system change, investigations of small

sites from the Late Prehistoric through the Contact period are needed to compare them with each other and to the relatively better known aboriginal towns of the Carolina Piedmont. Part of the discussion that follows is focused upon the identification and evaluation of just such sites.

CHAPTER V

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE TRADING FORD OF THE LITTLE RIVER

Background

The potential development of the Treyburn tract on the Little River in Durham County appeared, in the summer of 1985, to be threatening 31Dh369 (RLA-Dh344) at the Trading Path ford. Through Thomas H. Hargrove of Archaeological Research Consultants (ARC), the RLA received permission from the property owners to conduct limited archaeological investigations at the site.

There were several reasons that work at 31Dh369 was considered relevant to the Siouan project's investigation of settlement system change. To begin with, the site is on the Trading Path between the 31Dh6 complex (a likely candidate for Eno Town) at the Flat River ford and 31Or231 (Occaneechi) on the Eno River at Hillsborough. Both sites have definite Contact period components and it can be assumed that both Indians and traders frequently passed through 31Dh369. Although records of 31Dh369 suggested that aboriginal ceramics from the site were predominantly net-impressed, there were several reports of possible European trade items having been recovered from the site. For instance, Bob Weaver of the Capital Area Archaeological Society had reported bottle glass, apparently from old wine bottles, from the site. For a time it was mistakenly believed by RLA personnel that Weaver also had collected glass trade beads from the site, but these reports were proven false through conversations with Mr. Weaver. Thomas Hargrove had reported a Euro-American unglazed red earthenware sherd from an ARC collection, and a UNC site form listed two lead-glazed sherds from the

site. Thus, available information suggested either a possible Contact period aboriginal village at 31Dh369, or a multi-component Woodland and early colonial Euro-American site.

If 31Dh369 was a Contact period aboriginal village, several possibilities were worth consideration. First, the site could be one which had escaped mention in the ethnohistoric literature. In developing settlement system models, it is important to know whether the set of named villages in the ethnohistoric literature represents the full complement of contemporary villages or whether additional, but unnamed, sites were also present. If, as suggested above, the 31Dh6 complex represents Eno Town and 31Or231 is Occaneechi, then no additional recorded Contact period site seemed likely at 31Dh369 given directions and distances provided in the ethnohistoric literature. However, as argued in Simpkins (1985), it appears possible that a site such as 31Gv1 could represent Lederer's 1670 Aeno (Cumming 1958). In that case, 31Dh369 could represent his Shakor. Yet another possibility could place Lederer's Aeno at 31Dh369, thus placing Shakor somewhere in the Hillsborough vicinity. Until a Contact period settlement can be pinpointed with certainty east of Occaneechi (31Or231), precise correlations between known archaeological sites and ethnohistorically named villages can not be made. The above possibilities represent a few of the more likely scenarios that can be suggested.

If, on the other hand, 31Dh369 was determined to be a multi-component Late Prehistoric and early colonial Euro-American site, it could provide evidence for hypothesis 4b suggested in Simpkins (1985:107): "... the earlier the period, the more likely European sites would occupy abandoned Indian settlements." In addition, it seemed possible that the Trading Path could represent an example of a path

fixed in place by European usage, but which had originated as a connector between shifting Indian villages such as 31Dh369 and sites on adjacent drainages (cf. Simpkins 1985:104). The first of the above possibilities would be evidenced by a very late prehistoric or very early Contact period Indian village being abandoned and resettled by Europeans - probably before reforestation of presumably aboriginally cleared adjacent floodplains had occurred. The second possibility could entail an earlier Late Prehistoric period village.

Description of Work

On July 22, 1985, Tom Hargrove of Archaeological Research Consultants (ARC) and UNC survey personnel found that a portion of 31Dh369 (RLA-Dh344) had recently been disked and planted in soybeans for game forage. ARC personnel had never had the opportunity to surface collect the site while cleared (previous work had consisted of systematic shovel testing with screening). Consequently, initial work at the site was a surface collection of the cleared soybean field. One hundred-twenty person-minutes were spent in the surface collection (40 minutes by 3 people). The soil had a light-colored sandy texture. Light and range of observation were ideal for surface collection. Ground cover was 95% of optimal, and rainfall was 90% of optimal.

A surface collection established that there are at least three major archaeological components on the site: Archaic, Middle to Late Woodland, and Early Colonial. A complete inventory of all collected materials appears in Appendix H. Note, however, that only diagnostic Archaic artifacts were collected during the course of surface collection.

The Archaic component appeared to be scattered over the entire

soybean field. The Woodland component seemed most concentrated in the central portion of the field near where elevation begins to drop toward the river. The Colonial component appeared to be centered in the lowest portion of the field immediately above the floodplain and immediately adjacent to the colonial Trading Path (Figure 8).

Initial subsurface testing investigated the spatial and chronological relationships between the Woodland and Colonial components at the site. Because rainfall had been too sparse to permit auger boring, a 5x5 foot test pit was excavated between the areas where Woodland and Colonial remains appeared most concentrated. This area was at the base of the first terrace, adjacent to the slope of the second terrace, and on the Trading Path side of the field.

A grid was established on the site by burying aluminum gutter spikes in the subsoil. The spike at point 200R200 was tied into several corner fence posts and an aluminum gate post. The top of the pin at 160R200 was given an assumed elevation (AE) of 280 ft above sea level as interpreted from the Northeast Durham 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. At the completion of work, all survey benchmarks were buried with plowed soil, and nearby vegetation was marked with orange surveyor's tape.

A 5x5 foot square with a SE corner at 180R205 was laid out and excavated according to standard RLA procedures. Artifacts from all three major components were recovered in the plowzone (see Appendix H). The B horizon of the subsoil was a mixture of light sandy clay, yellow sandy clay, and yellow sand. Sandstone regolith was common in the subsoil. The C horizon of the subsoil (examined with a soil auger) was a white sandy clay. Excavation was terminated at the bottom of the A horizon (plowzone). Troweling did not reveal any subsurface cultural features or postholes. The possibility of intact subsurface deposits

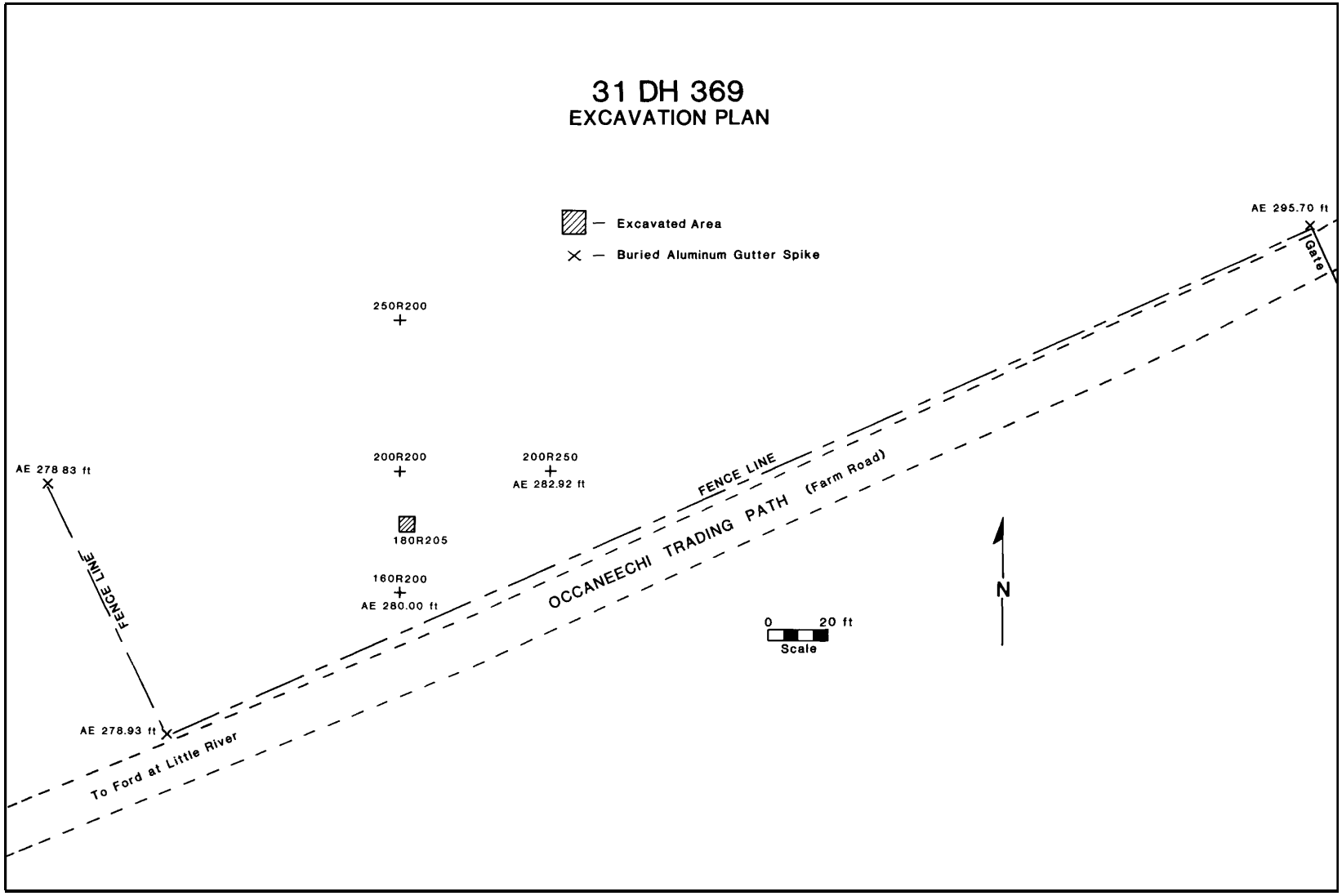

Figure 8. 31Dh369: Excavation Plan.

being present on untested portions of the site cannot be adequately assessed given the limited work accomplished. However, the likelihood of such deposits appears to be high given the high artifact density and the relatively shallow plowzone.

Tentative interpretations of the site's later components (the Archaic component is not assessed here) suggest that it is unlikely that the Woodland and Colonial components represented in the collections made thus far are contemporaneous. However, some of the aboriginal ceramics appear sufficiently late to date to the Protohistoric period. As such, the Woodland component may represent one of the sites connected by the path which eventually became the Occaneechi Trading Path. In the Middle Contact period (A.D. 1676-1710), 31Dh369 (RLA-Dh344) was very likely at the Trading Path ford of the Little River between Occaneechi on the Eno River and Eno Town on the Flat River. The early colonial component at the site could, therefore, be indirectly associated with the older site, especially if the prehistoric Indians had maintained the adjacent floodplain in a disclimax condition. It appears that European occupation probably began in the early 18th century. The strong possibility of additional, as yet undiscovered, Contact period aboriginal sites in the 31Dh369 vicinity cannot be discounted. This is especially true of the adjacent floodplain which has been in pasture in recent years.

Because there may have been a correlation between the aboriginal and European settlement pattern at 31Dh369, the site may be suitable to address research questions currently under investigation by the RLA Siouan Project. Thus, 31Dh369 is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

CHAPTER VI

TESTING IN THE HILLSBOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Background

In the late summer of 1985 it appeared that the private development of a polo field and ancillary facilities, including a horse barn and caretaker's home, was going to destroy large segments of the Hillsborough Historic District (Figure 2) through grading and other construction activities. Because the development was private, federal and state preservation statutes did not apply. In that the Hillsborough Historic District is the primary example of a "clustered component" in the Eno drainage, an attempt was made to explore threatened areas of the cluster in the few weeks prior to the scheduled onset of construction.

Grading for the polo field threatened to remove more than a foot of soil from 31Or239, a possible Protohistoric period aboriginal settlement. Similarly, a newly recorded multi-component Woodland and Euro-American site (31Or247), identified through shovel testing was in a location subject to grading. It appeared that at least the majority of 31Or11 would be covered with fill rather than graded. It appeared that 31Or231 would be largely unaffected by immediate development. The schedule of grading was unclear, although apparently imminent. Given the scale of the proposed construction activity and the wishes of the developer, monitoring during construction was the most that could be hoped for. Thus, work was focused on two other areas in the archaeological district where cultural resources were known to be threatened and where proposed construction was on a more manageable scale. Specifically, at a locus where a caretaker's house was to be

constructed, shovel testing identified a diffuse Woodland site (31Or248). In addition, a horse barn was to be constructed directly over a large, refuse-filled aboriginal storage pit (Feature 1) known to exist at 31Or233.

31Or233

Feature 1 at 31Or233 had been identified through systemic augering in the summer of 1984 in Test Block 1. The south half of the feature had been excavated at that time. Salvage work was focused upon several data needs. First, it was unknown what the relationship of the barn area of 31Or233 was to either the main body of the site to the south (adjacent to the Eno River), or to the archaeological concentration immediately across the old road bed to the east in Test Block 2 (Figures 2 and 9). Site 31Or233 had originally been identified as a multi-component Dan River and early historic Anglo-American site concentrated adjacent to the Eno River. Between the river and barn, surface collection material was less dense making a determination of whether one or two sites were represented difficult. In actuality, such a determination was impossible at the time due to the fact that a contemporary property boundary lay a few meters south of the barn, and the RLA had not been granted permission to work on the southern property. In previous years, surface collections had been possible on the southern property, which had been cultivated at the time. However, the northern property was in pasture thus rendering determinations of associations between collections difficult. Finally, the relationship between 31Or231 and 31Or233 was unclear. The property boundary extended along the river between the two sites. A previous surface collection in a cultivated area between the two sites had indicated a lighter

31 OR 233

BARN SITE TESTING

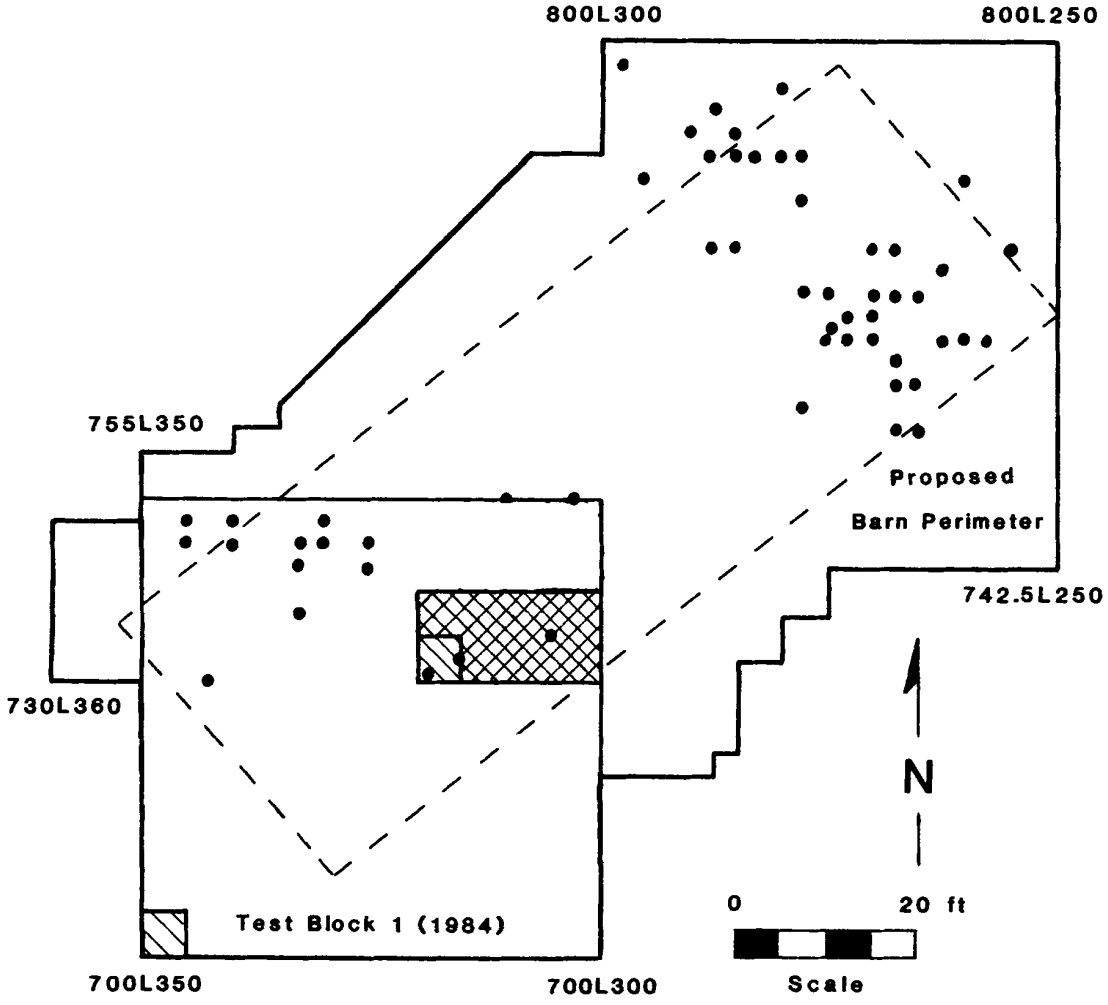

Figure 9. 31Or233: Proposed Barn Site Testing.

concentration of artifacts between the two sites. However, excavations at 31Or231 had also revealed a component earlier than the primary occupation of the Occaneechi site (Figure 6), and possibly more closely related to a net-impressed tradition in the northwest portion of the site and extending across the palisade. These factors made it difficult to determine, from available information, the relationship between 31Or231 and 31Or233. Several possibilities, all assuming that the three collection areas at 31Or233 represented a single site, were considered. First, 31Or231 and 31Or233 might be disjunct in time, space, and ethnic identity. In that scenario, the Hillsborough Historic District may have changed aboriginal territorial affiliation with the same ecological setting attractive to different groups. The possibility of a third component (represented by a light scatter of net-impressed ceramics between 31Or231 and 31Or233) or even a fourth component (represented by the stylistically similar but palisade-intruded structure on the northern portion of the Occaneechi site) between the two major occupations represented by 31Or231 and 31Or233 also needed investigation. Perhaps most tantalizing was the prospect that the two components could be synchronic and represent a case of ethnic amalgamation. Naturally, an understanding of the relationship between 31Or231 and 31Or233 was dependent upon an understanding of whether the three collection areas at 31Or233 represented one or more components. This latter question was considered best deferred since the barn area was the only portion of the site imminently threatened.

In 1984, only two five foot square test pits had been excavated at 31Or233. One of these had been placed over Feature 1 to allow excavation of that feature. The primary goal was to obtain ceramics and radiocarbon samples. In 1985 it was deemed important to determine if

Feature 1 was an isolated storage facility both in terms of additional features as well as structures. Consequently, the systematic augering area was expanded without discerning any additional definite pit-like features. The original five foot square test pit incorporating Feature 1 was reopened and the backfilled southern half of the feature was cleaned out. Two purposes were in mind. First, the north half of Feature 1 was to be excavated. Second, it was assumed that any evidence of structural remains represented by posthole patterns was considered most likely in the vicinity of the feature. Consequently, the remainder of the ten foot square test pit with its southeast corner at 730L310 was excavated to subsoil. In addition, the adjacent ten foot square unit with its southeast corner at 730L300 was excavated to investigate the positive auger test noted in the center of the square in 1984 (Figure 10). That test had been described as "light brown mottled fill more than or equal to one foot thick." Upon excavation, the positive auger test appeared to represent an area of diffuse charcoal and fired clay particles within a dispersed arc of postholes. Thus, it appeared that a hearth remnant within a probably circular structure was represented immediately northeast of Feature 1. In the north profile of Square 730L300 a thin stratum of soil interpreted as possible "old humus" began at about the L307 line and expanded in thickness toward the east, or presumed center of the structure, apparently indicating a depressed house interior. The evidence suggested that a structure with adjacent features was present in general accordance with similar associations recorded at other related villages. The relationship between the three archaeological concentrations at 31Or233 has not yet been determined. Salvage of the remainder of Feature 1 was delayed until the proposed house vicinity could be investigated.

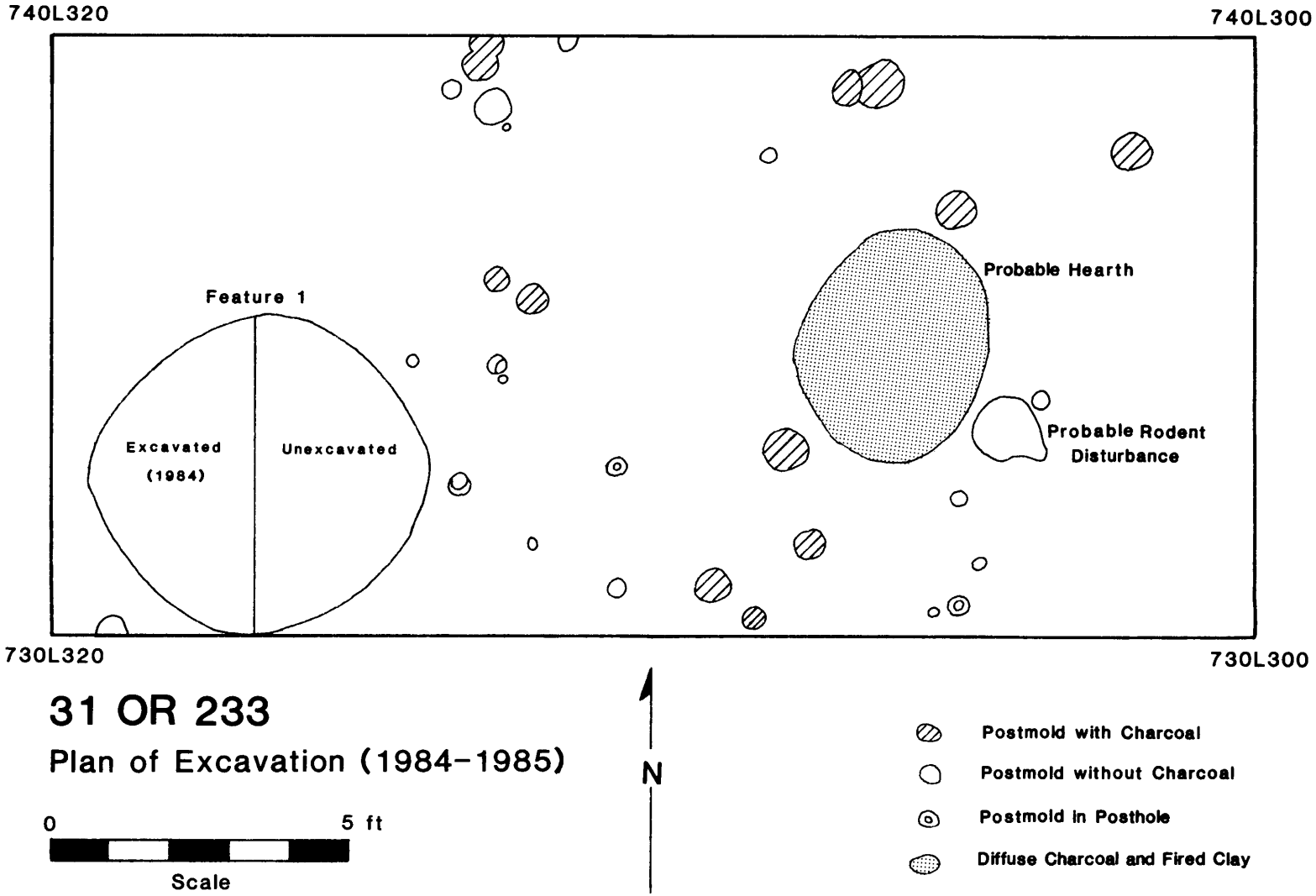

Figure 10. 31Or233: Plan of Excavation (1984-1985).

31Or248

A total of eight troweled but unscreened shovel tests were placed over the expanse of the staked house perimeter. Two of these tests recovered aboriginal artifacts. A test directly east of the proposed house recovered a single aboriginal sherd and a test directly north of the house recovered a single flake. The proposed house site was therefore given the site designation 31Or248.

The investigation of 31Or248 was considered a good opportunity to explore small sites with presumably low artifact concentrations. Specifically, did the artifact concentration level at 31Or248 reflect the residual density of plowzone artifacts throughout the floodplain, a hamlet or isolated structure, or deposition from sheet erosion during floods from the large sites along the southern side of the bend of the Eno River? What was the areal extent and internal complexity of 31Or248? Was it contemporary with any of the adjacent larger sites? If contemporary and smaller than an adjacent site in the river bend, 31Or248 could allow investigation of the proposed "hierarchical agglomeration" model. Otherwise, it could provide information on either component clustering or multi-componentcy.

In order to investigate these interrelated questions in the available time it was important to do three things:

1. Recover a sufficient number of artifacts to approximate chronological, ethnic, and site function data;
2. Locate any features present; and
3. Locate evidence of any structures.

These considerations suggested that systematic augering at 2.5-foot intervals over a fifty foot square test block incorporating the proposed house would not suffice for several reasons. First, an insufficient number of artifacts would be recovered through augering alone. Second,

features might be difficult to discern at a Hillsboro phase site (known from 31Or11 to incorporate few pit-like features). Third, augering does not allow the positive identification of postholes. Randomly placing one or two five foot square test pits over the site seemed a good way to recover artifacts, but a poor way to map possible feature or posthole distributions.

The method chosen for investigation combined aspects of several techniques. First, for reasonable comparison with other auger test blocks at Hillsborough, a fifty foot square test block incorporating the entire area of the proposed house was laid out on the established grid with a southeast corner at 942L155 (Figure 11). In the south half of the test block, shovel tests and auger tests were alternated at five foot intervals. Each shovel test measured slightly less than one square foot in plan and slightly more than one foot deep for an assumed volume of one cubic foot. All excavated soil was screened through 1/2-inch mesh. Twenty-four of thirty-three tests in the southern twenty-five feet of the test block were positive in terms of artifact recovery. The bottoms of the shovel tests were scraped with a flat shovel and examined for postholes. No postholes or features were recognized although postholes might be difficult to recognize in such small excavation units. Due to the unforeseen length of time that such systematic shovel testing took on the south half of the test block, the north half was augered at five foot intervals without any shovel tests. Auger tests over the entire test block were generally unproductive identifying only six shallow and ambiguous stains as might be expected from plow scars. Altogether, the shovel tests yielded twenty aboriginal sherds (eighteen indeterminate and two plain-smoothed surfaces), one porcelain sherd, one small triangular projectile point, eight flakes, one piece of possibly

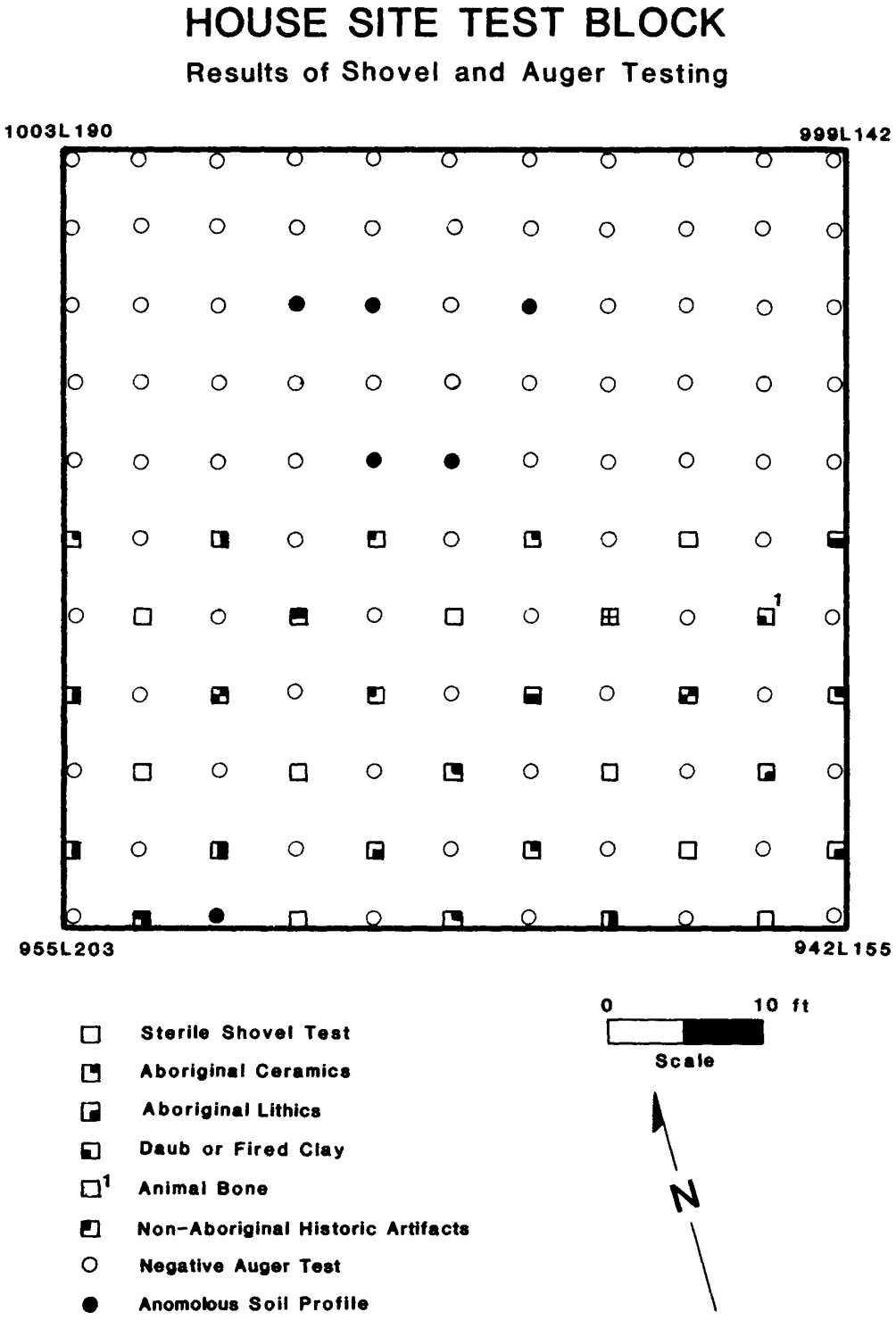

Figure 11. 31Or248: Proposed House Site Test Block.

fire-cracked rock, four pieces of quartzite (two of which may have been worked), five pieces of fired clay, two pieces of what appeared to be brick, and two pieces of daub. The daub is especially significant in that it suggests remains of an aboriginal structure at 31Or248. Initial interpretation suggests a small aboriginal site with either a single or few structures. Although further work is needed to clarify this interpretation, the implication that aboriginal settlement systems incorporated small domicilary sites is an important one.

On Sunday night, August 17, 1985, the remnants of Hurricane Danny dropped 5.5 inches of rain on Hillsborough. The Eno River came out of its banks and flooded the entire bottoms constituting the Hillsborough Historic District. All the stakes for the proposed house at 31Or248 were washed away as were the two western stakes for the polo field. The boards covering the partially excavated Feature 1 at 31Or233 were swept across the river bend and were found on Monday morning in the woods just north of 31Or248. Dead fish lay immediately west of the proposed barn at 31Or233 in a low area which had become a pond along with 31Or11. The old wagon road was a deep lagoon. Water-carried debris was observed about ten feet high in a tree just northwest of the proposed house at 31Or248.

Development of the property was thrown into doubt and eventually abandoned. Feature 1 at 31Or233 was re-backfilled and further archaeological work was suspended.

CHAPTER VII

THE SEARCH FOR ADSHUSHEER AND THE LOWER QUARTER

Adshusheer

As noted in prior discussions, the identification of ethnohistorically documented Contact period village locations remains in an inchoate state. In 1983 the 1701 Achonechy village (31Or231) visited by John Lawson (Lefler 1967) was finally discovered. The suggestions of the 31Dh6 complex as John Lederer's Oenock Town (McCollough et al. 1980) and 31Rd1 as John Lawson's 1701 Keyauwee (Coe 1937) both seem credible along some lines of evidence and doubtful along others (Simpkins 1985). Although 31Ch452 on the Haw River is a definite Contact period site, possibly occupied by the Sissipahau Indians mentioned by Lawson (Lefler 1967), no descriptions of Sissipahau villages exist in the ethnohistoric literature. Thus, along Lawson's route, at least east of Keyauwee, the only confidently located documented village is Achonechy. Consequently, the interpretation of Late Prehistoric and Contact period aboriginal sites in the drainages between the Eno River and the Roanoke River along the Trading Path remains difficult.

With the positive identification of Lawson's Achonechy of 1701, strong impetus has been provided to locate some of the other ethnohistorically named Contact period villages that should exist in the vicinity. Primary among these are Lederer's 1670 Oenock and Shakor (Cumming 1958) and Lawson's 1701 Adshusheer (Lefler 1967). The locations of sites reported by Lederer are not directly clarified by the positive identification of John Lawson's Achonechy. However, with

Achonechy firmly placed on the map, the impetus to attempt to locate Adshusheer becomes irresistible.

At Achonechy, Lawson left the trading path and "striking more to the Eastward, for Ronoack" (Lefler 1967:61) traveled over "a sad stony Way to Adshusheer. We went over a small river by Achonechy, and in this 14 Miles, through several other Streams, which empty themselves into the Branches of Cape-Fair" (Lefler 1967:62). Knowing the location of the trading path, having modern maps, and knowing certain facts about Adshusheer from Lawson's description - it seems reasonable to hope that the site may be found. The following facts are given about Adshusheer by Lawson: "There runs a pretty Rivulet by this Town. Near the Plantation, I saw a prodigious overgrown Pine-Tree, having not seen any of that Sort of Timber for above 125 Miles ..." (Lefler 1967:62).

Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell much from the description of the "pretty Rivulet." Does this indicate that Adshusheer was off the main streams, perhaps on a tributary, or is Lawson's description incomplete? Could the mention of the pine tree indicate that Adshusheer was on the edge of the Triassic Basin? The Coastal Plain should still have lain many miles to the east. Further complications arise from the fact that Lawson noted crossing a small river by Achonechy, but does not mention crossing a small river to arrive at the town. Again, does this indicate that Lawson's descriptions of stream crossings are incomplete?

Interpretations of Lawson's route from Achonechy to Adshusheer are currently in a state of flux with findings from the 1986 RLA excavations at 31Or231 (Figure 12) and site identifications along Big Alamance Creek by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986) entering the following discussion.

First, it is significant that Lawson does not note the crossing of

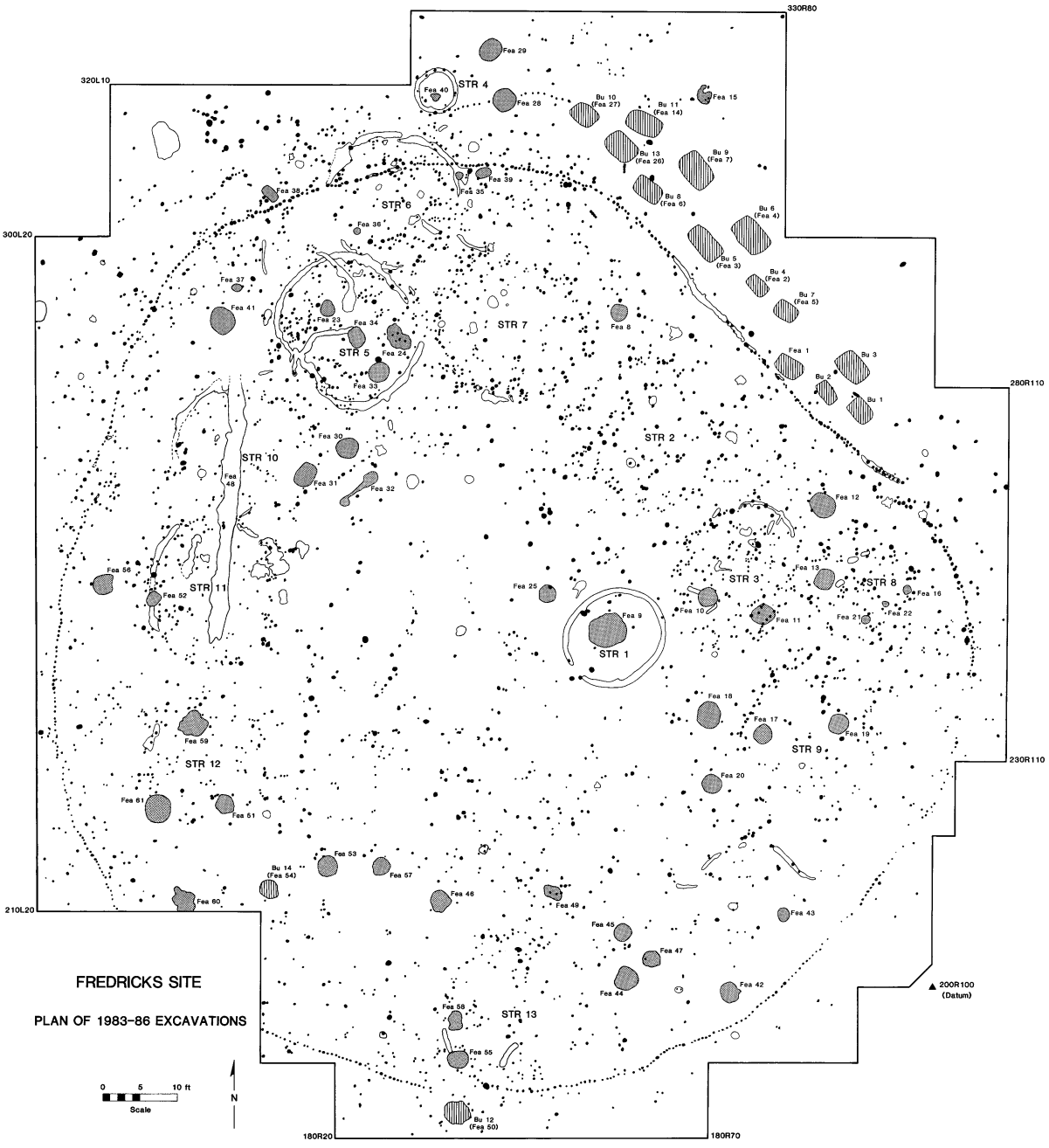

Figure 12. Fredricks Site: Plan of 1983-86 Excavations.

any rivers or streams between the "Hau" River and "Achonechy". Nevertheless, he must have crossed the Eno River somewhere along the way. Since he does not report crossing the river directly at the town, but does note crossing a "small river" upon leaving the town, we might surmise that the Eno River crossing took place upstream at an easy, narrow ford not worth note. Perhaps such a ford was somewhere between the Sevenmile Creek confluence with the Eno River where the latter stream makes a sharp bend toward the east from its previously more southerly route and the Dry Run confluence with the Eno River where a contemporary ford is indicated on the 1968 U.S.G.S. Efland quadrangle map (see Efland 3 in Appendix F). Perhaps significantly, the RLA county file for Durham County contains a 1975 reconnaissance report by William Autry suggesting interior-scraped, possibly brushed exterior shoulder area sherds from this general vicinity. The reconnaissance report also contains an ambiguous reference to a Duke student collecting elbow clay pipes either from this area or from a site in Durham. Highway 70 and the Southern railroad both cross the Eno River between the two creeks. According to Forest Hazel (personal communication 1986) local tradition holds that there was, at one time, an Indian cemetery marked with plain stones south of U.S. Highway 70 on the west side of the Eno River (see Efland 4 in Appendix F). Although recent reconnaissance in the vicinity was unable to confirm either Autry's or Hazel's report, it seems probable that the trading path crossed the Eno River in this vicinity rather than directly at 31Or231.

The issue is clouded, to some extent, by the Edward Moseley 1733 map which shows the path crossing the Eno immediately west of "Acconneechy" (Cumming 1966). However, the scale on Moseley's map is very small and locations are very general. Moseley's map shows the

trading path crossing "Aramanchy Creek" (Alamance Creek) immediately before it crosses the "Saxapahaw" River at a ford near the present town of Swepsonville (Lefler 1967:xiv).

There is an increasing body of archaeological evidence supporting the historic evidence (cf. Collet 1770 and Mouzon 1775 maps in Cumming 1966) that the trading path crossed the Haw River in the Swepsonville vicinity. Because the location of the Haw river ford bears upon the probable location of the Eno River ford, and by extension, the beginning of the route from Occaneechi to Adshusheer, it may be useful to gather some of the oral traditions and archaeological evidence suggesting that it was near Swepsonville that John Lawson crossed the Haw River in 1701.

The Holt Site (31Am168) was identified in 1985 above the confluence of Stinking Quarter and Big Alamance creeks. A disturbed Dan River phase storage pit was salvaged from the site at that time. Immediately to the west of the Holt site, at 31Am171, a piece of imported flint, perhaps a gun flint remnant was recovered. In 1986, on the eastern edge of the Holt Site, RLA personnel working on the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986) collected what appears to be a unifacially worked scraper or perforator made from a circa eighteenth century case gin bottle.

Immediately west and south of the Holt Site is an old road bed and ford remnant reputed to be a remnant of the Revolutionary War Road taken from Guilford Court House to Lindley’s Mill. Within the confluence of Stinking Quarter Creek is 31Am174 which includes Stoner's or Steiner’s Church and Cemetery whose earliest recorded grave is that of Isaac Sharp in 1781. Most of the graves are from the nineteenth century. At least one slave is known to be buried in the cemetery according to an unpublished description (Welker n.d.). There are persistent rumors that

a slate gravestone at the cemetery has the words "Indian grave" scratched into it - but the likelihood of this being authentic seems slight and no mention of such a burial is provided by Welker (n.d.). Another local legend, reported by Roy Holt and previously published in Stockard (1900:10), suggests that Stinking Quarter Creek received its name from the large number of skinned deer carcasses left to rot in the creek by Indians. Mr. Holt also reported that the 31Am174 vicinity is locally believed to be an old "Indian Trading Ground" although this might be related to the fact that at a later date, five roads converged in the vicinity of 31Am174 as depicted on the MacRae-Brazier map of 1833 (Cumming 1966).

In 1986, RLA personnel working on the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986) discovered two new sites between the Holt Site and the confluence of Big and Little Alamance Creeks. The larger Rogers site, 31Am220 (RLA-Am236) appears to be a Hillsboro focus town very much like 31Or11 on first appraisal. Testing at the site has identified midden and further excavation is scheduled for the spring of 1987. Adjacent to 31Am220 is 31Am241 (RLA-Am259) which has yielded two kaolin pipe stems and Hillsboro focus ceramics. Net-impressed ceramics have also been found on both sites.

It must be remembered that Lawson noted no Indian site on the trading path in the vicinity of the Haw River. At present, a possible explanation is that, like 31Dh369, the Rogers and adjacent site might represent protohistoric sites with adjacent trails that became more firmly established during the Contact period. It seems quite likely that Indian, as well as European, utilization of the path during the Contact period occurred.

A Swepsonville to Sevenmile Creek orientation of the Trading Path

would have it passing close to the present day town of Hawfields. Lefler (1967:61) suggests that the "extraordinary rich Land" traversed by Lawson between the Hau River and Achonechy is "what came to be called 'Haw Old Fields'" (see also Mooney 1894:65). Indeed, a settlement was established at "Haw Fields" probably at least as early as 1736 (Stockard 1900:34) and is depicted on the Collet map of 1770 (Cumming 1966).

Scott Madry (Personal Communication 1986) reports that segments of the old alignment of the Trading Path can still be seen in aerial photographs of St. Mary's Road just east of Hillsborough. The 1770 Collet map (Cumming 1966) indicates a "Fews Mill" in this vicinity, and Madry (Personal Communication 1986) believes he has located remains of Few's Tavern along the old trail here. The 1730's date suggested by Madry for Few's Tavern (Personal Communication 1986) suggests, as does the previous discussion of Hawfields, that locations of early colonial settlements were often associated with, and perhaps determined by, the already extant cultural geography which had, as its fundamental variable, the disposition of Indians and their settlements.

The preceding discussion is important because, if its basic premise is correct, then Occaneechi lay, not on the main path passing through Hillsborough and continuing to the east along the general alignment of St. Mary's Road but on a short side branch leading from the main trail.

It is worth noting, at this time, that the road bed still present in the Hillsborough Historic District between 31Or231 and 31Or233 is almost certainly the "Road to New Bern and Cape Fear" noted on the 1768 "Plan of the Town of Hillsborough" (Sauthier 1768). Whether this route, within the Eno bend, follows a portion of the path leading from the main

trail to Achonechy is not known. However, an additional line of evidence is provided archaeologically.

The 1986 summer excavations at Occaneechi (Figure 12) revealed two new entrances or exits in the palisade. One of these enters the village in a northeast direction on the west side of the village. Thus, a path coming from the direction of the river and possibly extending from the archaeological road bed is suggested. This appears to be the only entrance entering the village from the west, or from the direction of the trading path. The second newly identified entrance/exit leaves the village on its south side and leads to the east southeast. Similarly, the initially identified entrance/exit on the south end of the straight wall on the east side of the village is directed toward the southeast. Consequently, both of the latter two openings in the palisade suggest a common path leading generally toward the southeast. In this direction, it would be necessary to cross the Eno River within a few hundred yards to continue in the same direction. Otherwise one would be entering the cul-de-sac of the river bend. This route, to the south and east would have probably been the route to Adshusheer. Moreover, it can be argued that the initially identified entrance/exit on the east side of the village was at the "back" of the settlement, on the side away from the main path since it is improbable that the main traffic route was so near the cemetery.

Unfortunately, survey has been unable to identify any obvious ford across the river in the vicinity of the site. However, the alignment of the New Bern/Cape Fear Road (Sauthier 1768) trending to the west in the center of the field, rather than continuing to the north, provides additional evidence that the remains are those of the colonial road. Unfortunately, the ford for the New Bern/Cape Fear Road is also unclear.

As will be seen in the two following chapters, the majority of investigation conducted in the search for Adshusheer assumed that the site is in the Eno drainage. However, if a straight line is drawn between Occaneechi and the vicinity of the town of Washington on the Pamlico River (Lawson's final destination), a distance of fourteen miles would place Adshusheer on Ellerbe Creek in Durham near the Norfolk and Western railroad crossing. Given that this railroad passes through the Eno/Little River confluence area and also passes near the trading path crossing of the Flat River at 31Dh369, and further given the suggestion of Douglas Rights (Rights 1935) that early paths often became railroad right-of-ways, a closer look at this portion of Ellerbe Creek may prove productive.

While on the subject of possible locations of Adshusheer, several other observations can be made. First, although the possibility that Adshusheer was in the upper New Hope Basin can not be dismissed completely (cf. Baker and Hargrove 1981:10), one of the best candidates in such a scenario, 31Or13, is unlikely to yield any new information in the near future. In 1985/86, the RLA was unable to contact the present landowner for permission to examine the site. Unfortunately, although the family owning a collection from the site (Simpkins 1985:55) and mentioned in Gibson (1940:1) was identified and contacted, the family could not find the collection.

Also bearing on the subject of possible locations of Adshusheer is the following account. Scott Madry (personal communication 1986) reported that while he was working at the North Carolina Archaeological Society booth at the State Fair in late 1985, he was approached by a farmer (?) who related he owns (?) a field on the Eno River where he digs up beads (whether glass or shell is unknown). The individual

called the site his "bead farm" but, despite prodding, Madry could not extract any additional information.

A brief reconnaissance of 31Dh271 did not clarify the status of this site as a possible location of Adshusheer. As noted in Simpkins (1985:51-52), Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. (ARC) recovered a single black glass trade bead measuring 7 mm in diameter in a shovel test at this site. ARC also recovered a small triangular projectile point and two curvilinear complicated-stamped grit-tempered sherds from 31Dh271. On September 24, 1985, RLA personnel placed ten unscreened shovel tests 'over the expanse of the site. None of these tests resulted in the recovery of any archaeological material, nor was stratification clear in the tests. However, Shovel Test 6 of 10 revealed an area of burnt dark soil containing charcoal and fired clay. This stain was at least three feet in diameter. The overlying plow zone produced a piece of plastic and a piece of what appeared to be gravel. These items were not saved although two bags of soil from the top of the stain were collected (Accession # 2370s1200). The soil stain resembled aboriginal fill only superficially. It seemed much more likely to represent a brush or tree stump burning pile resulting from the clearing of the power line adjacent to the site. Although the stain was not considered to be aboriginally produced, compass coordinates were taken on the two power line towers that could be seen from Shovel Test 6. These coordinates are 76.5' and 127.5' east of north. Two very deep unscreened shovel tests (between two and three feet deep) failed to reveal definite subsoil in the bottoms immediately southwest of 31Dh271. Consequently, it remains possible that a Contact period site is deeply buried by recent alluvium in the vicinity or that the glass bead noted

above was washed onto 31Dh271 from a Contact period site lying upstream on either the Eno or Little river.

Another site warranting further investigation as a possible locus for Adshusheer is 31Dh379 (RLA-Dh354). This site was identified through shovel testing on November 11, 1985 on the south side of the Eno River about 2000 feet downstream from its confluence with the Little River. Although the 1981 photorevision of the 1973 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Northeast Durham quadrangle map shows this site to be unwooded, it was covered with young trees and surface visibility of the soil was nonexistent. Soil from ten shovel tests (each about one cubic foot volume) was screened through 1/2-inch mesh and each shovel test produced artifacts (Specimen #'s 2370p1119-2370m1144). Artifacts consisted of one thick, medium-sized triangular projectile point (probably Caraway type), fifteen-flakes, eight fragments of cracked quartzite, four fragments of fired clay, and one piece of fired clay or daub. Thirteen aboriginal sherds and one English Delft sherd (ca. early 19th century) were collected from the shovel tests. Twelve of the aboriginal sherds had indeterminate surface treatments and one was either net or cord impressed. The tempering material of the indeterminate sherds was fine sand (n=3), quartz and feldspar (n=1), and coarse sand (n=8). The net- or cord-marked sherd was tempered with coarse sand. 31Dh379 is situated on a low terrace overlooking a small, unnamed tributary of the Eno River and about two hundred feet south of the confluence of the two streams. One is reminded of Lawson's description of Adshusheer: "There runs a pretty Rivulet by this Town" (Lefler 1967:62). Systematic augering and/or a metal detector survey of this site might prove interesting.

There are many reasons why the identification of Adshusheer can be considered extremely important. Primary among these is that Adshusheer

would provide an extremely informative comparison with Occaneechi. For example, Lawson reported at Achonechy that:

> We had not been in the Town 2 Hours, when Enoe-Will came into the King's Cabin; which was our Quarters (Lefler 1967:61).

The next morning, leaving for Adshusheer, Lawson noted that:

> Several Indians were in our Company belonging to Will's Nation, who are the Shoccories, mixt with the Enoe-Indians, and those of the Nation of Adshusheer. Enoe-Will is their Chief Man, and rules as far as the Banks of Reatkin (Lefler 1967:61-62).

These two sentences provide enough questions to fuel research for some time. For example:

If Eno-Will resided at Adshusheer how did word travel the 14 miles between Achonechy and Adshusheer and a party travel the additional 14 miles from Adshusheer to Achonechy in less than 2 hours? In that Enoe-Will is supposed to have been "Chief Man" as far as the Reatkin (Haw) River, were there runners or some other means of communication between the Haw River and Adshusheer?

If Enoe-Will was Chief Man as far as the Haw River did this include Achonechy town? If so, why would the Chief Man not reside on the trading path? Why would there also be a "King's Cabin" at Achonechy?

We know that members of at least three ethnic groups resided at Adshusheer (Shoccories, Enoe, and Adshusheer). In fact, a fourth sociopolitical group having residence at Adshusheer is hinted by the statement that: "Will had a Slave, a Sissipahau-Indian by Nation..." (Lefler 1967:64). Were there only Occaneechi Indians at Achonechy or did ethnic amalgamation also occur at that site (cf. Simpkins and Petherick 1986)? How do the intrasite settlement patterns at the two sites compare? How diverse are the aboriginal ceramics at Adshusheer compared to those at Occaneechi? How similar overall, are the two artifact assemblages?

In that Adshusheer was not on the trading path but Achonechy was, might differentiation, perhaps of facilities at the two sites reflect differences between producer and trader Indians (cf. Simpkins 1985:107-108)? Apparently both sites were palisaded (Lefler 1967:62). How else do they compare and contrast?

Clearly, the identification and excavation of Adshusheer would be a watershed event in North Carolina Piedmont archaeology. Unfortunately, as is related in the two following chapters, and was earlier bemoaned by Autry: "... as yet, Adshusheer continues to elude us" (Autry 1975:16).

The Lower Quarter

In early 1986, rumors of an intriguing site in the Neuse River drainage began to arrive at the RLA. The gist of the reports was that a site containing both kaolin pipe stems and Pee Dee-like pottery had been identified. Although the site was outside the formal survey area, it was felt to be worth investigation as it appeared to be a possible location of Lawson's 1701 Lower Quarter which was 40 miles east of Adshusheer (Lefler 1967:63). The site was reported to be somewhere in the vicinity of Crabtree Creek and the Neuse River northeast of Raleigh. Thus, the distance appeared about right between Occaneechi and the reported site (fourteen miles from Achonechy to Adshusheer and another forty miles to the Lower Quarter). Lawson's description sounded as though the Lower Quarter was near the Fall Line and a "pleasant Rivulet" crossed to get to the site sounded as though it could be Crabtree Creek. Lawson also reported that:

> In our way, there stood a great Stone about the Size of a large Oven, and hollow; this the Indians took great Notice of, putting some Tobacco into the Concavity, and spitting after it (Lefler 1967:63).

In the vicinity of lower Crabtree Creek are numerous outcrops of the

East Raleigh Pluton that had somewhat unusual shapes. An example was on the East Raleigh USGS topographic quadrangle just northeast of the word "Creek" on "Rocky Creek." The outcrop was mushroom-shaped, about the size of a very small car, and the area at the base of the outcrop had been either pecked or eroded away. Lawson had described the Indians as "much like the Waterrees" (Lefler 1967:63) which seemed to accord rather interestingly with the description of Pee Dee ceramics.

Given these intriguing facts and rumors, several man-days were invested in tracing their source. During the course of this search, 31Wa518 and 31Wa519 were recorded. Unfortunately, the source of the reports, once located, was determined to be rather unreliable and, upon questioning, little confidence could be placed in the more interesting aspects of the site report. Consequently, this rather abortive attempt to locate the Lower Quarter was terminated.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CATE'S FORD AREA OF ENO RIVER STATE PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Introduction

Between September 6, 1985 and October 1, 1985, limited archaeological investigations were conducted at Eno River State Park near the confluence of Buckwater Creek and Eno River in Orange County, North Carolina. Fieldwork took place about two days per week during this period. The archaeological investigations were conducted within the confines of Eno River State Park, and the present chapter is intended to fulfill the report requirements of ARPA Permit #2 pursuant to G.S. 70, Article 2.

Background

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken at Cate's Ford because the area contained several sites that may represent the early historic Indian village of Adshusheer. Oral tradition holds that human skeletal remains have eroded into the creek at Cate's Ford near the Or12/14/232 site complex. One report elaborates:

> The skeleton was contained in a stone enclosure but no implements were recovered. The burial was opened by a farmer who knew nothing of archaeological techniques and it was immediately closed and its contents reinterred. There were surface indications of several other burials and the fields about there yielded abundant artifacts (Smith and Smith 1934:8).

More recently at 31Or232, Mike Cable (Personal Communication 1984) salvaged a feature that contained bones of deer, turkey, and probably raccoon along with serrated and unserrated mussel shells, fresh-water snail shells, a casuela-shaped pottery bowl, a .45 caliber lead musket

ball, and 76 potsherds. Since the feature was disturbed and in the immediate vicinity of an old barn, the musket ball may have been intrusive. The majority of sherds were check stamped, followed in order of abundance by simple stamped, cord marked, net impressed, incised, plain, and fingernail punctated. From an examination of check-stamped rim sherds, it appeared that there are probably the remains of four vessels. These ceramics are more like the Hillsboro focus (Coe 1952) assemblage at 31Or11 than the historic Occaneechi assemblage at 31Or231. 31Or232 is located in the general direction traveled by John Lawson in 1701 from Occaneechi to Adshusheer (Lefler 1967). Although the site is only about five miles from Hillsborough as opposed to the 14 miles reported by Lawson as the distance to Adshusheer (Lefler 1967), it remains possible that the Indian path followed by Lawson east of Occaneechi passed through this site complex and crossed the Eno River at Cate's Ford.

Methodology

Initially, areas scheduled for archaeological testing were checked for rare or endangered plants with Sam Blount, Park Superintendent. Thereafter, 20 shovel holes measuring approximately one cubic foot each were excavated at 31Or14 in the wooded northeast quadrant of the Eno River and Buckwater Creek confluence. The soil from these tests was not screened, but was carefully troweled. Soil in this initial test area ranged from a yellowish swamp soil near the stream confluence to a reddish, very rocky clay near the 430-ft contour line. Shovel testing concentrated on a strip of orange loam paralleling the 430-ft contour line. The total area shovel tested was about 100 yards long from NW to SE and about 25 yards wide. No tests were conducted north of the

northern loop of the Buckwater Creek Trail. Agricultural terracing and possible logging road remnants were observed at the surface. No humus layer was present and a plowzone could not be distinguished in the shovel tests, although the transition from an A to B horizon was clearly evident. Shovel tests were terminated at the transition between the two soil horizons. Only two artifacts were recovered through shovel testing. These were a small flake in Shovel Test 18 and a large flake in Shovel Test 19. Both tests were made immediately south of a small footbridge over a drainage ditch on the north loop of the Buckwater Creek trail, not far from Buckwater Creek. Remnants of a Euroamerican house site were observed immediately south of the trail where it curves from east to southeast and begins to climb the ridge. Additional testing, if conducted, might begin north of the trail in the general vicinity of the small footbridge.

A second area of testing was the south side of the Eno River directly across from the Buckwater Creek confluence. Old plow ridges were apparent in this area although trees approximately 40 years old covered the bottomland. Twenty shovel tests, with soil being screened through 1/2-inch mesh, were excavated over the expanse of the bottomland. No artifacts were recovered. Soil ranged from sandy loam (to a depth of several feet) to gray clay in the lower areas.

The third area of testing was 31Or232 (Figure 13) where it was hoped that the remains of the features excavated by Mike Cable could be located or that an additional feature could be identified. 31Or232 is in the vicinity of an old structure (thought to be a tobacco barn) shown on the USGS Hillsborough 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle just west of Cabes (actually Cate's) Ford. Although the structure is no longer standing, a relatively clear area on the west side of the old road/trail

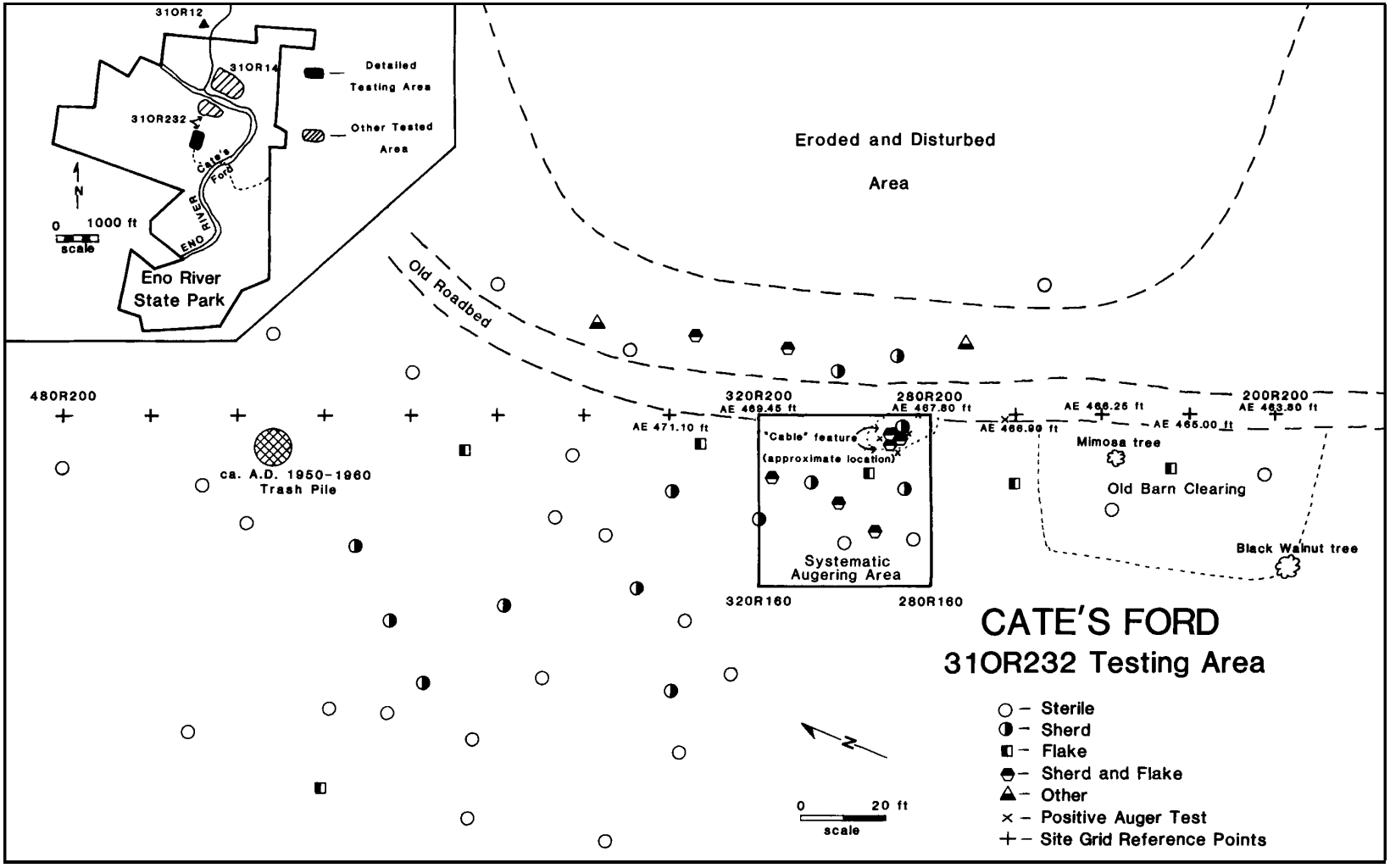

Figure 13. Cate's Ford: 31Or232 Testing Area.

indicates its former location. A small mimosa tree also marks the location of the former structure. The remainder of the site is a young forest of mixed deciduous and pine trees with a relatively dense understory.

Surface collections along the old road adjacent to the barn yielded a Guilford axe and a section of a Guilford projectile point, as well as two small aboriginal sherds. From Cable's description, the excavated feature was approximately 50-75 feet north of the structural clearing and was exposed at the edge of the entrenched road bed. In order to locate intact archaeological deposits and to obtain information on the limits of the site, a series of shovel tests were conducted. The first four shovel tests were troweled rather than screened. Two of these tests yielded aboriginal sherds, one of which was check stamped. Although these first tests indicated that the area on the east side of the road bed across from the clearing was eroded and disturbed, the promising results of these initial tests suggested that further work at the site was warranted.

In order to establish control over the placement of additional tests, survey pins were placed at 20-ft intervals along the road bed beginning south of the old barn. The southernmost of these pins was designated 200R200, and the line established was the R200 line. The 200R200 pin was placed approximately three feet west of the center of the middle erosional control log south of the barn, and the line eventually extended to the 480R200 point. At 340R200, the line crossed the west edge of the old road and extended through the forest to the 480R200 pin. The location of shovel tests (including the unscreened first four) were plotted by triangulation from these survey pins. All shovel tests dug after the first four were then screened through

1/2-inch mesh. A total of 50 shovel tests, each measuring about one cubic foot and extending to present subsoil, were excavated over an area of about 22,000 square feet. Aboriginal remains were encountered thinly scattered over an area of approximately 11,000 square feet. Sherds seemed more concentrated in the northern section of the site area and the richest concentration appeared to be within a 40-ft square block with a southeast corner at 280R200. This area was chosen for systematic augering to locate a feature that could be excavated. A grid with 2.5-ft intervals was established within this block, and auger tests, using a one inch diameter split-bore Oakfield soil sampling tool, were excavated to obtain soil cores at 2.5-ft intervals on the grid. All tests were negative except for four in the southeast corner of the grid adjacent to the road. Here, positive auger tests (Nos. 1-4) indicated a thin zone of organically enriched soil with charcoal. Positive Auger Test #1 also yielded a single flake. Several shovel tests were conducted at the location of each of the four positive auger tests. Shovel Test #51 (at 287.5R192.5) yielded two sherds, one vial of charcoal, and three flakes. Shovel Test #52 (at 290R195) contained one sherd. Shovel Test #53 (at 282.5R200) yielded two pieces of clear glass, three sherds, and one piece of charcoal. Shovel Test #54 (at 285R195) produced one stone scraper and two sherds. Except for the thin organic zone, no undisturbed deposits were present in the vicinity, and no further excavation was attempted. However, it seemed quite likely that these tests, along the west edge of the old road and about 30 feet north of the barn clearing, represented the location of the feature excavated by Mike Cable. The presence of the clear glass in Shovel Test #53 suggests that the musket ball excavated by Cable was intrusive.

In order to ascertain with greater certainty if the area was that

of Cable's feature, auger tests were placed at 2.5' intervals along the berm on both sides of the road between 260R200 and 360R200. All these tests were negative except for Test A at 262.5R197.5 which yielded a single sherd. Thus, the auger tests along the road provided additional evidence that the remains of Cable's feature were probably represented by the thin layer of organic soil excavated in Shovel Tests 51-54.

Results and Recommendations

The results of archaeological investigations at 31Or232 suggest a small settlement of no more than a few structures. Surface treatments of the 33 aboriginal sherds recovered were 19 indeterminate, 5 plain smoothed, 1 rough smoothed, 3 net impressed, 2 cord marked, 1 simple stamped, 1 simple stamped/brushed, and 1 check stamped. Preliminary indications are that the site was probably culturally affiliated with the Hillsboro focus (Coe 1952) occupation at 31Or11, Hillsborough, North Carolina. Since Hillsboro phase sites are rare along the Eno River, the site is considered to have some significance and should be preserved. Additional work could provide information about the internal structure of small Hillsboro phase sites situated above the river floodplain. The results of shovel testing at 31Or14 and the portion of 31Or232 south of the Buckwater Creek and Eno River confluence should be considered inconclusive given the heavy ground cover.

All artifacts (specimen numbers 2370m723 to 2370p780) and records resulting from the reported archaeological investigation are curated at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Appendix I includes the RLA specimen catalogue for Cate's Ford and Appendix J includes artifact descriptions for specimens not fully described in Appendix I.

CHAPTER IX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PENNY BEND RABBIT RESEARCH AREA, DURHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Introduction

Limited archaeological investigations at the Penny Bend Rabbit Research area began on September 24th, 1985 and continued intermittently until November 7, 1985. Penny Bend is at the confluence of the Little and Eno rivers in Durham County, North Carolina (Figure 14). Work in the area took place about two days per week during this interval except in those weeks when it rained. This chapter is intended to fulfill the final report requirements of state ARPA Permit #1 pursuant to G.S. 70, Article 2, as well as those of the Federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit No. ARPA 85-NC-009.

Background

Fieldwork was proposed at 31Dh172, Penny Bend, for several reasons. From Achonechy (Site Or231 at Hillsborough, North Carolina), John Lawson left the main trading path in 1701 and "striking more to the eastward" (Lefler 1967:61) traveled over "a sad stony Way to Adshusheer. We went over a small river by Achonechy, and in this 14 Miles through several other Streams, which empty themselves into the Branches of Cape-Fair" (Lefler 1967:62).

If one accepts Lawson's mileage and directions, a possible location for Adshusheer is at the Eno and Little river confluence. Two archaeological sites in this vicinity provide some evidence dating to the period of Lawson's visit, although both are on the headwaters of the Neuse rather than the Cape Fear river. The first candidate is 31Dh271,

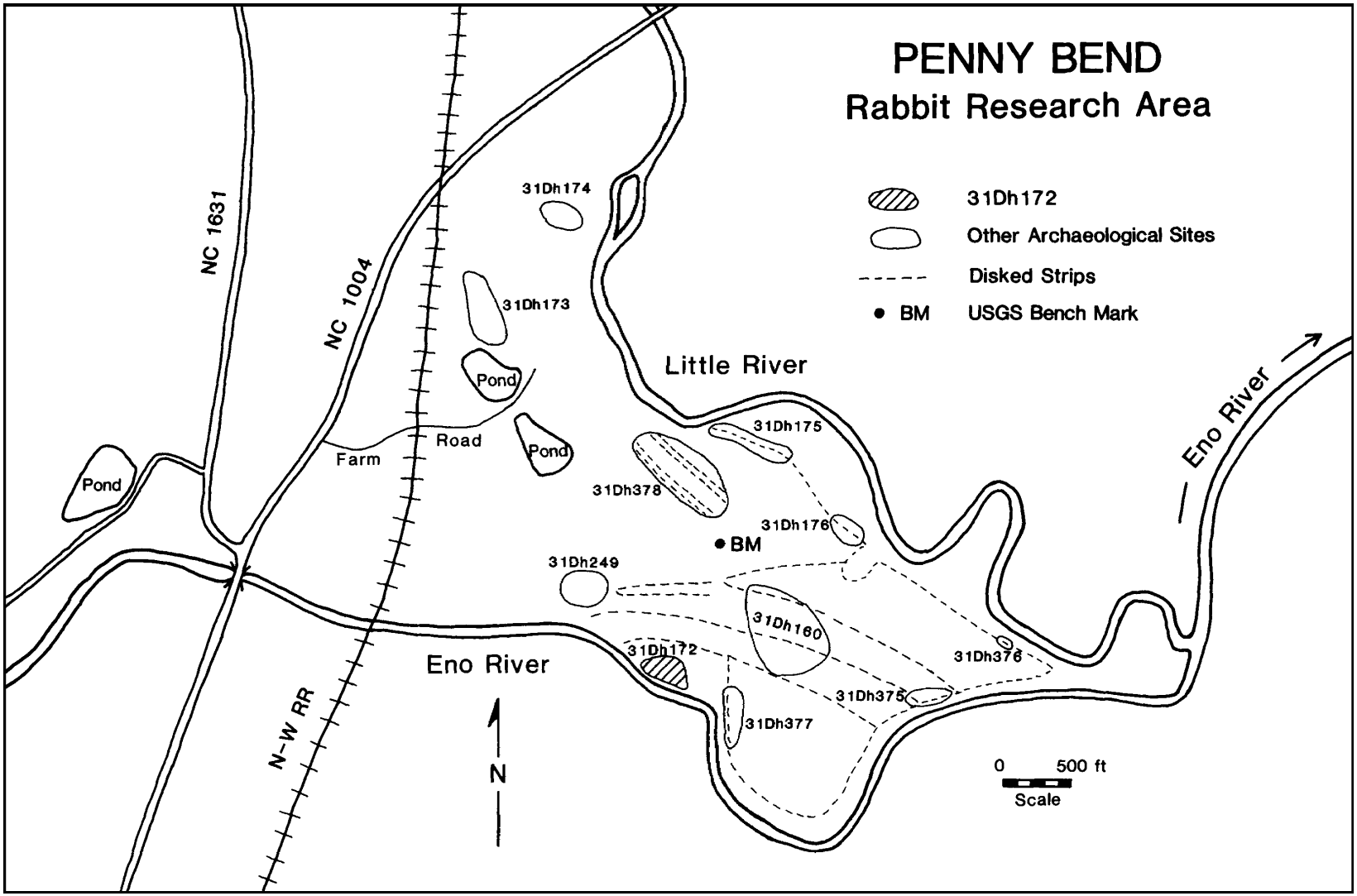

Figure 14. Penny Bend Rabbit Research Area.

which is located in a bend of the Eno River just downstream from the confluence. At this site, a single black glass trade bead, measuring 7 mm in diameter, was recovered in a shovel test by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. (Thomas Hargrove, personal communication). Also recovered from the site was a small triangular projectile point and two curvilinear complicated-stamped grit-tempered sherds. RLA investigations at this site are described in Chapter VII.

Another candidate site was 31Dh172 (Figure 15) in the Penny Bend Rabbit Research Area at the confluence of the Eno and Little rivers. The only possible Contact period artifact observed in a surface collection from this site is a black fine-grained slate biface with no cortex material (Graham 1973). The artifact, resembling an attempt to manufacture a gun flint, measures 10 mm thick by 32 mm long by 20 mm wide and is worked on all four edges except along 15 mm of the long side which may represent the striking platform. A similar artifact was recovered at 31Or11 by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (Linda Carnes, personal communication). Directly across the Eno River, to the south, Mike Cable (personal communication) found one or two kaolin pipe fragments. One hundred twenty-one sherds collected by Graham (1973) could be identified by surface treatment. Fifteen were plain, 53 were net impressed, 13 were cord marked, 15 were fabric impressed, two were simple stamped, two were check stamped, two were complicated stamped, and 19 were brushed. The diversity of surface treatments in the Graham collection from this spatially restricted site is impressive, and was thought to possibly reflect a multi-ethnic occupation since Lawson indicated that Adshusheer was occupied by "the Shoccories, mixt with the Enoe-Indians, and those of the Nation of Adshusheer" (Lefler 1967:61).

William Autry (personal communication) excavated four 5x5 foot

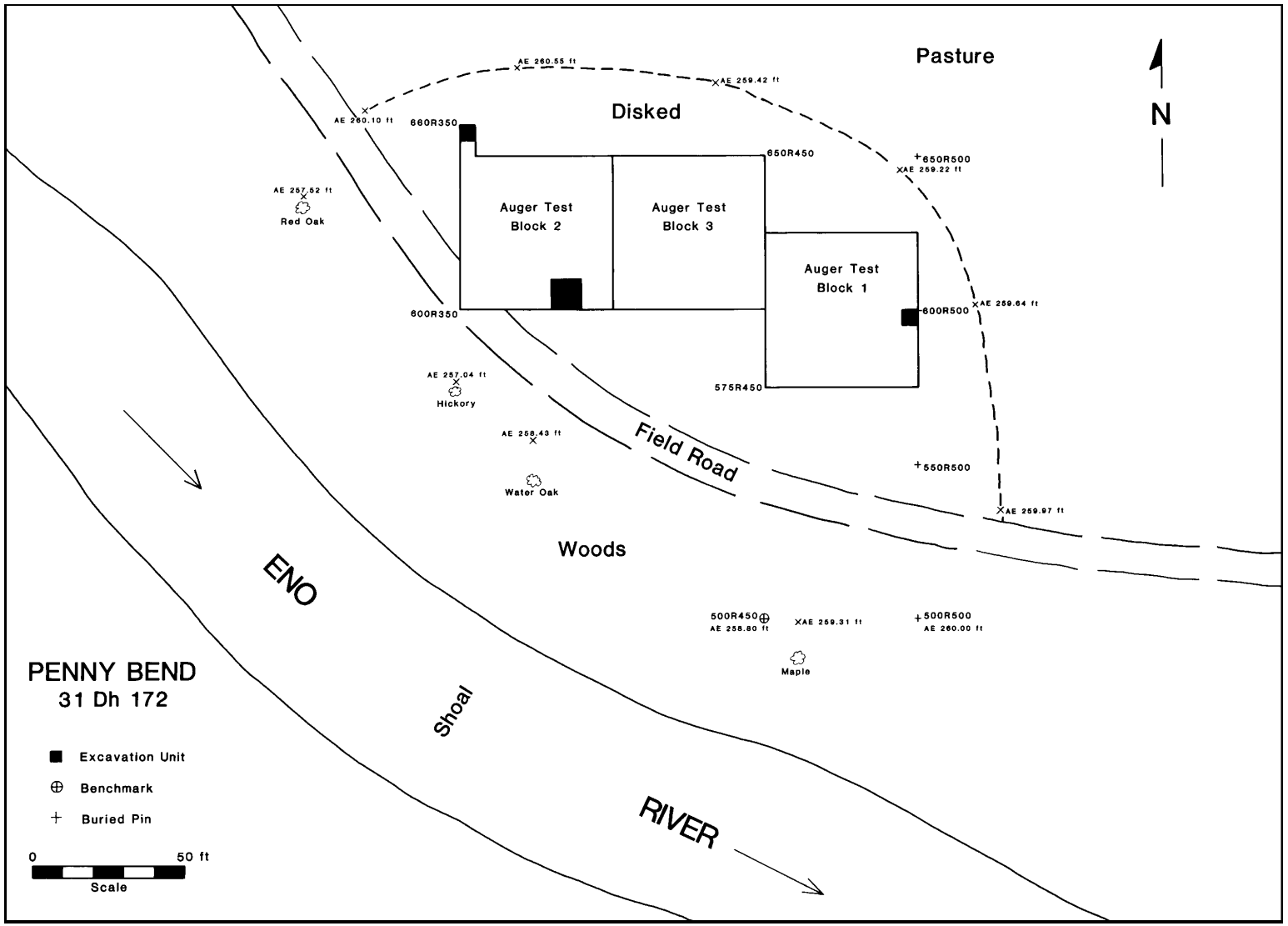

Figure 15. Penny Bend: 31Dh172.

squares at 31Dh172 in 1975-1976. One of these squares contained a posthole and another contained the bottom of a plow-smeared feature. Although Autry (1975) had suggested this site was Eno Town, it seemed more likely that it could be Adshusheer since it is not on the main Trading Path (cf. McCollough et al. 1980).

Methodology

Prior to our work at 31Dh172, the site was disked through the courtesy of the North Carolina Wildlife Commission. On September 24, 1985, it was surface collected for 130 person-minutes. Visibility was fair with 70 percent of the surface clear of vegetation, light conditions being 90 percent of optimal, and rainfall 20 percent of optimal. Artifacts appeared to be most concentrated in the central, lowest area of the disked plot. A few large sherds were also found at the western-most edge of the disked area.

On October 1, 1985, a second surface collection was made which confirmed the initial impression about areas of highest artifact concentrations. A grid was established on the site by setting aluminum pins in the subsoil at 50-ft intervals along a magnetic north line from the edge of the cleared area near the river (500R500) to a point just outside the cleared area on the north (650R500). Also, a rough map of the site was constructed using a transit and stadia rod. Next, a 50 foot square Test Block 1 was situated so that it encompassed the eastern portion of the low, central portion of the disked area where artifacts appeared to be most concentrated. A surface collection was made over the Test Block and a grid with 2.5-ft intervals was established within the block. In order to locate features within Test Block 1, soil cores were obtained at 2.5-ft intervals on the grid by using a 1-inch soil

auger. A normal soil profile consisted of a light brown very sandy loam approximately one foot deep overlying a yellowish very sandy loam subsoil. Any auger tests that varied from this normal profile or which contained aboriginal potsherds were considered positive and were plotted on graph paper. A line of positive tests trending from about 575R460 to about 607.5R500 contained more organic sandy loam with occasional fragments of what appeared to be fired clay or charcoal. Lenses of coarse sand were also encountered along this line. The densest concentration of such positive tests appeared to be centered near a 5-ft square whose southeast corner was 595R500. Subsequently, this square was excavated to learn more about the nature of the line of anomalous tests. The plowzone from 595R500 contained both aboriginal and recent Euroamerican artifacts (see Appendices I and J). Plowzone (Level 1) was the loose soil from recent disking. Level 2 was a compact, dark sandy soil with charcoal. As with Level 1, Level 2 was plow disturbed and contained both aboriginal and 20th-century Euroamerican artifacts. The top of Level 3 exhibited bands of variable soils trending from southwest to northeast. The square was troweled, photographed, and drawn at the top of Level 3, and then approximately .2 foot of soil was shovel skimmed from the top of Level 3. At this stage, it became clear that a 20th-century disturbance, possibly a barn foundation, was present in the square. As a consequence, excavations were terminated, the square was re-troweled, photographed, drawn, and then backfilled.

After completing Square 595R500, it appeared that all the anomalous soil profiles recorded in Test Block 1 were from modern disturbance. Instead of setting out another auger block, the decision was made to excavate a 5x5 foot square on a portion of the site where aboriginal artifacts were concentrated on the surface. As previously noted, the

western portion of the disked area had produced several large sherds. This area was re-examined and the 5x5 foot square with its southeast corner at 655R355 was found to have several large sherds and a Woodland projectile point fragment on its surface. Prior to excavating the square it was augered at 2.5-ft intervals. Although these auger tests were all negative, the relatively high topographic situation of the square in addition to its surface artifacts suggested that it would be informative. Level 1 was the recently disked plowzone, within which aboriginal artifacts were fairly abundant. Level 2 appeared to be an older plowzone, perhaps formed by subsoiling. Plowzone extended to a depth of 18 inches in the square. There appeared to be an increase in fabric-marked ceramics with depth suggesting stratified multiple components. All artifacts from the square were aboriginal. It was troweled, photographed, and drawn at the top of subsoil. Four light stains might represent postholes, but a larger area would have to be opened to be certain. A vague stain in the northwest corner of the square contained charcoal flecks and small fragments of what may be fired clay.

The great depth of the plowzone in Square 655R365 suggested that the discovery of features at the site through augering could prove difficult. Not only might the tops of features be plowed away, but the mixing of subsoil and plowzone could be mistaken for a mottled feature or burial fill. Nevertheless, two additional 50 foot square auger test blocks were set out. Auger Test Block 2 had its southeast corner at 600R400 and Auger Test Block 3 had its southeast corner at 600R450. Surface collections were made in both test blocks. Positive auger tests at the north end of Test Block 2 were unclear, but seemed generally similar to those in Test Block 1. The south end of Test Block 2 was

situated upon a low ridge parallel to the river. The ridge was interpreted to be a natural levee. Along the southern edge of the test block, almost every auger test appeared to be unique, perhaps representing complex stratigraphy within the natural levee. One auger test (Positive Test #1) along the southern edge yielded a fragment of charred hickory nut shell. In order to obtain an understanding of the stratigraphy in this area, all auger test results from 600R350 to 600R375 were recorded. Initially, the variable results were interpreted to be the result of natural as opposed to cultural deposits.

Auger Test Block 3 exhibited a trend of positive tests from about 620R445 to 645R405. Most of these tests resembled the modern disturbances encountered in Test Block 1 and, in fact, one such test encountered modern glass (Positive Test #33) and one encountered modern metal fragments (Positive Test #29). A fragment of uncalcined mammalian long bone was recovered from the surface near these tests at 637.5R405. This was the only animal bone found on the surface of the site and is considered to be relatively recent. All other animal bone recovered from excavation were small calcined fragments. None of the auger tests from either Test Block 2 or 3 encountered a definite aboriginal feature.

In a final attempt to evaluate 31Dh172, a 10x10 foot square was excavated to determine whether any architectural features (especially postholes) are present at the site. It was felt that Square 655R355 was probably in an area of the site earlier than the period of our primary interest and Square 595R500 and the area at the north of Test Block 3 were too disturbed to warrant additional excavation. A 10x10 foot square with its southeast corner at 600R390 (Figure 16) was chosen for excavation for several reasons. Because the square was between the two already excavated, it was felt that its contents would provide

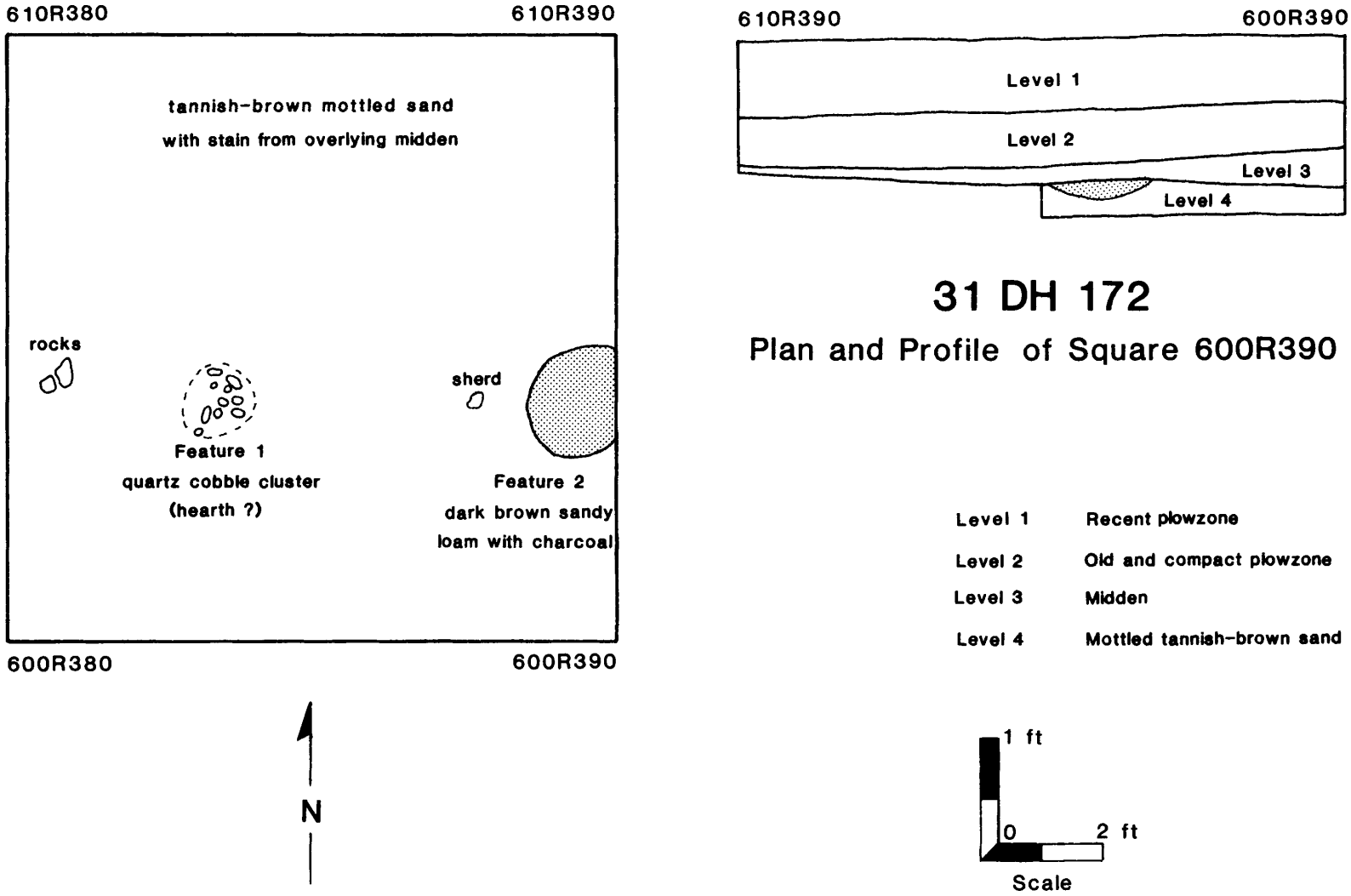

Figure 16. 31Dh172: Plan and Profile of Square 600R390.

information on horizontal distributions of aboriginal artifacts at the site. 600R390 was also on the natural levee where intact stratigraphy might be found and where the highly variable auger tests at the south end of Test Block 2 had been recorded. 600R390 was higher than most of the site and on the perimeter of the known deposits. Consequently, it was thought to represent a suitable locus for a structure away from any potential central plaza.

Level 1 plowzone in 600R390 was unusually rich in lithic materials including both projectile points and debitage. The range of raw materials was diverse, as described below, and included what appears to be a piece of worked chalcedony foreign to the Eno River drainage.

Level 2 plowzone was quite thin and underlain by a dark, organically enriched soil interpreted to be midden (Level 3). Fired clay and small amounts of charcoal were observed at the surface of Level 3. A large piece of possibly charred modern branch penetrated the midden from the west profile. This wood could have entered Level 3 as a branch fall or perhaps was dragged down by plowing or vehicle traffic along the levee. The midden had been moderately plow disturbed with some mixing of overlying soils. The overall integrity of the midden appeared to be fairly good, having been plowed only once or twice. Small amounts of recent glass in Level 2 indicated that there were some intrusions into the midden from above.

The top of Level 3 was troweled and photographed. During troweling, as much of the plow scar disturbance was removed as practical while still retaining as much of the midden in place as possible. The square was not drawn at the surface of the midden since no features or postholes were observed. Plow scars trended from northwest to southeast. The northeast corner of the square appeared to have the

least amount of preserved midden and the southwest corner the most.

Next, the square was divided into four quadrants. The northwest, northeast, and southeast quadrants of the midden were excavated by shovel and dry screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Coarse net-impressed and thin cord-marked pottery seemed to predominate. An abundance of small flakes from a variety of raw materials was also recovered. A side-notched projectile point was recovered from the bottom of the shovel skimming over midden-stained subsoil (Level 4) in the northeast quadrant along the east profile, and another came from the southeast quadrant at an unknown depth within the midden. A small stemmed point with a Morrow Mountain-like hafting element also came from the southeast quadrant, probably from near the bottom of the midden.

Auger tests conducted around the perimeter of the square showed that, although the midden could be seen as a band approximately .4-ft thick, it could easily have been mistaken for plow scars mixed with subsoil. Undoubtedly, the midden extends beyond the limit of excavation and varies in depth. Thus, much of the complex stratigraphy recorded along the southwest border of Test Block 2 could be related to the midden's distribution.

The midden in the southwest quadrant of Square 600R390 was water-screened through 1/16-inch mesh except for three liters isolated as a soil sample, 20 liters water-screened through 1/4-inch mesh water screen, and 20 liters that were floated. Nutshell, numerous small flakes, and small amounts of fragmentary, calcined animal bone were recovered.

A wide range of lithic raw materials (V. Ann Tippitt Personal Communication 1986) was observed from square 600R390 at 31Dh172. The plowzone contained debitage made of quartzite, chalcedony, silicate/

fine-grained tuff, silicate/fine-grained basalt, rhyolite, and chert breccia. Level 2 lithic debris consisted of all of the above except chalcedony. The midden (Level 3) lithic raw material included specimens of quartz, vitric tuff, and welded tuff/silicified argillite in addition to those materials recovered in the plowzone. Aside from the chalcedony, all lithic raw material could have been obtained in the Piedmont.

At the bottom of the midden, a cluster of reddish quartz cobbles (some fractured) was encountered near the center of the 10x10 foot square in the southwest quadrant. It is not known whether the reddish tinge was caused by firing or whether rosy quartzitic cobbles were intentionally collected. No pit was observed associated with the rock cluster (Feature 1) so it is not known whether it was the bottom of a pit or the top of a pile built up on top of Level 4.1 (midden stained subsoil). A single sherd with coarse crushed gneiss temper was recovered during excavation of the feature. All soil excavated was saved as a soil sample. There were 26 quartzitic hearth rocks and one rock that appeared to be of the same material as the sherd tempering, agent. The feature excavation was about one foot in diameter and .25-ft deep. Bottom was defined by the absence of rocks.

There are several plausible interpretations of Feature 1. The feature could be a Morrow Mountain phase hearth similar to Features 112 and 135 at the Warren Wilson site (31Bn29). Thus, the apparent Morrow Mountain projectile point found during excavation could be associated with the possible hearth and the sherd is intrusive from above.

A second interpretation is that the feature is associated with the sherd and gneiss rock. In this case the rock may represent tempering material that was heat treated prior to crushing. Crushed gneiss temper is thought to date to the Early Woodland period in the survey area.

It was noted throughout the excavation of Square 600R390 that most of the rock that appeared to be fire-cracked was quartzitic in composition, thereby throwing doubt on whether any of the rock was actually fire- as opposed to plow-cracked. The fact that this possible hearth was essentially all quartzitic rock indicates a preference for quartzitic hearth rocks. Perhaps much of the other quartzitic rock found in the square was removed from the hearth by plow action.

A third possibility is that the feature represents a cache of reddish quartzitic cobbles, some partially worked. If so, the cobbles may have been intended for tool production. Chronological placement is unknown in this case.

Feature 2 was observed at the top of Level 4.1 (the first .25 foot of Level 4) in the southeast corner of the square and is intrusive into the east profile where it appeared to be capped by the midden. The feature was defined by a slightly dark stain containing some charcoal.

In order to determine whether there was any stratification of ceramics in the square and to examine Feature 2 more closely, the southeast quadrant was excavated another .25 feet. Feature and non-feature soil (Level 4.1) was separately screened through 1/2-inch mesh. Only 15 flakes and seven small rocks were recovered from the feature, and only eight small sherds came from the rest of the quadrant. Thus, it appeared that further excavation would be unproductive given the time available. Feature 2 was still visible as a slightly darker stain at the surface of Level 4.2, and three small rocks were recovered from this surface. Feature 2 may have been a tree, or if cultural, perhaps a borrow pit. Excavation of the feature was terminated at the surface of Level 4.2. Features 1 and 2 were photographed prior to and after excavation.

Troweling did not reveal any postholes at the surface of either Level 4.1 or 4.2 in Square 600R390.

All excavations were backfilled and a permanent benchmark was set at 500R450 in the uncleared strip between the field and river. Aluminum pins at 500R500, 550R500, 600R500, and 650R500 were all driven into the subsoil and left at the site.

While at Penny Bend, advantage was taken of recent disking of strips approximately fifteen feet wide across the bottom land to make surface collections at previously recorded sites and to identify new sites. 31Dh160, 31Dh175, and 31Dh176 were all recollected and sites 31Dh375, 31Dh376, 31Dh377, and 31Dh378 were newly recorded. The most significant discovery during the course of these collections was a piece of reworked honey-colored gunflint from 31Dh176.

Results and Recommendations

31Dh172 appears to be a multi-component pre-Contact aboriginal site with an intrusive 20th-century structure. The presence of a relatively undisturbed midden renders it worthy of preservation. One reason the site may have been continually attractive through prehistoric time is that the shoals adjacent to the site (Figure 15) may have made the site good for fishing. Although the site should not be deeply plowed, shallow disking should not harm any intact subsurface deposits. The Penny Bend area still appears to be a possible location of the site of Adshusheer. This conclusion is given further credence by the discovery of the piece of reworked gun flint from 31Dh175/176. The artifact would seem most likely to have been reworked by an Indian. Researchers working in the area in the future should be cognizant of the possibility of finding such an important site.

Attached to the present report is a copy of the specimen catalogue for recovered materials (2370a846 through 2370m1118). All artifacts and records resulting from the reported archaeological investigation are curated at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Appendix I includes the RLA specimen catalogue for Cate's Ford and Appendix J includes artifact descriptions for specimens not fully described in Appendix I.

CHAPTER X

HAW AND DAN RIVER SURVEY

Haw River: Brickhaven Collections

Initial work in the Haw River drainage in 1985/86 concentrated upon clarification of the following report of a private collection:

> Another possible Middle Contact site is located on the Haw River near Brickhaven in Lee County. At that site, a flintlock pistol, pewter pickle skewers, and pewter pins are reported to have been recovered from a burial (Jimmy and Royce Reeves, personal communication). RLA personnel have not yet located this site" (Simpkins 1985:50).

After some searching, the owners of the cited collection were located, and although the above report was found to incorporate a few minor inaccuracies, the three sites identified (31Ch592, 31Ch603, and 31Ch604) and their respective collections proved to be quite interesting. All three collections were loaned to the RLA where they were cleaned as needed and analyzed. Portions of the collection from 31Ch592 were photographed.

The artifacts cited in the above report were excavated from an apparent trash pit at a previously recorded site (31Ch592). Although near Brickhaven, all three sites proved to be in Chatham rather than Lee County. The burial noted in the above citation appears to have been primarily a surface collection of two plowed-out burials at an adjacent site (31Ch603). The flintlock pistol was determined to be a broken rifle barrel (16.42 mm bore), the pewter pickle skewers were bone handled forks, and the pewter pins were actually brass with tin wash and wire-wound heads. A pistol flint was present in the collection from the site, so the report of a pistol was not wholly inaccurate. The assemblage from 31Ch592 appeared to date to the early eighteenth

century. However, quite interestingly, it also contained a deer antler awl and an aboriginal style pipe stem with metal tooling marks. A complete inventory of the analyzed collection appears in Appendix G. Local tradition (Royce and Jimmy Reeves, personal communication 1986) suggests there was a ford and "trading post" in the area. Could there still have been Indians in the area and were they in contact with the presumed Euro-American occupants of 31Ch592? Perhaps further excavation would clarify the issue, but at present the property on which the site is located is in probate and permission to examine it could not be obtained.

As with 31Dh369, the relationship between a Woodland period aboriginal site and an earlier colonial site is unclear. Within one half-mile of 31Ch592 lies 31Ch603 in the same bottoms. The Woodland component on the site includes a portion of two human skeletons. One is a sub-adult 4-6 years old and the other is an adult 30-40 years old. Although there were no incisors present in the collection, there were one or two fragmentary shell beads and some of the human bone was calcined and some appeared to be copper stained. Thus, the burials are probably aboriginal. Artifacts from the site included three celts and/or fragments, one spherical pecked granite ball with a dimple on one face, one greenish slate polished gorget fragment, and three fragments of polished chloritic schist stone pipe. Woodland lithics included two Badin, one Yadkin, seven eared Yadkin, one Pee Dee Pentagonal, three Caraway, and three Randolph projectile points. Aboriginal ceramic surface treatments of the twelve sherds in the analyzed collection were six indeterminate, three cord-marked, two fabric-marked, and one net-impressed. Overall, the aboriginal assemblage seems to be too early to have influenced the location of a Contact period site. A complete

inventory of the analyzed collection appears in Appendix G.

The third of the analyzed Brickhaven sites is 31Ch604. This site lies about 1000 feet north of 31Ch603 in the same bottoms. 31Ch604 is clearly an early- to mid-nineteenth century site, perhaps associated with a plantation supposed to have been present in the area and mentioned in the will of William Marks about 1847 (Martha Harrington, personal communication 1986). An inventory of the artifacts examined from the site appears in Appendix G.

Upper Haw River Survey

The majority of archaeological survey in 1985/86 to identify and record new aboriginal sites dating from the Late Prehistoric period onward took place in the upper Haw River drainage. Specifically, the area examined was centered north of Burlington in Alamance, Guilford, and Rockingham counties. Survey techniques were identical to those employed in 1984/85 and described in Simpkins (1985:13-15). Map 1 indicates site locations for 1985/86. Descriptions of aboriginal ceramics from these sites is provided in a computer printout attached to the present report as are site forms. The newly described sites and ceramics will eventually be included in analyses similar to those discussed in Simpkins (1985:66-75). At present, however, such analyses are awaiting a more complete compilation of both site and ceramic inventories.

The settlement pattern of the Haw River above Burlington is generally similar to that previously described for the drainage (Simpkins 1985:86-87). It did seem that there was an increase in the number of sites containing assemblages with more plain and/or stamped

aboriginal ceramics than net-impressed surface treatments. Such sites included 31Gf203 (RLA-Gf202c) and 31Rk71 (RLA-Rk69).

Haw River: Re-evaluation of Jordan Lake Sites

In order to increase the inventory of ceramic-bearing aboriginal sites within the Haw River survey area, all RLA surface collections from Jordan Lake reservoir were re-analyzed. Initial analysis of the Jordan Lake ceramics (Smith 1965, McCormick 1970) had been in terms of series and types. Perhaps especially problematic in this regard was the introduction of the "New Hope Series" (Smith 1965:108-118) to describe wares of varying surface treatments but commonly tempered with finely crushed feldspar. Smith (1965:108) suggested that the New Hope series "... appears to represent a transition between the early sand-tempered and later crushed-quartz tempered ceramics of the Carolina Piedmont." However, as Wilson (1976:37) noted: "It would seem that assigning New Hope Series pottery to the Middle Developmental period may have been a bit hasty." Noting the presence of simple-stamping and the preponderance of plain surfaces within Smith's New Hope Series, Wilson suggested that "the placement of New Hope pottery at the end of the Late Developmental period appears to be a viable alternative ..." (Wilson 1976:37) and further suggested (Ibid.) that the series could also represent the Climactic and Historic periods. More recent analysis (Davis 1985) tends to confirm Wilson's suggestions. Thus in order to compare collections from the New Hope basin with other analyzed collections, it was necessary to re-describe them. As with newly recorded Woodland period sites from the Haw River drainage, the New Hope reservoir surface collections will be re-analyzed once site and ceramic inventories are

more complete. A computer printout of the re-described Jordan Lake sites is provided as an attachment to this report.

Dan River Survey

A short period was devoted to survey for new sites along the Dan River and in revisiting previously recorded sites. Also, a day spent in the area with Pete Adkins, an amateur archaeologist from Eden, was very productive in quickly recording a great deal of information (See Appendix F). Site forms, maps, and ceramic descriptions appearing in other parts of this report summarize information on the Dan River sites and areas visited without recording sites.

Wake Forest University Collections and Records

Two visits were made to Wake Forest University in order to examine collections and records pertaining to the survey area and on file at that institution. Both Haw and Dan River ceramic collections were examined and described. Record evaluation augmented RLA information concerning several significant sites in Rockingham and Stokes counties. As with other sites, a computer printout of the described Wake Forest collections is provided as an attachment to this report.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY

This report concludes two years of archaeological survey funded by Survey and Planning grants. Although funding for a third year of survey was requested and approved, circumstances have resulted in the decision by the RLA to forego an additional season of survey.

The project has had several significant results. The inventory of later aboriginal sites within the survey area has been enlarged and information about many poorly documented sites has been improved through both artifact and records examination. Models of aboriginal settlement system change under the influences of European contact have been proposed and, in some cases, testing of these models has begun.

Work is continuing on many phases of the study. Ethnohistoric documents are being re-examined in order to clarify explorer's routes, to ascertain shifting networks of alliance and conflict between aboriginal groups and to determine if place name analysis can reveal the broad patterns of territorial boundaries between aboriginal ethnic groups of the Carolina Piedmont and Interior Coastal Plain.

Work is also proceeding to clarify site function and chronological categories. Much of this work necessitates further ceramic and site record analyses. Chronological classification will be improved through the acquisition of additional radiocarbon dates from suspected Late Prehistoric features. Approximately 200 archaeological sites have been tentatively evaluated during the course of the survey and as many as 100 more will be added to this inventory during the remainder of 1986.

Environmental analysis pertaining to stream segment lengths and

discharge, confluence locations, and floodplain distributions will allow examination of Late Prehistoric intersite settlement patterns from which changes during the Contact period can be measured.

As the Siouan Project proceeds, it is hoped that the results of the survey reported here will also provide insights into the interplay between archaeological and ethnohistoric data as well as between hypothesis generation and testing.

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Appendix A. Site Number Synonymy [continued from Simpkins 1985].

State Site Number(s)	RLA Site Number(s)
31Am176	RLA-Am171
-	RLA-Am173-199 (not yet assigned)
31Am177-198	RLA-Am200-221[1]
31Am199	RLA-Am239[1]
31Am200	RLA-Am172
31Am201-204	None[1]
31Am205	RLA-Am240[1]
31Am206-222	RLA-Am222-238[1]
31Am223-242	RLA-Am241-260
31Ch596-601	None
31Ch602	RLA-Ch512
31Ch603	RLA-Ch513
31Ch604	RLA-Ch514
31Dh372-374	None
None	RLA-Dh346-349
31Dh375-380	RLA-Dh350-355
31Gf200	None
31Gf201-203	RLA-Gf200-202
31Gf204	None
31Gf205-209	RLA-Gf203-207
31Or246	RLA-Or245
31Or247	RLA-Or247
31Or248	RLA-Or246
31Or249	RLA-Or248
31Rk66	None
31Rk67-68	RLA-Rk66-67
31Rk69-70	RLA-Rk84-85
31Rk71-74	RLA-Rk69-72
31Rk75	RLA-Rk68
31Rk76	RLA-Rk83
31Rk77-86	RLA-Rk73-82
31Wa518-519	RLA-Wa299-300[2]

[1]Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project site (McManus and Long 1986).

[2]Wake County not included in 1985 Synonym.

Appendix B. Sites Evaluated During 1985/1986.

State Site Number	RLA Site Number	Status	Tentative Classification
31Am9	RLA-Am9[1] (Saxapahaw 36)	C	LPT
31Am76	RLA-Am76 (WFU-Am63)	C	EC
31Am85	RLA-Am85 (WFU-Am73)	C	LPS
31Am87	RLA-Am87 (WFU-Am75)	C	LPS
31Am90	RLA-Am90 (WFU-Am78)	C	LPS
31Am98	RLA-Am98 (WFU-Am87)	C	LPH
31Am106	RLA-Am106 (WFU-Am97)	C	UW
31Am115	RLA-Am115 (WFU-Am106)	C	UW
31Am130	RLA-Am130 (WFU-Am123)	C	LPS
31Am131	RLA-Am131 (WFU-Am124)	C	UW
31Am133	RLA-Am133 (WFU-Am126)	C	LPS
31Am135	RLA-Am135 (WFU-Am128)	C	EC
31Am154	RLA-Am152 (Grizzle donated collection)	C	LPV
31Am167	RLA-Am162 (Woods and Braxton collections)	C	LPPH
31Am176	RLA-Am171	N,C	LPPH
31Am200	RLA-Am172	A	NC
31Ch8	RLA-Ch8	C	EC
31Ch18	RLA-Ch18	C	UW
31Ch27	RLA-Ch27	C	LPS
31Ch29	RLA-Ch29	C	LPV/ECV
31Ch32	RLA-Ch32	C	EC
31Ch33	RLA-Ch33	C	LPPH
31Ch34	RLA-Ch34	C	LPS
31Ch39	RLA-Ch39	C	EC
31Ch46	RLA-Ch46	C	LPS
31Ch50	RLA-Ch50	C	UW
31Ch55	RLA-Ch55	C	EC
31Ch57	RLA-Ch57	C	EC
31Ch64	RLA-Ch64	C	UW
31Ch72	RLA-Ch72	C	EC
31Ch85	RLA-Ch85	C	LPPH
31Ch87	RLA-Ch87	C	UW
31Ch88	RLA-Ch88	C	UW
31Ch95	RLA-Ch95	C	LPS
31Ch96	RLA-Ch96	C	LPS
31Ch97	RLA-Ch97	C	UW
31Ch98	RLA-Ch98	C	UW
31Ch100	RLA-Ch100	C	EC
31Ch102	RLA-Ch102	C	UW
31Ch103	RLA-Ch103	C	EC
31ch105	RLA-Ch105	C	UW
31ch124	RLA-Ch124	C	UW
31Ch142	RLA-Ch142	C	UW

Appendix B Continued.

State Site Number	RLA Site Number	Status	Tentative Classification
31Ch151	RLA-Ch151	C	EC
31Ch152	RLA-Ch152[2]	C	LPS
31Ch208	RLA-Ch208[2]	C	NC
31Ch209	RLA-Ch209	C	NC
31Ch230	RLA-Ch230	C	LPS
31Ch254	RLA-Ch254	C	EC
31Ch265	RLA-Ch265	C	LPS
31Ch267	RLA-Ch267	C	LPS
31Ch273	RLA-Ch273	C	EC
31Ch301	RLA-Ch301	C	LPS
31h592	RLA-Ch509	C	EC
31Ch602	RLA-Ch512	A	NC
31Ch603	RLA-Ch513	N,C	LPS
31Ch604	RLA-Ch514	A	NC
31Dh31	RLA-Dh31	C	LPS
31Dh33	RLA-Dh33	C	EC
31Dh35	RLA-Dh35	C	EC
31Dh160	RLA-Dh160	R,C	UW
31Dh172	RLA-Dh172	R,C	LPV
31Dh175/176	RLA-Dh175/176[3]	R,C	LPPH
31Dh249	RLA-Dh249	R,C	UW
31Dh369	RLA-Dh344	R,C	LPPH
31Dh375	RLA-Dh350	A	NC
31Dh376	RLA-Dh351	N,C	UW
31Dh377	RLA-Dh352	N,C	PS
31Dh378	RLA-Dh353	N,C	PS
31Dh379	RLA-Dh354	N,C	LPS
31Dh380	RLA-Dh355	A	NC
31Gf28	RLA-Gf28 (WFU-Gf28)	C	LPH
31Gf29	RLA-Gf29	R,C	LPT
31Gf152	RLA-Gf152 (WFU-Gf31)	C	LPS
31Gf153	RLA-Gf153 (WFU-Gf33)	C	LPS
31Gf155	RLA-Gf155 (WFU-Gf35)	C	UW
31Gf157	RLA-Gf157 (WFU-Gf37)	C	LPS
31Gf201	RLA-Gf200	A	NC
31Gf202	RLA-Gf201	A	NC
31Gf203	RLA-Gf202	N,C	PPH
31Gf205	RLA-Gf203	N,C	EC
31Gf206	RLA-Gf204	A	NC
31Gf207	RLA-Gf205	A	NC
31Gf208	RLA-Gf206	N,C	LPPH
31Gf209	RLA-Gf207	A	NC
31Or232	RLA-Or232	R,C	PV
31Or233	RLA-Or233	R,C	LPV
31Or243	RLA-Or243	C	LPPH

Appendix B continued.

State Site Number	RLA Site Number	Status	Tentative Classification
31Or246	RLA-Or245	N,C	LPS
31Or247	RLA-Or247	N,C	LPS
31Or248	RLA-Or246	N,C	PS
31Or249	RLA-Or248	A	NC
31Rk7	RLA-Rk7	R,C	LPH
31Rk24	RLA-Rk24 (WFU-Rk2)	C	PS
31Rk25	RLA-Rk25 (WFU-Rk3)	C	LPS
31Rk41	RLA-Rk41 (WFU-Rk4)	C	LPPH
31Rk62	RLA-Rk62	R,C	LPH
31Rk67	RLA-Rk66	N,C	LPS
31Rk68	RLA-Rk67	N,C	LPS
31Rk69	RLA-Rk84	N,C	LPPH
31Rk70	RLA-Rk85	N,C	LPH
31Rk71	RLA-Rk69	N,C	PPH
31Rk72	RLA-Rk70	N,C	LPS
31Rk73	RLA-Rk71	A	NC
31Rk74	RLA-Rk72	A	NC
31Rk75	RLA-Rk68	N,C	EC
31Rk76	RLA-Rk83	N,C	UW
31Rk77	RLA-Rk73	N,C	LPS
31Rk78	RLA-Rk74	N,C	LPS
31Rk79	RLA-Rk75	N,C	LPPH
31Rk80	RLA-Rk76	A	NC
31Rk81	RLA-Rk77	A	NC
31Rk82	RLA-Rk78	N,C	UW
31Rk83	RLA-Rk79	N,C	LPS
31Rk84	RLA-Rk80	A	NC
31Rk85	RLA-Rk81	A	NC
31Rk86	RLA-Rk82[2]	N,C	UW
31Sk93	RLA-Sk93 (WFU-Sk7)	C	NC
31Sk97	RLA-Sk97 (WFU-Sk11)	C	LPS
31Sk128	RLA-Sk128 (WFU-Sk49)	C	LPS
-	RLA-Vir290	N,C	EC
31Wa518	RLA-Wa-299	A	NC
31Wa519	RLA-Wa-300	A	NC

Status Codes: A - New site without aboriginal ceramics
C - Aboriginal ceramics described
N - New site with Woodland ceramics
R - Revisited site.

Appendix B Continued.

Tentative Classification Codes:

LPS	- Late Prehistoric Small
LPPH	- Late Prehistoric Possible Hamlet
LPH	- Late Prehistoric Hamlet
LPV	- Late Prehistoric Village
LPT	- Late Prehistoric Town
EC	- Early Ceramic
UW	- Unknown Woodland
NC	- No Aboriginal Ceramics
ECV	- Early Contact Village
PS	- Protohistoric Small
PPH	- Protohistoric Possible Hamlet
PV	- Protohistoric Village

[1]This collection is actually from Saxapahaw 36 (and is recorded as such on the ceramic printout), a site which has not yet been determined to be the same as 31Am9.

[2]Artifacts catalogued as aboriginal sherds were identified as rocks or historic sherds during re-analysis.

[3]Coded for sherd analysis as Dh175X. Sites re-collected together before it was realized they were recorded as separate sites.

Appendix C. All Areas Field Checked with New Sites.

Topo Name/No.	Site #	RLA #	Collection Variables: Light	Rain	Range	Vege-tation	Man-Minutes	Tests/Comments
Burlington 8a	31Am176	RLA-Am171a	100	90	100	90	120	
Burlington 8b	31Am176	RLA-Am171b	100	60	100	20	20	
Chapel Hill -	31Or246	RLA-Or245	100	80	100	1	90	
Chapel Hill 4	31Or249	RLA-Or248	100	100	100	100	120	
Hillsborough -	31Or248	RLA-Or246	-	-	-	0	-	Wilson House Site: Shovel & auger testing; see text.
Hillsborough -	31Or247	RLA-Or247	-	-	-	0	-	6 unscreened shovel tests; 4 positive.
Mebane 6	31Am200	RLA-Am172	100	80	100	1	30	5 unscreened shovel tests.
NE Durham 4a	31Dh379	RLA-Dh354	-	-	-	0	-	10 shovel tests through 1/2" mesh. All positive.
NE Durham 5	31Dh380	RLA-Dh355	50	100	100	100	30	
NE Eden PA1	31Rk69	RLA-Rk84	90	80	100	100	36	See SE Eden PA1: Appendix F.
Ossipee 1	31Gf201	RLA-Gf200	90	50	30	70	50	
Ossipee 3	31Gf202	RLA-Gf201	100	100	100	100	40	
Ossipee 4	31Gf205	RLA-Gf203	100	1	100	100	30	First visit.
Ossipee 4	31Gf205	RLA-Gf203	100	100	100	100	64	Second visit.
Ossipee 5	31Gf206	RLA-Gf204	100	1	100	95	40	First visit.
Ossipee 5	31Gf206	RLA-Gf204	100	100	100	100	50	Second visit.
Ossipee 7a	31Gf203a	RLA-Gf202a	90	30	100	95	40	
Ossipee 7b	31Gf203b	RLA-Gf202b	90	85	100	95	30	
Ossipee 7c	31Gf203c	RLA-Gf202c	100	90	100	95	72	
Ossipee 7d	31Gf203d	RLA-Gf202d	100	85	100	95	20	
Ossipee 8	31Gf207	RLA-Gf205	100	100	100	100	50	
Ossipee 9	31Gf208	RLA-Gf206	100	100	100	100	136	
Ossipee 11	31Gf209	RLA-Gf207	100	100	100	100	66	
Raleigh East 2c	31Wa518	RLA-Wa299	100	100	100	50	40	
Raleigh East 3a	31Wa519	RLA-Wa300	100	70	100	80	39	Robbie Riggs has a collection of Archaic points from the field just west of here. Derek Foote thought this was where Riggs had found a "white pipe" fragment in a single small pothole. There are kaolin pipe stems in Riggs' collection, but their provenience is uncertain.
Reidsville 1	31Rk77	RLA-Rk73	100	90	100	20	48	
Reidsville 2	31Rk78	RLA-Rk74	100	100	100	90	67	
Reidsville 3	31Rk79	RLA-Rk75	100	100	100	90	75	
Reidsville 4	31Rk80	RLA-Rk76	100	100	100	50	12	
Reidsville 5	31Rk81	RLA-Rk77	100	100	100	30	36	
Reidsville 6	31Rk82	RLA-Rk78	100	100	100	90	70	Main portion of 31Rk82.
Reidsville 7	31Rk82	RLA-Rk78	100	100	100	90	18	Thin scatter of material.
Reidsville 8	31Rk83	RLA-Rk79	90	100	100	100	10	Thin scatter of material.
Reidsville 9	31Rk83	RLA-Rk79	90	100	100	100	88	Main portion of 31Rk83.
Reidsville 10a	31Rk84	RLA-Rk80a	100	80	100	40	20	
Reidsville 10b	31Rk84	RLA-Rk80b	100	100	100	60	20	
Reidsville 10c	31Rk84	RLA-Rk80c	100	100	100	100	10	

Appendix C Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Site #	RLA #	Collection Variables: Light	Rain	Range	Vege-tation	Man-Minutes	Tests/Comments
Reidsville 10d	31Rk84	RLA-Rk80d	100	100	100	100	6	
Reidsville 14	31Rk85	RLA-Rk81	100	100	100	100	10	Time is for general surface collection only. Does not include time spent in cache area.
Reidsville 15a	31Rk86	RLA-Rk82a	100	95	100	100	20	
Reidsville 15b	31RkS6	RLA-Rk82b	100	100	100	100	10	
SE Eden 1	31Rk67	RLA-Rk66	90	100	100	90	120	
SW Eden 2a	31Rk68	RLA-Rk67a	60	30	100	30	100	SW Eden 2a & 2b timed together.
SW Eden 2b	31Rk68	RLA-Rk67b	60	50	100	30	-	SW Eden 2a & 2b timed together.
Williamsburg 2a1 & 2a2	31Rk71	RLA-Rk69	100	20	100	100	60	
Williamsburg 2b1	31Rk71	RLA-Rk69	80	30	100	100	120	
Williamsburg 2b2	31Rk72	RLA-Rk70	80	30	100	100	44	
Williamsburg 2c1	31Rk73	RLA-Rk71	80	30	100	70	70	
Williamsburg 2c2	31Rk74	RLA-Rk72	80	40	100	100	70	
Williamsburg 3a	31Rk75	RLA-Rk68	90	80	100	20	36	
Williamsburg 3b	31Rk75	RLA-Rk68	90	70	100	10	38	
Williamsburg 4	31Rk76	RLA-Rk83	100	40	100	100	48	

Appendix D. All Areas Field Checked Without Site Identification.

Topo Name/No.	Comments	Collection Variables				
		Light	Rain	Range	Vege-tation	Man-Minutes
Mayodan 1*	In Pines, 11/26/85.	-	-	-	0	-
Mayodan 2*	In unharvested corn & soybeans, 11/26/85.	-	-	-	0	-
Mayodan 3*	Mostly in pasture (perhaps some cover crops), 11/26/85.	-	-	-	0	-
Mebane 5a	Marked as "5" on Branch maps. Should be NE of Riverside Ch. rather than in SW corner of quadrangle. Soil ranged from tan sandy clay to reddish clay.	100	30	100	100	30
NE Durham 5a	This area, although it looks good on the map, generally appears too low for a good site. Five shovel tests placed along natural levee adjacent to river. Fill screened through 1/2" mesh. Site appears to have been cultivated about 35 years ago. Old drainage ditches still present.	-	-	-	0	-
Ossipee 2	Orange clay loam.	90	1	100	100	20
Ossipee 6	Whitish sandy loam. Two medium-sized flakes of coarse gray felsite with very small black phenocrysts observed but not collected.	70	90	5	5	20
Ossipee 10	Very deep sand.	100	100	100	40	4
Raleigh East 1	Saprolitic sand.	100	100	100	50	4
Raleigh East 2a	Wet sandy, silt loam.	100	100	100	50	14
Raleigh East 2b	Wet sandy, silt loam.	100	100	100	50	28
Raleigh East 3b	Informant (Derek Foote who visited area with RLA personnel on 2/6/86) reported that Robbie Riggs collected points, pottery, and pipestem from somewhere in this vicinity. Raleigh East 3b was as close as he knew to the actual collection area. Riggs (visited by RLA on 2/24/86 when a portion of his collection was briefly examined) claims the following inventory of materials from the field collected over a period of nine years just south of Raleigh East 3b: a reconstructable Early Woodland vessel, complicated stamped sherds (several water-worn), a cache of Badin points, musket balls (about 32 & 58 caliber), a ca.1780-1820 pipe bowl, and about 22 flat, round shell beads. Riggs reports his uncle has polished stone pipe fragments (one with nose & eyes carved on it) from the site and that Derek Foote has a flintlock hammer and possible gunflint.	100	90	100	80	15
Reidsville 10e	Light, gravelly sand overlying and patchily	100	100	100	100	10

Appendix D Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Comments	Collection Variables: Light	Rain	Range	Vege-tation	Man-Minutes
	distributed over reddish clay loam.					
Reidsville 10f	Reddish gravelly sandy clay loam.	100	100	100	100	4
Reidsville 12	Eroded sandy clay loam.	90	100	100	50	10
Saxapahaw 40	One long greenish felsitic secondary flake with clear striking platform discarded. Found on edge of excavated garbage hole on south perimeter of cleared area just south of bridge. Restriction on range due to walking along wooded path south of cleared field.	100	100	10	90	60
SE Eden 2	Rockier & lower than SE Eden 1.	90	100	100	90	10
SE Eden 3	Natural levee. An ambiguous flake not collected.	90	100	100	90	30
SE Eden 4*	Overgrown.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 2c	Silty sand loam.	60	30	100	-	30
SW Eden 3*	Now grass on 11/26/85.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 4*	Unharvested corn on 11/26/85.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 5*	Unharvested corn on 11/26/85.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 6*	Unharvested corn on 11/26/85.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 7*	Pasture, now grass, & possibly soybeans on 11/26/85. Essentially same location as SW Eden PA3.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 8*	Private road leading to locked gate.	-	-	-	-	0
SW Eden 9*	Permission given to examine by Clarence Galloway on 2/13/86.	-	-	-	-	0
Williamsburg 3c	Orange brown sandy clay.	90	70	100	5	14

* Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps at their request.

Appendix E. New and Recollected Sites (see Map 1).

Category	Site #	RLA #
I. New Sites With Aboriginal Ceramics[1]		
	31Am176	RLA-Am171
	31Ch603	RLA-Ch513
	31Dh376	RLA-Dh351
	31Dh377	RLA-Dh352
	31Dh378	RLA-Dh353
	31Dh379	RLA-Dh354
	31Gf203	RLA-Gf202
	31Gf205	RLA-Gf203
	31Gf208	RLA-Gf206
	31Or246	RLA-Or245
	31Or247	RLA-Or247
	31Or248	RLA-Or246
	31Rk67	RLA-Rk66
	31Rk68	RLA-Rk67
	31Rk69	RLA-Rk84
	31Rk70	RLA-Rk85
	31Rk71	RLA-Rk69
	31Rk72	RLA-Rk70
	31Rk75	RLA-Rk68
	31Rk76	RLA-Rk83
	31Rk77	RLA-Rk73
	31Rk78	RLA-Rk74
	31Rk79	RLA-Rk75
	31Rk82	RLA-Rk78
	31Rk83	RLA-Rk79
	31Rk86	RLA-Rk82
II. New Sites Without Aboriginal Ceramics[1]		
	31Am200	RLA-Am172
	31Ch602	RLA-Ch512
	31Ch604	RLA-Ch514
	31Dh375	RLA-Dh350
	31Dh380	RLA-Dh355
	31Gf201	RLA-Gf200
	31Gf202	RLA-Gf201
	31Gf206	RLA-Gf204
	31Gf207	RLA-Gf205
	31Gf209	RLA-Gf207
	31Or249	RLA-Or248
	31Rk73	RLA-Rk71
	31Rk74	RLA-Rk72
	31Rk80	RLA-Rk76
	31Rk81	RLA-Rk77
	31Rk84	RLA-Rk80

Appendix E Continued.

Category	Site #	RLA #
	31Rk85	RLA-Rk81
	31Wa518	RLA-Wa299
	31Wa519	RLA-Wa300
III. Recollected Sites With Aboriginal Ceramics.		
	31Dh160	RLA-Dh160
	31Dh172	RLA-Dh172[2]
	31Dh175/176	RLA-Dh175/176
	31Dh249	RLA-Dh249
	31Dh369	RLA-Dh344
	31Gf29	RLA-Gf29
	31Or232	RLA-Or232
	31Or233	RLA-Or233
	31Rk7	RLA-Rk7
	31Rk62	RLA-Rk62

[1]See attached state site forms.

[2]Sites collected together before their separate identity known. Ceramic printout lists as "Dh175X."

Appendix F. Reports, Rumors, and Unvisited Sites.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
Colon 1	Michael Barber: Occaneechi District Scout Leader Home (after 6:00 PM) 774-4970. Wife works on UNC campus 966-4347.	Owns land at confluence of Rocky and Deep Rivers. Knows Jimmy Reeves who told Barber that there was Indian midden on the site.	Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.
	Royce & Jimmy Reeves through Roy Dickens	An individual named Ted Lawrence of Sanford may own a copper bracelet and pottery from this site. Midden present at confluence of Rocky and Deep rivers.	This report is somewhat confused with a report about Kirk Casey and the Little River below Sanford near Lemon Springs and "left to the end of Coon Hunting Club Rd."
Efland 3	William O. Autry, RLA 1975, Durham Co. Reconnaissance Report	Interior scraped, exterior incised (brushed?) shoulder shards from this vicinity. Duke student collected elbow pipes from vicinity or site in Durham. Unclear from ref. which area is meant.	In text, Occaneechi Trail conjectured to have crossed Eno River between here and Sevenmile Creek. On 1/23/86, person in last house on left before County Road 1306 becomes trail informed RLA personnel that field shown on W side of river at ford in 1968 is now pine thicket.
Efland 4	Forest Hazel	Local tradition holds that there was, at one time, an Indian cemetery marked with plain stones just south of U.S. 70 on the west side of Eno River. RLA reconnaissance of area in 1/23/86 unable to confirm this report. Old pile of flattish stones (perhaps from old structure) seen, but no indication of a cemetery.	Hazel will try to clarify this report with his informants (2/27/86). Not marked on Archaeology Branch maps.
Lake Brandt PA1 (31Gf29)	Pete Adkins, Dolores Hall	Although the UNC-RLA Lake Brandt 1951 topographic quadrangle shows 31Gf29 to be in the wooded floodplain of the Haw River just below its confluence with Mears Fork, it seems extremely likely that the actual location of the site is as indicated at PA1 (Branch map location already changed to reflect this information). Adkins calls this the "County Line Site" and reports it is heavily collected and that "everyone in Greensboro knows about it." The field across the road to the NW is said to be only lightly scattered with artifacts. Dolores Hall reports that human skull and rib fragments were found on a later visit.	Visited by RLA and Pete Adkins, 4/29/86. Collected for 60 person-minutes. Vegetation and Range=100, Light and Rain=90. Variable soils: red to brown clay loams. May be midden pockets present. At least one pit probably exposed by plowing and was collected separately. Pit location was approx. 50 ft south and 40 ft east of the NW corner of the field. Shell and animal bone were present in feature vicinity and a soil sample was taken. Small flakes were abundant at the site. Only a small portion were collected. A pile of discarded flakes was observed. The site had recently been collected by

Appendix F Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
		to the site with Adkins. Both marginella and cut shell beads were present on the site. The Archaeology Branch may test this site.	others.
Mayodan PA1	Pete Adkins	Aboriginal pottery, mussel shell, pits, and "white quartz" Clovis point approximately 6 cm long and having ground edges at base reported.	Clovis identification reported confirmed by Richard Gravely and Steve Claggett.
Mayodan PA2	Pete Adkins	Probable fish weir/trap.	
Mayodan PA3	Pete Adkins	Probable fish weir/trap.	
Moncure 1	Martha Harrington	31Ch592 and RLA-Ch509 (previously recorded site).	See text and Appendix G.
Moncure 2	Martha Harrington	31Ch603 and RLA-Ch513 (newly recorded site).	See text and Appendix G.
Moncure 3	Martha Harrington	31Ch604 and RLA-Ch514 (newly recorded site).	See text and Appendix G.
NE Eden PA2	Pete Adkins	Possible site.	Stain can be seen from road at 31Rk69, but Adkins says this is not midden. NE Eden PA1-NE Eden PA7 are in large bottom called "Happy Home."
NE Eden PA3	Pete Adkins	Shell, bone, pottery, Yadkin point.	Adkins has dug into "midden" on low knoll. Site about size of football field.
NE Eden PA4	Pete Adkins	Small site on levee.	
NE Eden PA5	Pete Adkins	"Pretty good site."	
NE Eden PA6	Pete Adkins	Small Woodland site with ceramics, shell, bone, and projectile points.	
NE Eden PA7 31Rk70:RLA-Rk85	Pete Adkins	"Pretty fair site." One of the largest in "Happy Home."	Not visited by RLA but collections donated by Pete Adkins.
NE Eden PA8	Pete Adkins, Wake Forest Univ. files	Described as larger than Rk1. Midden stain at site said to be clearly visible in surrounding reddish loam. Wake Forest Univ. files call WFU-Rk9 the "Dick Smith Site" as reported by Fred Hughes, who compiles county historical maps. Descriptions of the site in the WFU files indicate that it has Yadkin, Uwharrie, and	This site has been previously potted, especially by Jim Reynolds and Ed Paisley. This site and NE Eden PA9 apparently represent WFU-Rk9 & WFU-Rk40 although the order of match is presently unknown. WFU-Rk9 is 31Rk44 & RLA-Rk44. Drawings of the artifacts shown in the WFU file photos are reproduced on the

Appendix F Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
		Caraway components and a possible palisade. Small, round posthole patterns are reported. No daub, many grubbing tools and hoes, 37 burials (12 in common pit) reported. The WFU files contain a photograph of artifacts from this site, depicting a small, smoothed net-impressed jar with 2 rows of reed punctations, 1 alate slate pipe with incisions, 1 ceramic ladle, 1 toy vessel, marginella (?) beads, large and small shell disk beads, small barrel-shaped beads (some probably columella), and a long triangular projectile point.	Rockingham County historical map (Hughes 1977). See also Stewart (1977a & b) and Edmonston (1976) for reports about the site and its excavators. See SE Eden PA3.
NE Eden PA9	Pete Adkins	"Satellite" of PA8. "Pretty good site." Mussel shell, pottery reported.	This is probably WFU-Rk40. See SE Eden PA3.
NW Eden PA1 RLA-Vir290)	Pete Adkins	Barker Rock Shelter in Henry Co., VA. RLA-Vir290 assigned to this site and collection from Adkins "test pit."	According to Adkins, this entire area is full of rock shelters, many of which are being potted.
NW Eden PA2	Pete Adkins	Possible fish weir. Well preserved if not natural formation.	
Pittsboro 1	Royce & Jimmy Reaves	31Ch602/RLA-Ch512	
Price PA1	Pete Adkins	Probable fish weir	
Price PA2	Pete Adkins	Rock overhang and nick point	Adkins felt this was a weir & rock shelter.
Price PA3	Pete Adkins	Paw Paw Creek. Ceramics, triangular proj. pts., Archaic proj. pts., mussel shell.	Jamie Smith owns.
Raleigh East 3b			See Appendix D.
Raleigh East 3c	Derek Foote	This is where Robbie Riggs told Foote the reconstructable Early Woodland vessel was excavated.	
Raleigh East 3d	Derek Foote	Another area where Robbie Riggs told Derek Foote that he collected.	
Reidsville 11/ Williamsburg 6 (owner: 342-0575)	Howard Coleman		Permission to survey vehemently denied. Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.
Reidsville 13		Controlled shooting preserve, NC Wildlife	Possible owners. Miles B. Stadler

Appendix F Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
		Resources Commission License #45.	(349-5531), Leroy Lindsay (349-4406), Ray Stallings (349-9200). Not placed on Arch. Branch maps.
Saxapahaw 35 (31Am165)	Chip Barnard	Barnard believes there may be postholes at this site: 31Am165 (RLA-M160). He reported finding about a dozen Hillsboro type points at the site in about one hour.	
Saxapahaw 36 (31Am9?)	Chip Barnard	Woodland site. Barnard also reports that there was a great deal of gold mining in the Cane Creek area. Followed quartz veins. Large-scale mining in area near confluence of Cane Creek and South Fork. Cairns, trenches, and quartz deposits still visible.	It is still uncertain whether this is 31Am9 or a new site. See Appendix G. for analysis of Barnard collection from this site. Archaic material largely removed from collection by Barnard before analysis.
Saxapahaw 36a	Chip Bernard	Archaic site.	Barnard's collection from Saxapahaw 36 contains some material from this and perhaps other nearby Archaic sites.
Saxapahaw 36b	Chip Barnard	Predominantly Savannah River site.	
Saxapahaw 36c	Chip Barnard	Predominantly Guilford site. Also may be a quarry for some type of black stone.	
Snow Camp 1	Garland P. Stout Alamance & Orange County Historical Map	"Sissepaha Indian Mound" indicated in the vicinity of the left intermittent tributary of Wells Creek below the word "Cane" of "Cane Creek Mountains."	Not recorded on Archaeology Branch maps. Snow Camp 1 was reported as having John Braxton as an informant in 1985. The description was "Now in pines. Late Woodland points." This description should be appended to Snow Camp 2 and deleted from Snow Camp 1.
SE Eden PA1	Pete Adkins	One or more burials washed out after 1972 flood. Animal bone, pottery, periwinkle and mussel shell probably present.	Adkins has walked on the south side of Dan River from SE Eden PA1 (SR700) to NE Eden PA) without seeing anything else.
SE Eden PA2	Pete Adkins	Probably small Woodland site. Pottery and flakes.	May have animal bone, periwinkle, and mussel shell.
SE Eden PA3	Pete Adkins	Can see plowed-through pits. Animal bone, pottery, periwinkle and mussel shell probably present.	Adkins has walked from SE Eden PA3 to NE Eden PA8/PA9 without seeing anything else on the north side of the river.
SE Eden PA4	Pete Adkins	Ceramics present. No pits or other materials noted.	
SW Durham 4	Chip Bernard	Reports finding an unfluted Clovis point	Vicinity of 31Dh1b.

Appendix F Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
		400 yards SE of Interstate 40/NC 54 intersection.	
SW Eden 1		Bottoms in harvested corn on 11/26/85.	Owner is Byrd Ann Jackson (daughter of Mrs. Smothers). Ms. Jackson lives in brick house with wagon wheels in front on SR 2145. First house on right after crossing Dan River (travelling north). Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.
SW Eden PA1	Pete Adkins	Adkins reports full grooved axe, chipped hoes, pottery, discoidals and/or chunkey stones from this area. Also, a possible trade bead found, described as dark color, about 12 mm long, and about 3 mm in cross-section. Not sure whether round or hexagonal in cross-section.	See SW Eden PA2. Lower Sauro Town ??
SW Eden PA2	Pete Adkins	Adkins has not heard of any European trade goods having been recovered here. However, individual who used to tend area told Adkins that in the 1940s there was a midden stain and "Christmas tree points."	See SW Eden PA1. Lower Sauro Town ??
	UNC files (RLA-Rk47)	RLA-Rk47 is marked on file maps as "Exact location unknown." This was later crossed out. However, RLA-Rk47 is indicated as lying in golf course area between SW Eden PA1/PA2. Apparently recorded from WFU-Rk14 record.	
	Wake Forest files (WFU-ft 14)	A Fred Hughes site form for WFU-Rk14 reports that: "Approx. 1/2 mile north of where Smith River runs into Dan River SE of Eden, NC. Site is west of Smith River. Exact location not reported. Recorded on N.C. Highway, USGS SW Eden. Very good site. Lost to excavation due to golf course. When flooded many artifacts uncovered. Trade beads and trade goods plentiful. Probably a Saura (trading w/white man) village."	
	Tim Kirkpatrick (Henderson Street Bar, Chapel Hill)	Homer Wright (Kirkpatrick's uncle) 623-6636 (home) Eden, NC (Wright Co.?). Collected fields around confluence of Dan and Smith rivers before area became a golf course. He may have also once owned some property in this vicinity.	
	Lynnrock Golf Course Members	Several individuals questioned at the golf course all claimed absolutely no knowledge	

Appendix F Continued.

Topo Name/No.	Informant	Description	Comments
		of any trade goods having come from the area despite having played at the course since its inception.	
SW Eden PA3	Pete Adkins	One child burial washed out by flood. Bowl with clay spoon intact. Animal bone and shell present.	Essentially same location as SW Eden 7.
SW Eden PA4	Pete Adkins	Buffalo Creek: Mussel shell, animal bone, ceramics, triangular ppts., Archaic ppts.	
Willamsburg 1	Jake Perkins Farm (342-1270)	If you call beforehand, depending upon conditions, he will allow property to be examined, but only in his company.	Neighbors claim nothing is on his land but also suggest he has chased several arrowhead collectors away. Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.
Williamsburg 5	Fate Huffines (342-2489)	On 3/28/86, permission granted to examine but did not look worth the time.	Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.
Williamsburg 6/ Reidsville 11			See Reidsville 11. Not placed on Archaeology Branch maps.

Appendix G. Inventory of Private Collections Examined during Survey

Site	Description
31Ch592 (RLA-Ch509)	
	Aboriginal Ceramics:
	3 Aboriginal Sherds (computer-coded)
	Lithics:
	1 Projectile Point (with Morrow Mtn.-like base)
	1 Biface - possibly imported flint
	1 Flake (probably imported material)
	7 Flakes
	1 Soapstone (probably unworked)
	4 Rocks
	1 Large country rock (possibly smoke-stained)
	Euroamerican Artifacts:
	6 Red Slip Ware (hard). Ginger color and yellow lines. Probably small bowl with folded rim. British (Staffordshire or Lambeth ware). Compare with Metropolitan ware (cf. Hume 1969:103) which dates ca. 1680-1715.
	2 White Glazed Stoneware (thin): slip dip salt glaze over gray body; pre-1720.
	4 Kaolin pipe bowl fragments; one is a Dutch Gouda pipe (polished bowl) ca 1720-1750
	18 Kaolin pipe stem fragments[1]
	1 Cast Pewter Spoon (in 3 fragments); 18th century
	1 Bone-handled Fork (2 long tines) with two sets of small drilled holes in rhomboid pattern on each side of handle. Ferrous (steel?) blade with slightly pistol-shaped butte. (Late 17th to early 19th century).
	1 Brass Thimble (rather short and light) with pattern-stamped crown; 18th/19th century ? (cf. Hume 1969:256).
	4 Brass Straight Pins (1" long with tin wash and wire-wound heads)
	1 Rifle Barrel fragment (ca. 16.42 mm interior diameter)
	1 Gun Frizzen. Straight, possibly French. (cf. Good 1972:142; figure 30).
	1 Grubbing Hoe (narrow with bit cut off)
	1 Flat ferrous metal (knife blade ?)
	1 Iron Chisel
	1 Nail fragment
	- Miscellaneous metal (ferrous) fragments
	1 Pistol Flint
	5 Wine Bottle fragments (3 large, 2 small); 1 burned/ partially melted; 2 articulating with high kick (jar)
	Other Artifacts:
	1 Deer Antler Awl

Appendix G Continued.

Site	Description

1 Aboriginal-like pipe stem with apparent metal tooling marks running lengthwise. Bore diameter of 9/64 inch.

Shell:

1 Mussel Shell (edge not present)

Animal Bone:

- Animal Bone includes:
  Deer; antler, rt. distal tibia, possible calcarea
  Pig; teeth and jaws
  Cow; metatarsals, teeth and mandibles
  Fish; skull fragments and vertebrae
  Lesser scaup; 1 leg bone
  (Butcher marks on many domestic animal bones)

Carbonized Plant Remains:

- Wood Charcoal (1 bag - ca. 20 g)

31Ch603 (RLA-Ch513)

Aboriginal Ceramics:

12 Aboriginal Sherds (computer-coded)

Lithics:

3 Morrow Mountain projectile points
7 Guilford projectile points
3 Halifax projectile points
5 Savannah River projectile points
7 Eared Yadkin projectile points
2 Badin projectile points
1 Yadkin projectile point
3 Caraway projectile points
1 PeeDee Pentagonal projectile point
3 Small Stemmed (Randolph type) projectile points
7 Bifaces or Preforms
1 Small Biface
1 Unusual biface struck from flat, rounded piece of slate
1 Slate Gorget fragment (polished, greenish)
3 Stone Pipe fragments (polished chloritic schist). Exterior polished, interior bearing striated grooves primarily along long axis; 2 stem (1 possibly bowl?) and 1 bowl fragment
3 Celts/celt fragments
16 Flakes
1 Spherical pecked granitic ball with dimple

Euroamerican Artifacts:

1 Historic sherd (unidentified)
1 piece brick mortar?
1 Bottle Glass (green)

Other Artifacts:

Appendix G Continued.

Site	Description
	1 Shell Bead (possibly 2)
	Human Remains:
	- Human bone fragments: Sub-adult (4-6 yrs) and Adult (30-40 yrs). Some bone calcined; some appears to be copper-stained. No incisors present.
31Ch604 (RLA-Ch514)	
	Lithics:
	1 Quartzite Cobble with battering at both long ends and center of one flat face
	1 Rock (flat schistose)
	1 Quartzite Rock
	1 Black Exotic Flint (gunflint ?)
	1 Banded black and blond exotic cryptocrystalline
	1 Blonde chalcedony (battered)
	Euroamerican Artifacts:
	11 Pearlware (mostly plate)
	8 Historic sherds (yellow and brown slip over red body; yellow interior); probably Moravian; includes wide strap handle (from chamber pot ?) Probably pre-1820 (cf. Quimby 1973:285; Fig. 29)
	7 Whiteware (mostly plate)
4 Creamware	(bowl or chamber pot)
	4 Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware; Green, blue, orange, & brown floral design; Early-Mid 19th century
	2 Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware; Green, blue, pink floral design; Early-Mid 19th century
	5 Blue Transfer Print Whiteware
	4 Shell-Edged Whiteware (3 green, 1 blue); probably 19th century
	5 Annular Whiteware (3 light & dark green, engine-turned with black, orange, and white finger-painted swirls; 2 have blue band at rim with stylized "flying bird" motif in brown)
	5 Miscellaneous Historic Sherds (2 articulating Whiteware sherds with hand-painted green leaves; 3 Annular Whiteware sherds including 1 dark green, 1 cobalt blue, and 1 greenish brown with red oak leaf)
	1 Iron Plate Lock retaining part of lock mechanism on back (cf. Hume 1969:248; specimen # 2) 18th Century?
	1 Iron Hoe Blade (probable 19th century)
	1 Flat Iron
	- Miscellaneous flat iron - 1 bag
	1 Flat Iron fragment with square hole (horse furniture ?)
	2 Large Spikes
	1 Semi-Round "Wedge" with beveled end

Appendix G Continued.

Site	Description
	1 Pewter fragment (curved; reworked spoon blade ?) 1 Type 9 Button (Hume 1969:91) with circular pattern 1 Iron swivel strap (rifle ?) - Nails (both wrought and cut ?) - 1 bag 2 Wire fragments 2 Bottle Glass (green) 2 Bottle Glass (clear; 1 thick; 1 with chromatic patina) 1 Tan stone opaque fine-grained playing marble Animal Bone: - Animal Bone (2 bags) including catfish, deer, cow, pig, and turkey Carbonized Plant Remains: 1 Carbonized Corn Cob fragment Miscellaneous: 2 Fired Clay fragments. 2 Mussel shells (unmodified)
Saxapahaw 36 (Barnard Collection)	
	Aboriginal Ceramics: 66 Aboriginal Sherds (computer-coded). All net-impressed except one coarse fabric-marked Lithics: Barnard said that some of the Archaic points in his collection were from adjacent sites and removed them prior to this analysis. 1 Retouched Flake 2 Caraway-like preforms 2 Caraway-like projectile points 7 Hillsborough-like projectile points 4 Unidentifiable Woodland triangular point fragments 1 Savannah River projectile point Shell: 5 Fresh-water Periwinkle shells Animal Bone: 4 Turtle Shell 7 Deer Bones 1 Bear Scapula Human Bone: 1 Thoracic vertebra (about T10); very fresh, unweathered. Lower ventral portion of centrum clipped by plow or shovel. Virtually no lipping, but definitely mature individual ca. 30 yrs. old. Transverse processes eroded or broken at ends.
31Am164 (RLA-Am143):Steve Woods Collection:	
	Aboriginal Ceramics: Ceramics not computer-coded. 1 Fabric-Impressed Sherd (crushed gneiss temper)

Appendix G Continued.

Site	Description
	1 Fabric-Impressed Rimsherd (coarse crushed qtz temper) Lithics: Archaic projectile points also present in collection but not borrowed for analysis. 17 Randolph projectile points 1 Corner-Notched Biface (chalcedony) 1 Biface (black & white silicate) Euroamerican Artifacts: 1 Glass Bead (black wire-wound); 13 mm wide (across central hole, 11 mm long, and 3 mm diameter hole; late 18th/early 19th century ? Other Artifacts: 1 Atempered sherd with concentric ring incisions/ impressions (Colono ware ?)

[1]Bore diameters in 64th inch: 13 specimens at 4/64, 4 specimens at 5/64, and 1 specimen at 6/64. According to Binford (1978), these diameters yield a mean date of A.D. 1766 and a range (with one standard deviation) of A.D. 1743-1788. However, Harrington (1978:64) notes that: "... for comparable periods, many of the Dutch pipes had smaller stems and smaller stem holes than English pipes." Thus, given that one of the bowl fragments was from a Dutch Gouda pipe, and some of the stems may have also been Dutch, the earlier end of this range may be the more accurate date.

Appendix H. Artifact Inventory: 31Dh369 (RLA-Dh344).

Location	Description
Surface	
	Aboriginal Ceramics:
	12 Indeterminate surface
	12 Indeterminate Net Impressed (mostly scraped interiors)
	1 Knotted Net Impressed
	4 Cord Marked
	29 TOTAL
	Lithics:
	2 Morrow Mountain II projectile points
	1 Guilford projectile point
	1 Savannah River projectile point
	1 Guilford Axe
	1 Morrow Mountain blank
	1 Hillsborough projectile point
	2 Caraway projectile points
	1 Drill from reworked Hillsborough point
	4 Flakes
	4 Bifaces
	5 Sandstone fragments
	1 Welded tuff
	1 Unidentified raw material
	25 TOTAL
	European Artifacts:
	1 Combed Lead Glazed Slipware with coggled rim and buff-colored body: median date of 1733; range ca. 1670-1795
	1 Plain Lead Glazed Slipware with buff-colored body: median date of 1733; range ca. 1670-1795
	2 Delft sherds: 1 with brown hand-painted rim, 1 possibly blue hand-painted; both possibly plate forms; median date of 1720; range ca. 1640-1800
	1 Banded Rhenish Ware - either tankard or chamber pot: gray salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration; median date of 1700; range ca. 1690-1710
	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware - hollow ware piece; median date of 1763; range ca. 1720-1805
	1 Hollow Ware with white salt-glazed interior and Littler's blue exterior: median date of 1758; range ca. 1750-1765
	3 Kaolin pipe bowl fragments (plain)
	1 Kaolin pipe bowl fragment (dentate or rodent-gnawed)
	3 Kaolin pipe stems: 5/64 bore diameter; range ca. 1710-1750
	1 Cast iron water pipe fragment (modern)

Appendix H Continued.

Location	Description
	15 TOTAL
	Miscellaneous:
	2 Unidentified animal bone fragments
	2 TOTAL
	TOTAL = 71
Plowzone (Benchmark at 160R200)	
	Lithics:
	1 Flake (slate)
	1 TOTAL
	European Artifacts:
	2 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware (thin-.96 mm) - possibly small cup (demitasse): median date of 1763; range ca. 1720-1805
	2 TOTAL
	TOTAL = 3
Plowzone (Benchmark at 200R250)	
	Lithics:
	1 Flake (slate)
	1 TOTAL
	European Artifacts:
	7 Lead-Glazed Slipware (articulating pieces - shovel broken); plate form with coggled rim; combed and marbleized yellow/brown iron oxide covered with clear to pale yellow lead glaze except on the coggled area; mixed clay (buff) body. Most likely English, probably Staffordshire. Median date of 1733; range ca. 1670-1795
	1 Delft sherd with bluish/white tint on buff body. Median date of 1720; range ca. 1640-1800
	8 TOTAL
	TOTAL = 9
Plowzone (Square 180R205)	
	Aboriginal Ceramics:
	13 Indeterminate surface
	4 Indeterminate Net Impressed

Appendix H Continued.

Location	Description
	2 Knotted Net Impressed
	19 TOTAL
	Lithics:
	37 Flakes
	25 Fractured white quartz
	94 Sandstone fragments
	1 Hematite
	29 Water-worn pebbles
	7 Unidentified raw material
	193 TOTAL
	European Artifacts:
	1 Delft sherd with bluish/white tint on buff body. Median date of 1720; range ca. 1640-1800
	1 Green glass: 17th-19th century
	1 Flat iron fragment (possibly a knife blade)
	1 Lead-Glazed Coarse Earthenware: unknown origin or date
	1 Kaolin bowl/stem fragment with 5/64 bore diameter: ca. 1710-1750
	1 Kaolin pipe stem longitudinal fragment
	1 Kaolin pipe stem fragment with 5/64 bore diameter: ca. 1710-1750
	7 TOTAL
	TOTAL = 219

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m704	Or246: Wilson House Site; PZ; Positive Shovel		
	" Test 17	1 pc.	Brick?
p705	" Test 18	1	sherd
m706	"	2 pc.	daub
707	(Skipped)		
b708	Or246: Wilson House Site; PZ; Positive Shovel		
	Test 19	1 vial	animal bone
m709	" "	small amount	fired clay [not recov.]
m710	" Test 20	1 pc.	fired clay
m731	" "	1	flake
p712	" Test 21	2	sherds
m713	" Test 22	1 pc.	brick
m714	" "	1 pc.	quartzite
p715	" Test 23	1	sherd
m716	" "	1 pc.	quartzite
p717	" Test 24	1	sherd
p718	Or247; PZ: Unscreened Positive Shovel Test 1	2	sherds
p719	" "	1	historic sherd
p720	" Test 2	1	sherd
p721	" Test 3	1	sherd
p722	" Test 4	2	sherds
m723	Or14: PZ; Unscreened shovel Test 18	1	flake
a724	" " 19	1	biface?
m725	Or229: Surface	1	flake?
p726	Or232: PZ; Unscreened Shovel Test 3	2	sherds
eb727	" "	1 vial	charcoal
p728	" Test 4	1	sherd
p729	Or232: PZ; Screened (1/2" mesh) Shovel Test #5	1	sherd
m730	" "	3	flakes
p731	" Test 6	1	sherd
a732	" Test 7	1	used flake
a733	" "	1	nail
p734	" "	2	shards
m735	" "	1	flake
m736	" "	1 pc.	quartzite
m737	" Test 8	1	flake
p738	" Test 10	2	sherds
m739	" "	1	flake
p740	" Test 12	1	sherd
p741	" Test 13	1	sherd
p742	" Test 14	1	sherd
m743	" "	1	flake

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m744	Or232: PZ; Screened (1/2" mesh) Shovel		
a745	" Test 14	1 pc.	quartzite
	Test 15	1 pc.	barbed wire (discarded)
p746	" "	1	sherd
m747	" "	1	flake
p748	" Test 16	1	sherd
eb749	" Test 16	1 pc.	charred wood
m750	" Test 16	2 pc.	quartzite
m751	" Test 18	1	flake
m752	" Test 20	1	flake
m753	" Test 20	1 pc.	quartzite
p754	" Test 23	1	sherd
p755	" Test 24	3	sherds
m756	" Test 24	1 pc.	quartzite
p757	" Test 25	1	sherd
p758	" Test 26	1	sherd
p759	" Test 27	2	sherds
m760	" Test 33	1	flake
a761	" Test 34	1	nail
m762	" Test 37	1	flake
p763	" Test 39	3	sherds
m764	" "	2 pc.	quartzite
m765	" Test 43	2	flakes
p766	" Test 51	2	sherds
eb767	" Test 51	1 vial	charcoal
m768	" "	3	flakes
p769	" Test 52	1	sherd
a770	" Test 53	2 pc.	clear glass
p771	" Test 53	3	sherds
eb772	" "	1 pc.	charcoal
a773	" Test 54	1	scraper
p774	" Test 54	2	sherds
m775	Or232: Positive Auger Test 1 in Shovel Test 51	1	flake
p776	Or232: Positive Auger Test A along W edge of road	1	sherd
m777	Or232: Surface of auguring block	1 pc.	iron slag
a778	Or232: Surface of road bank adjacent to old barn	1	cspp fragment
p779	" "	1	chipped stone axe
p780	" "	2	sherds
p781	Or233: Positive Auger Test #1 in 50' block 750L300	1	sherd
p782	Or233: Positive Auger Test #2 in 50' block 750L300	1	sherd

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m783	Or233: Positive Auger Test 13 in 50' block 750L300	1	flake
a784	Or233: 730L300 (10'x10') PZ	3	CSPP
a785	" "	1	scraper
a786	" "	2 pc.	clear glass
p787	" "	97	sherds
p788	" "	1	historic sherd
m789	" "	2	brick fragments
m790	" "	4 pc.	fired clay
m791	" "	1	core
m792	" "	27	flakes
m793	" "	1 pc.	coal?
m794	" "	50	quartzite rocks
m795	" "	198	rocks
m796	" "	1 pc.	shell
p797	Or233: 730L300, Flat-shoveling and Troweling	13	sherds
a798	" "	1	biface
m799	" "	6	flakes
m800	" "	7	quartzite rocks
m801	" "	24	rocks
a802	Or233: 730L310 (10'x10' less SW quadrant) [730L315 (5'x5') already excavated], PZ	2	scrapers
a803	" "	1 pc.	clear glass
a804	" "	1	horseshoe
a805	" "	1	iron ring-shaped object
p806	" "	70	sherds
m807	" "	6	flakes
m808	" "	2	brick fragments
m809	" "	2 pc.	fired clay
m810	" "	3 pc.	coal?
m811	" "	24	quartzite rocks
u812	" "	160	rocks
p813	Or233, 730L310, Flat-shoveling	2	sherds
p814	" "	3	quartzite rocks
m815	" "	6	rocks
p816	Or233, Flatshoveling over E 1/2 of Feature 1, 1/4"	1	sherd
m817	Or233, Removing backdirt from W 1/2 of Feature 1: Profile of Zone I	1	quartzite rock

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
p818	Or233, Removing backdirt from W 1/2 of Feature 1: Profile of Zone III	1	sherd
m819	" "	1	Quartzite rock
m820	" "	1	rock
a821	Dh344, Surface [Archaic materials mostly not collected]	8	cspp
a822	" "	1	drill
a823	" "	1	chipped stone axe
a824	" "	4	bifaces
a825	" "	1	used flake
a826	" "	8	Kaolin pipe fragments
a827	" "	1 pc.	Iron pipe
p828	" "	29	sherds
p829	" "	7	historic sherds
b830	" "	1 pc.	animal bone
m831	" "	3	flakes
m832	" "	7	rocks
p833	Dh344, Point 200R250, PZ (Unscreened)	2	historic sherds
m834	" "	1	flake
p835	Dh344, Point 160R200, PZ (Unscreened)	2	historic sherd
n836	" "	1	flake
a837	Dh344, 180R205 (5'x5') PZ	3	kaolin pipe fragments
a838	" "	1 pc.	green glass
a839	" "	1	iron knife(?) fragment
p840	" "	19	sherds
p841	" "	2	historic sherds
m842	" "	38	flakes
m843	" "	25	quartzite rocks
m844	" "	7	rocks
m845	Dh344, 180R205, Troweling subsoil for photo	1	flake
a846	Dh172, Surface: Entire disked area	4	cspp
a847	" "	1	biface
a848	" "	1	scraper
a849	" "	1	used flake
a850	" "	1	chopper
a851	" "	1	hammerstone
a852	" "	40 pc	glass
a853	" "	1	nail
a854	" "	1 pc.	iron
a855	" "	1	.22 cartridge
p856	" "	83	sherds
eb857	" "	1 pc.	partially carbonized wood
m858	" "	8	core fragments

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m859	Dh172, Surface: Entire disked area	167	flakes
m860	" "	4	quartzite rocks
m861	" "	22	rocks
a862	Dh172, Surface: Auger Test Block 1	4	CSPP
a863	" "	1	scraper
a864	" "	1	used flake
p865	" "	27	sherds
m866	" "	4	flakes
p867	Dh172, Positive Test #2: Auger Test Block 1	1	sherd
p868	Dh172, Positive Test #3: Auger Test Block 1	1	sherd
m869	Dh172, Positive Test #24: Auger Test Block 1	1	flake
a870	Dh172, Positive Test #25: Auger Test Block 1	1 pc.	glass
p871	" "	1	sherd
p872	Dh172, Positive Test #26: Auger Test Block 1	1	sherd
a873	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, PZ	3	CSPP
a874	" "	1	hammerstone
a875	" "	15 pc.	glass
a876	" "	1	skeet fragment
a877	" "	3	can fragments
a878	" "	1	.22 cartridge
p879	" "	49	sherds
eb880	" "	2 pc.	charred wood
m881	" "	1	core
m882	" "	43	flakes
m883	" "	4 pc.	coal
m884	" "	4	quartzite rocks
m885	" "	53	rocks
a886	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Level 2	1	cspp
a887	" "	1	used flake
a888	" "	1 pc.	glass
a889	" "	1	can & fragments (some w/plastic)
P890	" "	5	sherds
p891	" "	1	historic sherd
eb892	" "	6 pc.	charred & uncharred wood
m893	" "	8	flakes
m894	" "	1 pc.	metal ore
m895	" "	3	quartzite rocks
m896	" "	14	rocks
a897	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Bottom of Level 2	4 pc.	glass
a898	" "	1	metal fragment

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
p899	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Bottom of Level 2	1	sherd
eb900	" "	2 pc.	uncharred wood
m901	" "	2	core fragments
m902	" "	2	flakes
m903	" "	1	rock
m904	" "	2 pc.	unidentified
a905	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Level 3 (General)	3 pc.	glass
a906	" "	1 pc.	metal
a907	" "	1	nail through wood
p908	" "	5	sherds
eb909	" "	5 pc.	uncarbonized wood
eb910	" "	7 pc.	charred wood
m911	" "	3	flakes
m912	" "	1 pc.	coal?
m913	" "	7	rocks
a914	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Level 3 (NW Corner)	1	glass bottle top w/metal lid
a915	" "	12	skeet fragments?
p916	" "	1	sherd
a917	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Level 3 (SW Corner)	4	metal (can?) fragments
p918	Dh172, Sq. 595R500, Troweling top of Level 3.2	1	sherd
m919	" "	1	flake
m920	" "	1	rock
a921	Dh172, Auger Test Block 2 Surface	2	cspp
a922	" "	1	Pecking stone?
p923	" "	8	sherds
m924	" "	2	core fragments?
m925	" "	44	flakes
m926	" "	1	quartzite rock
m927	" "	7	rocks
eb928	Dh172, Auger Test Block 2, Positive Test #1	1	hickory nut fragment
m929	Dh172, Auger Test Block 2, Surface: Vicinity of 620R360	1pc.	shell
a930	Dh172, Sq. 655R355, Surface	1	CSPP
p931	" "	4	sherds
m932	" "	1	flake
m933	" "	2	rocks
a934	Dh172, Sq. 655R355, PZ	1	CSPP
p935	" "	63	sherds
m936	" "	2	cores
m937	" "	75	flakes
m938	" "	1 pc.	coal

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m939	Dh172, Sq. 655R355, PZ	17	quartzite rocks
m940	" "	65	rocks
a941	Dh172, Sq. 655R355, Lev. 2	2	cspp
a942	" "	1	chipped stone axe
p943	" "	47	sherds
eb944	" "	4 pc.	charcoal
m945	" "	51	flakes
m946	" "	54	rocks
p947	Dh172, Sq. 655R355, Troweling subsoil and cleaning profiles	1	sherd
m948	" "	1	flake
m949	" "	1	rock
a950	Dh172, Auger Test Block 3, Surface	1	cspp
a950/a	" "	1	scraper
a951	" "	1	hammerstone
a952	" "	3 pc.	glass
a953	" "	1 pc.	metal
a954	" "	1 pc.	brick
p955	" "	11	sherds
m956	" "	25	flakes
m957	" "	3	quartzite rock
m958	" "	9	rocks
b959	Dh172, Auger Test Block 3, 637.5R405, Surface	1 pc.	bone
p960	Dh172, Auger Test Block 3, Positive Test 21	1	sherd
a961	" 29	3 pc.	fence tack?
m962	Dh172, 600R390, Surface	2	flake
m963	" "	1	rock
a964	Dh172, 600R390, PZ	18	cspp
a965	" "	3	biface
a966	" "	1	chalcedony biface
a967	" "	1	scraper
a968	" "	2	used flakes
a969	" "	14 pc.	glass
a970	" "	1	shotgun shell
a971	" "	4 pc.	metal
p972	" "	179	sherds
p973	" "	1	historic sherd
b974	" "	2 pc.	animal bone
m975	" "	337	flakes
m976	" "	37	quartzite rocks
m977	" "	2 pc.	coal
m978	" "	11 pc.	unidentified
m979	" "	343	rocks

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Appendix I. Cate's Ford and Penny Bend Specimen Catalog

Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
a980	Dh172, 600R390, Level 2	3	CSFP
a980/a	" "	1	spokeshave
a981	" "	1	worked flake
a982	" "	6 pc.	glass
a983	" "	4 pc.	metal
p984	" "	76	sherds
b985	" "	~5 fragments	Animal bone
eb986	" "	1 pc.	charcoal
m987	" "	2 pc.	fired clay
m988	" "	92	flakes
m989	" "	1 pc.	unidentified raw material
m990	" "	34	quartzite rocks
m991	" "	130	rocks
a992	Dh172, 600R390, Midden (Level 3) NW Quadrant, 1/4" Mesh	9	cspp
a992/a	" "	1 pc.	glass
a992/b	" "	1	worked flake
p993	" "	53	sherds
b994	" "	11 pc.	bone
eb995	" "	6 pc.	charcoal
eb996	" "	2 pc.	root?
m997	" "	1	Chalcedony Flake
m998	" "	905	flakes
m999	" "	21 pc.	fired clay
m1000	" "	7	quartzite rocks
m1001	" "	19 + 1 bag	small rocks
a1002	Dh172, 600R390, Midden NE Quadrant, 1/4" Mesh	2	cspp
a1003	Dh172, 600R390, Midden NE Quadrant, 1/4" Mesh	1	biface
a1004	" "	1 pc.	metal
p1005	" "	36	sherds
eb1006	" "	1 vial	charcoal
eb1007	" "	1	modern root?
m1008	" "	1 vial	fired clay
m1009	" "	1	unusually shaped flake
m1010	" "	369	flakes
m1011	" "	9	quartz rocks
m1012	" "	18 + 1 bag	wall rocks
a1013	Dh172, 600R390, Midden, NE Quadrant, (Near bottom along E central profile), 1/4" mesh	1	cspp
a1014	Dh172, 600R390, Midden, SE Quadrant, 1/4" Mesh	5	CSPP
p1015	" "	37	sherds
b1016	" "	1 pc.	bone
eb1017	" "	1 vial	charcoal

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m1018	Dh172, 600R390, Midden SE Quadrant, 1/4" Mesh	2 vials	daub, sherdlets, fired clay
m1019	" "	358	flakes
m1020	" "	14	quartzite rocks
m1021	" "	19 + 1 bag	small rocks
a1022	Dh172, 600R390 Midden, SW Quadrant, 1/2" washings	4	cspp and biface
p1023	" "	43	sherds
eb1024	" "	1	branch or root?
m1025	" "	67	flakes
m1026	" "	1	core
m1027	" "	8	quartzite rocks
m1028	" "	54	rocks
*a1029	Dh172, 600R390 Midden, SW Quadrant, 1/16" washings	2	cspp
*b1030	" "	1 vial	animal bone
*eb1031	" "	1 vial	nut shell
*w1032	" "	1 bag	washings
eb1033	Dh172, 600R390, Midden SW Quadrant, 20-liter flota-		
m1034	tion	1 bag	light fraction
a1035	Dh172, 600R390, Midden SW Quadrant, 20 liter sample, 1/4" washings	1 bag	heavy fraction (1/16")
		1	cspp
p1036	" "	6	sherds
m1037	" "	34	flakes
m1038	" "	10	rocks
s1039	Dh172, 600R390, midden, SW quadrant	1 bag	soi1 sample
p1040	Dh172, 600R390, Troweling profiles and surface of Level 4	4	sherds
m1041	" "	16	flakes
m1042	" "	15	rocks
p1043	Dh172, 600R390, sherd drawn at top of Level 4 at 604R387.7	1	sherd
p1044	Dh172, 600R390, SW Quadrant, Level 4.1, Feature 1	1	sherd
m1045	" "	1 pc.	tempering rock for p1044?
m1046	" "	26 + 1 vial	Quartzite hearth rocks
s1047	" "	1 bag	soil sample (all excav. soil)
m1048	Dh172, 600R390, SE Quadrant Level 4.1, Feature 2	15	flakes

*Only artifacts and a few pc. animal bone and nut shell removed from general 1/16" washings

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Spec. No.	Location	Number	Description
m1049	Dh172, 600R390, SE Quadrant, Level 4.1, Feature 2	7	rocks
m1050	Dh172, 600R390, SE Quadrant, Top of Level 4.2, Feature 2	3	rocks
a1051	Dh172, 600R390, SE Quadrant, Level 4.1, 1/2" Mesh	1	cspp
a1052	" "	1	pitted cobble
p1053	" "	8	sherds
m1054	" "	1	core
m1055	" "	35	flakes
m1056	" "	4	quartzite rocks
m1057	" "	37	rocks
a1058	Dh172, 600R390, Backdirt	2	cspp
p1059	" "	1	sherd
m1060	" "	26	flakes
a1061	Dh172, SW corner of disked area: Surface	4	cspp
p1062	" "	5	sherds
m1063	" "	4	flakes
a1064	Dh172, Old disked transect N of site, Surface	1	biface
p1065	" "	1	sherd
m1006	" "	9	flakes
m1067	" "	2	rocks
a1068	Dh172, Penny Bend #12, Surface	1	cspp
a1069	" "	1	celt
a1070	" "	1	hammerstone
a1071	" "	1 pc.	glass
p1072	" "	13	sherds
m1073	" "	1	core
m1074	" "	29	flakes
m1075	" "	8	rocks
p1076	Dh160, Penny Bend #1, Surface	2	sherds
m1077	" "	2	flakes
m1078	Dh160, Penny Bend #7, Surf.	10	flakes
a1079	Dh160, Penny Bend #8, Surf.	1	biface
	" "		
m1080	" "	1	flake
a1081	Dh160, Penny Bend #9, Surf.	1	cspp
a1082	Dh175/176, Penny Bend #4 (10/3/85) Surface	1	reworked gun flint
a1083	" "	5	cspp
a1084	" "	3	biface
a1085	" "	1	spokeshave/scraper?
a1086	" "	3	worked flakes
a1087	" "	1	grindstone fragment?
p1088	" "	22	sherds

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p1089	Dh175/Dh176, Penny Bend #4, Surface	3	historic sherds
m1090	" "	207	flakes
m1091	" "	11	rocks
a1092	Dh175/Dh176, Penny Bend #4 (10/8/85) Surface	1	CSPP
a1093	" "	3	modern metal artifacts
p1094	" "	112	sherds
p1095	" "	1	steatite sherd
eb1096	" "	1 pc.	charcoal
m1097	" "	112	flakes
m1098	" "	5	quartzite rocks
a1099	Dh350, Penny Bend #2, Surf.	1	cspp
b1100	" "	1 pc.	bone
m1101	" "	6	flakes
p1102	Dh351, Penny Bend #3, Surf.	1	sherd
m1103	" "	5	flakes
a1104	Dh352, Penny Bend #5, Surf.	4	cspp/biface
m1105	" "	11	debitage/flakes
a1106	Dh352, Penny Bend #6, Surf.	2	cspp/biface
p1107	" "	4	sherds
m1108	" "	29	flakes/debitage
a1109	Dh353, Penny Bend #10, surface	5	cspp/biface
p1110	" "	2	historic sherds
m1111	" "	52	flakes/debitage
a1112	Dh353, Penny Bend #11 surface	3	cspp/biface
a1113	" "	1	pitted cobble/anvil
a1114	" "	1	chipped stone axe
a1115	" "	1 pc.	glass
p1116	" "	1	sherd
p1117	" "	1	historic sherd
m1118	" "	99	flakes/debitage

Appendix J. Cate's Ford and Penny Bend Artifact Descriptions[1].

Site	Specimen Number	No.	Description
31Or232	2370a733	1	Nail (probably cut)
31Or232	2370a761	1	Nail (probably cut)
31Or232	2370a770	2	Glass (recent, clear)
31Or232	2370a773	1	Side scraper
31Or232	2370a778	1	Guilford projectile point mid-section
31Or232	2370a779	1	Guilford Axe
31Dh172	2370a846	1	Triangular projectile point (small, quartzite)
31Dh172	2370a846	1	Savannah River projectile point (small, felsitic)
31Dh172	2370a846	1	Small Stemmed projectile point (pointed tang, felsitic)
31Dh172	2370a846	1	Biface (median section, felsitic)
31Dh172	2370a847	1	Biface/Spokeshave (greenish slate)
31Dh172	2370a848	1	Scraper (quartz)
31Dh172	2370a849	1	Used Flake
31Dh172	2370a850	1	Chopper
31Dh172	2370a851	1	Hammerstone (small quartzite pebble)
31Dh172	2370a852	5	Window Glass
31Dh172	2370a852	1	Brown Beer Bottle
31Dh172	2370a852	1	Dark Brown Glass
31Dh172	2370a852	43	Soft drink bottle fragments (circa 1950's to 1960's)
31Dh172	2370a853	1	Cut Nail (beveled)
31Dh172	2370a854	1	Flat Iron fragment
31Dh172	2370a855	1	.22 Cartridge
31Dh172	2370a862	1	Caraway projectile point
31Dh172	2370a862	2	Projectile point distal ends
31Dh172	2370a862	1	Triangular projectile point preform
31Dh172	2370a863	1	Quartz Scraper?
31Dh172	2370a864	1	Used Flake
31Dh172	2370a870	1	Recent Glass
31Dh172	2370a873	1	Caraway projectile point
31Dh172	2370a873	1	Hillsboro projectile point
31Dh172	2370a873	1	Projectile Point distal end
31Dh172	2370a874	1	Hammerstone
31Dh172	2370a875	15	Soft Drink bottle (ca. 1950's to 1960's) and window glass fragments
31Dh172	2370a876	1	Skeet fragment
31Dh172	2370a877	3	Iron can fragments
31Dh172	2370a878	1	.22 Cartridge
31Dh172	2370a886	1	Hillsboro projectile point

Appendix J Continued.

Site	Specimen Number	No.	Description
31Dh172	2370a887	1	Used Flake
31Dh172	2370a888	1	Soft drink bottle fragment (recent)
31Dh172	2370a889	1	Ferric can fragment with adhering plastic
31Dh172	2370p891	1	Transfer-print White Ware (Yellow and Red Floral Print) Plate Fragment (Recent)
31Dh172	2370a897	4	Soft drink bottle fragments (recent)
31Dh172	2370a898	1	Corroded ferric metal fragment
31Dh172	2370a905	3	Clear glass (recent)
31Dh172	2370a906	1	Corroded ferric metal fragment
31Dh172	2370a907	1	Modern nail through pc. wood
31Dh172	2370a914	1	Soda bottle top with corroded metal lid still in place
31Dh172	2370a915	12	Skeet fragments
31Dh172	2370a917	4	Metal Can fragments
31Dh172	2370a921	1	Guilford projectile point (distal end)
31Dh172	2370a921	1	Caraway-like preform
31Dh172	2370a922	1	Pecking/pecked Stone
31Dh172	2370a930	1	Caraway projectile point
31Dh172	2370a934	1	Eared Yadkin projectile point
31Dh172	2370a941	1	Caraway (probably) projectile point
31Dh172	2370a941	1	Distal End
31Dh172	2370a942	1	Large, Bifacial Axe/Chopper
31Dh172	2370a950	1	Eared Yadkin projectile point
31Dh172	2370a950/a	1	Scraper
31Dh172	2370a951	1	Hammerstone
31Dh172	2370a952	3	Clear glass (recent)
31Dh172	2370a953	1	Rusted Iron
31Dh172	2370a954	1	Modern Brick with holes 2-1/4 inches wide 2-1/4 inches high
31Dh172	2370a961	3	Fence Tack (U-shaped)
31Dh172	2370a964	1	Morrow Mountain projectile point
31Dh172	2370a964	1	Small Stemmed (Randolph) proj. point
31Dh172	2370a964	1	Yadkin projectile point
31Dh172	2370a964	7	Caraway-like projectile points
31Dh172	2370a964	8	Hillsboro-like projectile points
31Dh172	2370a965	2	Preforms
31Dh172	2370a965	1	Projectile Point median section
31Dh172	2370a966	1	Biface (Chalcedony)
31Dh172	2370a967	1	Quartz Scraper
31Dh172	2370a968	2	Used Flakes
31Dh172	2370a969	14	Bottle Glass (recent)
31Dh172	2370a970	1	Shotgun Shell

Appendix J Continued.

Site	Specimen Number	No.	Description
31Dh172	2370a971	3	Ferric Wire
31Dh172	2370a971	1	Steel Beveled Nail or Axle Pin?
31Dh172	2370p973	1	White Plastic Spoon fragment
31Dh172	2370a980	3	Caraway projectile points
31Dh172	2370a980/a	1	Spokeshave
31Dh172	2370a981	1	Worked Flake
31Dh172	2370a982	6	Modern Glass
31Dh172	2370a983	4	Rusted Ferric Metal (3 pc. nail?)
31Dh172	2370a992	2	Caraway projectile points
31Dh172	2370a992	1	Small Stemmed (Randolph) preform
31Dh172	2370a992	6	Biface fragments
31Dh172	2370a992/a	1	Modern Bottle Glass
31Dh172	2370a992/b	1	Worked Flake
31Dh172	2370a1002	2	Projectile Point distal ends
31Dh172	2370a1003	1	Biface fragment
31Dh172	2370a1004	1	Flat Rusted Iron
31Dh172	2370a1013	1	Reworked Palmer projectile point or Big Sandy-like projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1014	1	Caraway projectile point proximal end
31Dh172	2370a1014	2	Distal Ends (prob. small triangular projectile points)
31Dh172	2370a1014	1	Morrow Mountain I projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1014	1	Reworked Palmer projectile point or Big Sandy-like projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1022	1	Guilford projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1022	1	Caraway preform
31Dh172	2370a1022	1	Distal End
31Dh172	2370a1022	1	Biface/Preform
31Dh172	2370a1029	1	Proximal End
31Dh172	2370a1029	1	Small triangular proj. point fragment
31Dh172	2370a1035	1	Distal End (prob. small triangular projectile point)
31Dh172	2370a1051	1	Morrow Mountain II projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1052	1	Pitted Cobble
31Dh172	2370a1058	2	Projectile Point fragments (Prob. small triangular proj. points)
31Dh172	2370a1061	1	Yadkin projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1061	2	Caraway projectile points
31Dh172	2370a1061	1	Hillsboro projectile point
31Dh172	2370a1064	1	Biface
31Dh172	2370a1068	1	Projectile Point fragment (Prob. small triangular proj. point)
31Dh172	2370a1069	1	Celt (small and unfinished)
31Dh172	2370a1070	1	Hammerstone
31Dh172	2370a1071	1	Soda Bottle fragment (modern)

Appendix J Continued.

Site	Specimen Number	No.	Description
31Dh160	2370a1079	1	Biface
31Dh160	2370a1081	1	Caraway projectile point
31Dh175X	2370a1082	1	Reworked French Gun Flint
31Dh175X	2370a1083	1	Badin projectile point
31Dh175X	2370a1083	3	Bifaces (thick)
31Dh175X	2370a1083	1	Small Triangular Projectile Point
31Dh175X	2370a1084	1	Badin projectile point
31Dh175X	2370a1084	1	Distal End
31Dh175X	2370a1084	1	Biface
31Dh175X	2370a1085	1	Biface/Scraper
31Dh175X	2370a1086	3	Worked Flakes
31Dh175X	2370a1087	1	Grindstone fragment
31Dh175X	2370p1089	2	White Ware ("Hotel Ware", recent)
31Dh175X	2370p1089	1	Transfer-print White Ware ("Hotel Ware", recent)
31Dh175X	2370a1092	1	Palmer projectile point
31Dh175X	2370a1093	1	Shotgun shell base
31Dh175X	2370a1093	1	Large Bolt
31Dh175X	2370a1093	1	Iron Cylinder (Nail or Screw mid-section?)
31Dh175X	2370p1095	1	Steatite sherd
31Dh375	2370a1099	1	Hillsboro projectile point
31Dh377	2370a1104	1	Hillsboro projectile point
31Dh377	2370a1104	1	Badin projectile point
31Dh377	2370a1104	1	Distal End
31Dh377	2370a1104	1	Mid-Section
31Dh377	2370a1106	1	Caraway projectile point
31Dh377	2370a1106	1	Biface
31Dh378	2370a1109	1	Halifax projectile point
31Dh378	2370a1109	1	Randolph drill?
31Dh378	2370a1109	3	Bifaces
31Dh378	2370p1110	1	Cream Ware? (salt-glazed)
31Dh378	2370p1110	1	European Ceramic Sherd (salt-glazed)
31Dh378	2370a1112	1	Savannah River projectile point stem
31Dh378	2370a1112	1	Biface
31Dh378	2370a1112	1	Randolph drill? (strongly serrated)
31Dh378	2370a1113	1	Double Pitted (opposite sides) Anvil/Cobble

Appendix J Continued.

Site	Specimen Number	No.	Description
31Dh378	2370a1114	1	Guilford Axe
31Dh378	2370a1115	1	Window Glass (modern)

[1]Specimens already fully described are listed in Appendix I.

Note: "31Dh175X" consists of Sites 31Dh175 and 31Dh176 which were collected together before their separate identities were known.