AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY of RANDLEMAN and HOWARD MILLS RESERVOIRS

PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

Final Report

An Archaeological Survey

of

Randleman and Howard Mills Reservoirs

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Prepared by
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
In Accordance with National Park Service
Contract No. 1910P21083

Abstract

The construction of two dams upon the Deep River in central North Carolina has been planned by the Army Corps of Engineers. In order to determine if any sites of archaeological importance would be endangered by this construction, an intensive surface survey of the two reservoir areas was conducted. The results of that survey, and a summary of the archaeological potential of the two reservoirs is presented herein.

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INTRODUCTION

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in conjunction with the National Park Service, under contract number, 1910P21083 (1-0-107-3284-SF025), undertook a survey of portions of Guilford, Randolph and Moore counties, North Carolina. The purpose of the survey was to determine the impact of the construction of Randleman and Howard Mills reservoirs upon the archaeological resources of the tri-county area. Such investigations are now required by law under the National Environmental Act of 1969 for any project receiving Federal funds.

In order to properly evaluate the impact of the construction of the two reservoirs, three objectives had to be achieved. The first objective was to locate all archaeological sites within and adjacent to the reservoirs. Secondly, the material gathered had to be analyzed to determine the cultural associations of each site. In this manner, a preliminary cultural sequence or "history" was established for the area. Thirdly, each site had to be evaluated as to the information total which it might yield as compared to all the other sites in the survey. As a result, a hierarchy of sites was constructed, with the most important site or sites at the top, and sites of lesser importance arrayed below on a relative value scale. The first two objectives of the survey were based upon the actual fieldwork, and the material gathered by the survey. The third objective was based upon the first two, and upon the experience and

knowledge of the investigating team. Based on these objectives, recommendations for further survey work, testing, and/or extensive excavation are made.

To carry out the survey of the Randleman and Howard Mills reservoir areas, aerial photographs, various maps of Federal and State agencies, and information on file at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology were used. The aerial photographs and maps, especially the USGS 1:24,000 and 1:100,000 scale maps, were useful in locating cleared areas away from major roads along the Deep River and its tributaries. Previous surveys and all previous site reports from the counties to be impacted by the reservoirs were checked for sites pertinent to this survey. This resulted in the location of several sites, which were recollected to provide additional material.

Once a site was located, it was recorded on maps and the material collected was brought back to the lab for processing. The specimens were then analyzed and the various cultural components identified. The cultural sequence and the corresponding cultural materials which provides the framework within which the survey materials were analyzed was established by Dr. Joffre L. Coe in 1964. Three major traditions may be recognized in the archaeology of the Carolina Piedmont. The earliest is the Paleo-Indian tradition which is followed by the Archaic tradition. The Woodland tradition constitutes the third, and brings the Prehistory of the area to a close.

The Paleo-Indian tradition is characterized by a fluted projectile point, found in scattered surface finds and by a complex called Hardaway. Fluted projectile points of the Clovis variety are thought to date at

least as early as 8,000-10,000 B.C. The Hardaway complex, the oldest stratigraphically excavated complex in North Carolina, is characterized by a distinctive projectile point type and shows a relationship in its early and middle forms to the Dalton complex of Alabama. Hardaway dates to 8,000-10,000 B.C.

The Archaic tradition followed the Paleo-Indian tradition and is distinguished from the latter by distinctive projectile point types, and a supposed change in subsistence from large game hunting to a seasonal hunting and gathering cycle. The Archaic is further sub-divided into early, middle, and late phases.

The early Archaic consists of the Palmer and Kirk complexes. The Palmer complex is defined by a corner notched projectile point with basal grinding. The date generally assigned to Palmer is around 7,000 to 8,000 B.C. The Kirk complex differs from Palmer in many respects but is generally defined by changes in the style of projectile points used. Naturally, early Kirk points tend to blend into the Palmer points, while later Kirk points show affinities to the middle Archaic complex called Stanly. Kirk dates to 6,000-7,000 B.C.

The Middle Archaic is marked by different types of projectile points and the first evidence of polished stone. The Stanly complex opens the Middle Archaic and dates to 5,000 to 6,000 B.C. The most exotic artifact produced in the polished stone class during the Stanly period is the Stanly atlatl weight. The weight is semilunar in form and quite distinctive. Stanly points appear to have evolved out of the Kirk-stemmed variety.

Following the Stanly period, a break in the evolutionary sequence of projectile point forms in the Piedmont appears. Indications are that the two new projectile point types which appeared and perhaps the peoples associated with them came from the west. The first of these, the Morrow Mountain complex, is typically represented by relatively small projectile points with tapered stems. The date for Morrow Mountain falls around 4,500-5,000 B.C. Following the Morrow Mountain period is the Guilford dating from around 4,000-4,500 B.C. Guilford points are long, thick, and lanceolate in outline. A double bitted flaked axe is another distinctive artifact of the Guilford complex.

The end of the Archaic is marked by the arrival of the Savannah River period which lasts from about 4,000 B.C. until 500 B.C. It differs from the early and middle Archaic in that full grooved axes and steatite bowls make their appearance. In general, the Savannah River complex heralds a return to indigenous developments which evolved in the Carolina Piedmont from Hardaway through Stanly. This return to continuity is evidenced by large projectile points and large, flat, rectangular polished stone atlatl weights, two distinctive artifacts of the Savannah River complex.

Following the Archaic there was an apparent cultural hiatus in the Carolina Piedmont until the appearance of Woodland materials at around the First Century A.D. The Woodland is generally marked by the appearance of pottery and triangular projectile points. In North Carolina it can be divided into two phases, the Developmental and Climatic. The major difference in the two phases is that the Climatic phase has temple mounds, complicated stamped pottery, and has affiliations with the Mississippian and Lamar cultures to the south. The only true manifestation of the

Climatic phase in the Piedmont is the intrusive Pee-Dee culture which dates 1,550-1,650 A.D.

The Developmental phase is characterized by cord, fabric, and net impressed pottery and a lack of temple mounds. The Developmental cultures of the Piedmont show connections mainly to the north. The Badin complex is the earliest Developmental culture of the Piedmont. Distinctive types of crudely made large triangular projectile points and pottery are indicative of the Badin complex. The time span for Badin is approximately 0 A.D. to 600 A.D. Following Badin is the Yadkin complex. Large triangular projectile points, more finely made than the Badin point, and a distinctive ceramic complex define the Yadkin occupation. The Yadkin complex lasts from 600 A.D. until about 1,200 A.D. and is followed by the Late Developmental, the proto-Historic, and Historic cultures of the Piedmont. These cultures are marked by small triangular projectile points and a variety ceramic tradition. Uwharrie, Caraway, and Hillsboro are some of the cultural assemblages associated with the proto-Historic and Historic periods. Finally, it is important to note the Randolph assemblage. Small, crudely made stemmed projectile points often manufactured from older, discarded projectile points are indicative of this middle to late 1700's cultural assemblage. The Randolph projectile point reflects the decline of the aboriginal cultures in the face of European settlement.

The cultural sequence for the Carolina Piedmont just related provides the basis upon which the materials gathered in this survey were analyzed. The richness of the site and its possible value to the archaeology of the Carolina Piedmont was also evaluated. The recommendations which complete this report are the result of this evaluation. It is important that one

realizes that this survey and accompanying report are only the first step to be taken in investigating the archaeological resources of the Randleman and Howard Mills Reservoir areas. Following this survey, test excavations of selected sites should be undertaken; then, if warranted, intensive excavations should follow.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

A. Physiography

The major portions of both Randleman Reservoir and Howard Mills Reservoir lie within Randolph County. Randleman Reservoir lies on the Deep River in the northwestern corner of Randolph County approximately six miles north of Asheboro, North Carolina. The reservoir extends into Guilford County for a distance of about six miles to where I-85 crosses the river, just east of High Point, North Carolina. The dam itself is located just north of Randleman, North Carolina. The top of the flood control pool will be the 690 foot contour, and the top of the conservation pool will be the 673 foot contour.

The larger portion of Howard Mills Reservoir lies on the Deep River in southeastern Randolph County, with the dam being built just north of the point where S.R. 1456 crosses the Deep River in northern Moore County. The location of the reservoir will be approximately eight miles south of Ramseur, North Carolina. The 404 foot contour will serve as the top of the flood control pool while the 368 foot contour will be the top of the conservation pool. The maximum surface area will be about 5,600 acres. Both reservoirs lie entirely within what is known as the "Carolina Slate Belt" region along the eastern edge of the Piedmont area of North Carolina just west of the Deep River Triassic lowland. The Piedmont can be generally characterized as a fluvially-dissected, sub-mature landscape (Moore, 1972:9-10). The characteristic terrain consists of V-shaped valleys and rounded hills. The hills and ridges of the area where the Deep River cuts through the Piedmont is often several hundred feet above

the upland surface. Geomorphologists would regard the Piedmont upland as a peneplain (a surface of degradation developed by base-leveling the pre-existing hills or mountains during a long period of crustal stability (Reinemund, 1958-85).

The Carolina Slate Belt portion of the Carolina Piedmont stretches from the South Carolina border to the Virginia border. The width of the belt varies between 50 and 75 miles. The term slate applies to a variety of porphyritic and non-porphyritic altered slates (Fleming, 1958:10-16). The color ranges from dark grayish-black to a light blue or green. The original beds of slatelike rock were laid down during Pre-Cambrian times, as no fossils are to be found in the slate (Bowman, 1954:75-76). Great intruding magmas of greenstone were deposited over the slate, and this was followed by the folding and schistosity of the older slates during the late Paleozoic. The Triassic was a time of great displacement when most of the Piedmont area became disrupted by great normal faults. The Wadesboro-Deep River Triassic basin was faulted downward into older volcanic sedimentary rocks, and the Neward Seris was deposited in the trough. No further structural changes occurred following the Triassic era. Weathering and erosion have been the agents of alteration, as far as the land surface is concerned, as the process of peneplaination has been carried on into modern times.

B. Flora

Ashe in 1897 presented a summary of the characteristic flora and soil types of North Carolina. Included in this survey was a description in general terms of Randolph County and those portions of Guilford and Moore counties in which the two reservoirs are located. The soil of Randolph and Moore counties is characterized as being an unusually shallow, close and stiff yellow loam, sometimes superficially sandy, derived from the slates of the region. Such soil is seen as being less suited for the growth of trees than other types of soils. Forested areas, generally consist of pine and small broadleaf trees. As one moves northward in Randolph County and on into Guilford County, a different type of soil is encountered. It may be characterized as a red and gray compact loam, sometimes loose, but rarely sandy. This soil is derived largely from gneissic or granite rocks (Ashe, 1897:194-203).

Originally, the forests were of a high quality. Compact growing hardwoods, oaks and hickories abounded. Pines were limited mainly to the rocky or sandy soils along the crests of hills. In the better drained areas, the upper higher ground was covered mainly by a rather open growth of short-leaf pine. The lower areas consisted of small post and black-jack oaks, along with Spanish and white oaks and white hickory. The trees were often shrubby, and there was little young growth. As more poorly drained soil was encountered, the pine decreased and “willow-oak flats", consisting of black-jack and post oaks, with willow oaks overtopping, predominated (ibid).

From this general statement of the conditions at the turn of the century, one can turn to the latest description of the area contained in the preimpoundment studies carried out by the Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. A total of 15 plant communities were defined for the reservoir areas. The oak-hickory forests were found to exist in only a few places in either reservoir. Oak mixed with pine is still widely prevalent, as well as various other admixtures of trees. The oak-hickory forests have all been cleared off except in a few isolated places. The mixed mesic forest, consisting of pines and cedars, and the mesic pine and mesic hardwood forests are all encountered. These three represent various stages in an evolution towards the oak-hickory climax forest (Moore, 1973:24-53; Moore, 1973a:19-54). Thus one could assume that the oak-hickory climax forest was the original forest cover of both areas. Exceptions would be along some hill tops or in areas of "low-grade" soil where stands of pine would occur and, of course, in those areas which had been cleared by the aboriginal inhabitants.

C. Fauna

The game animals which roamed the wilderness areas of North Carolina form a very impressive list. The best account of the plentiful wildlife which inhabited aboriginal Carolina is given by John Lawson (1709:120-166). Included among Lawson's list of 27 "beasts" are buffalo, deer, elk, beaver, and wild cat. One hundred and ten species of birds are given by Lawson including eagles, passenger pigeons, pheasants, ducks, and turkeys.

Finally, 81 types of fresh and salt water fish and shell fish are presented by Lawson. It is obvious that not all the animals listed above would exist everywhere in the same abundance. However, there was no scarcity of game in North Carolina after contact except where the population of Indians and Whites was large enough to result in the decimation of the animal population. Such large population pressures did not exist in North Carolina before the arrival of the White man.

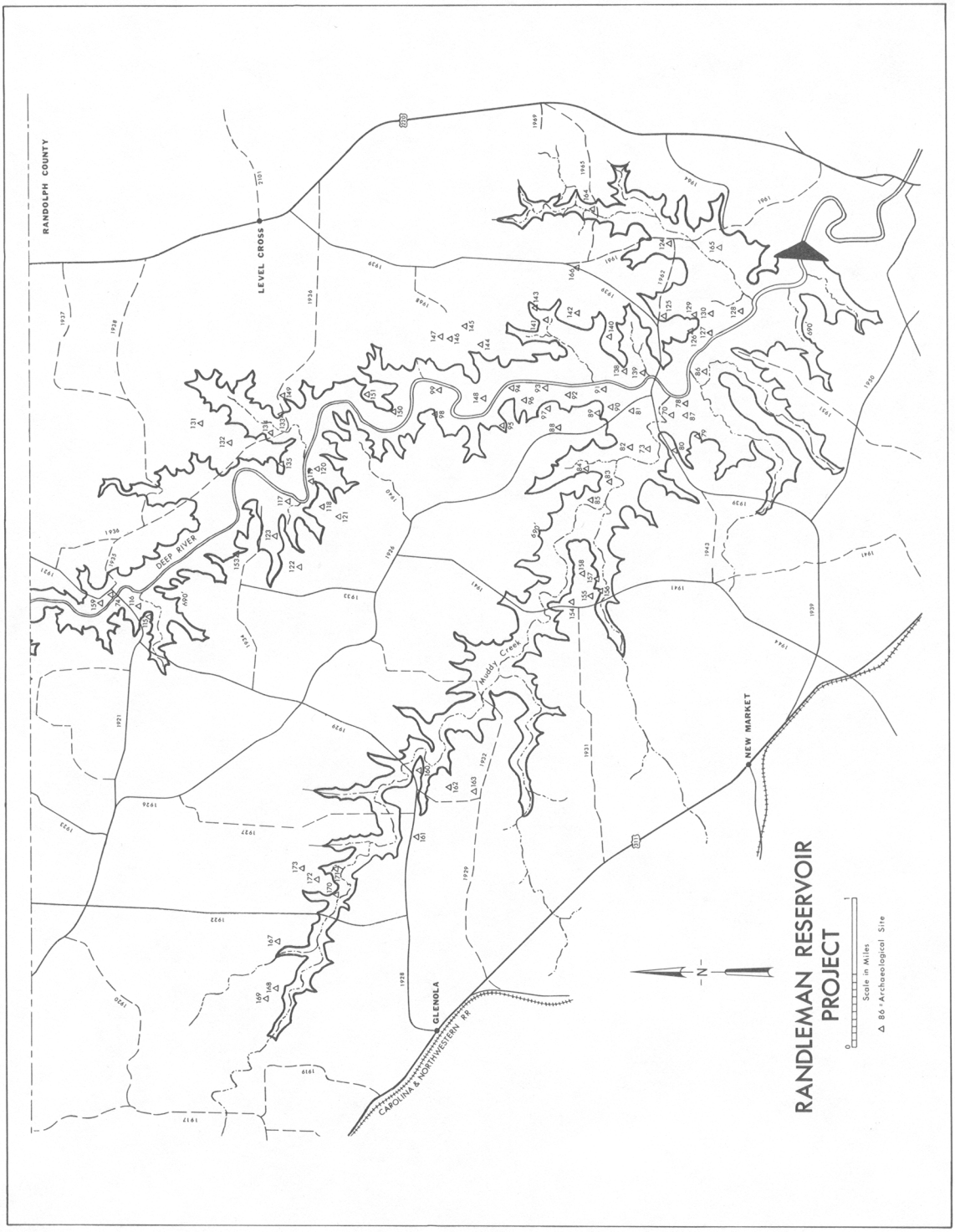

Fig. 1. Site Location, Randleman Reservoir – Randolph County

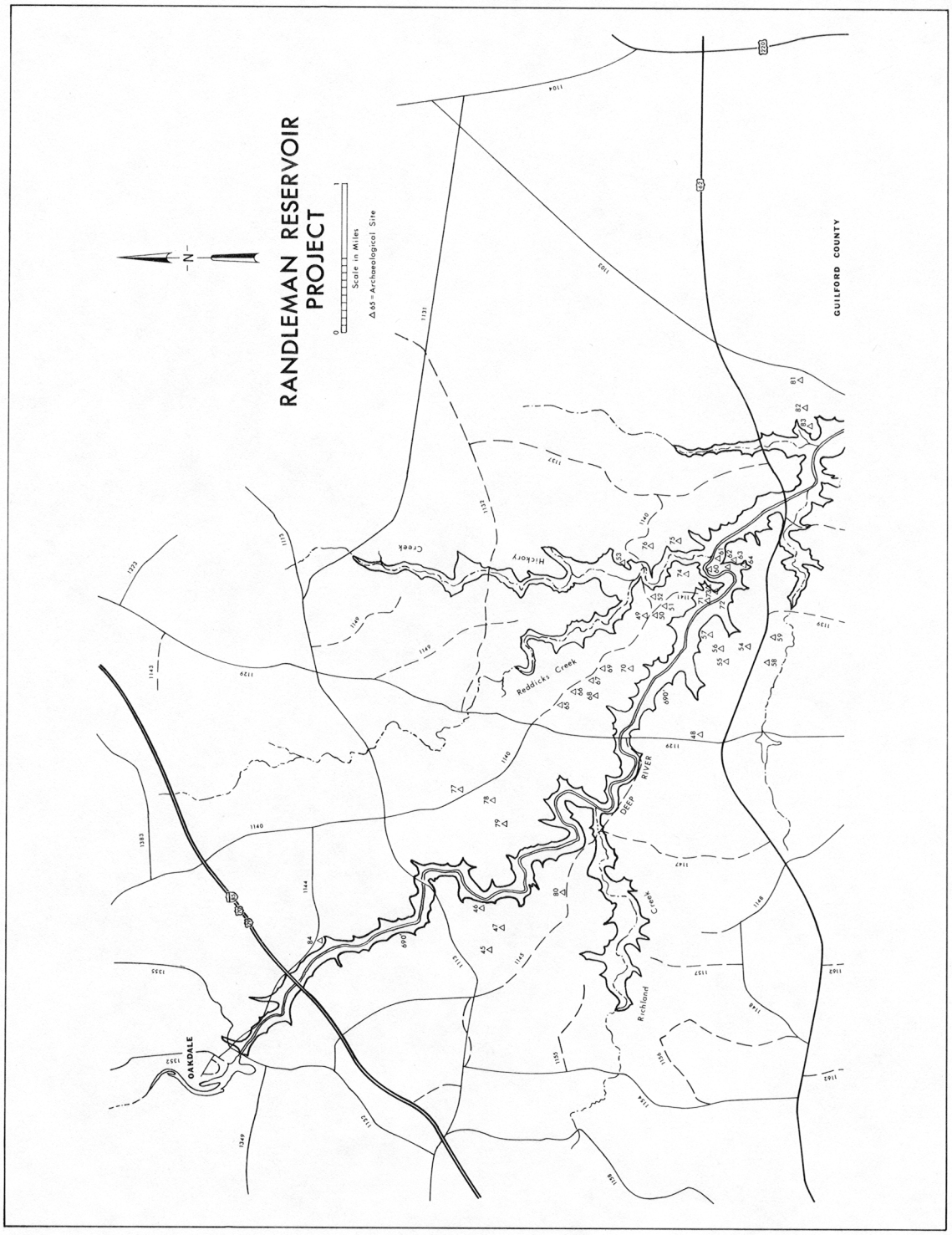

Fig 2. Site Location, Randleman Reservoir - Guilford County

II. RANDLEMAN RESERVOIR

A. Introduction

The Randleman Reservoir project is to be located in southwestern Guilford County and northwestern Randolph County on the Deep River which forms a large portion of the Cape Fear River Basin. The reservoir will provide drinking water for the High Point/Greensboro area, flood control for the land downriver towards Asheboro, and recreation for the central Piedmont. From Oakdale, North Carolina just north of I-85 in Guilford County, the Deep River flows southeastward into Randolph County to a point just north of the U.S. Bypass 220 crossing. This stretch of the Deep River is bounded on both sides by high ridges and hills which represent the uneroded remnant of the peneplain. These hills and ridges rise in elevation to 700 to 750 feet above sea level or about 150 to 200 feet above the river. As a result, narrow valleys with little or no bottomland are characteristic of this stretch of the river. The bottomland which does exist occurs only as narrow strips along the river banks or as a rolling type flatland where creeks empty into the river. The slope of the land up and away from the river and its tributaries is quite pronounced. The only exceptions to this are when the rolling type landscape occurs, but even this type of terrain is backed by steeped sloped ridges and hills.

From 220 Bypass the Deep River continues its southeastward journey past the dam site and Randleman, North Carolina. In the area between the dam and the 220 Bypass, the bottomlands widen out a bit although they are still surrounded by the high steep ridges and hills. This area of the Reservoir is the only one which encompasses any bottomland of consequence

B. Site Description

The following is a list of all the known sites in the proposed Randleman Reservoir. Locational data and cultural affiliations are summarized; detailed analysis is presented in the next section.

Guilford County

$Gf^{v}45$ Located west of Deep River on a high sandy ridge, which is heavily eroded and has been plowed for over 100 years. Middle Archaic Guilford materials.

$Gf^{v}46$ Site is west of Deep River on the very top of a high sandy knoll and is east of $Gf^{v}45$. No diagnostic material.

$Gf^{v}47$ Site is located west of the Deep River on the southwestern slope of the hill on which is located $Gf^{v}46$. The sandy hill has heavy terraces and is deeply eroded. No diagnostic material.

$Gf^{v}48$ This site is west of the Deep River along the eastern extension of a long meandering ridge well back from the river. Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Developmental.

$Gf^{v}49$ The site is atop a high, broad ridge which borders the Deep River to the south, Reddick's and Hickory Creeks to the north, and Hickory Creek to the east. Middle Archaic, trace of Developmental and Historic.

$Gf^{v}50$ South of $Gf^{v}49$ by about 100 yards on top of the same ridge is $Gf^{v}50$. Heavy erosion has occurred on the site. Slight trace of Early Archaic.

$Gf^{v}51$ Site is 100 yards southeast of $Gf^{v}50$ on top of the same ridge as $Gf^{v}49$ and 50. No diagnostic material.

$Gf^{v}52$ The site is located 150 yards east of $Gf^{v}51$ along the top of the same ridge on which are located $Gf^{v}49$-51. No diagnostic material.

$Gf^{v}53$ This site is east of the confluence of Reddick's and Hickory Creek on the slight downslope of a small sandy ridge running parallel to Hickory Creek. Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Developmental and Historic.

$Gf^{v}54$ Site is one mile west of where Highway 62 crosses the Deep River on top of a high ridge/plateau (uneroded portions of the peneplain) which is south of the Deep River. Site has been heavily eroded and plowed. Slight trace of Early Archaic.

Gf^{v}55 Located on a slight rise about 200 yards northeast of Gf^{v}54 on top of the same large ridge as Gf^{v}54. No diagnostic material.

Gf^{v}56 This site is located 50 yards east of Gf^{v}55 on the downslope towards the Deep River of the high ridge on which Gf^{v}54 and 55 are located. Red clay is exposed, and the material found was probably plowed/eroded off of the top of the ridge. Slight trace of Middle Archaic.

Gf^{v}57 At the end of the field which contained Gf^{v}56 and about 200 yards southwest of the Deep River is Gf^{v}57. The site is located on the same downslope as Gf^{v}56. Middle Archaic Guilford materials.

Gf^{v}58 The site is atop a slight sandy ridge about 300 yards southwest of Gf^{v}54 on the same high ridge as Gf^{v}54-57. Heavy sheet erosion and plowing has taken place. No diagnostic materials.

Gf^{v}59 Site is approximately 200 yards east of Gf^{v}58 at the end of the small sandy ridge which the two sites share. Early Archaic and a trace of Middle Archaic.

Gf^{v}60 Located on the remnants of a sand levee built up along the Deep River in a horseshoe bend of the river across the river from where Hickory Creek joins the Deep River. The site has been destroyed by sand mining operations. Trace of Middle Archaic; heavy evidence of Developmental, and Historic.

Gf^{v}61 At the bottom of the downslope of the northeastern edge of the ridge/plateau on which Gf^{v}54-59 sit and about 250 yards southeast of Gf^{v}60 just south of the slight bottomlands of the oxbow in which Gf^{v}60 is located is found Gf^{v}61. Red clay is exposed, as heavy erosion and plowing has taken place at this site. No diagnostic materials.

Gf^{v}62 About halfway between the Deep River and the top of the northeastern edge of the ridge on which Gf^{v}54-59 is located, in the middle of a sandy field 100 yards southwest of Gf^{v}61 is Gf^{v}62. The site has suffered heavy erosion and plowing. No diagnostic materials.

Gf^{v}63 The site is 50 yards southeast of Gf^{v}62 in the same field as Gf^{v}62. Trace of Early and Middle Archaic materials.

Gf^{v}64 The site is located near the top of the northeastern edge Of the ridge on which Gf^{v}54-59 are found on a small knoll-like extension of the ridge. Slight trace of Late Developmental material.

Gf^{v}65 This site is on top of the high flat ridge which has Reddick's Creek to the north, the Deep River to the south, and whose eastern end has sites Gf^{v}49-52. Gf^{v}65 is atop a slight rise on top of the ridge. Heavy plowing with slight erosion is in evidence. Slight trace of Early Archaic.

Gf^{v}66 On top of a small sandy knoll approximately 300 yards southeast of Gf^{v}65 is found Gf^{v}66. Only slight erosion has effected the plowed site. Minute amount of Middle Archaic material.

Gf^{v}67 This site is situated on top of a high, sandy knoll about 300 yards southeast of Gf^{v}66. The site has suffered from heavy erosion and plowing. Only a slight trace of Middle Developmental materials.

Gf^{v}68 Gf^{v}68 is located about 100 yards southwest of Gf^{v}67 on the downslope of the ridge towards the Deep River. The site is still well back from the river but has been subjected to heavy plowing and erosion action. The material possibly came from the top of the ridge. No diagnostic material.

Gf^{v}69 The site is situated approximately 100 yards southeast of Gf^{v}67 just off the top of the ridge. No diagnostic material.

Gf^{v}70 This site was located halfway between Gf^{v}69 and the Deep River, on the downslope of the ridge on which Gf^{v}65-69 are located. Red clay has been exposed by heavy plowing and erosion. Minute amount of Early Archaic material.

Gf^{v}71 Gf^{v}71 is on a sandy levee in the rolling bottomlands at the western end of an oxbow of the Deep River, upstream from Gf^{v}60, on the north bank of the river. Sand mining operations have destroyed most of the site. Only a small amount of Middle Archaic material was recovered.

Gf^{v}72 The site is situated 50 yards west of Gf^{v}71 on a sandy terrace of the Deep River. Slight trace of Early Developmental and Historic materials.

Gf^{v}73 This location is on a sandy terrace about 50 yards north of Gf^{v}72 on gently rolling land which gradually rises in elevation to the north and west. Minute amount of Early and Middle Archaic and Early Developmental.

Gf^{v}74 This site is 100 yards northeast of Gf^{v}73 on the downslope of the high ridge to the north. The ground slopes downward to the east towards Hickory Creek and downward to the south towards the Deep River. Considerable erosion has exposed the red clay subsoil. No diagnostic materials.

Gf^{v}75 Along the top western edge of a high, broad ridge east of Reddick's Creek. The soil is sandy with heavy erosion and plowing. A trace of Middle and Late Archaic.

Gf^{v}76 Site is along the western edge of high, broad ridge east of Reddick's Creek, 300 yards north of Gf^{v}75 and 150 yards south of Gf^{v}53. The sandy soil has been subjected to heavy erosion and plowing. No diagnostic material.

Gf^{v}77 This site is located in an open field on the high plateau to the north of the Deep River. Slight trace of Middle Archaic materials.

Gf^{v}78 Gf^{v}78 is located on a slight rise on the southwestern edge of the plain north of the Deep River in the area north of Freeman's Mill. Gf^{v}77 is approximately ½ mile north of Gf^{v}78. Minute amount of Early and Middle Archaic.

Gf^{v}79 This site is found about 75 yards west of Gf^{v}78 along the western edge of the plain east of Reddick's Creek. A slight indication of Early Archaic Material.

Gf^{v}80 Gf^{v}80 is on the northern edge of a high plateau which lies south of the Deep River upstream from Freeman's Mill. Only a trace of Late Developmental material.

Gf^{v}81 Located on a narrow ridge on the western edge of the plateau, which lies north of the Deep River and just north of the Guilford-Randolph County line. Early Archaic and traces of Middle Archaic and Historic.

Gf^{v}82 The site is located west of Gf^{v}81 on a western extension of the narrow ridge on which Gf^{v}81 is located. The land is just beginning to slope downward towards the Deep River and has a sandy type soil. Only a slight trace of Middle Archaic materials was found.

Gf^{v}83 This site is situated to the west of Gf^{v}82 on the downslope of the ridge and plain which lies to the northwest of the Deep River. Heavy erosion has cut some deep gullies into the sandy soil. A small amount of Middle and Late Archaic materials was recovered.

Gf^{v}84 Gf^{v}84 is one-half mile south of where I-85 crosses the Deep River on the high third terrace of a sandy field which lies northwest of the Deep River. Heavy erosion has caused extensive damage to the site. Minute amount of Historic material.

Randolph County

Rd^{v}70 This site is atop a sandy levee built up along the Deep River just south of the confluence of Muddy Creek and the Deep River. A small amount of Late Developmental and Historic materials was recovered.

Rd^{v}73 Rd^{v}73 is located on top of a small red clay knoll in a field which is just north of a horseshoe bend of the Muddy Creek about one-half mile upstream from Rd^{v}70. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}74 The site is situated on a narrow strip of sandy bottomland, just downstream from Coltrane's Mill on the north bank of the Deep River. The land behind the site rises sharply up and away from the river. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}78 This site is located on a sandy levee which borders the west bank of the Deep River about 50 yards south of Rd^{v}70. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}79 This site is located on top of a low hill south of Muddy Creek, 500 yards southwest of Rd^{v}70 and 600 yards west of the Deep River. Paleo-Indian, Early, Middle and Late Archaic.

Rd^{v}80 Rd^{v}80 is situated along the top eastern portion of a ridge to the south of Muddy Creek. Site is 100 yards northwest of Rd^{v}79. Middle Archaic and Historic.

Rd^{v}81 Located on the downslope near the top of a high ridge/plateau which lies to the north of the confluence of the Deep River and Muddy Creek on the west bank of the Deep River. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}82 The site is on top of a small knoll in the gently rolling bottomland area east of Muddy Creek and about 75 yards north of Rd^{v}73. Small amount of Middle Archaic material recovered.

Rd^{v}83 This site is found on land which slopes downward towards Muddy Creek from the north. Site is 40 yards north of Muddy Creek and 300 yards northwest and across a small stream from Rd^{v}82. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}84 This site is situated on top of a high knoll 200 yards north of Rd^{v}83 and to the west of a small stream which flows south into Muddy Creek. Only a slight trace of Late Archaic was found.

Rd^{v}85 Rd^{v}85 is on the western downslope of the knoll on which Rd^{v}84 is located. The site lies about 25 yards east of Muddy Creek on badly eroded sloping land. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}86$ The site is located on the northern downslope of a high hill/plateau, south of the Deep River and west of where 220 Bypass crosses the Deep River. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}87$ This site is south of $Rd^{v}70$ east of $Rd^{v}78$ along the western slopes of a sand levee on the west bank of the Deep River. Minute quantity of Developmental material.

$Rd^{v}88$ The site is found on the edge of the high plain/plateau west of the Deep River as the ground starts to slope downward towards the river. $Rd^{v}88$ is approximately one mile north of $Rd^{v}81$ (the two sites are on the edge of the same above mentioned plateau). No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}89$ $Rd^{v}89$ is one-fourth mile south of $Rd^{v}88$ on a large knoll on the downslope of the plateau on which $Rd^{v}88$ is placed. The site is west of the Deep River by around one-half mile. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}90$ This site is on the southeastern downslope of the large knoll on which $Rd^{v}89$ is located, approximately 50 yards distant from $Rd^{v}89$ at the edge of some woods. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}91$ This site is located on the southern edge of a strip of bottomland along the west bank of the Deep River. Sites $Rd^{v}88$-90 are located on the highlands to the west of this bottomland. $Rd^{v}91$ is found on a very shallow, sandy soil with redclay subsoil. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}92$ $Rd^{v}92$ is 300 yards north of $Rd^{v}91$ on the same stretch of sandy bottomland. A small stream cuts through the bottomland just north of the site and empties into the Deep River about 100 yards west of the site. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}93$ The site is on a 2-3 ft. deep sandy levee along the edge of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}93$ lies just across the stream from and north of $Rd^{v}92$. Other than one Historic CSPP there is no diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}94$ This site lies at the northern end of the bottomlands on which $Rd^{v}91$-93 are located, just south of a horseshoe bend in the river. $Rd^{v}94$ is on a 2-3 ft. sand levee approximately 30 to 40 yards west of the river and about one-fourth mile north of $Rd^{v}93$. A portion of the levee was cut, away, apparently by water action, exposing the red clay underneath. Middle and Late Archaic materials were recovered from the clay zones, and a small amount of Developmental and Climatic materials were found in the overlying sands.

Rd^{v}95 The site is on a small knoll on the high plateau/ridge West of the bottomland which contains Rd^{v}91-94. The ground slopes sharply downward towards the Deep River to the north and east, as a horseshoe bend in the river is just to the north of the site. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}96 This site lies just below a terrace on the slope between the Deep River and the high plateau/ridge one-half mile west of the river. Rd^{v}96 is on clayey soil about 500 yards west of the river. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}97 The site lies approximately halfway up the slope between the Deep River and the high plateau/ridge to the west of the river. Rd^{v}97 is 700 yards northeast of Rd^{v}88 and 500 yards northwest of Rd^{v}93. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}98 Rd^{v}98 is located in a slight hollow between two projections of the Deep River. The site is above the 700 ft. contour in the second horseshoe bend north of the bottomlands which contained Rd^{v}91-94. The ground drops sharply towards the river west and south from the site. Only a slight trace of Middle Archaic was recovered.

Rd^{v}99 This site is on the small strip of flat land along the west bank on the Deep River in the horseshoe bend where Rd^{v}98 is. The flatland between the high plateau and the river is no more than 50 yards wide, and the soil is composed of red clay with a large quantity of quartz debris (from plowing) mixed in. Only one diagnostic artifact belonging to the Middle Archaic (Guilford) was discovered.

Rd^{v}115 This site is situated on the eastern slope of a high ridge almost at the ridge's crest. A small feeder stream flows by the site about 100 yards to the south and the east. The site is south and across the river from Coltrane's Mill. The soil is a sandy-clay admixture, and the terrain has suffered from some erosion. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}116 The site is located on a narrow section of sloping bottomland in a shallow hollow. Rd^{v}115 is to the southwest on higher ground which slopes down towards Rd^{v}116. The small feeder stream flows by the eastern edge of the site before turning eastward to flow into the Deep River. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}117 Rd^{v}117 is on a small slightly sloping bottom land area on the west bank of the Deep River, at the Southern end of the first horseshoe bend in the river south of Coltrane's Mill. The only diagnostic material found was a single unidentified potsherd. A small stream empties into the Deep River approximately 25 yards south of the site.

Rd^{v}118 This site lies on top of a small sandy knoll south of and across the small stream from Rd^{v}117. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was one Late Archaic CSPP.

Rd^{v}119 The site is 50 yards northeast of Rd^{v}118 on land which is sloping down towards the Deep River from the south and east. The site has been destroyed by stripping action of a bulldozer. Small quantity of Middle Archaic material.

Rd^{v}120 This site lies east of and on the same sloping land as Rd^{v}119. Heavy erosion has exposed red clay subsoil. A single Early Archaic CSPP was the only diagnostic material recovered.

Rd^{v}121 Rd^{v}121 is located on the beginnings of the downward slope of the high ridge/plateau 150 yards southwest of Rd^{v}118. Heavy erosion has taken place on the sandy slopes. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}122 The site is on a knoll of sand and clay on high ground (above the 700 ft. contour) northwest of Rd^{v}121. The small stream which flows past Rd^{v}117 is to the southeast of the site. A trace of Middle Archaic materials.

Rd^{v}123 This site is on land which is sloping down towards the Deep River from higher ground to the west. The site is west of Rd^{v}117 and north of the stream which flows past Rd^{v}117 on a thin sandy soil. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}124 This site is in a small hollow 50 yards north of the head of a small stream which flows south to the Deep River. The site is one mile north of the dam site on the Deep River. No diagnostic material was recovered.

Rd^{v}125 The site lies on a small ridge which runs east and west along the southern edge of the high plateau which is north of the Deep River one mile north of the dam site. The site has been destroyed by the construction of 220 Bypass around Asheboro. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}126 This site is located near the top of the downslope of the high plateau north of the Deep River. Rd^{v}125 is 100 yards to the north. The site was destroyed by construction of the 220 Bypass. A slight trace of Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

Rd^{v}127 The site is at the base of the high plateau on which Rd^{v}125 and 126 are located on a small stretch of sandy flat land on the north bank of the Deep River. The site was destroyed by the 220 Bypass construction. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}128$ $Rd^{v}128$ lies in a large tract of bottomland one-half mile upstream from the dam site on the north bank of the Deep River. A small stream borders the site to the north and joins with another small stream to flow into the river about 100 yards south of the site. The Deep River lies 150 yards southwest of the site. The small collection indicates a Late Developmental occupation.

$Rd^{v}129$ This site was located on top of a small knoll at the crest of the high plateau north of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}126$ was 75 yards to the west. The site was destroyed by the construction of the 220 Bypass. Slight trace of Middle Archaic.

$Rd^{v}130$ This site lies on the downslope of the high plateau 50 yards south of $Rd^{v}129$. No diagnostic material, as the site was destroyed by the 220 Bypass construction.

$Rd^{v}131$ The site is on the west end of a ridge on high ground to the north of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}131$ lies east of the first horseshoe bend south of Coltrane's Mill. Trace of Early and Middle Archaic material.

$Rd^{v}132$ $Rd^{v}132$ lies halfway between $Rd^{v}131$ to the northeast and the Deep River to the southwest on sandy red clay soil. The land is sloping downward to the southwest towards the Deep River and to the southeast towards a small stream which flows at the base of the high ground. Early, Middle, and Late Archaic material recovered.

$Rd^{v}133$ This site lies just east of the small stream which flows southeast of $Rd^{v}132$ on a small piece of flat sandy land. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}134$ This site is directly across the small stream from $Rd^{v}133$ on ground which is sloping upwards to the north away from the stream. Only a slight trace of Middle and Late Developmental material.

$Rd^{v}135$ This site is located on the southwestern edge of a ridge which runs to the northeast to $Rd^{v}132$. A slight trace of Middle Archaic material was recovered.

$Rd^{v}138$ The site lies on high ground 100 yards east of the Deep River two miles upstream from $Rd^{v}128$. The sandy clay soil has suffered some from erosion. Early and Middle Archaic and a trace of Historic material.

$Rd^{v}139$ This site is a small strip of sandy bottomland southeast of $Rd^{v}138$ on the east bank of the Deep River. Some Late Developmental and Historic material was recovered.

$Rd^{v}140$ $Rd^{v}140$ is on high ground east of the Deep River on land which is sloping downward towards the river. The site lies on a red clay type soil northeast of $Rd^{v}138$. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}141$ This site is on a small knoll on high ground to the east of the Deep River and is north of $Rd^{v}140$ on clay soil. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}142$ The site is located on a slight rise to the southeast of $Rd^{v}141$ on sandy clay type soil. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}143$ This site is north of $Rd^{v}143$ on a slight eastern downslope of a small rise in the middle of a field. A small amount of Middle Archaic material.

$Rd^{v}144$ This site is on high ground to the east of the Deep River one-half mile north of $Rd^{v}143$. The site is in a small field which is sloping slightly downward to the south. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}145$ $Rd^{v}145$ is on a small rise to the northeast of $Rd^{v}144$ in an adjacent field. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}146$ This site lies on relatively flat ground on top of the high ground to the East of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}145$ lies to the southeast of the site. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}147$ This site is across a small drainage ditch and just north of $Rd^{v}146$. $Rd^{v}147$ may be a part of $Rd^{v}146$. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}148$ This site is in a large open field in the bottomlands of a small horseshoe bend in the Deep River. $Rd^{v}144$-147 lie on the high ground to the east of the site. Small amounts of Late Archaic and Late Developmental materials were found.

$Rd^{v}149$ This site is on the side of a knoll on the downslope of a high ridge to the north of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}133$ lies 75 yards to the southwest. The soil is sandy and has suffered some from erosion. A slight trace of Middle Archaic material.

$Rd^{v}150$ This site is on the southern slope of a large hill in the middle of a horseshoe bend in the Deep River. $Rd^{v}150$ is one mile south of $Rd^{v}149$ on the east bank of the Deep River and is a pasture. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}151$ The site is located on the western edge of a ridge which extends back to the east. $Rd^{v}150$ is southwest of the site. Woods lie just to the north of the sandy site. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}153$ This site is on high ground which is sloping gently downward to the east. The soil is sandy and has suffered only slightly from erosion. $Rd^{v}123$ is approximately 100 yards to the southeast. Early Archaic and a slight trace of Middle Archaic.

Rd^{v}154 Rd^{v}154 is on the top of a hill south of Muddy Creek, two miles north of its confluence with the Deep River. The sandy clay soil of the site has been exposed to heavy erosion. No diagnostic material was collected, but the owner of the land had a private collection consisting of Early, Middle, and Late Archaic materials.

Rd^{v}155 This site is on top of the same hill as Rd^{v}154, but south of Rd^{v}154 as the hill begins to merge with the high land area to the east. Only a slight trace of Middle Archaic material.

Rd^{v}156 This site lies on the southwestern downslope of the hill on which Rd^{v}154 and 155 are located. Heavy erosion has taken place at the site. The head of a small stream lies to the southeast of the site. The only diagnostic piece of material recovered was one Middle Developmental CSPP.

Rd^{v}157 This site is located further down on the southwestern downslope of the hill on which Rd^{v}154 and 155 are located. Rd^{v}156 is to the west of the site, and a small stream flows past the southern end of the site. The sloping land has flattened out somewhat by the time the land along the stream is reached. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}158 This site is situated on the eastern downslope of the hill on which Rd^{v}154 and 155 are located and north of Rd^{v}157. Muddy Creek lies 100 yards to the north. One Late Archaic CSPP was the only piece of diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}159 This site is the designation for Coltrane's Mill. The mill is on the east bank of the Deep River in the first horseshoe bend in the river south of the Guilford - Randolph County line.

Rd^{v}160 This site is along the crest of a ridge which is oriented along an east-west axis, with Muddy Creek to the north, east, and south. The site is on sandy clay type soil with stones and broken quartz rocks mixed in. Heavy erosion has taken place over a large portion of the site. The only diagnostic artifacts found were a Middle Archaic CSPP and a Historic Randolph CSPP.

Rd^{v}161 The site lies on relatively flat high ground one-half mile due west of Rd^{v}160. The high ground and the ridge on which Rd^{v}160 is found merge together to form a continuous highland formation. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}162 This site is atop a small knoll on the northeastern downslope of the high ground which lies west of Muddy Creek. Rd^{v}160 is approximately 800 yards to the north of the site. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}163$ $Rd^{v}163$ is located on a small rise on top of the high ground west of Muddy Creek and 200 yards southwest of $Rd^{v}162$. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}164$ This site is on top of a slight rise along the flat bottomland of a small tributary of the Deep River. $Rd^{v}123$ is one-half mile south of the site on the same stream. The site is on the west bank of the stream on red clay soil. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}165$ The site is situated on a terrace of land sloping down to a small stream to the west. The stream is about 50 yards west of the site and is the same stream on which $Rd^{v}164$ is on one mile downstream. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}166$ This site is atop a small ridge which runs north and south along the crest of the high land between the Deep River and the small stream on which $Rd^{v}164$ is located. $Rd^{v}166$ is one-half mile west of $Rd^{v}164$ on a very rocky, red clay type soil. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}167$ $Rd^{v}167$ is in a sandy field along the edge of a low flat terrace of the high ground north of Muddy Creek. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}168$ The site is on a slight knoll on the southern downslope of the high ground north of Muddy Creek. $Rd^{v}168$ is 150 yards north of Muddy Creek and 250 yards west of $Rd^{v}167$. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}169$ This site is situated on top of a small sandy knoll 50 yards northwest of $Rd^{v}168$ on relatively flat ground. No diagnostic material other than a Late Archaic CSPP.

$Rd^{v}170$ This site is along the rolling bottomland along the north bank of Muddy Creek, one-half mile downstream from $Rd^{v}167$. The site was in a sandy field overgrown with weeds. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}171$ This site is 100 yards east of $Rd^{v}170$ and in the same sandy rolling bottomland of the Muddy Creek. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}172$ This site is near the crest of the high plateau to the north of Muddy Creek. $Rd^{v}171$ is 150 yards southeast of the site in the bottomlands between the plateau and the creek. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}173$ $Rd^{v}173$ is on a small sandy rise on top of the plateau north of Muddy Creek. $Rd^{v}172$ is 75 yards southwest of the site. No diagnostic material.

NOTE: The site numbers $Rd^{v}71$, 72, 75, 76, 77, 100-114, 136, 137, and 152 were assigned to sites outside the reservoir survey area found in other survey work.

C. Artifact Analysis

I. Ceramics

Only a very small sample of potsherds was recovered by the Randleman Reservoir survey. A total of 19 sherds from nine sites represents the entire collection. Of this collection, Gf^{v}60 had the largest number of sherds--four. All the sherds were Late Developmental types, either Uwharrie or Caraway. Table 1 shows the distribution of pottery by site.

Uwharrie Series - Uwharrie pottery is a crushed quartz tempered ware. The interior surfaces usually show evidence of having been scraped with a serrated edged tool. A single Uwharrie Fabric Marked Sherd was found at Rd^{v}94. None of the other sites within the reservoir produced any sherds of this type.

Caraway Series - Caraway sherds accounted for the other 18 specimens recovered by the survey. Caraway pottery is a very hard and durable ware--with a compact paste tempered with very fine particles of sand. Gf^{v}53, Gf^{v}60, Gf^{v}72, Rd^{v}70, Rd^{v}87, Rd^{v}94, Rd^{v}117, and Rd^{v}128 all produced Caraway sherds, although only in small amounts.

2. Projectile Points

From the Randleman Reservoir survey, 186 projectile points were found at 67 surface sites. The points recovered represent the entire span of time and cultural assemblages from Paleo-Indian up thru the Historic period. Unfortunately, 54 of the projectile points were unidentifiable, and hence were of no use in evaluating sites. Table 2 shows the distribution of projectile points by site and type.

Site	Uwharrie	Caraway			
	Fabric Marked	Fabric Marked	Cord Marked	Plain	?
$Gf^{V}53$				3	
$Gf^{V}60$				4	
$Gf^{V}72$				1	
$Rd^{V}70$				3	
$Rd^{V}74$				1	
$Rd^{V}87$		1			
$Rd^{V}94$	1				1
$Rd^{V}117$					1
$Rd^{V}128$		1	1	1	
TOTAL	1	2	1	13	2

Table 1. Pottery Types and Distribution
Randleman Reservoir

The three most popular raw materials used in the manufacture of the projectile points were silicated slate, porphyritic slate, and porphyritic rhyolite. No use of quartz as material for making projectile points was noted although other materials were used in minor amounts.

In analyzing projectile points, form is not the only attribute which must be considered. The entire method of manufacture, which reflects culturally patterned procedures, has to be considered because it is the method of manufacture which ultimately determines the shapes or at least limits the shape which a projectile point may assume.

Paleo-Indian (10,000 B.C. - 8,000 B.C.)

Hardaway (Plate I) - The only evidence from the Paleo-Indian period is one Hardaway blank. Apparently, the point was broken during manufacture, as it shows signs of having been worked only on its upper half. The Hardaway type contains a wide range of variation. Three separate categories have been isolated within the Hardaway Complex; Hardaway Blade, Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-Notched. The blank recovered in this survey from Rd^{v}79 most closely resembles a Hardaway Side-Notched point. The Hardaway Side-Notched point is a small, broad, thin bladed point with narrow side notches and a recurved, concave base. The edges were carefully reworked to produce a light, delicate point (Coe, 1964:64-67). The specimen from Rd^{v}79 exhibits this fine, secondary retouch flaking, and primarily for this reason is included within the Hardaway Side-Notched variety.

Site	Hardaway	Palmer	Kirk	Stanly	Morrow Mtn.	Guilford	Sav. River	Badin	Yadkin	Uwharrie	Pee Dee	Caraway	Randolph	Unident.
$Gf^{V}45$						1								
$Gf^{V}48$		1					1			1				1
$Gf^{V}49$				2					1				1	1
$Gf^{V}50$			1											2
$Gf^{V}51$														1
$Gf^{V}53$		1	3	1	2		2		1	1			1	3
$Gf^{V}54$		1												1
$Gf^{V}56$					1	2								1
$Gf^{V}57$						2								
$Gf^{V}59$			2			1								3
$Gf^{V}60$						1		2		3		3		1
$Gf^{V}63$		1	1			1								1
$Gf^{V}64$										1				
$Gf^{V}65$			1											
$Gf^{V}66$						1								
$Gf^{V}67$									1					1
$Gf^{V}69$														2
$Gf^{V}70$			1											
$Gf^{V}71$						1								
$Gf^{V}72$														1
$Gf^{V}73$			1					1						3
$Gf^{V}75$				1	1	3								
$Gf^{V}77$				1		1								

Table 2. Chipped Stone Projectile Point Distribution, Randleman Reservoir

Site	Hardaway	Palmer	Kirk	Stanly	Morrow Mtn.	Guilford	Sav. River	Badin	Yadkin	Uwharrie	Pee Dee	Caraway	Randolph	Unident.
$Gf^{V}78$			1	1	1									
$Gf^{V}79$			1											
$Gf^{V}80$										1				
$Gf^{V}81$			3	1	1								1	2
$Gf^{V}82$														1
$Gf^{V}83$				2			1							
$Gf^{V}84$													1	1
$Rd^{V}70$														1
$Rd^{V}73$														1
$Rd^{V}79$	1		1	1	2	1	1							
$Rd^{V}80$				1		3							2	2
$Rd^{V}82$					2									
$Rd^{V}84$							1							
$Rd^{V}92$														1
$Rd^{V}93$													1	
$Rd^{V}94$				1	1		2				1			2
$Rd^{V}98$					1									
$Rd^{V}99$							1							
$Rd^{V}118$							1							
$Rd^{V}119$					1									
$Rd^{V}120$		1												
$Rd^{V}122$						1								2

Table 2. Chipped Stone Projectile Points Distribution, Randleman Reservoir (cont'd)

Site	Hardaway	Palmer	Kirk	Stanly	Morrow Mtn.	Guilford	Sav. River	Badin	Yadkin	Uwharrie	Pee Dee	Caraway	Randolph	Unident.
Rd^V124														1
Rd^V126			1			2	1							4
Rd^V128														1
Rd^V129						1								
Rd^V131			1											1
Rd^V132			3	1	1		1							1
Rd^V134														1
Rd^V135														1
Rd^V138		2	1		1								1	
Rd^V139										2			1	
Rd^V143					1									
Rd^V144														2
Rd^V148							1					1		
Rd^V149						1								
Rd^V153			2			1								
Rd^V155				1										1
Rd^V156									1					1
Rd^V158							1							1
Rd^V160					1									1
Rd^V166														1
Rd^V169							1							1
Rd^V173														1
TOTAL	1	7	24	14	17	24	16	2	4	9	1	4	9	54

Table 2. Chipped Stone Projectile Points Distribution, Randleman Reservoir (cont'd)

Early Archaic (8,000 B.C. - 6,000 B.C.)

Palmer (Plate I) - The Palmer Corner-Notched projectile point has a small corner-notched blade with a straight ground base and pronounced serrations along the edges of the blade. The point was produced solely by pressure flaking (ibid:67-69). A total of seven specimens from six sites were recovered by the survey. The sites are all located on the high ground in and around the reservoir.

Kirk (Plate I) - Kirk projectile points are large points with triangular blades, straight bases, and serrated edges. The points may have corner-notches or straight stems. Kirk points are larger than Palmer points and were manufactured differently. The Kirk point was made by percussion flaking, which removed broad, shallow flakes. This percussion flaking was followed by the edges being shaped by pressure flaking. Serrations were added as the final step (ibid:69-70). A total of 24 Kirk points were recovered from 16 sites. One of these points from Gf^{v}63 could be classed as a Kirk Stemmed point. Two points, one from Gf^{v}53 and the other from Gf^{v}73, could be typed as Kirk Serrated points. The 21 other points could be typed as various forms of the Kirk Corner-Notched variety. Kirk points were usually found on high ground away from the river. Occasionally a specimen was found on lower ground, such as Gf^{v}70, but such occurrences were extremely rare.

Middle Archaic (6,000 B.C. - 4,000 B.C.)

Stanly (Plate I) - A total of 14 Stanly points were found on 12 sites. The Stanly point has a broad, triangular blade with a small squared stem and a shallow notched base. A combination of percussion and pressure flaking was

used to work these points. Initial flaking was done by percussion techniques with the edges being completed by pressure flaking (ibid:35). Stanly points were found along the high ground but also on small hills along the creeks and the Deep River, and at some bottomland sites, such as Rd^{v}90.

Morrow Mountain (Plate II) - Morrow Mountain points are generally divided into two types, an early form and a late form. The early form has a small triangular blade with a short pointed stem. The late form has a long narrow blade with a long tapered stem. Percussion flaking was used to form both types. In some instances, pressure flaking was used to finish the points. Also, there appears to be some grinding along the shoulder and stem of a number of the early forms (ibid:37,43). A total of 17 points, all of the late variety, from 13 sites were recovered. These sites were generally situated on the higher ground, although occasionally they were found on the low lying areas.

Guilford (Plate II) - 20 points from 17 sites represent the collection of Guilford points from the survey. The point itself is long and slender with a thick blade and a straight, rounded or concave base. Percussion flaking roughed out the long thin primary flake initially chosen for work and gave a crudely shaped point. Pressure flaking then was applied to the edges reducing the width of the point, but not the thickness (ibid:43). Sites containing Guilford points ranged from the high land back away from the river, to the flat bottomland along the creeks and the Deep River.

Late Archaic (4,000 B.C. - 500 B.C.)

Savannah River (Plate II) - The Savannah River projectile point has a large, heavy blade with a broad stem. The point was made entirely by

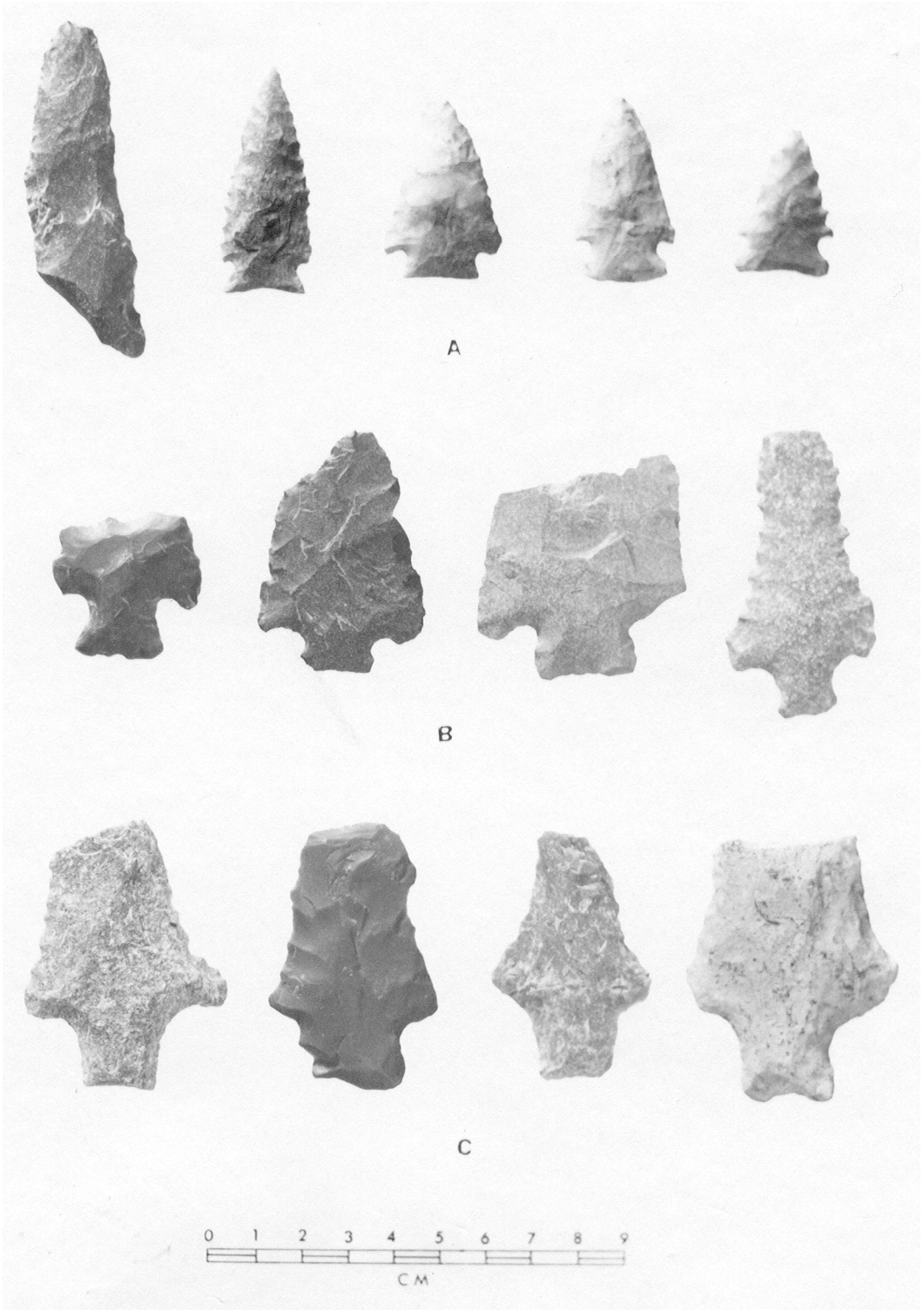

Plate I. Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Points, Randleman Reservoir

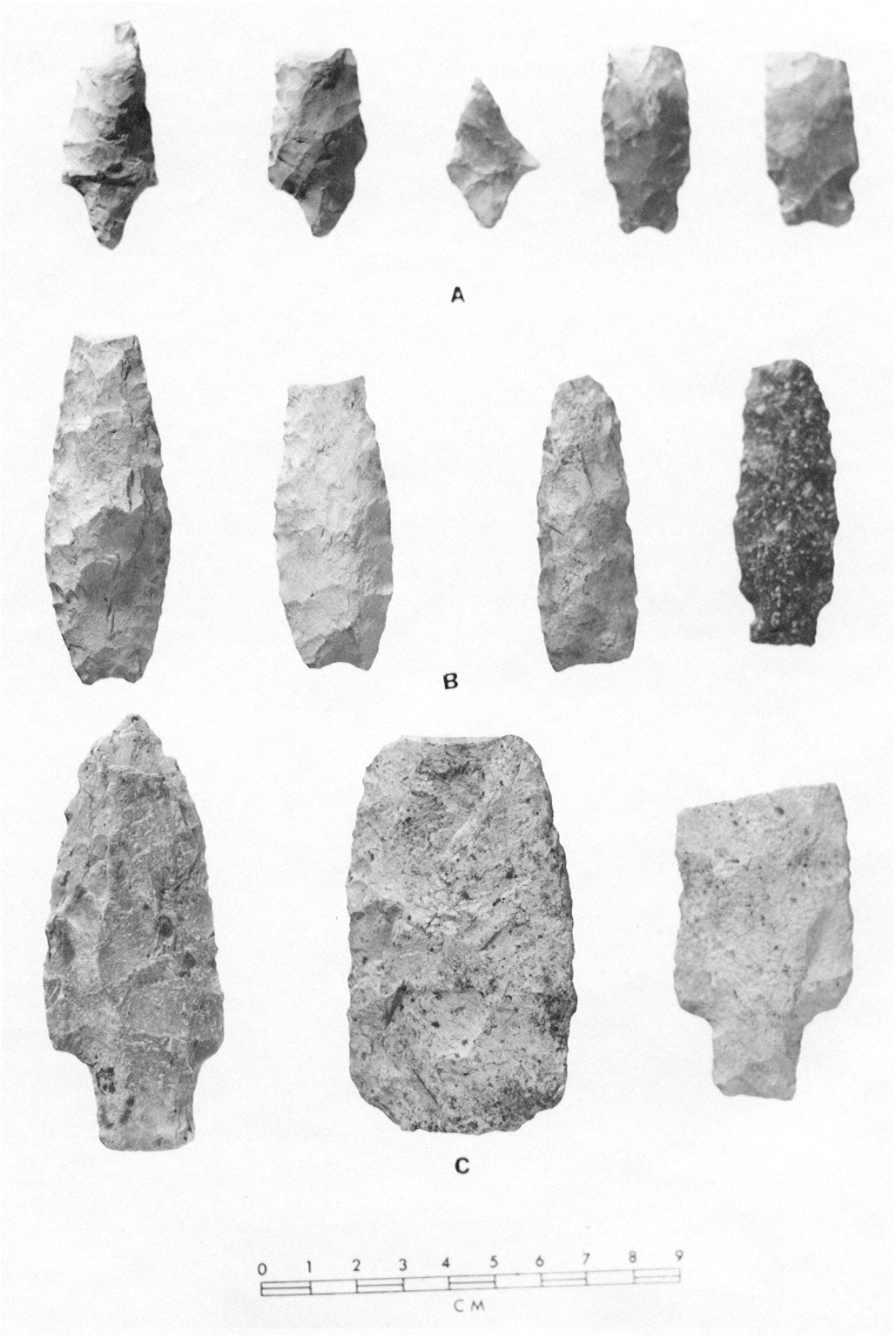

Plate II. Middle and Late Archaic Points,
Randleman Reservoir

percussion flaking. Retouching and pressure flaking are negligible (ibid:44-45). Seventeen points from thirteen sites were recovered by the survey. The sites ranged from high ground away from the river and along the river, to the low ground/bottomland with a marked increase in the number of bottomland finds.

Early Woodland (0 A.D.-600)

Badin (Plate III) - The Badin point was represented by only two specimens, both from Gf^{v}60. A brief description shows the Badin point to be a large, crudely made triangular point. Direct percussion flaking was the only type flaking used in their manufacture. There is no evidence of any other type of secondary flaking on Badin points (ibid:45). Gf^{v}60 is a bottomland site along the Deep River, the typical setting widely associated with Woodland sites.

Middle Woodland (A.D. 600-1,200)

Yadkin (Plate III) - Four Yadkins from four sites were found. The Yadkin point is a large, symmetrical and well made triangular point. All points of this type appear to have been made by pressure flaking. The "pointed eared" variety is the same basic point but has shallow side notches toward the base (ibid:45, 49). Two of the points came from lowland areas and two came from high ground.

Late Woodland/Historic (A.D. 1,200-1,800)

Uwharrie (Plate III) - The Uwharrie point is a small triangular shaped point. The form of the point is a long narrow isosceles triangle with straight to slightly concave sides. The base is also straight to

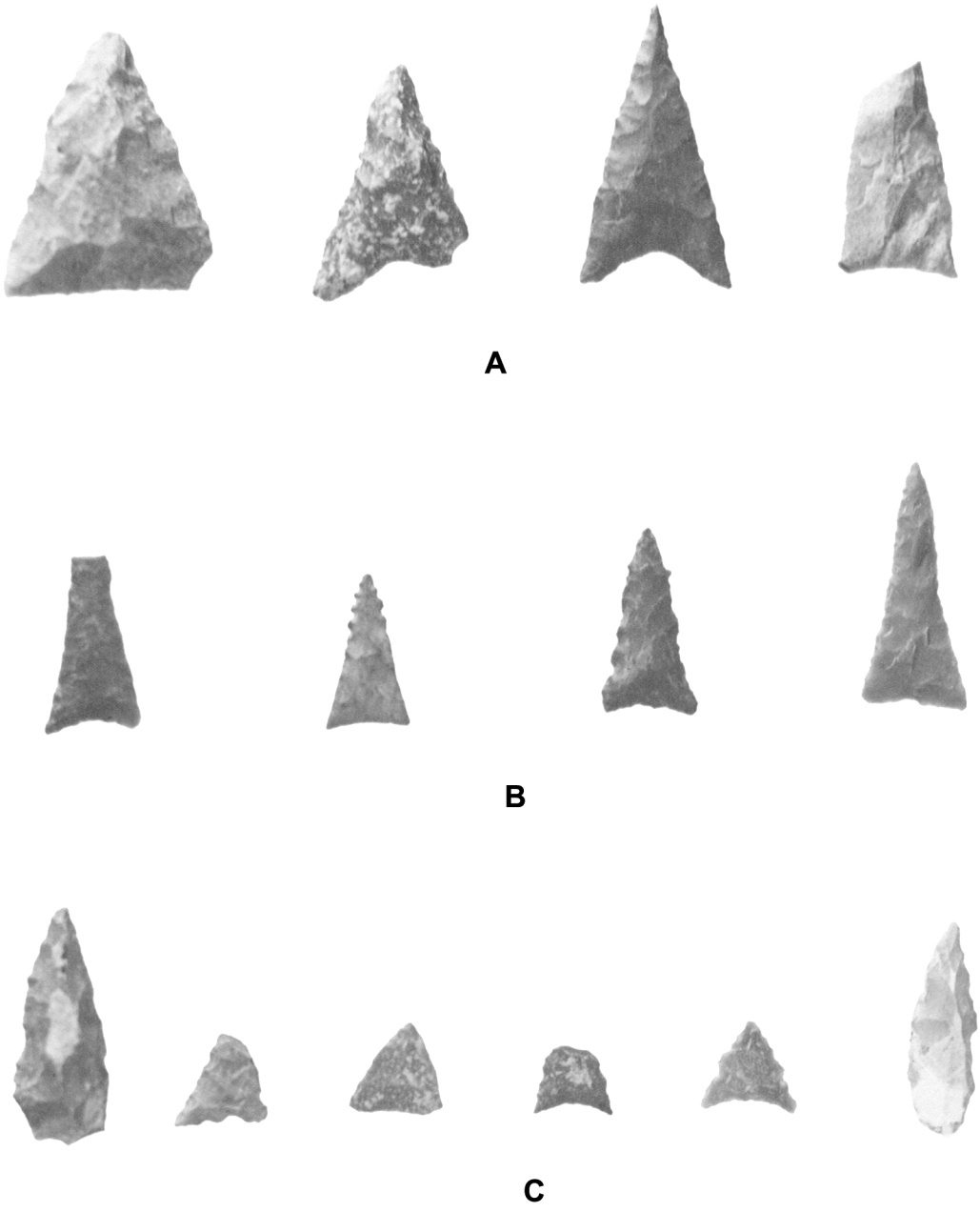

Plate III. Developmental Projectile Points, Randleman Reservoir

slightly concave. The length of the point is from 33 to 65 mm, the width from 20-28 mm, and the thickness from 4-7 mm. Pressure flaking was the only technique used in their manufacture. Sites are lowland areas with scattered finds being made in upland areas.

Pee Dee (Plate III) - Pee Dee Pentagonal points are small, asymmetrical, and carelessly made. The basic form is pentagonal. Pressure flaking on a thin primary flake was the characteristic method of manufacture (Coe, 1964:49). A single specimen of this type came from Rd^{v}94, a bottomland site along the Deep River.

Caraway (Plate III)- Four Caraway points, one from Rd^{v}148, and three from Gf^{v}60 were found by the survey. The Caraway projectile point is a straight sided isosceles triangle, which measures about 20 mm wide and 30 mm long. The base is either straight or slightly concave. The only method of manufacture was by pressure flaking (ibid:49). The two above sites are bottomland sites.

Randolph (Plate III) - A total of seven points from seven sites represent the collection of Randolph projectile points recovered during the survey. The point is crudely finished, often resembling the late type of the Morrow Mountain in form. Flaking is crude and exceedingly rough, with most of the flakes being irregular and poorly controlled. Most often, these points were made from old flakes or broken points of an earlier period (ibid:49, 50). The sites which produced Randolph points were bottomland areas and scattered highland settings, such as hill tops.

3. Miscellaneous Artifacts

Miscellaneous artifacts discovered in the Randleman Reservoir survey fall into four broad categories--scrapers, hammerstones, preforms, and axes. In addition there were a few anomalous artifacts found which are discussed individually apart from the four categories. Table 3 gives an inventory of the miscellaneous artifacts collected during the survey.

Scrapers

The scrapers may be divided into two large categories--end scrapers and side scrapers. Twelve artifacts exhibited qualities which allowed them to be called end scrapers. Generally, end scrapers are flakes which have been retouched along one end and perhaps a small portion of two sides. The shape tends to be rectangular with some having notches for hafting.

Ten artifacts were classed as side scrapers. Side scrapers are long flakes, or in some cases bifaces, which show evidence of retouch along one or both of the long edges. Two bifaces evidenced retouch along one edge, but otherwise showed no other use or retouch patterns.

Six flakes showed retouch and ware patterns indicative of scrapping operation but do not fit the above two categories. Three of the six can be dismissed as being pieces of broken scrapers, type unknown. The other three are anomalous forms. One is what is typically called a "spokeshave". The second is a round scraper, showing evidence of having been worked on all sides. The third is a flake, curved in cross section, which was retouched along one of the curved edges.

Description	Totals
Projectile Points	176
Utilized Flakes	205
Bifaces or Blanks	146
Axes	7
Atlatl Weights	1
Hammerstones	32
Chips or Flakes	2,984
Raw Materials	82
Potsherds	19
Steatite Sherds	1
Animal Bone	2
Historic Potsherds	86
Historic Glass	4
Metal Fragments	2
Historic Pipe Fragments	24

Table 3. Artifact Distribution, Randleman Reservoir

Hammerstones

Hammerstones are defined as rocks which were used to flake or chip other rocks and are characterized by distinctive use patterns. That is, there are areas on the stone which show evidence of the striking. This area is usually denoted by peck marks normally along edges, but not always. Most of the time, portions of the cortex are not part of the striking area, and thus form islands of unstruck areas. Thirty-two hammerstones were recovered during the course of the survey.

Blades

Blades, quarry blanks, and bifaces were all grouped together. They have all been bifacially flaked and show no evidence of secondary flaking. These artifacts probably served as preforms for the production of other artifacts, most often projectile points. One-hundred forty-six bifaces or blades were recovered during the survey.

Axes (Plate IV)

A total of seven Guilford axes were recovered in the course of the survey. This ax is crudely shaped, relatively small, and usually notched on either side of hafting. The poll of the ax is quite heavy, and the blade is relatively thin. Sometimes there is evidence of polishing which is the by-product of hafting.

Drills

Three drills were found during the survey, and all three came from $Rd^{v}80$. These chipped stone drills were all broken, and range in size from 20 to 35 mm in length. Slight evidence of wear can be seen along their edges.

Atlatl Weights (Plate IV)

Atlatl weights can be assigned to two time periods in Piedmont archaeology. The first appearance of the atlatl occurred during the Stanly phase. The Stanly atlatl weight was semi-lunar or pick shaped and round in cross-section. The second type of atlatl weight is associated with Savannah River. Savannah River atlatl weights tended to be flat and rectangular in shape.

One half of a Stanly atlatl weight was recovered by the survey from $Gf^{v}82$. The highly polished weight was made of banded slate, is elliptical in cross section, but displays the typical semi-lunar shape associated with the Stanly period.

D. Summary

The entire range of cultural assemblages from Paleo-Indian through Historic was represented in the 121 sites recorded during the Randleman Reservoir survey. Unfortunately, 62 of these sites did not possess sufficient diagnostic material to be assigned to any complex or tradition. Of greater importance is the lack of any sites or finds, excepting the single Hardaway blade from $Rd^{v}79$, which can be associated with the Paleo-Indian tradition. It would seem that the Paleo-Indian peoples regarded the environmental setting of the Randleman Reservoir area as an undesirable one.

Initially, at least, later peoples of the Archaic and to a lesser extent the Woodland tradition found the area more suitable for their lifestyles. The physiographical settings associated with the various sites tend to separate themselves into four broad categories. The designations assigned to each of the four is as follows: High Ground (HG)

Plate IV. Axes and Atlatl Weight, Randleman Reservoir
(Image is missing.)

is land generally above the 675' contour interval; High Sloping Ground (HSG) is between the 575' and 675' contour intervals; Low Ground (LG) is between the 525' and 575' contour intervals; and Bottomland (B), which is the land along the banks of the Deep River and its tributaries, is between the 500' and 525' contour intervals. Table 4a gives the location and major occupation of each site. A question mark by itself means that the major occupation of the site is unknown, while a question mark following an occupation designation indicates that the cultural designation is tenuous at best.

A perusal of the sites, their cultural affiliation and location, permits several observations to be made. It can readily be seen that sites of the Archaic tradition tend to be associated with the higher ground. As time passes, the sites tend to migrate downwards in elevation, so that during Woodland times the sites are situated primarily on lower ground. Table 4b shows this trend in a comparative fashion. It can also be seen quite readily that the total number of sites associated with the two major traditions, the Archaic and the Woodland, shows a definite trend towards a decline in the number of sites following the Archaic. Of the 66 complex components which could be assigned to the 59 identifiable sites, 51 (77.3%) were Archaic, and only 14 (21.2%) could be assigned to the Woodland tradition. A clue to the rapid drop in site numbers between the Archaic and the Woodland can be seen in Table 4b when the physiographical distribution of the sites of each tradition is studied. Forty of the 44 sites associated with the higher ground belong to the Archaic tradition, while the other four belong to the Woodland. On the other hand, of the 22 lower ground (including bottomland) sites, 11 are

Woodland. When just the bottomland sites are scrutinized, there are three associated with the Archaic and eight associated with the Woodland. This brief exercise reinforces what was said earlier, i.e. Archaic sites tend to be found on higher ground and Woodland sites are usually associated with the lower ground. Returning now to the question of the number of sites, one is referred to the Physiography section of Chapter I and the Introduction to Chapter II of this report. Here it is shown that the Randleman Reservoir area is one of steep, narrow V-shaped valleys, rounded eroded hills, and very little low ground or bottomland. Simply stated, the physiography of the area favored the Archaic peoples and their lifestyles more so than any other. It is conceded that Woodland peoples did make use of the area and its limited low ground. The increase in the number of Late Developmental sites is probably due to advances in their technology which permitted the exploitation of marginal areas previously shunned by the Woodland peoples. This does nothing, however, to alter the fact that the environmental setting, given that such factors as survey methodology were constants, was the controlling force in the utilization of the area by the prehistoric peoples. The technology which the Archaic peoples possessed was better adapted to the ecological niches of the area than the Woodland peoples, and thus allowed the proliferation of Archaic sites which the area enjoys.

Gf^{v}45	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}46	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}47	?	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}48	Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}49	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}50	Early Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}51	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}52	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}53	Archaic, Late Developmental	Low Ground
Gf^{v}54	Early Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}55	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}56	Middle Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}57	Middle Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}58	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}59	Early Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}60	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Gf^{v}61	?	Low Ground
Gf^{v}62	?	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}63	Early Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}64	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}65	Early Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}66	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}67	Middle Developmental	High Ground
Gf^{v}68	?	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}69	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}70	Early Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}71	Middle Archaic	Bottomland
Gf^{v}72	Early Developmental	Bottomland
Gf^{v}73	Archaic	Low Ground
Gf^{v}74	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}75	Middle & Late Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}76	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}77	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}78	Early & Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}79	Early Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}80	Late Developmental	High Ground
Gf^{v}81	Early & Middle Archaic	High Ground
Gf^{v}82	?	High Ground
Gf^{v}83	Middle & Late Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Gf^{v}84	Historic	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}70	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^{v}73	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}74	?	Bottomland
Rd^{v}78	?	Bottomland
Rd^{v}79	Middle Archaic	Low Ground
Rd^{v}80	Middle Archaic	Low Ground
Rd^{v}81	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}82	Middle Archaic	Low Ground

Table 4a. Site Affiliation and Distribution

Rd^{v}83	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}84	Late Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}85	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}86	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}87	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^{v}88	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}89	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}90	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}91	?	Bottomland
Rd^{v}92	?	Bottomland
Rd^{v}93	Historic	Bottomland
Rd^{v}94	Late Archaic & Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^{v}95	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}96	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}97	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}98	Middle Archaic (?)	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}99	Late Archaic (?)	Bottomland
Rd^{v}115	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}116	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}117	Late Developmental (?)	Low Ground
Rd^{v}118	Late Archaic	Low Ground
Rd^{v}119	Middle Archaic (?)	Low Ground
Rd^{v}120	Early Archaic (?)	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}121	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}122	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}123	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}124	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}125	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}126	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}127	?	Bottomland
Rd^{v}128	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^{v}129	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}130	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}131	Early Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}132	Early & Middle Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}133	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}134	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}135	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}138	Early Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}139	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^{v}140	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}141	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}142	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}143	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}144	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}145	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}146	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}147	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}148	?	Bottomland

Table 4a. Site Affiliation and Distribution (cont'd)

Rd^{v}149	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}150	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}151	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}153	Early Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}154	Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}155	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}156	Middle Developmental	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}157	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}158	Late Archaic	Low Ground
Rd^{v}159	Colonial & Later	Low Ground
Rd^{v}160	Middle Archaic (?)	High Ground
Rd^{v}161	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}162	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}163	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}164	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}165	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}166	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}167	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}168	?	High Sloping Ground
Rd^{v}169	Late Archaic	High Ground
Rd^{v}170	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}171	?	Low Ground
Rd^{v}172	?	High Ground
Rd^{v}173	?	High Ground

Table 4a. Site Affiliation and Distribution (cont'd)

Site Affiliation	No.	%	HG No.	HG %[1]	HSG No.	HSG %[1]	LG No.	LG %[1]	B No.	B %[1]
Early Archaic	15	11.6	10	16.1	5	19.2	-	--	-	--
Middle Archaic	24	18.8	14	22.6	5	19.2	4	17.4	1	5.9
Late Archaic	8	6.3	4	6.5	-	--	2	8.7	2	11.7
Archaic	4	3.1	2	3.2	-	--	2	8.7	-	--
Early Developmental	1	.8	-	--	-	--	-	--	1	5.9
Middle Developmental	2	1.6	1	1.6	1	3.9	-	--	-	--
Late Developmental	9	7.0	1	1.6	-	--	2	8.7	6	35.3
Historic	2	1.6	-	--	1	3.9	-	--	1	5.9
Colonial or Later	1	.8	-	--	-	--	1	4.3	-	--
Unknown	62	48.4	30	48.4	14	53.8	16	52.2	6	35.3
TOTAL	128	100.0	62	100.0	26	100.0	23	100.0	17	100.0

[1] % found by dividing the number of sites of a complex located in a physiographical division by the total number of sites within the physiographical division.

Table 4b. Site Affiliation and Distribution, Statistical Breakdown

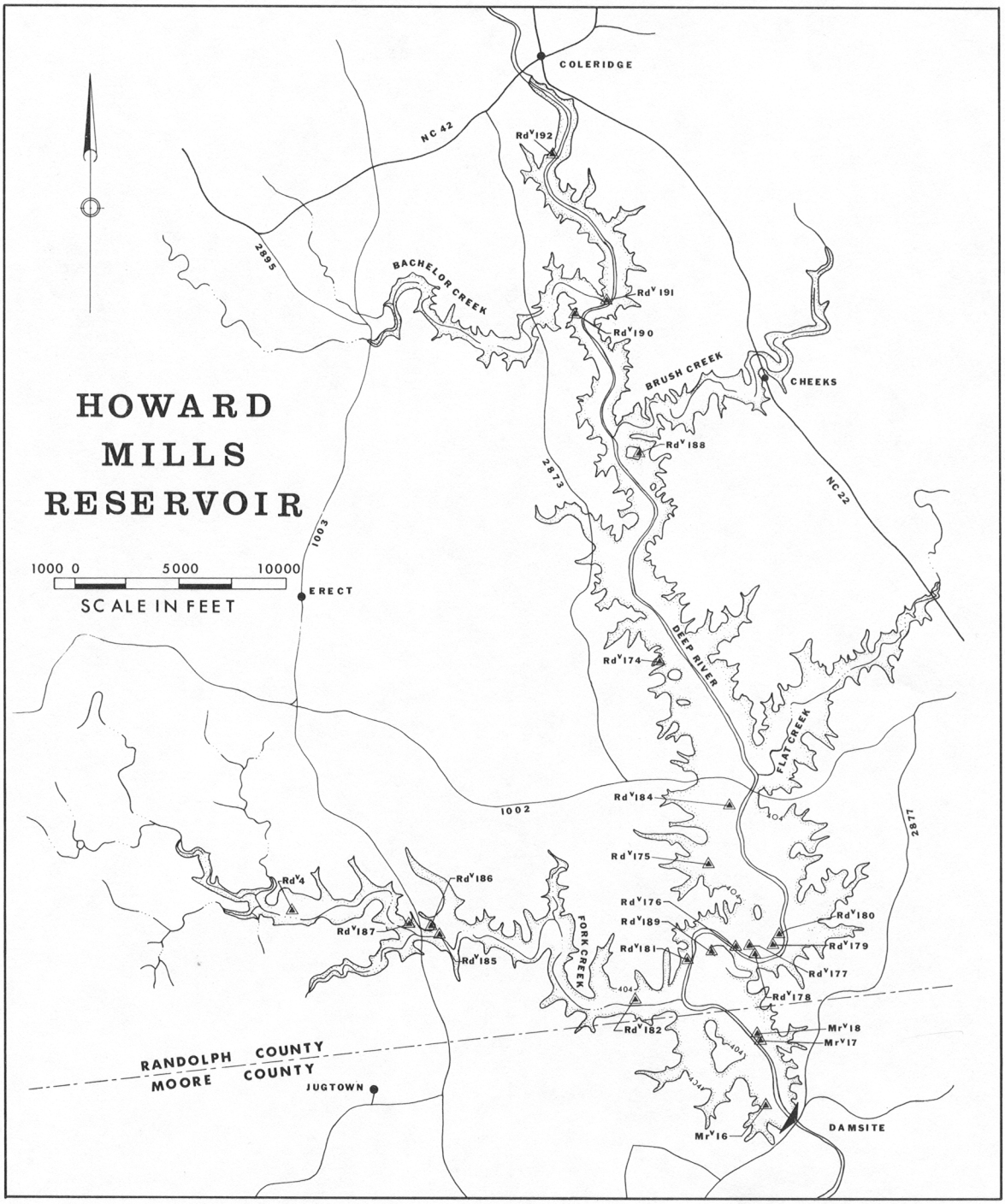

Fig. 3. Site Location - Howard Mills Reservoir

III. HOWARD MILLS RESERVOIR

A. Introduction

The Howard Mills Reservoir is to be located in southeastern Randolph County and a small section of northern Moore County on the Deep River. The topography of the area that Howard Mills Reservoir is to be located in is not as rugged as that described for the Randleman Reservoir. The Deep River flows south-southeast after passing Ramseur, North Carolina for 14 miles before making an abrupt turn to the east and, subsequently, flowing into the Deep River Triassic Basin. At Coleridge, approximately five miles south of Ramseur, the Deep River is flowing in a narrow valley. The land slopes upward and away from the river at a moderate rate. There is very little flat bottomland along the river until one reaches the point where Fork Creek flows into the Deep River. Neither along Brush Creek or Bachelor Creek, the two northern tributaries of the Deep River, are there extensive bottomland areas for the most part. Only where Bachelor Creek empties into the Deep River is there an appreciable piece of flat bottomland on either creek. Further south, however, along Fork Creek and Flat Creek, there are extensive stretches of flat bottomland. This is especially true of Fork Creek, as the majority of the sites lie along this creek and along Deep River just to the north of Fork Creek. Flat Creek contained little in the way of sites, because the majority of its area was covered with woods and/or pasture.

Continuing to the south there are strips of flat bottomland along both banks of the Deep River just north of the dam site. The bottomland on the west bank gradually widens out until Fork Creek is reached,

where there is an extensive bit of bottomland. The flat land on the eastern bank has more of a rolling quality, and ends in a markedly rolling wooded area one mile north of the dam site.

It should be noted that Howard Mills Reservoir is in an area which is not as developed as the Randleman Reservoir area. As such, a great percentage of the Howard Mills land area was covered in forests of some type. Pasture also accounted for the cover on a great deal of land. The relatively small number of sites found for the reservoir is thus partially due to the great amount of intensive ground covers and partially due to the topography.

A description of each site and its cultural affiliation follows in the next section.

B. Site Description

Randolph County

$Rd^{v}4$ This site was named "Ben Brown Mound" after the deceased owner of the land on which the site is located when $Rd^{v}4$ was first reported in the middle 1950's. The site consists of a low hill in the middle of the bottomland along the north bank of Fork Creek, 3 1/2 miles upstream from the creeks confluence with Deep River. The heaviest concentration of materials lies to the southeast of the mound between the mound and the creek. The hill/Mound is a natural formation upon which a 19th and 20th century cemetery is placed. From the mound/hill itself, there were reports that during the digging of graves, Indian burials were encountered, which contained grave goods such as atlatl weights, beads of copper and a copper breast plate. None of these reputed artifacts were seen by members of the survey. Nonetheless, the village area to the southeast of the mound and the possibility of the mound containing Indian burials, makes this a very rich site to explore. Material recovered by the survey of the site can be assigned to the Early, Middle and Late Archaic; Late Developmental, and Climatic.

$Rd^{v}174$ This site lies on a hill on high land west of the Deep River, three miles north of the confluence of Fork Creek and Deep River. $Rd^{v}174$ is 350 yards west of the river, and the red clay soil has suffered extensively from erosion. No diagnostic material.

$Rd^{v}175$ This site is situated on the northern slope at the crest of a hill which is the extension of high ground west of the Deep River, one mile north of where Fork Creek flows into the river. The site is on sandy/red clay soil 600 yards from the river. Only a slight trace of Middle Archaic material was recovered.

$Rd^{v}176$ $Rd^{v}176$ lies on a flat terrace of bottomland 50 yards north of the Deep River, in the southern portion of the second horseshoe bend north of the dam site. Very dark bottomland soil composes the soil, which has suffered little from erosion. A small stream flows to the east of the site. Middle and Late Developmental, and Climatic material was recovered.

$Rd^{v}177$ This site is located across the small stream which flows to the east of $Rd^{v}176$ on sandy bottomland in the horseshoe bend of the Deep River in which $Rd^{v}176$ is also located. The site is 75 yards north of the Deep River. A single Middle Archaic CSPP was the only piece of diagnostic material recovered.

$Rd^{v}178$ The site is situated on a flat sandy terrace on the north bank of the Deep River, 50 yards across a slight depression southeast of $Rd^{v}177$. Slight evidence of Early and Middle Developmental.

$Rd^{v}179$ This site is northeast of $Rd^{v}178$, on a slight rise of land which marks the point where the high land to the north of the horseshoe bend of the Deep River begins to merge with the flat bottomland along the river. The soil consists of red clay mixed with a large quantity of quartz debris. Heavy erosion has taken place over the site. A single CSPP of Early Archaic and one of Middle Archaic origin constitute the collection of diagnostic material from this site.

$Rd^{v}180$ This site is to be found in the middle of the horseshoe bend, 150 yards northeast of $Rd^{v}179$. The bottomland has become very narrow, and the site is on the edge of woods west of the river where the land is beginning to rise out of the bottomlands back up towards high ground. A single Late Developmental potsherd is the only diagnostic material recovered.

$Rd^{v}181$ $Rd^{v}181$ is situated on the eastern downslope of a very high ridge which parallels the west bank of the Deep River along the middle portion of the first horseshoe bend on the river north of the dam site. The slope of the ridge is very steep, and severe erosion has taken place on the slopes. A narrow strip of sandy bottomland lies between the slope and the river and contains most of the material recovered. No diagnostic material was recovered, however.

Rd^{v}182 This site lies on the north bank of Fork Creek on a sandy alluvial terrace, 600 yards upstream from the creeks confluence with Deep River. The mixed clay, sand, and dark humic soil has suffered little from erosion, although the terrace has been plowed into a slight rise. Slight trace of Middle and Late Archaic; and Middle Developmental.

Rd^{v}183 This site number assigned to another site outside the reservoir area.

Rd^{v}184 This site is on a small knoll which is the eastern toe of the highland west of Deep River. The high ground gradually slopes downward towards the river, with the knoll being an extension of a ridge running off the high ground. The site is 300 yards west of Deep River, on red clay soil, which evidences little erosion. A small amount of Middle and Late Archaic material.

Rd^{v}185 This site lies in a stretch of bottomland along the north bank of Fork Creek., 2½ miles upstream from Deep River. A stream flows into the creek 75 yards east of the site. The red clay, dark humus soil has suffered little from erosion. Material collected indicates a Late Developmental occupation.

Rd^{v}186 The site is atop a hill to the northwest of Rd^{v}185, as Rd^{v}185 lies at the base of said hill. The red clay soil has been exposed to some erosion. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}187 This site is located on the southern crest of a hill which is 500 yards upstream from Rd^{v}185. The hill slopes rapidly downward to the south, towards Fork Creek approximately 100 yards away. The red clay soil is mixed with a large amount of broken quartz rocks and has suffered from heavy erosion. A single Middle Archaic CSPP constituted the only diagnostic material recovered.

Rd^{v}188 This site occupies the top of a high red clay/sandy hill 300 yards east of Deep River and 600 yards south of Brush Creek. No diagnostic material.

Rd^{v}189 Rd^{v}189 lies along the western edge of the high ground east of Deep River just north of the Randolph-Moore County line. The site is an early, undated cemetery, consisting of seven graves, five of which are marked at the head and foot by slabs of foliated slate or large quartz rocks. A 10' x 10' square wall of piled stones lies east of the graves. No date is known for this site. It appears that the site is just on the edge of the high water mark for the reservoir.

Rd^{v}190 This site is situated on a high hill and an eastern terrace of the hill, 300 yards west of the Deep River and 600 yards downstream from where Batchelor Creek joins the river. The red clay soil has been subjected to great erosion and heavy plowing. Early and Middle Archaic materials were recovered.

Rd^{v}191 The site is just north of the confluence of the Deep River and Batchelor Creek in flat, sandy, bottomland loam. Only slight erosion has affected the southern portion of the site. A strip of uncleared woods lies between the site and the river 15 yards away. Late Developmental material was recovered.

Rd^{v}192 This site lies in a narrow slice of sandy, black loam bottomland one-half mile downstream from Coleridge, on the west bank of the Deep River. A strip of uncleared forest lies between the area where material was collected and the river. It is possible that the main portion of the site lies in these woods. A single Middle Developmental CSPP was the only piece of diagnostic material recovered.

Moore County

Mr^{v}16 This site occupies a yellow/red clay terrace 100 yards west of the Deep River, which is an extension of the high ridge/plateau paralleling the Deep River on its west bank. A small stream flows to the south of the field in which the site is located. The remnant of the original Howard's Mill dam lies across the river, from the site, and as oxbow of the river lies just to the south. No diagnostic material.

Mr^{v}17 Mr^{v}17 lies along a slight rise, in the red clay/black loam bottomlands one mile north of Howard's Mill, 50 yards east of the Deep River. A small brook flows into the river just north of the site. This section of bottomland is bordered to the south and east by a high ridge/plateau and to the north by rolling forested land which begins to rise up and away from the river. A slight trace of Late Developmental material.

Mr^{v}18 This site lies across the brook and 50 yards northwest of Mr^{v}17 on slightly downsloping (to the south) land. Woods and high ground lie to the north and east. Only a trace of Late Developmental. material was found.

C. Artifact Analysis

I. Ceramics

A total of 99 potsherds were recovered by this survey. The vast majority of the pottery, 68 sherds, however, came from one site--Rd^{v}4. A distant second in number of sherds was Rd^{v}176, which had 18 sherds. A total breakdown of sites and the sherd count for each site is given in Table 5, and Plate V shows a sample of all the types of pottery recovered.

Ninety-seven percent of the total number sherds recovered belonged either to the Uwharrie or Caraway pottery types. Both of these types are Late Developmental. Two percent could be classed as Pee Dee, the Climatic cultural assemblage of the late Woodland period, and one percent can be called Badin, the Early Developmental pottery series.

Badin Series - One Badin Fabric Marked sherd was recovered from Rd^{v}178. This rather large sherd appears to be from the bottom of a typical straight-sided Badin jar with a conical base. The paste of the Badin pottery is hard and compact with a fine sandy texture. The color tends to be dark brown with some areas burned a light tan (which was the color of this sherd).

Uwharrie Series - Uwharrie type pottery was represented at only one site within the reservoir area, this being Rd^{v}176. The collection from this site consisted of eight Uwharrie Plain sherds, and two Uwharrie Net Impressed sherds. One of the eight Uwharrie Plain sherds had the remnant of a rim. The rim was a simple folded one and was slightly flaring in profile.

Plate V. Pottery, Howard Mills Reservoir
(Image is Missing.)

Pee Dee Series - A total of two sherds from the collection were Pee Dee. One was a complicated stamped rim sherd from $Rd^{v}4$. The rim was folded with the stamping occurring up to the rim. The other Pee Dee sherd came from $Rd^{v}176$. This complicated stamped sherd was part of a bowl with a flaring rim. The presence of Pee Dee sherds in the collection is not surprising, as the center of the Climatic phase Pee Dee, Town Creek, is not far from the reservoir area. Pee Dee pottery is tempered with large quantities of fine quartz sand, which gives it a granular or sugary appearance. It is a well fired, hard and durable pottery type.

Caraway Series - The Caraway pottery type is by far the largest portion of the sherd sample recovered by the survey. Eighty six of the 99 sherds of the collection can be typed as Caraway. Caraway sherds were found at $Rd^{v}4$, $Rd^{v}176$, $Rd^{v}180$, $Rd^{v}185$, $Rd^{v}191$, and $Mr^{v}18$. Caraway pottery tends to resemble Pee Dee pottery in many ways, although Caraway's vessel form and finish are not as sophisticated as Pee Dee. The paste used in Caraway pottery is compact, hard, and tempered with very fine particles of sand.

2. Projectile Points

A total of 73 projectile points from 14 sites were collected during this survey. Of this total, 23 could not be typed. The collection of points covers the time span from Early Archaic up through the Historic period. The following is a brief description of the point types and their topographic distribution. Table 5 shows in graphic form the distribution of the points. Type descriptions of the projectile points listed here may be found in the Randleman portion of this report. (For a detailed description of the Carolina Piedmont point typology, one is referred to Coe, 1964).

Site	Badin Fabric Marked	Uwharrie		Pee Dee Comp. Stamp	Caraway						
		Plain	Net Impressed		Plain	Simple Stamp	Comp. Stamp	Cord Mark	Brushed	Fabric Marked	Net	?
Rd^V4				1	34	12	5	3	1		1	11
Rd^V176		8	3	1	7			1				
Rd^V178	1											
Rd^V180											1	
Rd^V185					6							
Rd^V191					5							
Mr^V18										1		
TOTAL	1	8	3	2	52	12	5	4	1	1	2	11

Table 5. Distribution of Ceramics, Howard Mills Reservoir

Kirk (Plate VI) - Two types of Kirk points were recovered by the survey, Kirk Stemmed and Kirk Corner Notched. Kirk Corner Notched type points were found at Rd^{v}4, Rd^{v}179, and Rd^{v}190. Kirk Stemmed, which is thought to date later than Kirk Corner-Notched points, is a long narrow bladed point, with deep serrations and a broad square stem (Coe, 1964:69-70. One specimen of this type was recovered from Rd^{v}190. Of the six Kirk points recovered, four (including the Kirk Stemmed point) were made of silicated slate, one was of porphyritic felsite, and one was of porphyritic rhyolite.

Stanly (Plate VI) - Stanly points were recovered from Rd^{v}4, Rd^{v}175, Rd^{v}177, Rd^{v}182, and Rd^{v}184. Two of the points were made from porphyritic rhyolite, two from silicated slate, and one from porphyritic felsite.

Morrow Mountain I (Plate VI) - A total of two Morrow Mountain I points were found, one at Rd^{v}187 and one at Rd^{v}190. The former was of silicated slate, and the latter was of porphyritic rhyolite.

Morrow Mountain II (Plate VI) - Two Morrow Mountain II points were found at Rd^{v}4. One of the points was made of silicated slate, the other of porphyritic felsite.

Guilford (Plate VI) - Two Guilford points were collected by the survey, one of silicated slate from Rd^{v}4, and one of porphyritic rhyolite from Rd^{v}179.

Savannah River (Plate VI) - These large, broad points were found at Rd^{v}4, Rd^{v}182, and Rd^{v}184. All specimens were made of porphyritic rhyolite or silicated slate.

Badin (Plate VII) - A single Badin specimen made of porphyritic felsite came from Rd^{v}192.

Plate VI. Archaic Points, Howard Mills Reservoir
(Image is missing.)

Yadkin (Plate VII) - Yadkin points are large, triangular, and well-made. The base of the point is usually concave. The pointed eared variety of Yadkin is the same basic point, but had shallow side notches added towards the base. Two of the regular Yadkins were found, one made of porphyritic rhyolite at $Rd^{v}176$, and another made of silicated slate at $Rd^{v}178$. Three of the pointed eared variety were found, one at $Rd^{v}176$, one at $Rd^{v}182$, and the third at $Mr^{v}17$. Two of these points were of silicated slate, and the third was of porphyritic felsite.

Uwharrie (Plate VII) - Uwharrie points were found on two sites during the survey--$Rd^{v}4$ and $Rd^{v}176$. These points were made of porphyritic felsite and silicated slate.

Caraway (Plate VII) - These type points were recovered from $Rd^{v}4$ and $Rd^{v}185$. Silicated slate and porphyritic felsite served as the raw materials in the manufacture of these small points.

Randolph (Plate VII) - Randolph projectile points date to between AD 1725 and 1800, a time when the aboriginal culture was on the decline due to prolonged contact with the white man. The Randolph point looks like a crude miniature of the old Morrow Mountain II type. They had a roughly tapered stem and were narrow and thick, exhibiting rough and crude flaking. Two Randolphs were recovered from $Rd^{v}4$. One was of silicated slate and the other was of porphyritic rhyolite.

3. Miscellaneous Artifacts

There were very few scrapers, used flakes, preforms, or blanks picked up during this survey. Table 6 gives a complete breakdown of the number of various artifacts recovered. The only scraper found came from $Rd^{v}184$. The scraper consisted of a flake of silicated slate worked along 20 mm of one side to form the scraping edge.

SITE	KIRK	STANLY	MORROW MTN. I	MORROW MTN. II	GUILFORD	SAVANNAH RIVER	BADIN	YADKIN	UWHARRIE	CARAWAY	RANDOLPH	?
Rd^V4	2	1		2		2			9	9	2	6
Rd^V175		1										1
Rd^V176								2	2			1
Rd^V177		1										
Rd^V178								1				
Rd^V179	1				1							
Rd^V182		1				1		1				1
Rd^V184		1				1						1
Rd^V185										1		
Rd^V187			1									
Rd^V190	4		1									1
Rd^V192							1					
Mr^V16												1
Mr^V17												1
TOTAL	7	5	2	2	1	4	1	4	11	10	2	13

Table 6. Distribution of Projectile Points, Howard Mills Reservoir

Plate VII. Developmental Points, Howard Mills Reservoir
(Image is missing.)

Three broken drills were recovered with two of them coming from Rd^{v}4 and one from Rd^{v}176. The drill from Rd^{v}176 was worked into the form of a crude cross from a small silicated slate flake. The flake had been trimmed to produce the drill end and two long ears extending from the middle of the flake at right angles to the drill tip. These "ear" type projections may have been used to aid in hafting. The two drills from Rd^{v}4 are only the remnants of the tips of broken drills. One made of silicated slate possesses deep serrations along the bit end of the drill. The other is a crudely flaked piece of porphyritic felsite. No reason can be given for the relative scarcity of the utilitarian chipped or polished stone ware within the survey area.

Description	Total
Projectile Points	62
Used Flakes	19
Bifaces	18
Hammerstones	5
Potsherds	102
Historic Sherds	50
Flakes	468
Raw Material	14

Table 7. Artifact Distribution, Howard Mills Reservoir

D. Summary

The prehistory of the Howard Mills Reservoir is represented by the entire range of cultural assemblages from Early Archaic up through the Late Woodland. Adding scattered Historic aboriginal remains and a Colonial (or later) cemetery, the history of the area is complete. Twenty-two sites were found within the confines of the Reservoir. More sites are undoubtedly there, but are covered by forest, pasture, or overgrown fields. Such sites will have to wait until they are cleared of vegetation to be recorded. Table 8a gives the sites, their cultural affiliation, and their location. Table 8b gives a breakdown as to the number of sites associated with each cultural designation and their location.

Following the usual pattern, Archaic sites were found mainly on the high ground, although a few were found on the lower elevations. The Woodland sites, meanwhile, were restricted to bottomland areas. The relatively small number of Archaic sites can probably be attributed to several factors, but two seem most significant. High ground upon which most Archaic sites are found was usually outside the bounds of the Reservoir or was obscured by some type of heavy ground cover if within the Reservoir area. Secondly, the Reservoir is a relatively small one, covering little area and thus reducing the possibility of finding a large number of any kind of sites.

Conversely, the relatively large number (9) of Woodland sites is due to the broad expanse of flat bottomland within the Reservoir. The bottomland occurs at its maximum along Fork Creek and along the Deep River just

north and south of where Fork Creek enters the Deep River. It should be judged, therefore, that the Howard Mills Reservoir provided an environmental setting which was better able to be exploited by the Woodland peoples, than by the people of the Archaic. Archaic sites were not excluded from the area, however. It just appears that the Woodland settlement within the Reservoir is the more important of the two.

Rd^v4	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v174	?	High Ground
Rd^v175	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^v176	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v177	Middle Archaic (?)	Bottomland
Rd^v178	Early Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v179	Early Archaic (?)	Low Ground
Rd^v180	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v181	?	High Ground
Rd^v182	Archaic	Bottomland
Rd^v183	Archaic	High Sloping Ground
Rd^v185	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v186	?	High Ground
Rd^v187	Middle Archaic	High Ground
Rd^v188	?	High Ground
Rd^v189	Colonial Cemetery	High Ground
Rd^v190	Early Archaic	High Ground
Rd^v191	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Rd^v192	Early Developmental	Bottomland
Mr^v16	?	Low Ground
Mr^v17	Late Developmental	Bottomland
Mr^v18	Late Developmental	Bottomland

Table 8a. Site Affiliation and Distribution, Howard Mills Reservoir

Site Affiliation	No.	%	HG No.	HG %[1]	HSG No.	HSG %[1]	LG No.	LG %[1]	B No.	B %[1]
Early Archaic	3	9.1	1	12.5	-	--	1	50.0	-	--
Middle Archaic	3	13.6	2	25.0	-	--	-	--	1	9.1
Late Archaic	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--
Archaic	2	9.1	-	--	1	100.0	-	--	1	9.1
Early Developmental	2	9.1	-	--	-	--	-	--	2	18.2
Middle Developmental	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--
Late Developmental	7	31.8	-	--	-	--	-	--	7	63.6
Historic	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--
Colonial or Later	1	4.6	1	12.5	-	--	-	--	-	--
Unknown	5	22.7	4	50.0	-	--	1	50.0	-	--
TOTAL	22	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	11	100.0

[1] % found by dividing the number of sites of a complex located in a physiographical division by the total number of sites within the physiographical division.

Table 8b. Site Affiliation and Distribution, Statistical Breakdown Howard Mills Reservoir.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations constitute the end of the first step in the archaeological investigation of the Reservoir areas. In light of the recommendations, work on a limited scale should be pursued at several sites. In addition, a few sites could feasibly necessitate intensive research in order to salvage potentially valuable data.

In salvage archaeology, those sites which appear to hold the greatest potential are investigated, regardless of any previous research designs which may be in operation by the investigator. This does nothing to negate the basic value derived from the salvage archaeological investigations. Added knowledge concerning any of the three major traditions and the Historic period of the Carolina Piedmont will always be considered important. It is felt that archaeological investigations within the Randleman Reservoir can provide added information on the Archaic tradition, and its adaptation to the high ground environmental setting. Evidence of the Woodland in the Reservoir is sparse. Investigation of the Woodland sites within the area could possibly shed light on the adaptation of an agricultural/hunting and gathering culture to what was probably a marginal ecological niche.

The Late Developmental is well represented within Howard Mills Reservoir. The association and interaction of the Uwharrie, Pee Dee and Caraway cultures within the area deserves to be investigated. Basically, Uwharrie and Caraway are extensions of the same lifestyle, with Pee Dee intruding between the two. Caraway is essentially the basic Uwharrie culture, but with some Pee Dee cultural characteristics integrated in it

to give Caraway its unique flavor. Here on the periphery of the influence area of the Pee Dee culture, a situation exists which could allow for the study of the Uwharrie, Pee Dee and Caraway cultural interactions.

Randleman Reservoir

Of a total of 121 sites located and recorded by the Randleman Reservoir survey, 11 are deemed worthy of further investigation. Of the 11, four sites are considered to be important enough to warrant immediate testing. These four are Rd^{v}70, Rd^{v}79, Rd^{v}94, and Gf^{v}53. Rd^{v}70 and Rd^{v}94 are low ground and bottomland sites respectively. The topography and surface indications suggest that buried in situ developmental components might be present which could illuminate the Woodland occupation of the Randleman Reservoir. Rd^{v}79 and Gf^{v}53 are relatively high ground sites, with Archaic materials comprising the greatest portion of the cultural inventory from both sites. Of importance, however, is the fact that the one Paleo-Indian artifact recovered came from Rd^{v}79. Gf^{v}53 meanwhile yielded the greatest number of projectile points, and could be stratified. Evidence of all the Archaic complexes, two of the five Woodland complexes and the Historic Randolph complex was present. The remaining seven sites--Rd^{v}80, Rd^{v}128, Rd^{v}132, Rd^{v}138, Gf^{v}72, Gf^{v}73, and Gf^{v}83 should be recollected. The above seven sites should also be tested on a very limited scale to see if there is any stratigraphy preserved.

Before closing, mention should be made of Gf^{v}60. This site was possibly the richest site within Randleman Reservoir. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by sand mining operations. In the face of this destruction, it is felt that there is no need for further investigation.

Howard Mills Reservoir

Twenty-two sites were located by the Howard Mills Reservoir survey. Of these 22 sites, ten warrant further investigation of varying degrees of intensity. Two sites, Rd^{v}4 and Rd^{v}176 should be subjected to extensive excavation. Both of these sites exhibited Late Developmental material and would be excellent for testing hypotheses concerning the Uwharrie-Pee-Dee-Caraway relationships. The large amount of material recovered from the surface of Rd^{v}4 indicates a village area of some size which should be extensively excavated. The natural mound at Rd^{v}4 is the putative location of an Indian graveyard. During the interment of various Colonial and Modern dead in the cemetery which is presently situated atop the hill, Indian burials and artifacts were reportedly encountered. Whether founded upon fact or not, the possibility that an Indian graveyard does exist, and its potential connections with one or all three of the Late Developmental cultures certainly needs to be investigated.

A third site, Rd^{v}185, is located on a low knoll in the bottomlands along the Deep River and produced Archaic materials. There is a possibility that there is stratigraphy preserved, and as a result, tests should be made to determine the sites full potential.

A second group of sites, Rd^{v}178, Rd^{v}180, Rd^{v}182, Rd^{v}186, Rd^{v}191, Rd^{v}192, and Mr^{v}18, should all be recollected. Based upon this recollection and the topographic situation, some of the sites might warrant testing. The archaeologist in charge should have the option of expending

time and effort on any of the aforementioned sites which demand attention. It should also be his option to disregard the latter group of sites if their re-survey does not provide additional information and concentrate instead on the first three--Rd^{v}4, Rd^{v}176, and Rd^{v}185.

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